

The Watchman,

And Ottawa Valley Advocate.

VOL. XLIII

LACHUTE, FRIDAY, JANUARY 3, 1919.

NO. 48

Now is Your Chance!

We have just received a car load of
Ontario Apples, of Winter varieties.
Call and get your choice.

Bell Telephone No. 105.

P. PAQUIN, - - Lachute

CENTRAL MEAT MARKET

Wholesale and Retail
Phone 55

We have always on hand Beef, Pork,
Bacon and Ham, Fresh Sausages, and all
kinds of vegetables. Also Fruits and a
choice line of canned goods.

A. RAYMOND
Main Street, Lachute

NOTICE

I beg leave to advise the public that
I expect to open my saw-mill about the
first of January. Cash paid for logs or
lumber at the mill.

J. H. CAMPBELL & Co.

New Ladies' Coats now in Stock. Call
early. W. BANFORD & SON.

LOST.—A cameo pendant, silver setting,
old design, between Station and
Main St., on Monday. Finder will
bring same to Watchman Office and
received reward.

The early buyer in Winter Goods will
be the wise buyer. The question of
getting the goods later worries many
facturers. W. BANFORD & SON.

Men's Over Coats in Fall and Winter
lines at Moderate prices.
W. BANFORD & SON.

HOUSE & STORE FOR SALE.—
Good store and house containing 16
rooms, electric lights, furnace etc., near
Catholic Church, Brownsburg. For
particulars apply to Watchman Office.

WANTED.—Will give \$3.00 for one
of the old, perfectly round communion
tokens with Rev. Jas. Sommerville,
Montreal, 1803 on face of token.
WM. A. KAIN, 116 Germain St.,
St. Johns, N.B.

BIRTHS

MILLER.—At Lachute, on Sunday, Dec.
29th, 1918, to Mr. and Mrs. Robt.
Miller, a daughter.

MARRIAGES

GILLANDERS—CONLIN.—At Saska-
toon, Sask., on December 24th, 1918,
by the Rev. G. K. Adams of 3rd Ave.
Methodist Church, Myra N. Conlin
of Lachute, Que., to Alexander
Gillanders, of White Bear, Sask.

RAYMOND—RUMBOLT.—On Satur-
day evening at the Methodist Parson-
age Mr. Louis Raymond and Miss
Mabel Rumbolt both of Lachute, were
united in matrimony by Rev. F. J.
Hayden.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children
In Use For Over 30 Years
Always bears
the
signature of

CRESWELL'S

Canada Cement
Prices Right

R. Creswell Regist'd.

LOCAL NEWS

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Deacon spent New
Years at Stanbridge East.

Mr. Frank Stewart spent Xmas with
friends in North Wakefield.

Miss Helen M. Scott spent Saturday
last visiting friends in town.

Miss Beatrice Mackie of Montreal, was
the guest of Mrs. Mackie this week.

Mr. John McFaul spent the latter part
of the week with friends in Montreal.

Mr. and Mrs. Jno. Thorburn were
New Year guests of their sons in Mont-
real.

Mr. and Mrs. Jno. Robertson, of Van-
kleeck Hill, spent New Years holidays in
town.

Miss Smith, of Montreal, spent the
holidays the guest of Mrs. H. J. Ham-
mond.

The S.S.S. Club will meet at the home
of Mrs. J. S. Giles on Friday evening
Jan. 3rd.

Mrs. Delaney and Miss Kelly of Mont-
real, were guests of Mrs. H. Murray
last week.

Miss Jessie Cruise, of the Royal
Victoria Staff, Montreal, spent the week-
end in town.

Mr. W. A. Leggo, of New York, was
the guest of his mother Mrs. Leggo
for the holidays.

Mrs. Ross and Misses Mary and Olive
Ross, of Ormstown, are guests of Mrs.
Jas. Cottingham.

Mr. Clifford Boyce, of Calgary, spent
a few days in town this week visiting
his many friends.

Mr. Duncan McPhail conducted the
service on Sunday evening last in the
Methodist Church.

Mr. and Mrs. James Armstrong and
family spent Monday evening as guests
of Mrs. J. P. Scott.

The Methodist Prayer meeting will be
held next Tuesday night at the home
of Mrs. J. Drysdale.

Mrs. Marcus Hackwell and children,
of Waterloo, are guests of Mrs. A.
Graham, St. Andrews.

Miss Nettie Giles and Miss Reed, of
Montreal, were Xmas and New Year
guests of Mrs. Henry Giles.

Miss Milly Davis, of Ottawa, and Mr.
John Davis, of Montreal, were guests of
Mrs. Wm. Deacon this week.

Miss Myrtle Rice of Montreal and Mr.
Switzer of Morrisville, were guests of
Mr. Jno. A. Rice for New Years.

Dr. and Mrs. Rutherford and daughter,
of Hawkesbury, were Xmas and New
Year guests of Mrs. J. R. McQuat.

The members of the S.S.S. Club wish
to thank Mrs. Wm. Mitchell for her
donation of handkerchiefs and cigarettes.

Mr. Charlie Joss and Mr. and Mrs.
Russell Carpenter, of Three Rivers, were
guests of Mrs. Geo. Joss over the holi-
days.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Hay and family,
who are spending the winter months in
Montreal, were in Lachute for the holi-
days.

Miss F. Baldwin, of Manton, Alta.,
has returned to spend the winter months
with her parents Mr. and Mrs. Jas.
Baldwin.

Mr. and Mrs. L. Campbell and son,
Mr. and Mrs. Dempster and family of
Lachute, are guests of Mr. R. Gammon
this week.

Miss Marion Hawthorne, Dr. J. Calder
and Mr. Kegan, of Montreal, were
guests of Mrs. Geo. Calder for New
Year holidays.

Aviator Clifford Potter, of the Royal
Air Force, and Mr. John Paul, of
Troquois Falls, spent a few days in
town last week.

The Misses Sadie and Helen M. Scott,
have returned to Montreal after spend-
ing the Christmas holidays with their
parents Mr. and Mrs. John P. Scott.

Rev. and Mrs. Bachus and daughter
Edna, of Point Fortune, Mr. and Mrs.
Jas. Meagher, of Toronto, were Xmas
guests of Mr. and Mrs. Jason Stewart.

The Methodist Golden Rule Class and
Brotherhood will re-open on Sunday
morning Jan. 12th, 1919. A good pro-
gramme and attendance is looked for.

The many friends of Mrs. Edgar, of
Montreal, formerly Miss Cowling, who
taught for several years in our Academy,
will be grieved to hear of her sudden
death on Xmas Day at the home of her
mother in East Angus.

Parcels sent to Boys.
Parcels have been sent by the S.S.S.
Club to the following boys: L. Gall,
F. Touchette, R. Hammond, G. Conlin,
Jas. Paul, D. Mitchell, Wm. Mitchell,
G. Mitchell, E. Todd, Jas. Taylor, Fred
Walker, O. Beaton, R. Cruise, C. G.
Evans.

Interest is still being central in the
Victory Bond Contest at Hobb's Browns-
burg. Leaders at present are: F. Kettle
4079, Martin 3666, Howell 3687, McCul-
lough 3323, Prevost 1835, King 1439.
Get your votes in now and support your
friends.

WANTED.—General servant, age 30
or 35 years no outside work. State salary
MRS. RICHARDS, Lakefield, P.Q.

The skating rink opened on Monday
last much to the delight of the younger
members of our community, and now
that the ice is under way there is talk of
some good hockey again. During the
last few years our people have taken
little interest in sport and have lent
themselves to assisting those who were
fighting a different game, but now that
the war is over, one may feel themselves
free to indulge a little. There is talk
of a local league being formed, particu-
lars of which will be made known later.

We are pleased to be able to report the
safe arrival of more of our County Boys
who have seen much active service. On
Friday last Pte Wm. Evans stepped off
the train looking fit and well. New
Years Day Howard McManus, who has
been in the firing line for upwards of
40 months, also arrived home and re-
ceived a royal welcome from the resi-
dents of Brownsburg and other friends.
Ptes. Clarence Sherritt and Norman Cle-
land are in Montreal and expect to reach
home to-night.

St. John's Night was quietly celebrated
on Friday last by the members of
Argenteuil lodge, and the following
officers were duly installed by Chas.
McBurney Esq., W.M.; which a pleas-
ant hour was spent around the festive
board:—W. J. Burke, W.M.; J. A. Rice
I.P.M.; J. J. Watson, S.W.; S. W.
McGibbon, J.W.; James Moore, Treas.;
H. Murphy, Sec'y.; E. R. Morris, J.D.;
A. D. Hogg, S.D.; Rev. Gordon Ross
Duncan, Chaplain; H. W. Styles,
Organist; Roy Fraser I.G.; S. S. Camp-
bell, Steward; E. Jousse, Steward;
H. M. Gall, Auditor; G. A. Clunie,
Auditor; Jno. McGillivray, Tyler.

S.S.S. Club Report.

The following is the S.S.S. Club Re-
port for the month of December.

Socks.—Mrs. Wm. Mitchell 5 pairs;
Miss J. Cation 4 prs; Miss G. Baldwin
3 prs; Miss L. Moore, Miss McKay 2
pr each; Mrs. W. J. Rodgers, Mrs.
Wm. Morrison 1 pair each.
Shirts.—Mrs. W. H. Gordon, Mrs.
Thos. Stevenson, Mrs. Andrew Walker,
Mrs. John A. Smith, Mrs. Paul Leish-
man, Mrs. John Nicoll, Mrs. Jas. Leish-
man, Mrs. Albert Gordon, Mrs. Willie
Cleland 1 pr. each.

Towels.—Mrs. M. Jones 4, Miss Helen
Whitfield 3, Mrs. Chas. Miller, Miss
Margaret McQuat 2 each.

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of the Watchman.

Dear Sir,—Referring to the verses
entitled "The Sergeant of the Brave
Scouts" which were cut out of "The
Winnipeg Telegram" and sent on for
publication in last Saturday's Montreal
Star by "A friend of Boy Scouts" La-
chute, I may say that these verses
actually, quite by mistake, were pub-
lished in the Star Scout Column. The
author of the verses is evidently not con-
versant with our work as we have no
sergeants in the Scouts and imagine
calling Perry Carpenter a "curly pated
Sergeant" or Jamie Calder, a little freck-
led chap with grumbled frowns hair" or
Keith Owens, "a little like" who has
learned "self-defence."

I feel quite certain that the reader of
the verses is entirely with the Scout
movement but the author seems to be
under the impression that boy scouts are
a very nicely-behaved, curly-headed,
blue-eyed bunch of mother's darlings of
the little Lord Fauntleroy type. I don't
think any of my boys would aid a wound-
ed brother, like a tender-loving mother.
They would apply "first aid" and let it
go at that. Can you see Kenzie Camp-
bell doing the "tender loving mother"
act? When Scout John Hope saved Keith
Douglas' life in the North River, he
didn't do it with "tender, loving" care.
No, Sir, he yanked Keith out by the
scruff of his neck and then sat on his
back to squeeze the water out of him.

No, the verses are mawkish in my
opinion.

Yours faithfully
A. D. HOGG.

LAKEFIELD

Mr. Edgar Strong has returned home
from the West.

Miss Muriel Peet spent the week-end
at Lakeside Cottage.

Mr. and Mrs. T. McCamley spent
Thursday Evening last at Lakeside Cot-
tage.

Mrs. F. Lusk, of Earley, is at present
visiting her parents Mr. and Mrs. M.
Scott.

Mr. and Mrs. Austin Kyle and son
spent the Xmas holidays visiting friends
in Montreal.

Mr. Lawrence and Miss E. Hodge
spent Sunday afternoon guest of Mr.
and Mrs. McCamley.

Mr. and Mrs. Jack Good and son
Clarence, of Shrewsbury, spent Sunday
the guests of Mr. and Mrs. H. Scott.

Mr. and Mrs. James Stevenson, of
Bellamy, spent Xmas day with the lat-
ters parents Mr. and Mrs. Geo. T.
Rodgers.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Campbell, Miss
Edna and Master Malcolm Campbell
and Mr. Allan Morrison of Brittonville,
spent Friday last at Lakeside Cottage.

Pte. W. J. Evans returned home from
England on Friday last. Pte. Evans
went overseas with the 148th. Batt. in
the Autumn of 1915 and has seen much
Active Service.

Men's Clothing. We have full lines
in all sizes but not for long at present
prices. W. BANFORD & SON.

Ladies' Coats.

Our New Fall Coats Have Come and
are now being shown. In spite of great
scarcity of goods, we have secured an
excellent line of

Rogers' Coats

These are in great variety of style and
colour and the prices are reasonable, when
we consider the great advances.

The earlier you make the selection
the better.

W. BANFORD & SON
LACHUTE.

HAMILTON'S

Now that we are again safely housed in our
New Store, we invite the Public to call upon
there and procure all our supplies.

We have stocked with everything fresh and you
will find everything Nice and Fresh and up to
our usual standard of Quality. Very fine con-
fections, both loose and in pretty boxes.

Cakes of all descriptions made to order. Wed-
ding Cakes a specialty.

Robert Hamilton,

Phone. 80. Baker & Confectioner.

Be Prepared!

The Cold weather is now with us so don't run any risks
by not being properly clad, but procure your Underwear,
Sweaters, Coats, Heavy Rubbers, Boots and Shoes at once.

We have some special lines in Ladies' Silk Blouses,
Collars and Dress Lengths for Xmas presents.

We have stocked a very Fine Line of Choice Groceries
for the Christmas trade.

R. McFAUL,

MAIN STREET, - - LACHUTE

Buy Your Presents
AT
JOUSSE'S, MAIN STREET

Never before have we had such a choice line of goods from which
to select your Presents. Our stock includes such variety
that we will not enumerate, but ask you to kindly drop into our
store when we know you will not be disappointed.

Eyes Scientifically Tested.
Spectacles and Eye Glasses and a complete line of Auto Goggles

Eugene Jousse

Watchmaker, Jeweller and Optician
MAIN STREET, LACHUTE.



BROTHERTON'S

HOCKEY BOOTS, SKATES,
HOCKEY STICKS, SWEATERS
and SWEATER COATS.

Outfitters to most of the leading
Hockey Clubs in Canada.

Send for free Catalog.

J. BROTHERTON

578-580 Yonge St. - Toronto

Soils and Crops

By Agronomist

This Department is for the use of our farm readers who want the advice of an expert on any question regarding soil, seed, crops, etc. If your question is of sufficient general interest, it will be answered through this column. It stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed with your letter, a complete answer will be mailed to you. Address: Agronomist, care of Wilson Publishing Co., Ltd., 73 Adelaide St. W., Toronto.

Goose Raising for Profit.

Here is a branch of the poultry business that is not likely to be overdone, at any time in the near future. While there is doubtless an awakening, in many sections, to the fact that geese are very profitable yet a great many people imagine that they are hard to raise. Nothing could be farther from the truth. The fact is, that under ordinary conditions, geese are less difficult to raise than any other domestic fowl. Neither great skill nor expensive equipment are required.

Easy to Start

A few good, healthy stock geese and plenty of pasture are the most important requirements in making a start. Of course, shelter of some kind should be provided, but almost any dry shed will answer. During the winter months the birds do better when protected from the elements, especially at night. However, the goose is a hardy bird and can endure a great deal of cold without apparent suffering. In spite of this fact, we always have comfortable quarters for the geese, old and young. Geese are very thrifty birds and are free from lice. They are also free from disease. We have raised geese for a number of years and have never yet lost a single bird from disease.

We seldom lose a gosling. After a gosling is four days old, we consider it almost as good as raised. A few geese can be kept as a "side-line" by almost any farmer without interfering with other poultry, or in fact, with any other farm industry. They should not be fed or housed with other poultry, however, as they are more or less abusive, as a rule, especially when feeding. Those who admire water fowl should keep geese. We can get more genuine pleasure from a flock of geese than from any other poultry on the premises. They are easily managed and really seem to be more intelligent than any other fowl we have ever raised.

Pasture is Essential

As stated above, plenty of pasture is necessary. It is, in fact, the most important point to be considered.

The goose is essentially a grazer; in fact, grass or roughage is as essential to a goose as it is to a cow. They are not over-particular in regard to the quality of the pasture and their downy coats yield a profit that should not be ignored, even in this day of "new fangled" inventions in the way of bedding. There has never yet been a time that we have had any difficulty in disposing of the feathers, at good prices. A well-matured bird will yield about a pound of feathers in a year. Laying geese must never be picked until the laying season is over. We are very careful in handling the geese.

Right now is a good time to plan for goose-raising, if the work has not been done before. If the venture is to be a success, don't put it off until spring. Geese mate in February, as a rule, and new stock should be procured before that time. We have found it advisable not to disturb old mated geese. Once they are properly mated they will so remain, year after year, unless the genders get quarrelsome. Some genders will mate with one or two geese, while others will choose four or five. Young stock should be kept separate from the old mated birds at first.

Do Not Give Free Range

We learned, by costly experience, that where the geese have free range it is impossible to control them after they once acquire the habit of running away.

A few years ago when we began raising the China geese, (which are much more active than any other geese we have ever raised), a large swamp was fenced for the old birds. This pasture which is not at all suit-

able for other live stock, makes a very good range for a flock of geese during the greater part of the year. Coarse grass and weeds make good goose pasture. However, one must be on the alert for foxes and turtles.

As a range for geese we use an apple orchard fenced and equipped with suitable houses. Young geese must be protected from rats and other destructive animals. Also, they must have shelter at night and during hard rain storms. A cold rain will sometimes kill good-sized geese, before they can be rescued. A gosling is easy to raise but must not get rain-soaked on the back. We keep the White Chinese geese at the present time and find that they have a number of good points not found in other geese. They are the same in every way except color, as the Brown Chinese. Both are very beautiful in appearance. White China geese have pure white plumage and their bodies are very graceful. Their long, slender, curved necks give the birds a swan-like appearance, which is always greatly admired. The feathers are of the finest quality and always bring the highest market price.

A Good Market Goose

These birds, while not so large as some others, are suitable for market purposes where very large geese are not wanted. While they are sometimes called the "Leghorn of the goose family," they are somewhat larger than common geese. It is not unusual for young birds to weigh fifteen pounds each when ready for market. They can be made much heavier if kept longer and fed a considerable amount of grain, but nothing will be gained this season by feeding large quantities of marketable grain.

We always try to have poultry in good condition before being sent to market, but have always been opposed to "stuffing," partly because it seems like "cruelty to animals" to keep fowls closely confined, and partly because we never have been convinced that it was very profitable.

We feed a reasonable amount of grain and always sell poultry of all kinds alive.

Geese require less grain from the time they are hatched until ready for market than any other fowl we know of. While we have always raised geese as a side-line, so to speak, we aim to raise about two hundred young birds each season. We use large, heavy chicken hens. Have never tried hatching with incubators, but have been told that it can be done.

Use Leg-Bands to Distinguish

However, we succeeded in raising 174 fine young geese and together with the old birds, which were twenty-two in number (seventeen geese and five genders), we had a pretty nice flock.

We use leg-bands on the old geese as they sometimes get together during the latter part of the season and it is hard to tell old from young. Sometimes the entire flock is allowed free range. Since cool weather began in October we have been feeding more grain than during the early fall because most of the birds now on hand will go to market soon. We have sold quite a number locally, to be kept for next year's stock. We never ship geese.

We have found the China geese to be excellent layers. Young geese will seldom lay as many eggs as mature ones, but an old bird will often lay from seventy-five to one hundred eggs in a season. One young bird laid fifty-four eggs last season.

Green rye is a good substitute for grass in winter. Geese must have some sort of roughage. They like clover hay, alfalfa and silage. We feed plenty of these during the winter. Also, grain twice a day. Raw vegetables, chopped, with bran added (also a little salt), gives variety to the ration. Provide good, clean water to drink.—A. W. G.

Be interested in everybody's troubles except your own.

The cellar is not the best place for squashes and pumpkins. A good cool room upstairs in the house is all right. But see to it that rats and mice do not gnaw holes into them. They like the seeds, and the only way you can be sure that they will not get them is to go into the trapping business, and stick to it till the last rat is under the spring.

FUNNY FOLD-UPS

CUT OUT AND FOLD ON DOTTED LINES



AT FOOT BALL WILLIE'S SLICK AS GLASS HE STRAIGHT ARMED BOB AND TRIED TO PASS BUT BOBBIE CAUGHT HIM BY THE SHOE.



Make entries on blanks in back of Premium List and mail to C. F. TOPPING, Secretary Box 635, West Toronto

POULTRY

To make a good powder for lice on chickens mix three parts gasoline and one part crude carbolic acid with as much plaster of paris as the liquid will moisten. Allow the material to dry for a few hours and then place the powder in airtight containers. The powder should not be mixed or placed near a flame. It is necessary to hold the fowl while dusting and care should be taken to work the dust into the feathers thoroughly. Ten pounds of the mixture will treat 250 mature birds.

The head louse, which lives particularly on little chickens, can be exterminated with mercurial ointment or "blue butter." This contains about 50 per cent. of metallic mercury, which kills the head lice. Mercurial ointment is a stiff substance and should be mixed at the rate of one part to two parts of vaseline to apply easily. A bit of the mixture the size of a pea applied with the tip of the finger and rubbed into the feathers about the head will destroy the lice. It should not be used too freely.

HOOS

Weaning Pigs.

Weaning is one of the most dangerous periods of a pig's life. Young pigs are often seriously injured if allowed to eat too much feed at one time. They should have access to corn and other grains while they are with their mother, so that when they are weaned they will know how to eat. Skim milk or buttermilk is desirable feed for pigs at weaning time. The milk should be fed in the same condition at all times, either sweet or sour, otherwise digestive disorders are likely to be caused. The feeding trough should be kept clean.

Care should be taken that the pigs are not overfed. Overfeeding will stunt their growth. One of the greatest secrets of success in the rearing of weaning pigs is the frequent feeding of small quantities of food. The stomachs of the pigs are not capable of storing a large amount of food at any one time.

Usually the pigs are large and thrifty enough to wean at the age of six to eight weeks. They should have access to forage such as alfalfa or clover, if at all possible.

POULTRY

The following are the necessary requirements for first-class dairy production:

1. Sterilized, i.e., strictly clean, dairy utensils. Boiling hot water or live steam must be used to attain the standard.
2. Clean cows. The udders and teats should be washed if badly soiled, or wiped with a damp cloth if slightly soiled. Flank and bellies should be brushed to remove loose hairs and dirt.
3. Small-top milk pails with cover half over the opening.
4. Immediate cooling of the milk to 50 degrees Fahrenheit.

The cow that drops her calf before her time is a proper subject for suspicion and should not be allowed to run with the other cows. Machine-milking should not be forced too fast. Allow the cows a reasonable amount of time to get adjusted to the new method of milking. Carcasses of animals dying on farms should be cremated or buried. Exposed, they are not only unsightly, but may spread contagious diseases.

Our readers will note by advertisement carried in this issue that entries for the Ninth Annual Toronto Fat Stock Show close Nov. 15th. From entries already received this show promises to keep up to the high standard of previous years both as to quality and numbers. Anyone contemplating entering stock should get entries off without any delay and avoid possibility of entry arriving after closing date.

Trappers FREE Secrets FUNSTEN

Our wonderful book reveals old trappers' favorite methods, where and how to trap, best baits to use, how to prepare skins, little tricks that will increase your profits. Includes FREE. Also includes Game Laws and list of Trappers' Supplies at rock-bottom prices—Shots, Traps, Lines, Snare, etc. Bait, etc. Our market reports free!

Trappers are going to make heavy profit this season, due to larger demand for skins, and so many trappers in army. Write at once for above book and the price list so you will be ready.

FUNSTEN BROS. & CO.

470

Funsten Bldg.

St. Louis, Mo.

Entries Close Nov. 25th, 1918

TORONTO

FAT

STOCK

SHOW

Make entries on blanks in back of Premium List and mail to

C. F. TOPPING, Secretary

Box 635, West Toronto

Show dates

December 5th & 6th

What Farm Activity Pays You the Best?

Keeping books pays as well on a farm as in a bank, a railway office or a factory. Many large farms have a regular bookkeeping department. The average size farm does not need such an elaborate system of account books any more than it needs three or four binders, seven cream separators, nine churns, or five hay loaders. The size and detail of the system depend on the acreage of the farm and the amount of business the farm does.

Some person on the farm can learn how to conduct a set of books for the farm. Then only a few minutes a day, or once a week, will be needed to keep a set of farm account books. Here are several important things books: How many dollars' worth of a farmer knows if he keeps a set of foodstuffs sold off the farm last year? How much money was cleared on the farm last year? What crops are not paying? How did this year's profits compare with last year, two years ago, five years ago?

A farmer will be able to check up every item of farm expense such as seed, poultry, cattle, and hogs, their cost and the value of their product to the farm. Another pleasing and profitable thing about a set of farm books—one can take an inventory at the end of the year of all the live stock, the implements, the buildings, the grain on hand, and all of the equipment and know just where the farm stands financially.

The Commission of Conservation has issued a very simple yet comprehensive farmer's account book which will be sent free to Canadian farmers who ask for it, stating at the same time how many acres they work. The supply of these is limited and the rule of "first come, first served" will apply.

The Extra Touch.

One more stroke with the brush rubs the paint in so that it lasts longer.

Once more over the plowed ground with the harrow and the seed-bed is mellowed and the promise of a good harvest greater.

Go and do the right action over again and again and it becomes a habit of the life which can not easily be broken.

The extra touch is the only mark between success and failure that can not be wiped out. That will stick, and it amounts to more than it costs.

Rats Are Big Eaters.

Experts have estimated that one rat will consume 40 to 50 pounds of food in a year. It has also been figured that it requires the continuous work of about 165,000 men with farms, agricultural implements, and other equipments to supply the foodstuffs destroyed annually by rats in the United States and Canada. In addition rats destroy other property, mainly of agricultural origin, the production of which requires the work of about 55,000 men. This gives a total of 220,000 men whose economic output is devoted solely to feeding and otherwise providing for rats.

To Prevent Potato Rot

Pick over your potatoes about three or four weeks after you have stored them away. The wet weather this season increases the tendency to rot and unless the diseased potatoes are at once separated from the healthy, there will be heavy loss. Many potatoes that look good when harvested will decay after being in storage a few weeks.

Potatoes should be stored in a cool dry place. The color the atmosphere, providing, of course, freezing is not permitted, the better they will keep.

The outdoor fall air is the best tonic in the world. Drink lots of it, and be thankful every minute.

GOOD HEALTH QUESTION BOX

By Andrew F. Currier, M.D.

Dr. Currier will answer all signed letters pertaining to Health. If your question is of general interest it will be answered through these columns; if not, it will be answered personally if stamped, addressed envelope is enclosed. Dr. Currier will not prescribe for individual cases or make diagnosis. Address Dr. Andrew F. Currier, care of Wilson Publishing Co., 73 Adelaide St. West, Toronto.

Scrofula.

Forty or fifty years ago it would have been difficult to find a person of average intelligence in this country who did not have an idea of what was meant by the term scrofula. Nowadays the term is so seldom used that the average person is ignorant of its meaning, showing that words like fashions prevail, become obsolete, and are forgotten. Fifty years ago scrofula was thought to be a real disease like mumps or chicken pox, and the scrofulous person, old or young, had a thick, swollen neck with running sores. As now recognized, scrofula is an irregular collection of symptoms, without any definite disease history. When we speak of scrofulous gland nowadays we usually mean tuberculosis in the lymph glands of the neck, when we speak of scrofula deema we mean various kinds of skin eruption of tubercular origin. Scrofulous blood used to be regarded as impure blood causing acne and other eruptions and was the excuse for giving children sulphur and molasses, senna, stillingia, sarsaparilla and other remedies supposed to be required for an annual spring cleaning. It may be said that scrofula stands for tissues and organs which easily get out of order and get well slowly. Sores on a scrofulous child heal slowly, run indefinitely and when healed are followed by others in the vicinity. Scrofulous children have weak mucous membranes, catarrh of the nose, mouth and ears, adenoids and enlarged tonsils. The glands of the neck and elsewhere in such people are large and often the seat of running sores. Such people resist disease badly and are always catching diseases that have the possibility of being caught. A scrofulous child is almost sure to have had parents or grandparents who had the same trouble or else tuberculosis or syphilis and if a child with this tendency lives amid bad hygienic surroundings he will almost to a certainty develop scrofula.

The germs of tuberculosis are most frequently found in such cases attacking the glands of the neck and eruptions which are only too common. Scrofulous children often have intestinal catarrh with enlarged abdominal glands, diseased bones and joints and in almost all of them the tubercle bacillus will be found, they are also sufferers from all kinds of ear diseases. Two kinds of children are described as scrofulous in the writings of half a century ago, one being pale with tender, white skin, large veins, flabby muscles and quick intellect, the other with red face, thick nose and lips, and dull intellect. Beware of patent medicines for such troubles. The sins of patent medicine makers in imposing on the public, especially the poor, in advertising and vending their nostrums for scrofula are many and if there is to be retribution for such sins I hope they will get it good and proper. Good food, plenty of sleep, out of door life, a daily bath, a well ventilated home and school, these are the best means for fighting scrofula. Three drugs have been found effective in treating scrofula, iodine, cod liver oil and iron, and they should be given not only in a form in which they can be readily assimilated but in one which will make them acceptable to the sensitiveness of children.

Questions and Answers.

S. E. B.—I—Are there certain foods which are beneficial when one is suffering from a torpid liver?

2—Please mention a good medicine to restore such an organ to its normal condition.

Answer—1—I suppose you mean by a "torpid" liver, an organ which is not secreting the proper quantity of bile. If that is due to an obstruction by gall stones, of course the obstruction must be removed; if it is merely a feature in the general condition, an abundance of simple, easily digested food would be all that you would require.

2—You must remember that this department is not for the purpose of treating individual cases or providing prescriptions. If you need a medicine to effect your liver, your physician is the proper person to furnish it.

LIP GRATITUDE AND TEA

An Appeal by John Galsworthy to Face the Facts in the Wounded-Soldier Problem.

Only by revivifying in each separate disabled soldier the will to live can you save him from the fate of merely continuing to exist.

There are wounded men, many, whose spirit is such that they will march in front of any effort made for their recovery. I well remember one of these—a Frenchman—nearly paralyzed in both legs. All day long he would work at his macramé, and each morning after treatment, would demand to try and stand. I can see his straining efforts now, his eyes like the eyes of a spirit; I can hear his daily words: "Il me semble que j'ai un peu plus de force dans mes jambes ce matin, Monsieur!" ("I think I have a little more strength in my legs this morning, sir") though, I fear, he never had. Men of such indomitable initiative, though are rare, are but a fraction. The great majority have rather the happy-go-lucky soul. For them, it is only too easy to postpone self-help till sheer necessity drives, or till someone in whom they believe inspires them. The work of re-equipping these with initiative, with a new interest in life, with work which they can do, is one of infinite difficulty and complexity. Nevertheless, it must be done.

The great public of our countries do not yet, I think, see that they too have their part in the sacred work. So far they only seem to feel: "Here's a wounded hero; let's take him to the movies and give him tea!" Instead of choking him with cheap kindness, each member of the public should seek to re-inspire the disabled man with the feeling that he is no more out of the main stream of life than they are themselves; each man, accordingly to his or her private chances, should help him to find that special niche which he can best, most cheerfully, and most usefully fill in the long future.

The more we drown the disabled in tea and lip gratitude the more we unsteel his soul, and the harder we make it for him to win through, when, in the years to come, the walls of our tea and gratitude have dried up. We can do a much more real and helpful thing. I fear that there will soon be no one of us who has not some personal friend disabled. Let us regard that man as if he were ourselves; let us treat him as one who demands a full place in the ranks of working life, and to try to find it for him.

Editor's Note—The foregoing is from the foreword written by John Galsworthy for the "Report of the Allied Conference on the After-Care of Disabled Men." It is reproduced here in the hope that it may assist in the rehabilitation of our wounded.

heroes by helping the public to realize that we must face facts and disregard fancies and positions in the solution of this present problem.

Cleaning Old Barrels.

Old barrels should be used cautiously. If they have contained no material which has permeated the wood, they may be cleaned by the use of steam, hot potash lye obtainable from wood-ashes, or crude potash secured at drug-stores. They must be treated repeatedly, and thoroughly rinsed and drained.

Barrels in which sauerkraut or molasses has been stored can be cleaned by first scalding well with boiling water (letting the water stand in them till cold); then fill with cold water, and throw in a large quantity of live coals from a wood fire, leaving the coals uncovered. Another and better method is to rinse the barrels with a strong solution of oil of vitriol and water.

"A sneer is the apology for argument made by a man who does not understand."—G. H. Morrison.

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Just send us your name and address and we will send you 30 Packages of lovely embossed Xmas Post Cards to sell at 10 cents a package. When they are sold send us the money and we will send you the Big Doll, with all charges prepaid, and we will also send you the Doll Carriage without any charge if you will show your Doll to your friends and get just three of them to sell our dolls and earn prizes too. Send us your name and address today as we can get your Doll and Doll Carriage quickly.

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A Gillette enthusiast has boldly stated his belief that the famous razor has caused a complete revolution in social life in the rural districts today!

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But do not give *all* the credit to the Gillette Safety Razor.

Smooth chins assuredly do prompt correctness in other things, but it hardly seems possible that the smartness of the social gathering in present-day farm homes is due to a razor—even the best razor in the world.

You answer an invitation to call at a friend's house, and enter a softly-lighted room to find well dressed women and keen looking, clean shaven men.

How glad you are that you came prepared to hold your own in any company.

And how satisfying it is to know that if guests drop in on you unexpectedly, the daily few minutes with your Gillette finds you **READY** to receive them.

One thing is certain—a Gillette Safety Razor should be part of the equipment of every man of today.

Gillette Sets are sold by Jewelers, Druggists and Hardware Dealers everywhere at five dollars.

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398

LEMONS WHITEN AND BEAUTIFY THE SKIN

Make this beauty lotion cheaply for your face, neck, arms and hands.

At the cost of a small jar of ordinary cold cream one can prepare a full quart of the most wonderful lemon skin softener and complexion beautifier, by squeezing the juice of two fresh lemons into a bottle containing three ounces of orchard white. Care should be taken to strain the juice through a fine cloth so no lemon pulp gets in, then this lotion will keep fresh for months. Every woman knows that lemon juice is used to bleach and remove such blemishes as freckles, sallowness and tan and is the ideal skin softener, whitener and beautifier.

Just try it! Get three ounces of orchard white at any drug store and two lemons from the grocer and make up a quart of this sweetly fragrant lemon lotion and massage it daily into the face, neck, arms and hands. It is marvelous to smoothen rough, red hands.

CURIOUS FACTS ABOUT COLD.

Strange Effect Which Extreme Cold Has Upon the Human Body.

Cold presents many odd facts. In the first place, water made by melting snow is very unwholesome and causes painful inflammation of the throat, palate and tongue.

Intense cold causes a dulling of the senses, taste and smell becoming almost nil. The lack of these two senses seems, however, to be a very kind and wise provision of nature to enable the traveller in the cold regions to eat all kinds of oily, disagreeable foods like blubber and fat, which are necessary as heat producers. The effect of cold on the eyes is very dangerous. It causes them first gradually to close and then to freeze tight.

Beards do not freeze except where the moisture from the breath is converted into snow; but the color glands are rendered somewhat torpid by the cold, and dark beards gradually become lighter, until after a while they seem entirely changed in color.

Another curious fact about the cold of the Arctic regions is that when a person stops walking or working in any way whereby the feet get exercise, the sole of the foot loses all sense of feeling.

In all extremely cold lands, the moisture exhaled from the body condenses into small, hard crystals which make quite a bit of noise as one walks about.

To Utilize Old Tin Cans.

It is estimated that \$3,000,000 worth of used tin cans are wasted every year in Canada. A company, called Can Conservers of Canada, Ltd., has been formed in Toronto to collect these, and cleanse, sterilize and re-use them for use again. It is understood that Mackenzie-Mann interests and J. P. Morgan & Co., of New York are interested in the undertaking.

Origin of Sandwich.

Sandwich takes its name from John Montague, fourth Earl of Sandwich, in 1792, who used to have slices of bread served to him while he was at the gaming table so that he need not stop playing. To go farther back, he derived his title from Sandwich, a town in Kent, England, the name of which was made up of the Anglo-Saxon words, sand and "wic," meaning town—sandy town.

There are many advantages to a single pitch roof on the poultry house. This type is most easily built. It gives the highest vertical front exposed to the sun's rays and throws all of the rain water to the rear.

For Autumn Days



© McCall

When developed in broadcloth and trimmed with fur, this model is suitable for dressy wear. McCall Pattern No. 8668, Ladies' Coat Suit. In 7 sizes, 34 to 46 bust. Price, 25 cents. These patterns may be obtained from your local McCall dealer, or from the McCall Co., 70 Bond St., Toronto, Dept. W.

Chinamen at the Front.

In France at the war's close there were about 50,000 Chinamen employed in road and railway making, machine repairing, and blacksmith and carpentry work for the allies. Their wages range from \$9 a month for coolies to \$46 a month for skilled fitters; board and lodging, clothes, light and fuel being found by the Government, which also conveys the workmen from and to China free, and gives a bonus in hard cash, of \$270 on embarkation, \$75 in case of injury, and \$150 in case of death.

Scatter coarse salt on the carpet before sweeping it. This helps to bring the colors up.

Put your brushes in salt and water to stand a while as this stiffens the bristles and makes them work like new.

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, Etc.

An Uncanny Clock.

The most uncanny clock is in the possession of an Indian prince. It has no dial, only a round disk to which numerous little bells are attached. Its mere sight at every full hour is sufficient to strike an awe into nervous persons. For this uncanny clock indicates the hour by uniting, as if by magic hand, into a skeleton a number of bones heaped about it. The skeleton then seizes a bone and strikes with it at the bells as often as are hours to be indicated. This done, the skeleton falls again to pieces. The strange clock has, of course, many admirers. Thus, an English banker recently offered \$5,000 for it, but the owner could not be induced to sell it.

Australia's Contribution.

Australia sent abroad 336,000 men of a population of 5,000,000. Of that number the total casualties were 290,191. The dead reached the remarkable figure of 54,431, while the prisoners numbered 3,401, and the wounded 156,000. The recruiting when the war ended was at the rate of 4,240 a month.

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited.

Gentlemen,—Last winter I received great benefit from the use of MINARD'S LINIMENT in a severe attack of LaGrippe, and I have frequently proved it to be very effective in cases of inflammation.

Yours,

W. A. HUTCHINSON.

A very good use for worn-out blankets is to fold them double and put them in pretty sateen covers. Buttoned or matched, the covers keep in position and make excellent "eider-downs." Small covers for coats and bassinets are readily made this way, and very warm cosy they are.

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows

Squash, turnip, carrot or potatoes will be much better if cooked in the oven. Add just a little water and cover tight in an earthen dish.

Keep your shoes neat

2 IN 1
SHOE POLISHES
LIQUIDS and PASTES
BLACK, WHITE, TAN, DARK BROWN
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PRESERVE the LEATHER
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Comforting relief from pain makes Sloan's the World's Liniment

This famous reliever of rheumatic aches, soreness, stiffness, painful sprains, neuralgic pains, and most other external twinges that humanity suffers from, enjoys its great sales because it practically never fails to bring speedy, comforting relief.

Always ready for use, it takes little to penetrate without rubbing and produce results. Clean, refreshing. Made in Canada. At all drug stores. A large bottle means economy.

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Rheumatism, lumbago, neuralgia, migrain, lame back, toothache, earache, sore throat, swollen joints and all similar troubles are quickly relieved by Hirst's Pain Exterminator. It has been sold for 40 years, and should be in every household—has a hundred uses.

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One of the most difficult tasks confronting well-meaning farmers is that of doing their share toward creating and maintaining rural conditions which will attract Canadian-born men and their families.

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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.

A Quick Relief for Headache

A headache is frequently caused by badly digested food; the poisons and acids resulting therefrom are absorbed by the blood which in turn irritates the nerves and causes painful symptoms called headache, neuralgia, rheumatism, etc. 15 to 30 drops of Mother Selger's Syrup will correct faulty digestion and afford relief.

CUTICURA Quickly Heals Eczemas, Rashes, Itchings and Irritations

In the treatment of all skin troubles bathe freely with Cuticura Soap and hot water, dry gently, and apply Cuticura Ointment to the affected parts. These fragrant super-creamy emollients tend to prevent little skin troubles becoming serious if used for every-day toilet purposes.

For sample of each free by mail add postage. Cuticura, Dept. N, Boston, U.S.A. Sold by dealers throughout the world.

LOOKING INTO THE FUTURE

British Scientists Have Evolved Many New Materials.

Becoming economically independent of Germany, in the future, and to a lesser degree of other nations, is an incentive which has appealed to the best brains among the Allies. What has been accomplished by British scientists so far promises much for

the future. Rare metals have been experimented with for use in both war and peace; chemicals which have become available make a long list. There is a new stainless steel, among other things, and the discoveries in glass-making places optical work well beyond German monopoly. Dyes are also out of Germany's control. Among the new materials which have been evolved is one made of resin that will soon appear in parasol handles, frames of lorgnettes, cigarette holders and numberless dainty accessories. It comes in finest clear amber color as well as in green and brown.

Herb growing holds a noticeable place in this research work and hygienic appliances for the caring of milk and the making of cheese show the importance which these will have in the future. Much of this work lies easily within women's sphere. Already she has shown herself to be an expert in optical work and nothing more delightful can be imagined for the woman gardener than herb growing. Everything pertaining to dairy work is legitimately in women's realm and if many of the flagrant shortcomings and omissions existing today are carried over into the new world of to-morrow it will be due quite as much to woman's neglect of her duty as to man's. Indeed, the day is already passed when women can rightly complain of many things which need improvement. The world of to-morrow will be a place where men and women will work together and where praise and blame will be shared equally.

An Unsinkable Spirit.

There was a submarine on the port bow. The captain and every member of the crew knew it. There was the usual nervous efficiency. Seamen who had been torpedoed before were assuring their comrades that they would all get off safely, hurrying while they spoke to get their life-belts adjusted.

One of the stewards, full of anxiety for his commander, rushed up to the captain and asked where his life-belt was.

"I wanted to buckle it onto you, sir," he said, excitedly.

"Mind your own business," retorted the Irish captain promptly, "and you help with the guns. I'm from Cork and I don't need any life-belt."

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

Put tea leaves and all waste kitchen stuff on the fire after dinner. This will keep your coal bill down.

An onion sliced up and put in a basin of cold water will absorb the smell of new paint in a room.

Water the work horses often, but avoid letting them drink too much after being fed, or when over heated.

AutoStop SAFETY RAZOR

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GEN. CURRIE has stated repeatedly that the morale of our troops is without equal.

He knows that this is due to two things—discipline and smart appearance.

The officers are responsible for discipline—the AutoStop for smart appearance.

The AutoStop Safety Razor has been of National Service in keeping, with the aid of soap and water, the faces of many of our soldiers in a fresh, clean, comfortable condition.

Your soldier will appreciate more than anything else an AutoStop—the only razor that automatically sharpens its own blades; therefore, the only one that is permanently ready for service.

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FRIDAY, JAN. 3, 1919.

The WATCHMAN will be published
every Friday.

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at the end of the year.

J. S. GILES, Proprietor.

So a line for Poetry accompanying
Memorial Notices.

Address all communications to
The WATCHMAN
LACHUTE. QUEB.

En Passant.

Turning over New Leaves.

This is the season for making Good Resolutions. At the New Year it is expected of us that we shall bethink ourselves to make a sort of retrospect of the past year, or years, and decide to leave out in the future the habits which to our knowledge have in the past given our consciences reason for disquiet. Those of us who, with real consciences, and also those who, at some time or another, have had consciences, and believe that we still have some such silent monitor lurking somewhere in our anatomy, or hidden away among our heirlooms and other junk, may once in a while think of "Turning over a New Leaf." In some hard cases it would be a work of supererogation to thus fumble the leaves. Better by far buy a New Book right away, if that were possible, and save the personal feeling of disgrace one feels when looking over the soiled pages of the bygone years. But the hard cases are, we trust, few, and therefore the turning over of new leaves should not be a severe task to the Average Person. Some may treat the matter lightly and simply say to themselves "I shall act a trifle differently in the Coming Year; perhaps I could be a bit more agreeable than I have been to So-and-So, although he is a Terrible Pool of a fellow, and an Awful Crank."

There is more likelihood of this sort of person keeping to his good resolutions than there is of that other sort, who, in a frenzy of self abnegation, metaphorically seizes an axe and smashes to pieces his favorite idols. There comes in the latter case a reaction, and a return to the "fresh pots of Egypt" which blemishes a whole sheaf of New Leaves.

The more enduring good resolution is the mildly persuasive one which reforms without first reducing to inertia, and which improves gradually without any display of that aggressive, that burning zeal for reformation, which commits to the flames not only the stained leaves, but the books and bindings of the whole library.

Reforms, I say, ought to be gradual, in the main. I mean those personal reforms which we are considering as being the common aspirations of most of us at New Year. There are of course, other reforms which need earthquakes and war and pestilence to draw our attention to them. These are public and universal reforms. The little private and personal ones are those which need private and delicate attention if they are to be considered at all. The small things in life which are our own concern are the things which come to the surface at this time of year, and they are just as important as we care to let ourselves believe, or permit our conscience to tell us. We may be experts in the gentle art of furling our conscience, yet there will be times when even "a sop to Cerberus" fails in its soporific effect.

According to fable, there were two ways of dealing with the "three headed dog with snake hair,"—the Herculean way of seizing and holding it fast, and the other way, the gentle suasion of the tinsel lyre, by means of which Orpheus made ghosts to weep "and dimmed with tears the Furies' eyes." Of the two methods I think the latter, I mean the lyre, wins, when it comes to turning over New Leaves.

By the way, speaking of lyres reminds me of a remarkable similarity between the story of George Washington and his axe, and that of Orpheus and his lyre. If it were possible to trace the axe story to its truthful source it would probably be found that it had closer connection with the old lyre fable than is conveyed by phonetic suggestion. I wonder why Mark Twain missed seeing that? George's father presented him with an axe and Apollo the father of Orpheus, presented him with a lyre. Apollo was that old timer who changed his favorite maiden, Daphne, into a laurel tree.

There is not a world of difference between laurel and cherry trees, and we see that the boys both had fathers whose favoritism ran to trees:—Apollo's favorite Laurel, and the favourite Cherry of the elder Washington. Then the outstanding features of the boys, who both became famous by reason of their father's presents, are brought into bold relief by contrast:—George could not tell a lie, and Cerberus could do little else but play the lyre. We see therefore that the "All-together" of the two stories is so much alike that if we had any doubt of the Washington chronicle of the axe and cherry tree we could almost be persuaded that it grew out of the original tree tale, just as more unlikely tales become twin brothers in our day and generation, to say nothing of the legends of olden times.

After all, it is easy to turn over New Leaves, but it seems just as easy to lose the place and to look marks have a way of slipping and falling out. It is perplexing too, to discover that some of the resolutions we make are foregone conclusions.

clusions. If we do not make them they will be made for us, and the keeping of them will not depend so much upon ourselves as upon other circumstances. For instance I take it that William Hohenzollern, being convinced, as much upon the authority of the present as upon the authority of a former President of the U.S. that "War is Hell" will form a resolution to keep out of it in the future.

LINKSMAN.

Hill Head School Exams.

The following is the standing of the pupils of Hill Head school in the Christmas examinations.

Grade VII.—Bella Hume, Ren Rodgers, Bella Clark, Ronald Westgate and Irene Rodgers equal.

Grade VI.—Maria Westgate, Verda Thompson, Kenneth Pollock, Anabel Hume, Jack Hume.

Grade V.—Ross Hume, Bertha Scott, Doris Berry absent.

Grade III.—Iona Westgate.

Grade II.—Hazel Elder, Harry Pollock.

Grade I.—Ellen Brown, Stewart Hume, Lila Mackenzie, Alma Brown.

CUSHING

On Thursday evening, December 26th, the Stone Hall was the scene of a merry gathering when Mr. Fred Cushing, of Montreal, (who returned last summer after a number of years absence in Mexico and has since spent a considerable portion of his time in this native place) greeted the children of the vicinity to a Christmas Tree in accordance with a custom of his family in days gone by which it is now his pleasure to recall. Owing to the "flu" being somewhat prevalent in the locality a number of the children were unable to be present which was a cause of much disappointment to the benevolent Santa Claus who had provided a splendid tree loaded with gifts for all. However a godly number had arrived by seven o'clock and Santa

proceeded to distribute the gifts, assisted by a number of the ladies and also by Mr. Fraser Watson of H.M.S. "Niobe," who arrived from Halifax for Christmas on a ten days leave and who appeared in his uniform. Santa also wore the uniform at his Majesty's navy and later on delighted the audience by dancing a hornpipe with a grace and agility which many a younger man might envy.

When the tree had been relieved of its load and the little ones sent away rejoicing an impromptu programme was rendered consisting of the following items—Scotch songs by Mr. Roy Dobbie, Recitation by Miss Doris Leroy, an Irish Jig danced by Miss Gracie Whelehan and songs, "Paddle your own Canoe" and "En Roulant" by Mr. Cushing in which the audience joined and afterwards the young people of whom quite a number were present took the floor and enjoyed a few hours dancing. Supper was served by the following committee of ladies who also assisted in the work of decorating the Tree.

Mistresses Graham, Gaston, Leclair and Watson and the Misses B. Nicholls, A. Davidson and M. Whelehan. So ended, happily an event which will surely awaken pleasant memories in years to come when the children of to-day have grown to men and women as similar events of which Mr. Cushing's were the benefactor's can still be recalled by many of the older generation in this community.

Miss Annie Weir is spending the holidays with friends in Ottawa.

Mrs. Donald Grief and little daughter spent Christmas in Montreal.

Mr. and Mrs. Percy Nicholls spent Xmas with friends in Lachute.

Nurse Hartley of Hawkesbury was the guest of her parents Mr. and Mrs. H. Hartley for Christmas.

Miss Leila Cleland of Montreal spent a few days recently the guest of Miss Alice Davidson here.

Mr. Fraser Watson of H.M.S. "Niobe" arrived from Halifax for Christmas on a ten days leave.

Mr. and Miss Whelehan entertained a party of friends on Christmas, amongst who were the following from Montreal:—the Misses A. and K. Whelehan, Miss

Amy Robert and Mr. E. Mahoney of U.S. Army.

An old man named St. Mairrice an uncle of Mr. O. Allard, of Stonefield, whilst cutting wood in the latter's farm on Monday was struck by a falling tree and instantly killed. Dr. Wales was summoned but disposed of the case without an inquest.

AUCTION SALE

There will be sold by Public Auction, at the residence of

JAMES GAULLEY, Thomas Gore, Five and a half miles East of Lachute

Tuesday, Jan. 7th, 1919

The Following Effects:

Two work horses, 4 milch cows, 4 Spring calves, 1 pig, 1 set of heavy double harness, 1 set light single harness, 1 piano box buggy, 1 buggy top, 1 horse rake (new), 1 double wagon with hay rack and box complete, 1 McCormick reaper, 1 set of disc harrows, cultivator, Maple Leaf evaporator (almost new), 300 sap cans and spouts, sap barrels, set of logging sleighs, wood rack, cutter, a lot of carpenter's tools, 1 Bourneval gasoline and coal oil engine 5 horse power, light cutter, J. B. Dore thrashing machine (in good running order), DeLaval cream separator (400 pounds capacity), 1 piano cased organ, 6 dining-room chairs, kitchen table, extension table, chest of drawers, washstand, some pictures, 2 bedsteads, a feather bed, grindstone, washing machine, scythes and sheaves, forks, shovels, sap punction, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

Everything 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 9 months credit on furnishing approved joint notes. 4 per cent off for cash.

M. SMITH, Licensed Auctioneer.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

Children Cry for Fletcher's

CASTORIA

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

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. For more than thirty years it has been in constant use for the relief of Constipation, Flatulency, Wind Colic and Diarrhoea; allaying Feverishness arising therefrom, and by regulating the Stomach and Bowels, aids the assimilation of Food; giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

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Charles H. Fletcher

In Use For Over 30 Years

The Kind You Have Always Bought

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

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The well-known firm of Auctioneers, Messrs. Rae & Donnelly, of Montreal, have huge store-rooms at 241-243 Bleury Street, in which may be seen at all times, one of the largest assortments of Furniture, Rugs, Crockery, Cutlery, etc., all of which are of the very best. They are sold by Private Sale or by Public Auction, due notices of which are given in the Daily papers.

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Copenhagen is used differently from ordinary chewing tobacco.

Take a small pinch, for a start, and put it between the lower lip and gum, in the centre.

Afterwards you can increase the size of the pinch to suit the strength of the chew you desire.

Copenhagen is strong, because the tobacco of which it is made is cut into fine grains, which makes it impart its strength thoroughly and quickly.

Hence, a little "pinch" goes a long way, showing that Copenhagen is not only an unusually economical chew, but also one of the finest quality, being made of the best, old, rich, high-flavored tobacco.

Men's heavy Fine Boots are also in Stock. Buy now.

W. BANFORD & SON.

PUBLIC NOTICE

Public notice is hereby given that the River Rouge Railway Company will apply to the Legislature of Quebec, at its next session, to have a law passed amending its charter 8 George V. ch. 106, for the following purposes:

To extend its railway line from a point in the township of Amherst, county of Labelle, or in the Township of Arundel, in the County of Argenteuil, in a northerly direction to a point on the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, in the county of Labelle, and running through the Township of Arundel, in the County of Argenteuil, and Grandison, in the County of Argenteuil, and Clyde and Joly, in the County of Labelle, with the necessary connecting lines; to authorize it to acquire, develop and operate water and electric power and electric powers, timber limits, licenses and patents, saw-mills, pulp and paper mills, mines, ores and clay products, and to carry on all trades and businesses in connection therewith; to change the name given to the company in the English version of its charter, and for other objects.

Dessaulles, Garneau & Vanier,

Attorneys for petitioner.
Montreal, 12th December, 1918. 1-19

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Manager

STAYNERVILLE

Miss Muriel Nichols spent Saturday in Lachute.

Miss Emma Davis spent Saturday last with her aunt in Lachute.

Mrs. Gauthier and Mrs. Laframboise, were in Staynerville on Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Devine spent Sunday the guests of Mr. and Mrs. D. McQuat.

Mr. and Mrs. Golden spent Christmas Day the guests of Mr. and Mrs. D. McKenrie.

Mr. and Mrs. Albright, of Montreal, spent Christmas Day with Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Nicholls.

Miss Mal Nichols returned to Montreal, after a pleasant weeks visit the guest of her parents.

Miss Philineze Lalonde, of Chute-au-Blondeau, is spending a short visit the guest of her parents Mr. and Mrs. A. Lalonde.

Central Railway Company of Canada.

Notice is hereby given that an application will be made to the Board of Railway Commissioners of Canada, to recommend for confirmation by an Order in Council, of certain Agreements of sale between the Central Railway Company of Canada and the following Companies to wit:

The Central Counties Railway Company.

The Ottawa Valley Railway Company.

The Ottawa River Railway Company.

The Carillon & Grenville Railway Company.

The Ste. Agathe Branch Railway Company.

The Ottawa River Navigation Company.

which Agreements were duly signed and ratified by the President and Secretary of the respective Companies, in the months of September and October 1911, and are deposited in the office of W. de M. and H. M. Marler, Notaries Montreal.

Copies of the above Agreements can be seen and other information obtained, at the office of the Receiver.

F. STUART WILLIAMSON

101 St. Francois Xavier Street

Montreal.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

ALTERATIONS IN PASSENGER TRAIN SCHEDULES

will be made

Effective Sunday, Jan. 5th.

For particulars apply to

J. S. GILES, Agent.

SUPERIOR COURT

Canada
Province of Quebec } No. 1222
District of Terrebonne }

Dame Domithilde Beaulieu, of the City and district of Montreal, wife of Joseph Villotte dit Latour, in his lifetime, of the parish of Ste. Anne des Plaines, district of Terrebonne, blacksmith; Plaintiff

vs
Herménégilde Raymond, of the said parish of Ste. Anne des Plaines, blacksmith; Defendant.

The said defendant is hereby ordered to appear within a month.

Given at Ste. Scholastique, this 28th day of November 1918.

GRIGNON & FORTIER
Prothonotary C.S.

W. J. BOYD,

LICENSED AUCTIONEER

Sales conducted in English and French.

Telephone 78.

LACHUTE, QUE.

GAETAN, VALOIS, L. L. L.

NOTARY

Money to loan on security

Depositor of the late J. E. Valois, notary's papers.

LACHUTE, QUE.

SUPERIOR COURT

Province of Quebec } No. 1210
District of Terrebonne }

Dame PIERRETTE dite JEANNE GARNIER, of the Town of St. Jerome, District of Terrebonne, wife common as to property of MAURICE RODIERE BRIQUET, of the same place. Plaintiff.

vs

MAURICE RODIERE BRIQUET, of the Town of St. Jerome, District of Terrebonne, trader. Defendant.

An action in reparation as to property has been instituted in this case, on the 30th day of November 1918.

Montreal, December 3rd, 1918.

LEBLANCE, BROSSARD, FOREST, & COFFIN.

Attorneys for Plaintiff.

TO PARADISE BY TALLYHO



WHEN that colossal "thrust from the Pacific" of which geologists tell us, heaved the Rockies into the pre-historic sky to compete with the already time-worn Balkins, it was evident that the Thruster—whatever he might be—wasn't planning a place for picnic parties. He dropped the scintillant jewel of Lake Louise into one unreachable cup. He dug out a second scour to the east where Paradise Valley now twists its enormous length between the evergreen feet of contemptuous mountains. He threw up the peaks which men term the Wenckhemna Range—after the Indian numeral signifying ten—and from their aloof summits decreed that an unknown glacier should grow and crawl and die, leaving the vast scarp heap that has blocked the valley and made possible that still solemn, shining mirror of the clouds which its discoverer fittingly named Moraine Lake.

After he had done all this and a million other wonderful and praiseworthy bits of engineering, the mountain builder insulated his achievements by a couple of thousand miles of prairie to the east and twice the length of blue water towards the sunset.

None but the brave deserve the fair, but a great many others get her. Yet if it hadn't been for the restless spirits of the true-brave, the adventurers, the busy transients, the succeeding railway builders, and finally, the industrious pick-and-shovel artists of both the Government and the Canadian Pacific Railway, most of us would never have heard of Moraine Lake, and none of us who aren't graduate Alpinists would have seen it.

To-day there are a few breath-taking sights reserved for the man of spiced shoes, who wears his heart in his mouth. But most of the wonder-spots are mapped and trailed and even carriage-roads so that the latest is luckiest, and the lady who can't even ride, let alone walk, may jog trot right into paradise on the front seat of a tallyho!

It's hard to excursionize at Lake Louise, for the reason that you can't imagine anything lovelier than the view from the hotel verandah. But even that nature-postcard and painted panorama will be better appreciated if you get away from it for an hour or two.

Climb up the tallyho ladder for the nine mile drive down the valley of the plunging Bow. You needn't worry about hurrying home again. There's a little cabin nestling up among the cold peaks that will give you tea and toast this afternoon and a bed over night if your fisherman enough to wish to rise betimes for the trout, or artist enough to hear the call of the morning reflections in



(1) A O. P. R. cottage at Lake Louise. (2) Tally Ho on road to Moraine Lake. (3) On the shores of Lake Louise.

Moraine Lake, that are packed up and put away by nine o'clock every day.

The Bow Valley is 5,500 feet above sea level and so wide and deep that after one of the infrequent Rocky rains, a whole double rainbow can be seen in it, intact from end to end, tempting the superstitious to jump down from the tallyho and dig for the pot of gold. Battalions of cloud shadows can drill at once over the faces of the placid mountain across the valley and the near slopes are a florists' heaven of Indian paintbrush. There is the deep scarlet gypsy brush, the rose red brush, the palest pink, the bleached-blond-tangerine, the snow-white brush. Gather an armful of them if you want to take back a palette-splash of color for your room. A cityful of tourists couldn't denude a single laughing slope.

Here is a rockslide, bare and scoured to desolation, like a long smudge of ruin between the scarlet fields. This is where you must look sharp and whistle if you would be rewarded by the scuttling of a fat grey marmot over the grey stones. Marmots are courageous—or is it curious?—beasties, and seem to enjoy the tourist brand of conversation. To see a scuttler come to attention on his hind legs atop a big flat rock, cocking his squirrel head on one side as he listens and perhaps replies to your whistling, is to watch a most friendly sight. Nobody who hadn't a German soul would dream of throwing a stone at him.

At last the road leaves the Bow Valley, turning sharply to the right, and the scenery drops its neighborli-

ness. The Tower of Babel, Mt. Babel and Mt. Fay throw their white heads up against the blue. There is a loneliness of long vigil, an aloofness from the world of men. No one needs to all the tiny tallyho of people to stop their pleasant chatter. The curtain has gone up on the grim creation drama and talk stops automatically.

At last you round the turn into the fissure between the mountains. Ten of them there are, and at their feet the little blue lake. It's really a mile from where you get out of your carriage to the bottom of those six thousand foot peaks that swing into the air carrying aloft great glaciers and huge snow crowns and the black escarpments of bare rock that are too steep for snow. But the clear atmosphere minimizes the distance, and the colossal vertical scale dwarfs the horizontal stretch of the still water.

Somehow you're glad to take refuge from the immensities in the cosy little tea house. There is a concreteness in toast and a comfortableness in the human size of man-made things that is welcome to the awed soul of you.

I haven't stayed overnight at the Camp. But it's a dream of mine that I shall one day see Queen Cassiopea swing her chair to rest on Mt. Little, with the Great Bear, near neighbor to her. I shall sit by the midnight miracle of this divine crystal, clear of the trees, face to the mountains, head up to the stars. And if I am ever to know the way of this little life of mine—and the way of the glacier, and the marmot, and the glacier, and God—I shall hear it then.

—F. M. K.

Auction Sale.

There will be sold by Public Auction at the residence of the late

ANDREW GOODFELLOW, - ARUNDEL, P.Q.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 7th, 1919

THE FOLLOWING EFFECTS.

Two heavy draft mares, 1 gelding five years old, 1 driving mare, 30 milch cows, 9 two year old heifers, 3 calves, 1 registered shorthorn bull, 12 sheep, 10 pigs and number of fowl, low truck waggon, lumber waggon, milk waggon, Dump cart, 5 ft. binder, 6 ft. mower, 2-10 ft. tiger rakes, hay tedder, 5 ft. reaper, 2 disc harrows, smoothing harrows, weeder, roller, sulky plow, riding gang plow, 2 walking plows, horse fork, ropes, milk cans, express, 2 buggies, cutter, 2 sets logging sleighs, double and single harness, 75 tons hay, 1000 bus. oats, quantity of lumber, buffalo, robes, new gasoline engine pump, complete bath apparatus (new), quantity of household effects and many other articles too numerous to mention. Owing to the large quantity of stock to be sold, sale will commence at 9 a.m. sharp.

All will be sold without reserve.

TERMS: \$10 and under cash, over that amount 9 months credit by furnishing approved joint notes. 4 per cent off for cash.

The Farm will also be offered for sale, and terms etc., will be made known on date of sale.

W. J. BOYD, Licensed Auctioneer.

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A Fine Line of Men's and Boys Suits and Overcoats. A full assortment of Warm Winter Caps, Sweaters, Socks, Moccasins etc. Extra specials in Mitts and Gloves.

Suits made to Order. Boots Repaired, Telephone 65.

W. G. Staniforth, Lachute



You furnish the Home

We furnish the Home

And that is no Idle Boast. We say what we Mean and Mean what we Say, so come right along and be convinced of our Sincerity. We claim to be able to do for you as good, if not better than elsewhere. Our quality and our prices are right.

O. B. Lafleur & Sons, Limited.

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Head-quarters For

McClary's Famous Ranges and Cook Stoves.

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Lumbering Tools, Axes, Saws, Handles.

Blankets, Halters, Rope and Chains.

Pumps, Pipe & Pipe Fittings.

Automobile Oils & Accessories.

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AT TORONTO—Connecting Monday, Wednesday and Friday to

and from Western Canada and Pacific Coast points.

AT MONTREAL—Connecting to and from all points in Quebec,

and from Western Canada and Pacific Coast points.

LOWEST FARES—THROUGH TICKETS AND RESERVATIONS EVERYWHERE—ENQUIRE C.N.R. AGENTS.

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The New Montreal-Ottawa Short Line

THROUGH TRAINS BETWEEN MONTREAL, OTTAWA AND TORONTO

READ DOWN

6:15 p.m. 8:15 a.m. Lv. MONTREAL, Ar. OTTAWA, Lv. OTTAWA, Ar. TORONTO, Lv. TORONTO, Ar. MONTREAL

10:15 p.m. 12:15 p.m. 12:45 p.m. 7:30 a.m. 9:45 p.m.

* Daily, † Daily except Sunday.

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Economy ! "SALADA" TEA

Is not only the most economical on account of its great strength but you have the refreshing and delicious qualities as well.

Ask your Grocer. In Sealed Metal Packets.

A Business Bride

By Hilda Richmond

CHAPTER I.

Some of the neighbors at old Mrs. Grayson's funeral remarked that Jessie Potter "took it hard," and wondered why she should feel so sorry to lose the old woman; while others were sure that Jessie was "putting on" her grief. Still others were sure that she was tired and worn out with the care of the poor old lady, and so could not help crying from sheer weariness. But they were all wrong.

When Jessie Potter went to the farmhouse to do the housework and care for Mrs. Grayson, the latter had been bristling and able to manage the work; but for the past two years she had been failing until she had been a heavy burden to both John Grayson, her son, and to Jessie. Indeed, during the very last of the old lady's lifetime, Jessie had been obliged to care for her two children to an extent that she had to leave her home and attention to Mrs. Grayson. John was a busy stock buyer and often was called away from home two or three days at a time, so he was thankful to have a reliable person to care for his mother, and he paid Jessie well for her work.

"Now I'll have to go, Mr. Grayson," said Jessie as they returned from the funeral. "I have my things packed and the undertaker can carry me to the station for the five-thirty train. I thank you for your kindness to me and I hope you will find somebody to look after your house for you."

"Have to go!" said John, rousing himself from his reverie. "Why?" "Because it will be impossible for me to stay and keep house for you," said Jessie impatiently. "I must go back home." She had often felt irritated because John Grayson was so absorbed in his business affairs that he paid little heed to anything else, though he was always kind and patient with his mother; and now, worn out by hard work she was vexed at his lack of common sense. "That's no reason," said John. "I don't think it's fair to go away and leave me without a little notice."

"Well, then, I'm going because peo-

ple will talk if I, a young widow, stay to keep house for you, an unmarried man," said Jessie tartly. "You know it's out of the question."

"We might get married," said John, quite as if he were setting a price on a herd of cattle. "They wouldn't talk then, would they?" "I don't know about that," said Jessie, with a gasp at his matter-of-fact statement. "I have no desire to get married again."

"Oh, I meant it just in a business way. You'd have your wages just the same and I could go on with my work. When a fellow gets to be thirty-five and settled in his ways it isn't easy to start in again. You've been with us five years and I'm used to your cooking and all. Of course I'd want you to sign an agreement not to interfere in my business affairs, and not to expect me to gad around with you; but you could have things pretty much your own way in the house. You could have the butter and egg money for your own, same as other women, and I'd give you a horse to drive. I really don't see but you'd be as well off that way as to take up some other work and have to get used to a new place."

Jessie was angry, but as he talked her anger cooled. She had no desire to go back to her father's house, where she had spent an uncomfortable six months after the death of her husband; and she had no idea where to look for work. People who want to hire a woman with two children are not so plentiful as might be supposed—she had found that out early in her widowhood. After all, a business marriage seemed to have some advantages.

"If you'd like to keep the children at your aunt's I'd pay you enough so you could board them there," went on John. "You could go over every Sunday and stay with them if you wanted to. I don't mind staying alone a day now and then. I like peace and quiet and I'm away a good deal, so it won't matter. Not that Grace and Bobby ever bothered me," he added, "but the school here is far away and there's no Sunday-school nor anything for them. Just

The Present Day Sugar Bowl.

Sugar is scarce. There are fewer ships to carry supplies from the East Indies. The West Indies, from which Canada draws her supplies, must furnish sugar for twice as many people as last year. If we put ships into the sugar trade, and if we continue to use that scornful peevish spoonful of sugar in tea and coffee we shall have to, it will lengthen the time needed to bring our boys home. Therefore, save sugar. Use strictly no more than 2 pounds for each person in the family in a month.

Sugar is the best of the "quick energy" foods to stimulate blood and brain of soldiers in the grim campaign. They must get it. Manufacturers and all large users have been strictly limited by the Food Board in the use of sugar, and they are now using substitutes in large quantities in a splendid effort to conserve, yet serve the public as well as before. Private homes should follow their example and use substitutes, especially corn syrup and glucose.

"As much candy in the shops as ever," you say? Perhaps, but do you know most of them are made with substitutes for sugar? Candy makers, with manufacturing confectioners, public eating places and others, have splendidly responded to the call

suit yourself about that. If you want them with you it's all right, but if not I'll pay your board where they are. It's money in my pocket not to be chasing around over the country to find another housekeeper. You're clean and honest, and dear knows what I might get if you left."

That was more than John usually said in a week, and it gave Jessie time to think it over. She remembered that all the debts from her unfortunate marriage were not paid, though she had done her best; and she also remembered that her stepmother would receive her coldly even for a short visit. The years in the quiet farmhouse had been peaceful and, in a measure, happy, so perhaps it would be well to think the matter over before declining it.

"If you have your mind made up we can go on to Squire Longabaugh's," said John, breaking in on her musing. "I've got to go to Bloomfield for some cattle to-morrow and we may as well settle things right here."

"I'll do it," she said faintly.

CHAPTER II.

At supper that night Jessie tried to realize that she had just been married. She looked across at John eating heartily the good ham and eggs she had prepared, for a hot, hearty, undisturbed meal tasted good to him and, manlike, he enjoyed the nourishing food. The very smell of the food seemed to sicken her and she ate next to nothing, but John never noticed that. He knew there was plenty on the table and if she was hungry she would probably eat, so he finished his meal in silence and betook himself to his interrupted business affairs until late in the evening.

"I'll stay long enough to pay all the debts and get the children well started in school," was Jessie's final conclusion, as she turned the matter over and over. "If I get the butter and egg money, which I feel I have earned this long time, I can soon pay up everything. It's very evident that he doesn't want the children here, and there are advantages in leaving them with Aunt Mary, so I'll 'dig in' as hard as possible. Grace is nine now and Bobby seven, so it won't be long. Dear me, in eight more years Grace will be as old as I was when I married Sam! If mother had lived things might have been different—but there! nothing is gained by fretting over the past. I have a chance to pay all debts and to give the children a nice start in life, then I can be free. If I had been taught to do any one thing well I might not have to be grateful for John's matter-of-fact proposal to-day, and a marriage before Squire Longabaugh—but, it won't last forever. I'm only a little past thirty and—" and then her thoughts trailed off into restless slumber.

It was midwinter when they were married, and the rest of the cold weather slipped away as if by magic. She was alone a great deal in the old house, but that suited her exactly. Having few housekeeping cares she was free to care for the chickens and to do the much needed sewing for her children. For herself she did next to nothing, but as the eggs began to roll in, the debts were paid one by one; she even invested a little of her wages in some new clothes, and began to venture back into the world from which she had so long been shut out.

"I'm going over to Grantville this morning and I'll take you in the automobile," said John one Sunday morning. Usually he hitched up old Fanny for her and she left early, as Fanny was none too swift and the distance was long. "I'll not be back till night. I'll call for you this evening about five."

He was amazed to see her coming out of the house in a pretty new suit and stylish hat; for he had never seen her before except in the shabbiest and dullest of garments. Even his slow perception took in the fact that she looked ten years younger. He said nothing, except the most commonplace things about the weather and the crops, to which she replied in the briefest possible manner. (To be continued.)



The Housewife's Corner

to conserve. They are using glucose to a large extent, and are including nuts and what not in their toffees and candies. The next step must come in the home. When the housewife does as well in limiting her sugar, the problem will end. It is a matter of loyalty.

The Children's Food.

The school lunch box presents an everyday problem to the busy mother of several growing children. She must select the necessary foods in sufficient quantities to meet the needs of the growing child; she must provide variety in choice from day to day and pack the food carefully in a suitable receptacle so that it may be in perfect condition when served.

The war breads are extremely wholesome for children. The four authorized substitutes are barley flour, oat flour, rye flour and corn flour. Milk, eggs, bread, lean meat, cheese and beans provide the child with muscle-building material. Heat and energy are derived from sugar, fruit, milk and vegetables, while the mineral matter in fruit and vegetables is essential for all ages.

War Bread.—4 cups mashed potatoes, 4 cups boiled rice, 4 cups rolled oats, 2 cups corn meal or corn flour, 2 tablespoons of sugar or one cup of corn syrup, 2 tablespoons salt. Put in a large pan and pour boiling water, stirring it until it is thin enough for sponge. After cooling to the right temperature add two and a half dry yeast cakes or one compressed yeast cake. If bread is set in the afternoon, mix in stiff loaf with wheat flour and let rise over night. Mix down and let rise again and put in greased tins, greasing between loaves, and bake in a slow oven until done. In mixing at first make quite stiff, it may stick to the hand. In mixing down the second time and putting in tins, don't put in more flour, use a little flour on hands and board. If wanted, can use about one-third barley flour in place of wheat flour. Can use more rolled oats in place of potatoes or corn meal. The sponge, when thinned, makes good griddle cakes.

Foes of the Home.

The two worst enemies with which the housewife has to contend are the bedbug and the clothes-moth. Again, the depredations of the latter she is never safe; and as for the bedbug, eternal vigilance is the price of security.

Hence the importance of experiments which experts have recently been making, with a view to ascen-

Make a little meat go a long way.

Even a small quantity of meat goes far and becomes most nourishing and satisfying, if combined with BOVRIL.

Canada Food Board, Licence No. 13-142.

taining definitely the most effective means of fighting these insects.

The bedbug experiments were made in two ways. One might be described as a laboratory test of various insecticides, twenty bugs being placed in each of a number of glass jars (with paper scraps or excelsior to afford opportunity for hiding), and dusted or sprayed with different powders and fluids.

The other was conducted on a practical scale by spraying or dusting rooms that were badly infested with bedbugs.

The experts tried out dozens of things for the purpose and they found the ideal and perfect remedy. It is kerosene.

Kerosene is the sure killer. One advantage it has is that when used as a spray it will penetrate every crack and cranny. With powders and most liquids it is very difficult, if not impossible, to reach the bugs, which in the daytime are hidden in cracks in the beds or behind wallpaper, washboards and molding. Kerosene, however, easily reaches them in such places.

But it does more than that. It destroys the eggs, saturating them so that they cannot hatch. The business is all over in twenty-four hours. All the bedbugs are dead and the eggs likewise. The premises are clear of the pest.

The results obtained in dealing with clothes-moths were not less definite and conclusive. To housewives the decision reached ought to be of substantial value.

In each of many wooden cages ten to twenty moths were put. Inside of each cage were three boxes with sliding covers, nearly closed. Each box contained a piece of flannel—a kind of fabric specially attractive to the moths. The flannel in two of the boxes (for a "check") it was untreated.

The moths, having an aversion to light, were attracted to the nearly shut boxes. When naphthalene flakes or "moth-balls" (which are made of naphthalene) were put with the flannel, all of the moths died, and none of their tiny caterpillars or eggs were found.

Various insecticides were put with moth-infested flannel in trunks. Results differed; but when naphthalene or moth-balls were tried, all of the moths promptly died.

The conclusion drawn is that the proper and really effective remedy for clothes-moths is naphthalene, whether in the form of flakes or moth-balls. Housewives have been accustomed to lament the rise in the price of camphor, but naphthalene (a relatively cheap coal-tar product, though now much higher in price than in peace-times) is declared by the experts to be decidedly superior.

Fish And Potato Pie.

ALAS! MY POOR BROTHER!



To make a fish and potato pie line a deep greased dish with well-seasoned mashed potatoes to a thickness of one inch. Fill to within an inch of the top with creamed fish. Cover with potato, brush with melted butter and bake in a hot oven until brown. Garnish with parsley and lemon.

The tree knows its fruit and drops the sound and squirrels take no stock in unsound nuts and rats desert a sinking ship. Yet a man with his God-given faculties will keep cows that produce less than 150 pounds of butter-fat in a year.

WHEN IN DOUBT

Concerning the value of any Stocks or Shares in your possession, write us and we will give you the fullest information available without charge.

Don't run away with the idea that because a stock is inactive it is without value. Our up to date information may save you needless worry and loss through premature sale. "Give us your confidence and we will merit yours."

H. M. CONNOLLY & CO.
Members Montreal Stock Exchange
105-106 Transportation Building
MONTREAL, QUE.

Ingram's Milkweed Cream

Two Sizes—50c and \$1

Does the daily housework, the scrubbing, the scrubbing, the washing, the rubbing, and roughen your hands until you despair of their appearance? Then use Ingram's Milkweed Cream. It is a softening, cleansing cream with gently curative effect. It gives the hands softness and whiteness. It soothes the skin. It keeps the hands clean. Callouses are banished. It gives you hands to be proud of. The very next time your nose or forehead gets sticky just put on a light touch of Ingram's Velveta Sovereign Face Powder (50c.). It blends perfectly with the complexion and conceals little blemishes. It is dainty and fragrant. There is a complete line of Ingram's toilet products, including Soaps for the teeth (50c.), at your druggist's.

A Picture with Each Purchase
Each time you buy a package of Ingram's Toilet Soap or Face Powder your druggist will give you, without charge, a large portrait of a world-famous motion picture actress. Each time you get a different portrait so you make a collection for your home. Ask your druggist.



Renew it at Parker's

The clothes you were so proud of when new—can be made to appear new again. Fabrics that are dirty, shabby or spotted will be restored to their former beauty by sending them to Parker's.

CLEANING and DYEING

Is properly done at Parker's

Send articles by post or express. We pay carriage one way and our charges are reasonable. Drop us a card for our booklet on household helps that save money.

PARKER'S DYE WORKS, LIMITED

Cleaners and Dyers.

791 Yonge St.

Toronto

Crown Brand AND Lily White CORN SYRUP

To help the sugar shortage use Crown Brand or Lily White Corn Syrup—delicious, wholesome and economical alternatives for Sugar in Cooking and Preserving. Corn is grown in North America, while sugar must be brought across the seas in ships which are vitally needed for war purposes. Use all the syrup made from corn you wish, while the Food Board is urging stringent economy in the use of sugar.

Delicious for Making Desserts and on Cereals.

The Canada Food Board has issued a book of recipes and suggestions for using Corn Syrup. Write to the Food Board in Ottawa, for a copy, and in the meantime go to your grocer for a tin of LILY WHITE Corn Syrup, or CROWN BRAND Corn Syrup and try some of the following recipes:

APPLE SAUCE

8 apples 1 inch stick cinnamon
6 tablespoons Lily White Corn Syrup 1 1/2 cup water
Wash, pare, core, and slice apples. Put into sauce pan with water, syrup and cinnamon. Cook over a medium flame until soft.

CAKE WITHOUT SUGAR

1 cup shortening 1 1/2 tablespoons baking powder
2 cups Lily White Corn Syrup 1 teaspoon salt
2 eggs 1 cup milk 3 cups flour
Cream the shortening, add the syrup and the eggs, and mix well. Add the milk. Mix the baking powder and flour together, add it slowly to the mixture and beat. Bake in a moderate oven, as a loaf or layer cake or small drop cakes. One-fourth cup of raisins added to the batter gives more flavor and sweetness.

MARMALADE

1 grapefruit 1 lemon
5 cups water 10 cups Lily White Corn Syrup
Cut fruit in thin slices and allow to stand in water for 24 hours or overnight. Separate seeds and soak them in part of the water. Cook fruit until tender and add Corn Syrup. Continue cooking until jelly is obtained.

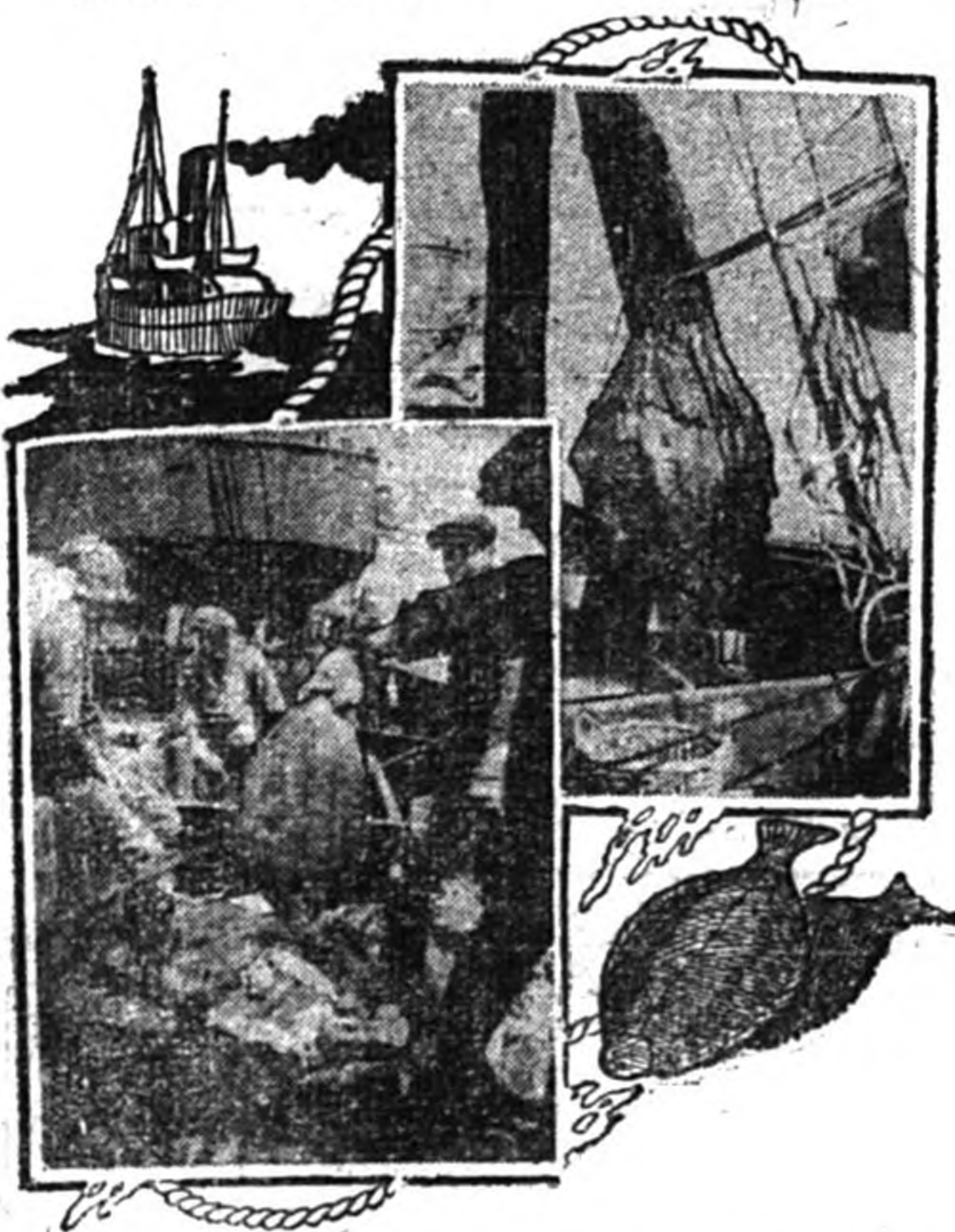
SAVE SUGAR

You know doctors order Corn Starch as a diet for invalids. We convert the corn starch into its "sugar" form, a most digestible form of sweetening.

Sold by Grocers everywhere in 2, 5, 10 and 20 lb. tins.
The Canada Starch Co., Limited, Montreal

FOOD BOARD ESTABLISHES NEW PACIFIC INDUSTRY

Steam Trawlers Operate Off the British Columbia Coast—
Monthly Average is 400,000 Pounds of Flatfish.



Twenty car-loads of frozen Pacific flatfish recently left a British Columbia fishing port to supply the demand on Canada's National Fish Day—October 31st. This shipment went to Calgary, Edmonton, Saskatoon, Regina, Moose Jaw, Winnipeg, and as far east as Toronto and Montreal.

A year ago, Pacific flatfish were practically unknown in the Canadian markets. To-day, it is one of the staple lines of food fish in ever-increasing demand, and bids fair to become as popular as salmon and halibut.

The Pacific Coast has long been famous for salmon and halibut, and the efforts of British Columbia fishermen have mainly been directed to the catching and marketing of these two species. The ready market for these fish on this continent has resulted in depletion, and for the past three years both fish have climbed into the luxurious class. Halibut, once so plentiful within a few hours' steaming from Vancouver or Prince Rupert, is now caught up in the Gulf of Alaska—the nearby grounds having been cleaned up—and each year sees the fishing vessels proceeding further afield to get them. In former years, trips of halibut could be got in small sail and motor craft within a few days. Nowadays, only large steamers with ample bunkers and oil tanks and capable of a lengthy steaming radius can get them, while their voyage may run from two weeks to a month.

Depleted the Halibut Stocks.

In 1917 the fishing interests on the Pacific Coast were awakening to the fact that the halibut fishery was showing signs of depletion, and the day was fast approaching when halibut fishing would be no longer possible or profitable. Just when they were casting about for means of future employment of plants, vessels and men, the Canada Food Board was looking for supplies of cheap sea fish for the citizens of the Western Provinces.

It so happened that the Food Board's Chairman, Mr. H. B. Thomson, had just completed a session as a member of a Pacific Fisheries Commission, and he had secured a wealth of information as to the untutilized fish of the Pacific Coast. These were the flat-fishes—brills, soles, plaice and witchies—and certain cods—red cod, grey cod and ling cod. All of these species were to be found in Pacific waters in enormous quantities, but no fishery existed for them, and it was impossible to catch flatfish by hook and line.

Novel Experiment.

After studying the problem and making investigations into the most economical methods of catching and marketing these fish, Mr. Thomson enlisted the aid of Mr. John P. Babcock, Assistant Commissioner of Fisheries for British Columbia. Through him the Canadian Fish and Cold Storage Company, Limited, of Prince Rupert, B.C., were induced to fit out one of their halibut steamers as a trawler to engage in the fishery for flatfish and cods. Arrangements were made with the fishermen to bring the fish in at a set price. The profits of wholesalers and retailers were limited to a reasonable amount, and the Department of Fisheries further aided the scheme by bearing two-thirds of the transportation charges to all points west of the Manitoba boundary. The trawler "James Carruthers" commenced operations in March, 1918, and has been landing a monthly average of 400,000 pounds of flatfish and cod ever since.

Later in the summer, the Canadian Fishing Company, Limited, of Vancouver, B.C., fitted out the halibut steamer "Imbriaria" with trawling gear, and this vessel is now landing capacity catches for the Canadian market.

These two vessels are revolutionizing the Pacific fisheries. A new industry is being rapidly built up to take the place of the declining halibut fishery, and the famous European method of steam trawling is being successfully applied to the Pacific.

Steam Trawling.

Trawling is the most modern method of fishing. The vessels employed are powerfully designed steel steamers of about 125 feet long, and capable of steaming at 10 knots per hour. Arriving on the fishing grounds where flatfish and cods are known to abound, they lower away a huge poke-shaped net with a mouth about 100 feet wide. This is dragged over the sea bottom by means of steel wire warps made fast to the trawl winch on the fore-deck of the vessel. In its passage over the bottom, the fish are swept into the maw of the net, and after an hour's dragging, the net is hauled up to the surface by means of the warps and the trawl winch. The fish slide into the apex of the net, and the whole is lifted aboard the vessel. The draw-rope closing the apex is pulled and the fish are discharged into the pens on the trawler's deck.

Experienced fishermen sort, gut and clean the fish and they are stowed away upon crushed ice in the fish-rooms below. After forty to sixty hours' continuous fishing without cessation, the trawler steams to port, and the fish are landed, cleaned, graded, frozen, glazed and packed in 50-lb., 100-lb. and 200-lb. boxes for shipment to market in express refrigerator cars.

Food Board Propaganda.

The Food Board, having arranged for the supply, set to work to create a demand. They had a good product to advertise, but the unaccountable prejudice against eating any other fish but halibut and salmon had to be overcome. The Board determined to show Canadians how these fish were caught; how they were marketed, and their food value. Capt. F. W. Wallace, of the Food Board's Fish Section, took the work in hand and made two voyages on a trawler, accompanied by an expert motion picture camera man, and a film was prepared, which was later circulated throughout the West. Recipes, showing how to cook flatfish and cods, were embodied in the Board's Fish Recipe Book, and the press was supplied with data regarding them. The fish trade loyally got behind the movement and pushed the sale.

To-day, seven months since the first trawler was fitted out, the Pacific flatfish and Pacific cods are prime favorites with the public. An excellent sea fish has been given to the public at a cheap price, and so popular have they become that Toronto and Montreal dealers are now importing them by the car-load. The successful establishment of this fishery is but an indication of what can be done in other lines.

Our dissatisfaction with any other solution is the blazing evidence of immortality.—Emerson.

Feed well now if you expect to get eggs next winter when they will be scarce and the price high. Invest now by feeding.

If your chimney is defective it is likely to set your house afire. Better give the chimney a careful inspection. Insurance companies find that about ten per cent. of the chimneys they inspect are unsafe. Unsafe chimneys are frequently imperfect just beneath the roof. This is caused by water following down the bricks and making them soft. Not infrequently a part of a brick is entirely dissolved and gone. Then when the chimney is very hot, or is burning out, or some inflammable substance is put into one of the stoves, a spark passes out of this hole and starts a blaze in the dry shingles.

SELF-GOVERNMENT FOR INDIA

BRITAIN TO GIVE FRANCHISE
TO 330,000,000 VOTERS

Tremendous Experiment by Which a
Vast Population is to Receive a
Voice in Making Own Laws.

The most interesting and the most important experiment in self-government the world has seen is about to be undertaken in India. After years of thought, years of discussion, Britain has evolved a system by which hundreds of millions of the subject races in the great Asian empire will be permitted a voice in the management of their affairs. The program of reforms is completed and awaits only the approval of the Parliament, which probably will be given to it in the session soon to begin.

Students of politics will watch with some concern and much real interest the development of an electoral theory among a body of 330,000,000 persons to whom the franchise is a new and strange right and among whom 328,000,000 are declared by Indian authorities to be not only indifferent to but in total ignorance of all governmental machinery. It certainly is an experiment to stir the imagination and it effectually dwarfs all the efforts of the U. S. to qualify the inhabitants of the Philippines for the measure of self government they enjoy.

Provisions of Home Rule Law.

The scope of the home rule measure prepared by Mr. Edwin S. Montagu, Secretary for India, and Lord Chelmsford, Viceroy and Governor General, after consultation with eminent men both in England and India includes briefly the following:

Provincial legislatures to be composed of representatives elected directly by the people.

A viceregal legislative body for all India, to be composed of two chambers, the Legislative Assembly of India and the Council of State. Two-thirds of the lower house, comprising one hundred members, are to be elected, and twenty-one out of fifty of the upper house.

The Indian Privy Council, members of which are to be appointed by the King-Emperor.

A Council of Princes.

Ten years after the establishment of the system a general survey of political conditions in the Empire is to be taken and on the showing made in it further reforms or the extension of the self-governing principles will be decided. After the first decade re-surveys are to be made at twelve year periods for the same purpose. By this means the imperial authorities will be able to gauge accurately the growth of education, the increase of interest in empire affairs and the capacity of the body politic to assume more and more the burdens of government.

Difficulties in the Way.

In the minds of many students of Indian affairs Britain has been precipitate in her action and has failed to weigh carefully enough all the condi-

tions that certainly will complicate the work of establishing even this modified form of home rule. Among the points brought out as having strong bearing on the success of the program may be mentioned these:

The seemingly irreconcilable antagonism that exists between the religions, race prejudices and the life habits of the different peoples of India.

The natural impossibility of applying the principles of western constitutionalism to a country which does not and cannot possess an alternative executive.

The imperial obligations to the native States, and the fact that these States are increasing in population at a rate so much greater than that of British India that the relations between the two necessarily will be altered in the near future. (Between 1872 and 1911 the native States have increased by 233 per cent. and British India by only 39 per cent.).

The big problem of caste. The inability to obtain even approximately representative opinion of any but small sections of the population, and none at all from that part of the population which has expressed no desire for, and apparently has no interest in, popular government; a section which in the event of internal trouble would far outnumber the constitutionalists.

The last consideration to be referred to here is the argument of failure which has followed the attempted introduction of Western methods of representative government in similarly composed Eastern peoples.

On the other hand, it is an experiment to which Britain has committed herself in all her dominions, and which never has ended in disappointment. Through all her recent history there has been a clearly determined goal in her administration of the affairs of subject peoples—that of gradually educating them to become qualified for a large measure of self-government. This has taken the form of the establishment of schools, the encouragement of native students to attend the English universities, the introduction of all the most modern sanitary and hygienic thought and a general raising of the native moral and physical plane of living.

Certainly it never has been a question of the road to be followed in the relations between the imperial government and the people; rather it has been a question of the pace to be set in arriving at a state of home rule. Has the pace that is affecting the people of India now been too swift? Is the question all students of the situation will be eager to see decided. And it cannot be decided without actual experience in the workings of the reforms.

The loyal, whole-hearted support given to Great Britain in the war by the peoples of India has had much influence on the London government in its determination to place the nation on a modified home rule basis. Aside from the Mohmands, up on the northwestern frontier, among whom fighting is the popular pastime, the races making up the state were almost unanimous in their support of the war. In the earlier days of the conflict German propaganda, originating in Persia and in the United States caused some unrest and compelled the retention of large bodies of troops in the hills provinces especially, but the

THE WEEKLY SERMON

Preach the word; be instant in season, out of season; reprove, rebuke, exhort with all long suffering and doctrine.—II. Timothy, iv., 2.

The war has taught us many lessons. It has awakened the thought of the world and is leading to a new seriousness on the part of many reflecting persons.

One of the great lessons we should learn is the necessity for a more vital religion in our lives and in the life of the nation. Germany has counted herself a Christian nation, but the war proves that the religion "made in Germany" was not the real thing. We have wondered how any nation that pretended to be Christian could sink so quickly into barbarism and utter indifference to all moral obligations, national and international.

The reason is that the Christianity of Germany was not real and vital. It was only formal and did not grip the hearts and change the lives of men. Germany's "God" was the Almighty-the-God-of-Force-and-Power, and not the Christ of mercy, meekness, compassion, love. You saw this in all the Kaiser's speeches and messages. It was always the "Almighty God" he mentioned, and never the Christ.

The religion of Germany was the "kultur" of the mind, and not the changing of the life into Christlikeness. We learn that "kultur" without Christ is valueless to prevent war or barbarism or ruin.

The second is like unto it—the power of wrong religious education to lead men and nations astray and the power of right religious instruction to mould the character of men and nations.

All the schools and churches of Germany were under government control during the Imperial regime. The salaries of preachers and teachers were paid by the government, consequently the government was able to dictate the teaching it desired in school and church. And that teaching, as we have seen, has been "kultur" and not Christianity.

This teaching has permeated and possessed Germany. It is this teach-

ing that has regraded Germany and made such a wicked and wasteful war possible.

We see by contrast very clearly the importance of teaching a vital truth in church and school. Wrong teaching, error of any kind will lead an individual or a nation astray. Truth only will lead to God. That is the second great lesson we learn from the world war.

Then, thirdly, we note the result to this nation of these two lessons learned. These two lessons learned should have a marked influence on the future of our nation. If we are to live and grow and really and truly become a Christian nation for righteousness and peace in the world we must have a vital religion in our lives and in the national life.

Church and State are separate here. The State is responsible for what we call secular teaching, but the responsibility of religious instruction rests with the Church. Great, then, is the function and great the opportunity and responsibility of the Church. The opportunity for religious teaching of the children of the nation as well as of the Church rests very largely upon the Sunday school. At the present time many of the children of the nation are not in our Sunday schools, and hence are growing up without any vital religious instruction.

These children form the chief danger and menace to our country, for the Sunday school is about the only chance the nation has to teach the children. This makes the work of the Sunday school one of national importance, one in which every patriot, every lover of his country, should be interested and, if possible, engaged, for it is the place of greatest importance in the future of our country.

If we are to escape the fate of Germany we must teach the truth of God to the children of God the nation over. This will not be an easy task, but it must be done. The future of our nation depends upon it, and we who love our nation must do our full part in this great task.—Rev. Daniel H. Overton.



The Princess Who Could Not Dance.
(Continued from last week.)

Then, sweethearts, the fairy kissed Dianidra and flew up, up, out of sight. And I might tell you that the fairy's name was Happiness, if you have not already guessed it.

Something about the fairy kiss kept the Princess laughing softly all the way along between the tall trees till she came to the gray stone. She peeped round it curiously and there, sure enough, was her first dancing master, a rippling, racing, merry little brook!

"Lean down Dianidra," called the brook. And Dianidra, obeying, was drawn gently into its arms and away it danced singing:

"Run, don't slip; glide, don't trip! Merrily, gay, that's the way. Dianidra, dancing's play."

You never could guess how pleasant it was dancing with the brook. The sunbeams came, too, and joined in. But finally the brook whispered to the Princess that on the top of the next hill another dancing master was waiting, shaking the diamond drops of water out her sunny locks and wringing out her dress.

And straightway she began running and gliding as easily as the brook, singing all the time the bit of a song he had taught her. When she had come to the top of the hill, there, sure enough, was her second dancing master. 'Twas the south wind. He seized Dianidra's hands and spun her round in a hundred gay circles; and she bowed and swayed as gracefully as you have seen the flowers do when the south wind dances with them.

"Oh, off with a rush, now away, now stay. Now bend and bow, and again away!"

whispered the south wind in her ear. And away and away they swept over the flower-splashed hill—down and down to the edge of the sea. There the south wind left her to learn something from this, her last dancing master.

The sea rushed toward Dianidra with his hundred dancing waves, and, catching her up in his mighty arms, drew her out to where the swells rose and fell with majestic rhythm. The dance of the sea, sweethearts, was the most beautiful of all. First he held her curled in the hollow of a giant swell, then tossed her lightly as foam on the rising crest. Now with a rush a great wave ran with her merrily up the sand, teaching her the most wonderful curtsy, the curtsy the waves have been making to the shore for years and hundreds of years.

He brought her up from his treasure chest a wonderful coral chain and clasped it round her neck and he wove her a crown of seaweed and pearly sea flowers, and, with a last caress, set her high upon the beach.

The sun had slipped down behind the hill. It was night, and the moon came up out of the sea and smiled at the runaway Princess dancing over the sands. Her satin dress was torn and dripping, but she was more beautiful than ever before, because her eyes were laughing, her lips were laughing and, more than all else, her feet were laughing!

It chanced that a most royal palace stood on that beach, and the Princess, running and gliding like the brook, and swaying and bending as the south wind, and curtsying and dipping like the sea, danced up to the golden gates, which were open,

effect was not long lasting, and aside from the Mohmands, who required the attention of some units of white soldiers, the internal situation in all India may be regarded to-day as excellent.

Augurs Well for Future.

The war has served to draw India and the British Empire closer together. It has made Britain understand India better and it has made hundreds of the educated men of the Indian races who in other days were dangerous agitators against the imperial relationship, understand Britain better. Were it not for this change in the hearts and minds of the two peoples the big step that is being taken in the readjustment of India's political life would be looked upon with much less confidence. As it is, however, there is a fresher sympathy, a more ready inclination to exchange opinion, a more hearty spirit of co-operation, that augurs well for the future.

In the extension of autonomy Britain has wisely kept a strong guiding hand on the governmental machinery. While the provincial affairs will be settled largely by the people themselves through their elected representatives, the Governor as agent of the Crown will have a voice with which to speak when the occasion requires. In the larger field of empire affairs it will be recalled that the elective votes in the vice regal body will comprise a constitutional minority. The majority against them in a joint vote will be 62. It is scarcely possible, in the circumstances, for

straight into the gaily lighted ball-room! Gorgeous princesses and queens and ladies of high degree were dancing with princes and kings and gentlemen of high degree, for it was the royal ball of the year, and from the east and west, from the north and south, from all the ten kingdoms, in fact, the company had gathered.

When Dianidra swept lightly into their midst, dears and ducks, it was the most surprised company event. The musicians all stopped thumping and banging, and, with their cheeks still puffed out and their hands upraised, stared and stared. And the gorgeous princesses and queens and the ladies of high degree stopped right in the midst of a wonderful figure and with their satin slippers daintily pointed to take the next step stared and stared. And the princes and kings and the gentlemen of high degree, with their courtly backs bent for the deep bow, stopped and stared and stared; and, my goodly! they stared the hardest of all. But Dianidra danced merrily on.

Just about as long as you could count twenty they all stared, then—Crash!!! I went the music, and started up the most marvelous boom—quite like the roar of the sea—and the most royal of the princesses unbent his back and ran lightly up to Dianidra, and away they whirled down the centre of the room. Then—then I am sure you would have laughed at what happened next—because all the kings and princes and gentlemen of high degree were so anxious to dance with Dianidra that they trod upon each other's toes; and in the scramble they lost their crowns, and they elbowed and pushed each other quite terribly, without ever once saying "Beg pardon," or anything like that—while the princesses and queens and ladies of high degree grew red and stamped first one foot and then the other and glared at the dancing Princess through their gold lorgnettes. No wonder! Dianidra, in her torn frock and seaweed crown and coral neck-lace, was more beautiful than all of them together; and who, after dancing with her, cared to dance with any one of them?

So she danced with each of the royal gentlemen, but oftentimes, as you are already supposing, with the most royal prince; and pretty soon they danced out into the castle gardens, and perhaps she told him all about her strange dancing masters—but that I cannot say. They spoke so very softly that I could not possibly hear one word. But after a while the prince ordered his most royal carriage, and the fifty white horses galloped over hill and dale to the palace of Dianidra's father.

There they found the crabby king tearing out what little hair was left him, while the queen, nearly smothered in smelling salts, was weeping and sobbing. "A Princess who could not dance was better than no Princess at all."

But when they saw Dianidra they ceased their crabbiestness and weepiness straight off, and when the prince on bended knee asked for their daughter's hand they were overjoyed and delighted.

So, Dianidra and the Prince were married in a year and a day and the wedding was most gorgeous! As the fairy had promised, Dianidra was the most wonderful dancer in all the ten kingdoms, for in her dancing was the ripple of the brook, the swaying of the trees in the south wind and the mystery of the sea. And she and the most royal prince lived happily ever afterward. That, sweethearts, was the way of it.

Prussians Really Huns.

The appellation of Huns, which the former Kaiser coveted and had himself applied to Prussians, even to the extent of naming one of his sons for the infamous Attila, the Hunnish "Scourge of God," seems really to belong to that people in an ethnological sense. Mr. Lovisee, in his "Studies in Prussian History," tells us that the Prussians are "a people belonging to the Lithuanian race mixed with Finnish elements; which would make them kindred with the Huns, Turks and Bulgars. They were of old colonized, Christianized and ousted from their old domain by the famous Knights of the Teutonic Order. The last Grand Master of that order, Albert of Brandenburg, espoused the Reformation, secularized the domains of the order, and made himself hereditary Duke of Prussia—that is, Pomerania, or "Near Russia." It is interesting to recall that the first Hohenzollern Duke of Prussia began his historical career as a renegade, a perjurer and a traitor. Truly the Hohenzollern line has been what cattle breeders call "constant to the type!"

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Capital authorized : \$2,000,000.00
Capital paid up and Surplus : \$1,637,873.49

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.

Offices Lachute, Brownsburg and St. Philippe

Sub-Agency at St. Philippe, ALBANI LAMARCHE

At Brownsburg, J. W. LEPINE, Manager

Lachute Branch, J. R. McOUAT, Manager.

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, Fences etc.

Terms to suit Purchasers.

W. M. SCOTT, Prop.

Demobilization of Troops

THE demobilization of the Canadian Expeditionary Force is perhaps the most important problem now confronting the Dominion Government, and the transportation of the troops from the port of landing to their home destination is a work which will require skillful handling. On reaching Canadian soil, after their hard fought battles in foreign countries, the veterans will deserve all the consideration that can be given to them.

It was therefore a wise decision on the part of the Dominion Government when they decided that the Canadian Railway War Board should appoint a committee that will make all the arrangements necessary for the transportation of the soldiers through Canada.

The War Board so constituted the committee that it is representative of the three principal Canadian railways. Ever since the beginning of the war officials of the Canadian Pacific Railway have been conspicuous as leaders in the country's patriotic efforts, and now Lieutenant-Colonel Walter Maughan, Assistant General Passenger Agent of the C. P. R., has been chosen as chairman of the committee that is to undertake the responsibility for the train transportation of the soldiers to their places of abode in Canada. Lieutenant-Colonel Maughan's long experience and his thorough knowledge of railroad affairs make him thoroughly qualified to fill the position for which he has been selected.

In March, 1892, at the age of sixteen years, Walter Maughan joined the staff of the Canadian Pacific Railway as a clerk in the Toronto offices. In September of the same year he was transferred to Hamilton to act in a similar capacity. In 1895 he was again brought back to the Toronto offices, and in March, 1897, he became city passenger agent in the Queen City. On November 1st, 1913, he became assistant district passenger agent in Toronto. One month later he was promoted to become assistant general passenger agent in Montreal.

Lieutenant-Colonel Maughan is representing the C. P. R. on the newly formed committee. Mr. H. H. Melanson will represent the Canadian Government Railways, and Mr. C. W. Johnston the Grand Trunk Railway. By a co-ordination of effort it is believed that the representatives of the three big Canadian railways can so regulate railway transportation arrangements as to insure the safe and comfortable return of the Canadian soldier-men to their homes. The headquarters of the committee will be in Ottawa, where the committee will be in direct touch with the Canadian Government.

A preliminary meeting of the committee was recently held in Montreal, when the Minister of Militia was represented by Colonel R. E. Clarke, Director General of Supplies and Transportation. The problem of transportation was discussed in all its phases, and the committee will leave nothing undone to ensure safe transit, and feeding facilities of the highest character for the Canadian soldier men who so bravely answered the call of duty when the country was in danger.



Lieutenant Colonel Walter Maughan.

DR. G. A. CLUNIE, L.D.S.
SURGEON DENTIST
Office over Banford's Store.
Here Every Day.

MALCOLM SMITH,
LICENSED AUCTIONEER.
Sales conducted in English
and French.
P. O. Box 10 Phone No. 131 r 3
LACHUTE, QUE.

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

DR. A. LAVIGNE, L.D.S.,
SURGEON DENTIST,
Raymond's Block
Main Street, Lachute.

The Watchman,

And Ottawa Valley Advocate.

VOL. XLIII

LACHUTE, FRIDAY, JANUARY 10, 1919.

NO. 487

Now is Your Chance!

We have just received a car load of
Ontario Apples, of Winter varieties.
Call and get your choice.

Bell Telephone No. 105.

P. PAQUIN, - - Lachute

CENTRAL MEAT MARKET

Wholesale and Retail
Phone 55

We have always on hand Beef, Pork,
Bacon and Ham, Fresh Sausages, and all
kinds of vegetables. Also Fruits and a
choice line of canned goods.

A. RAYMOND
Main Street, Lachute

New Ladies Coats now in Stock. Call
early. W. BANFORD & SON.

The early buyer in Winter Goods will
be the wise buyer. The question of
getting the goods later worries manu-
facturers. W. BANFORD & SON.

Men's Over Coats in Fall and Winter
lines at Moderate prices.
W. BANFORD & SON.

HOUSE & STORE FOR SALE.
Good store and house containing, 16
rooms electric lights, furnace, etc., near
Catholic Church, Brownsburg. For
particulars apply to Watchman Office.

WANTED.—Will give \$3.00 for one
of the old perfectly round communion
tokens with Rev. Jas. Sommerville,
Montreal 1803 on face of token.
WM. A. KAIN, 116 Germain St.,
St. Johns, N.B.

PUBLIC NOTICE

The second Annual Meeting of the
Farmer's Club of the Parish of St. Jer-
usalem will be held in the Albert Hall,
Lachute, on Tuesday, January 14th, at
8 p.m., for the purpose of transacting
general business and election of officers
for the ensuing year.
W. T. Jackson, President.
J. A. Pollock, Secretary.
A large attendance is requested.

FOR SALE.—One cutter (almost
new), also Goat Skin Buffalo Robe
(new). Apply WATCHMAN OFFICE.

HOUSES FOR SALE OR TO
RENT.—Four comfortable. Terms to
suit purchaser from \$25.00 in cash or up.
Apply to VICTOR LEBEVRE,
Telephone 77, Lachute.

BROWNSBURG

The Brownsburg Branch of the Cana-
dian Red Cross Society will hold their
meetings in the new Social Club rooms
(corner of Dalesville Road) on Tuesday
and Thursday afternoons at 2.30 o'clock
and evenings at 7 o'clock during the
month of January.
All desirous of helping in this good
work will be cordially welcomed.
Z. L. CAMPBELL, Secretary

NOTICE.—Mr. Charles Roberts, of
Brownsburg, announces that he has
opened an up-to-date Boot and Shoe re-
pair shop. All orders promptly executed
and on shortest notice. All call is
solicited.

CRESWELL'S

Canada Cement

Prices Right

R. Creswell Registrar

LOCAL NEWS

Mr. Jas. Bais spent Tuesday in Mont-
real.

Miss Ruby Rodgers spent the week-
end in Montreal.

Miss Annie Drennan was in town for
the holidays.

Mrs. Thos. Christie spent a few days
in Montreal this week.

Miss Hazel McGibbon spent a few
days in Montreal this week.

Miss E. Mackie is spending a few
days in Montreal this week.

Pte. E. Rodgers of the Military Police,
Montreal, spent Wednesday last in town.

The Methodist Ladies Aid were en-
tertained this week by Mrs. Harlow
Giles.

Mr. Jas. R. Thompson spent the holi-
days in Weir and Arundel visiting
friends.

Mr. MacCrae, of McGill College,
Montreal, spent Sunday with Mr. and
Mrs. Paul Nicoll.

Miss Catherine Burwash who has been
spending the holidays in town left for
Whitley this week.

Mr. John Miller and Mr. Archie
Gordon, of East Settlement, left on Tues-
day for Seneca Falls, N.Y.

Miss B. Nicoll, of Montreal, and Miss
L. Nicoll, of Ottawa, were guests of
Mrs. Paul Nicoll on New Years.

Miss Murray Wilson who is spending
the winter months in Montreal spent the
holidays in town the guest of Mrs. T.
Morrison and other friends.

The Weekly Prayer Meeting met at
the home of Mrs. Drysdale a large
number were present. Next week the
Prayer-meeting will be held at Mrs.
J. D. Campbell.

Mr. R. J. Sutton, of Sault Ste. Marie,
Mich., is here on a short visit as the
guest of his brother Henry, after which
he intends visiting in Papineauville
and Montebello.

The Argenteuil Agricultural Society
are holding their Annual Meeting in the
Court House, Lachute, on Monday, Jan.
13th at 2 o'clock to elect their directors
for the ensuing term.

The Annual Meeting of the Baptist
Church Lachute, was held on Tuesday
evening of this week presided over by
the pastor. Reports from the different
departments were read and officers re-
elected for the ensuing year. At the
close refreshments were served by the
Ladies.

Next Sunday morning in the Metho-
dist Church the Rev. F. J. Hayden will
preach on "Life's Wishing Wells."
The service next Sunday afternoon will
be conducted by the Rev. F. J. Hayden.
Next Sunday morning the Golden Rule
Class and Brotherhood will be re-organ-
ized. A splendid programme is being
arranged.

Mr. and Mrs. Allan Beattie, of St.
Paulin, Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Cottingham
of Saskatoon, Sask., Mr. and Mrs. Roy
Cooke, of Arundel, their two sons James
H. of St. Joyite, and Leonard of the
Royal Air Force, Toronto, also their
daughter Mrs. Thos. Murray, of West-
mount, spent the past few weeks the
guests of Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Armstrong.

No Contests.
From all appearances the present
council will retain their seats for the
next term with exception of Mayor
Lavigne who feels he has given his share
of public service, both as councillor for
many years and as its presiding officer,
so the honors are being passed on Mr.
A. D. McGibbon. Papers are also in
circulation to re-elect the retiring coun-
cillors and it is fully expected there will
be no contest.

Mr. and Mrs. W. J. McNaughton re-
ceived a pleasant surprise when their
son John, unexpectedly returned home
on Sunday after an absence of some ten
years, much of which has been spent up
in Athabasca and the Peace River
District. "Jack" has given it a pretty
good trial, but for farming he is con-
vinced that other places hold out great-
er inducements as last July they had a
big frost that put grain raising on the
black list.

Church Notes.

Church of England services in the
Parish of Lachute, will be held (D.V.)
on Sunday Jan. 12th as follows.—St.
Simeon's Church, Lachute 10.30 a.m.
and 7 p.m. St. Aidan's Church, Louisa 3
p.m. Brownsburg 7 p.m.

The annual meeting of the Deanery of
St. Andrews will be held in St. Simeon's
Church, Lachute, on Thursday Jan. 16th,
commencing at 11 a.m.

Those entitled to take part in the
business of this meeting are the Clergy,
Lay Delegates to Synod, and the church
Wardens of the Deanery.
Luncheon for the members will be
served in the Rectory at 12.30 p.m.

Every one interested in the economies
and efficiency of the Churches work in
this diocese should attend the conference
with the Bishop to be held in St.
Simeon's Church, Lachute at 2.30 p.m.
on Thursday, 16th, inst.

There will be a public service in St.
Simeon's Church on the evening of the
same day at 8 p.m. at which the Right
Reverend Doctor Partridge of Montreal
will give an address. All our citizens
are cordially invited to attend this
service.

LACHUTE ACADEMY EXAMS.

GRADE XI

ENGLISH LITERATURE

Honours.—Lyall Middleton 94.
Class I.—Jamie Calder 82, Doris Ham-
mond 79, Maud Dobbie, Sadie McQuat
77, Douglas Bradford, P. Matthews 75.
Class II.—Keith Owens 67, Lizzie
Stanforth 65, James McGibbon, Mar-
garet Stanforth 64, Jean Campbell 62,
Herbert Bruneau, Kenneth Hay 61.
Class III.—Myrtle Berry 56, Percy
Carpenter 54, Hattie Giles 53.

GRADE X

PHYSICS

Class I.—Edith Davis 81.
Class II.—Beryl Todd 73, Margaret
Wason 69, Stella Armstrong, Violet
Perks 65, Hazel Brown, Ruth Dobbie 62,
Anna Scott 60.
Class III.—Ruth Arthur 57.

GRADE IX

GEOMETRY

Honours.—Edythe Silverson 97, Ella
Giles 96, Ray Boyd 84, W. Moseley 93.
Class I.—Evelyn Gagnon, Violet John-
son, Margaret McQuat 88, Kenneth Mc-
Quat 85, Edna MacGregor, Isabel Owens
84, Helen Whinfield 82, H. Murphy 75.
Class II.—Gladys Armstrong 66, H.
Boyd 65, Gerald Bruneau 62.
Class III.—Emma Smith 57, Margaret
Jones 56, Ivan Carpenter 54.

GRADE VIII

SCRIPTURE

Honours.—Matilda Strong 94, Annie
Stevenson 93, Lena Copeland 92, Lillian
Hamilton 90.
Class I.—Evelyn Hamilton, Lulu
Riddell 87, Ian Hay, John Stiles 84, Edna
Warwick 83, Clifford McPaul 79, Muriel
Bark 77, Myrtle Mitchell 76.
Class II.—Gladys Gray 73, Olive Kerr
72, Muriel Townsend 69, Kenneth Camp-
bell, blanche Smith 64, Violet Bryerton,
Robt. Whinfield 63, James Hay 61.

GRADE VII

HYGIENE

Honours.—Arnold Scott 93, I. Graham
91.
Class I.—Grace Morrison 85, Lawrence
Cruise 79, Elmer Ryan 77.
Class II.—Hilda Sutton 72, Kenneth
Elliott 71, Esther Morrison 70, Nellie
Cowan, Evelyn Creswell 69, Jessie Hay
67, John Dobbie 65.
Class III.—Ethel Patterson 59, Mina
Paul 50.

GRADE VI

READING

Honours.—Margaret Scott 88, Harold
Calder 86, Hazel Drysdale, Willie Miller
85, Jean McQuat 84, Lillie Paul, Harold
Window 83, Myrtle Barker 82, Ida Hamp-
ton, Charlie Miller 81, Linton, Arm-
strong, Gordon Cruise 80.
Class I.—Alice Bark, Frank Scott 89,
Norman Drysdale 88, Ethel Hay, Geo.
MacGibbon 87, Cecil Stanforth 86,
Freda Copeland 75.

GRADE IV

GEOGRAPHY

Class I.—Nellie Hay 78.
Class II.—Annie Miller 72, Gertrude
Galloway, Jean Manson 70, Violet Paul
68, Willis Stanforth 67, Stella Scott 66,
Gordon Dobbie 63.

GRADE III

SPELLING AND DICTATION

Honours.—Howard Doig 97, Dorothy
Morrison 92, Bessie Morrison 91, Janet
McQuat 90.
Class I.—Russell Elliott 85, Rileen
McPaul, Eric Wilson 81, Lawson Hamp-
ton 78, Reti Jones 77, Elinor McCoy,
Evelyn Cruise 75.

GRADE II

ARITHMETIC

Honours.—Henry Dion 98, James
Valland 96, Lloyd Cruise 92.
Class I.—Rowena Cowan, Alma Mc-
Cullough, Eric Middleton 89, Gordon
McQuat 84, Shirley Hamilton 79, Ada
Logan, Kenneth McPaul, Cecil McPaul
77, Stanley Boyd 75.
Class II.—Clarence Carpenter 68, Roy
Cruise 62, Percival Hayden 61.
Class III.—James Logan 58, Quinten
Black 55, Kenneth Murray 54, Ernest
Manson 52, Anna Garrett.

SHREWSBURY.

Under the training and direction of
Miss Curren, of Ormstown (who is in
charge of the day school here) the young
people of the district gave a very inter-
esting and enjoyable entertainment, Dec.
19th. Hymns, carols, recitations, songs
and dialogues, filled a lengthy program-
me, at the conclusion of which, Santa
Claus bounced into the room bringing
his sleigh bells with him. Were we to
publish the names of those who took
part, either on the platform, or as au-
dience, we would be compelled to give
the names of almost everyone in the dis-
trict. The happy event was brought to a
close by the singing of the National An-
them, and those present then had a pleas-
ant drive home in the beautiful moon-
light.

DEATHS

MORRISON.—At Calgary, on the 7th
of January, Thomas Oscar, son of
Thomas Morrison, Bethany Street.

Men's Clothing. We have full lines
in all sizes but not for long at present
prices. W. BANFORD & SON.

Ladies' Coats

Our New Fall Coats Have Come and
are now being shewn. In spite of great
scarcity of goods, we have secured an
excellent line of

Rogers' Coats

These are in great variety of style and
colour and the prices are reasonable, when
we consider the great advances.

The earlier you make the selection
the better.

W. BANFORD & SON
LACHUTE.

HAMILTON'S

Now that we are again safely housed in our
New Store, we invite the Public to call upon
there and procure all our supplies.

We have stocked with everything fresh and you
will find everything Nice and Fresh and up to
our usual standard of Quality. Very fine con-
fections, both loose and in pretty boxes.

Cakes of all descriptions made to order. Wed-
ding Cakes a specialty.

Robert Hamilton.

Phone. 80.

Baker & Confectioner.

Be Prepared!

The Cold weather is now with us so don't run any risks
by not being properly clad, but procure your Underwear,
Sweaters, Coats, Heavy Rubbers, Boots and Shoes at once.

We have some special lines in Ladies' Silk Blouses,
Collars and Dress Lengths for Xmas presents.

We have stocked a very Fine Line of Choice Groceries
for the Christmas trade.

R. McFAUL,

MAIN STREET. LACHUTE

Buy Your Presents
AT
JOUSSE'S, MAIN STREET

Never before have we had such a choice line of goods from which
to select your Presents. Our stock includes such variety
that we will not enumerate, but ask you to kindly drop into our
store when we know you will not be disappointed.

Eyes Scientifically Tested.

Spectacles and Eye Glasses and a complete line of Auto Goggles

Eugene Jousse

Watchmaker, Jeweller and Optician

MAIN STREET LACHUTE.

Soils and Crops

By Agronomist.

This Department is for the use of our farm readers who want the advice of an expert on any question regarding soil, seed, crops, etc. If your question is of sufficient general interest, it will be answered through this column. If stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed with your letter, a complete answer will be mailed to you. Address Agronomist, care of Wilson Publishing Co., Ltd., 73 Adelaide St. W., Toronto.

Farms Less Fertile Than 40 Years Ago.

Canada has about 28,000,000 acres in field crops of which probably 20,000,000 acres are in the three Western Provinces. Is the fertility of the soil being kept up, is it being exhausted, is it being increased? To get an answer, the Commission of Conservation carried out a survey of 2,245 farms. We asked questions of 2,245 farmers located all over Canada. We took them in groups of about thirty or forty in all about 60 groups, from British Columbia to Prince Edward Island. On this point, we made a definite enquiry of the farmer as to whether the fertility of his farm was being maintained or was deteriorating.

Here is the answer: 30 per cent. of them reported about the same yield per acre as 20 years ago, 40 per cent. reported some increase in yield, and 30 per cent. reported some decrease. That is to say, the land, as used by 30 per cent. of all the men reporting, was poorer in its power to produce crops, than it was 20 years before. From Manitoba, 32 per cent. of the farmers reported about the same yield per acre as 10 years before; not one man reported an increase; and 46 per cent. reported some decrease. That is a summary of the answers to the question when put under an intelligently conducted survey.

We want in Canada more serious and intelligently conducted surveys of our conditions in order that we may acquire real knowledge of facts as they are. Then we can come to conclusions and plan our course of action to deal with the facts discovered and properly interpreted. In the West, the lure of land was for a time similar to the lure of the Yukon; and the lure of the Yukon in the main led on to disappointed men, deteriorated health, and parts of the Yukon left with less material substance than could be called wealth than it had been.

There is some excuse for the pioneers taking more than one generation's share of the fertility stored in soil by the beneficence of nature during long ages of preparation. In the pioneer days they needed and had some right to more than their share of this store of natural wealth while making the place ready for occupation; but, after that first need is satisfied, it becomes their duty to make the place more fertile while in their hands.

The history of other countries and other farmers sheds light on our problems; and we may be instructed, to our great advantage, by their experience. In central New York, wheat growing was followed successfully for 40 years. During 20 years more the success was doubtful. Then it became definitely unprofitable. With a climate favorable for agriculture and propitious for crop-growing, it took 40 years of exclusive grain growing to make that system unprofitable, and 20 years more to compel the farmers to stop that sort of practice. Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa and other Western States either have or are making similar history. I have gone over them and talked to the old men; from 30 bushels of wheat to the acre they came down to 14.

We can afford to take a lesson from even our enemy. Germany is a country with a soil which on the whole is not naturally very fertile. Within about 30 years she has been able to effect an increase of about 30 per cent. in the yields per acre of her crops.

On the other hand, over large areas of Canada our methods of farming are exhausting the fertility of our farms to some extent, and there is danger that the fertility of considerable areas will be reduced below the point of profitable farming.—Dr. J. W. Robertson, Chairman of Lands Committee, Commission of Conservation.

depending upon the condition of the birds when the forcing begins.

Sometimes young geese are marketed as "green geese." Then the fattening process begins when the long wing feathers have developed until they reach the tail. The birds can be penned up and fed the following ration with good results: Four parts corn meal and one part beef scrap, given three times per day. A sprinkle of salt added to the wet mash is good for the birds and acts as an appetizer.

Ducks fatten well on the mash composed of one part corn meal and two parts bran. About five per cent. of beef scrap and a little fine grit should be added to the mash to bring the best results. Green food should be given occasionally to help in keeping the digestive system in good order.

In fattening both ducks and geese the principle is to increase the amount of food consumed and reduce the exercise. Sanitary conditions in the yards and pens are very necessary. The profit in fattening either ducks and geese can be determined by comparing the cost of good quality corn with the price that will be received for the ducks. At the present price of feed it requires more than the usual amount of skill to fatten the birds at a profit, but underfed birds never pay so it is undoubtedly best to give the geese and ducks a certain amount of fattening and then endeavor to place them on a market where quality stock is appreciated.

Lime in Old Plaster.
When a ceiling falls, as they sometimes do, there is the slight consolation that the old plaster can be used to advantage in the garden.

Crushed limestone spread over the soil is beneficial; it is slow in its action, but is beneficial just the same, accomplishing the same result as burnt lime, but requiring more time to do it. So it is with old plaster, which is slower in its action than lime but in time produces the same result.

If old plaster is to be had do not neglect to work it into the garden, breaking up the lumps as fine as possible.

Next spring after the garden has been limed with the old plaster a lot of decayed leaves may be worked in. Sheep manure should be applied liberally to the growing crops and the abundant crops will more than pay for the trouble.

The Sahara Desert is three times as large as the Mediterranean Sea. When I see a farm of poor soil I know just how the farmer looks. When I see a careless, shiftless, improvident farmer in town I can tell that the soil on his farm is poor; he is surely a poor soil farmer. The thrifty, enterprising farmer, who steps lively and wastes no time, can be counted on as a good soil farmer, and the soil of his farm will be found to be good. Naturally, soil may be good or bad, but finally it will be whatever it is made by what I call a good soil or poor soil farmer.

FREE TO GIRLS

Big Doll and Doll Carriage

This Big Doll is 18 inches tall, has jointed legs and arms and natural head, hands and feet. The Doll Carriage has steel frame and wheels and the seat, back and hood are made of leatherette. It is 18 inches high and is just the right size for the Big Doll.

Just send us your name and address and we will send you 30 Packages of lovely embossed Xmas Post Cards to sell at 10 cents a package. When they are sold send us the money and we will send you the Big Doll, with all charges prepaid, and we will also send you the Doll Carriage without any charge if you will show your Doll to your friends and get just three of them to sell our cards and earn prizes too. Send us your name and address to-day so you can get your Doll and Doll Carriage quickly.

Address:
HOMER WARREN
COMPANY
Dept. 199, Toronto

Doing Over the Old Barn.

For a moment when I came in sight of the place I did not recognize it, so changed was it in appearance. The buildings did not look like they used to; the fences were different, and the fields had been arranged on a new and more economical plan for saving time and lessening labor.

But the barn was the outstanding feature of the place. The old barn had stood in the midst of a low, wet place, quite a distance from the house. The man who owned the place before it changed hands must have travelled many miles every day to do the chores.

This old barn was taken down and the solid timbers moved away to a site 200 feet from the house. Such of the old sills, beams and other timbers as were of the right size and length were worked over for the new frame. The woods afforded logs for what more heavy timbers were needed, as well as for the siding. These siding boards were all surfaced, so that they could be painted. Some of the old siding was used in the new barn, although much of it was worn very thin by the weather. A basement was put under the new barn, with a thirty-foot shed attached. The whole was given a fine coat of red paint, and trimmed with white. It looks fine now, and it is as good as it looks.

Inside are some devices to save time and strength. Stairs lead from the basement to the first floor and up to the scaffolds. Good swing stanchions make it comfortable for the cows and easier for the men folks. Feed carriers and litter carriers lessen the

FUNNY FOLD-UPS

CUT OUT AND FOLD ON DOTTED LINES



LAST NIGHT I DREW THIS FUNNY MAN, OUT ON THE BARN—AND GEE!

WHEN I WAS FAST ASLEEP IN BED I DREAMED THAT IT WAS ME—



labor necessary to feed the stock and clean the barn. A drilled well near-by affords water. Altogether, it is a good, labor-saving barn.—E. L. V.

To Keep Chickens at Home.

A yard surrounded by a five foot fence will under most conditions keep chickens at home. If the hens show a tendency to fly over such a fence the flight feathers of one wing should be clipped. A fence made of woven wire is preferable to a fence made of board or other material. A board should not be used at the top of a wire fence, as this gives the hens a visible place to alight and tends to teach them to fly over. The larger the yard which can be provided the more contented the hens will be. It not only gives them greater opportunity to exercise but often makes it possible to maintain a sod on the yard, which is advisable.

Seed corn selected at husking time should be stored where it will thoroughly dry out before winter. The ears should not touch each other during the drying process. The ears can be suspended in a well ventilated shed or attic. Seed corn that is thoroughly dry will not be injured by freezing.

GOOD HEALTH QUESTION BOX

By Andrew F. Currier, M.D.

Dr. Currier will answer all signed questions pertaining to health. If your question is of general interest it will be answered through this column; if not, it will be answered personally if stamped, addressed envelope is enclosed. Dr. Currier will not prescribe for individual cases or make diagnosis. Address Dr. Andrew F. Currier, care of Wilson Publishing Co., 73 Adelaide St. W., Toronto.

Measures for Preventing Infectious Diseases.

Armed with the facts in regard to the nature of infectious diseases we are in a position to eliminate them to a certain extent. This must come about, first by keeping the body in so fine a condition for its daily work that it will be able to offer successful resistance to the great army of disease germs ever lying in wait to attack it. A good engineer never overlooks the requirements of his machine, he gives it pure water, good coal, good draught; he keeps it clean and well oiled, he is constantly on the look-out for weak spots and when he finds them he remedies them at once, if he can. In this way he gets the maximum of efficiency from his engine. Precisely in the same way if one would keep off disease he must have proper food, exercise, sleep, clothing, recreation and everything else which will enable his physical organism to work smoothly. There are also extra precautions which he might take but in the majority of cases does not. He can take better care of his skin, which is one of the avenues for the elimination of poisons, by more frequent and thorough bathing and scrubbing, especially with warm water and plenty of soap. He can be more particular about the functions of his bowels and bladder which are identically as important to his well-being as a sewer to a city. He can accustom himself to deep breathing, flooding his blood current with oxygen and getting rid of poisonous carbon compounds. It is from the want of this vital oxygen that so many people are dying to-day of pneumonia. Furthermore if it is true that germs are so omnipresent and so malevolent, so abundant in the mouth and nose and so prone to migrate from this base to the parts of the body which are more vulnerable, the neglect is inexcusable if they are not destroyed before they have had an opportunity to accumulate and move on. In other words the daily toilet of the mouth and nose with suitable sprays, atomizers and mouth washes is as important as, is even more important than the use of the tooth brush. Good atomizers are easy to get and there are many combinations of antiseptics which will sufficiently disinfect the upper air passages, destroy germs and prevent much of the sickness which is now so

prevalent. Menthol, eucalyptol, thymol, lysol, boric acid, carbolic acid, salicylic acid and many other antiseptics are available and should be used freely especially in the presence of such epidemics as we are now confronted with. Children should be taught the disinfection of the nose and mouth from their earliest years and if this habit is carried through life it will not only make life more comfortable but in many cases, it will greatly prolong it.

Questions and Answers.

X-1—My twelve year old daughter has symptoms of goitre. Could you suggest something which will keep it from enlarging?

2—Are acid fruits, including tomatoes, useful for one who is bilious?

Answer-1—If your child has goitre, the proper thing would be to place her under the care of a physician who understands the treatment of that disease. If you care to read my article on goitre, send stamped, self-addressed envelope and you will receive it.

2—I do not know that the acid fruits have any particular relation to biliousness. Drugs like mercury and ipecac and a few others, are useful in the treatment of biliousness, but one should take them under the direction of a physician.

G. E. N.—I am told that if two cakes of yeast are eaten each day for several months, it will cause reduction of enlarged glands and will also increase the weight. What is your opinion as to this?

Answer—My opinion would be that it would be an undesirable form of treatment; and the constant fermentation and gas which it would produce in the stomach, would be most annoying and uncomfortable.

F. C.—I am troubled with corns. Will you kindly advise me in regard to their care and cause?

Answer—If you will send stamped, self-addressed envelope. I will send you my article on corns.

E. S.—My baby is 18 months old, has diarrhoea everyday. Seems bright and well otherwise. Please tell me what I can do for him.

Answer—If the phrenic nerve is slightly compressed, it will usually stop hicough. This nerve passes down on either side of the neck, and could be compressed by passing the fingers gently, but firmly, along each side of the neck.

MOTHER-WISDOM

One Speck of Dirt Too Small to See May Bring Disease to You and Your Child.

They are worth every ounce of the wisest love and utmost care we can give them, these priceless little ones from Heaven.

By Helen Johnson Keyes.

How much knowledge and wisdom go into the making of a good mother! Constantly I am surprised by discovering new things which a good mother should know and do. The truth is, there is scarcely any knowledge, scarcely any skill which cannot be used directly in bringing up children.

Two strong children went from home one summer to visit an aunt. Two days after their arrival they were taken violently ill with cramps and vomiting. After a week of illness they recovered, with the help of a doctor, and by following his very wise counsel to go without food entirely for twenty-four hours and then to begin with the very lightest diet. After a week, however, one of them fell ill again in just the same way. The doctor happened to be brother-in-law of the aunt and he quietly made an investigation of her kitchen, for he had often been called into this household to cure cases of acute indigestion and ptomaine poisoning. Before very long he found the explanation of these many illnesses: There were saucers of left-overs which had been standing uncovered evidently for more than twenty-four hours; yesterday's milk was beginning to sour in the pantry; a loaf of bread which had not been put away in an air-tight box was coated with mold. The doctor's imagination pictured a dish of scalloped fish made from some scraps of canned salmon left-overs, some inside cuts of that moldy loaf, plus the souring milk. In his fancy he saw every one of the family ill after that feast and being a man who believed in preventing illness, if he had a chance, instead of waiting for it to develop and then curing it, he took the left-overs and the milk and the bread and pitched them out into the place where such things belong.

Now this article is not intended to discourage thrift, it is just a reminder of those tiny disease-carrying organisms, bacteria, yeasts and molds, which develop in foods if these are exposed to slow heat, dampness and air. When foods "spoil" bacteria, yeast or molds are spoiling them. These are hundreds of varieties of bacteria, many of which are useful, even necessary to life. I am now speaking about the poisonous bacteria which breed in foods, dust and dirt, and which cause more death among children and among grown-ups when the children need them than has ever been put on record. Twenty-thousand of these bacteria might scarcely cover the head of a pin, none the less, they have the power to bring desolation into families, robbing parents of children and children of parents.

Milk rapidly develops great colonies of bacteria as soon as it is left standing in a warm condition. That is why I insist that when baby's bottle has been warmed for a feeding what is left in it must be thrown away, not kept for the next feeding. Many a fatal case of diarrhoea has resulted from the practice of warming baby's bottle twice or more. (This of course, does not refer to warming once after pasteurization.) Ice cream which has melted into a warm fluid and is then refrozen is very dangerous, for freezing does not kill bacteria; it only checks their further development. Many epidemics of indigestion which have swept through villages after a party or picnic have been due to the fact that the ice cream eaten was refrozen in this way. Other bacteria develop in meat, fish and in canned goods which are allowed to stand in the cans after they are opened. These are ptomaines.

After food has been clearly prepared and served it must be clearly eaten. Children should be obliged always to wash their hands and to scrub and clean their nails before coming to the table. Most bacteria are conveyed from the hands to the mouth and thus eaten. Children put their hands without dainty scruple, in and on everything. Dirt crowds under their nails and may contain bacteria, which lodging on their food and passing into their digestive tracts are likely to cause cramps, nausea and all the symptoms of indigestion.

A child-specialist once said to me that if all children in Canada were forced to wash their faces, hands and nails before eating there would be a truly amazing fall in the death rate.

Dust is not dangerous in itself, it is dangerous because in it grow death-dealing bacteria. A mother must know how to sweep so as to collect the dust and destroy it, not merely to scatter it. She must diligently scrub floors and corners with soap and water and expose her rooms, particularly her kitchen and pantries, to bright, direct sunlight.

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To see one's child suffer from ptomaine poisoning and understand its cause would surely cure any mother of carelessness with left-overs.

Yeasts are familiar to us in kindly form, massed together in great multitudes in the cakes which make our bread light, but even they may become unwholesome, when, for instance, they ferment fruit juices.

Mold, unlike bacteria and yeast spores, is visible and spreads a sickly green danger-signal over the food it is poisoning.

It is the duty of every farm mother to control the growth of these organisms. The difficulty or impossibility of getting ice on farms makes the problem harder but it must be faced and conquered or we shall have continually-recurring cases of indigestion, followed by chronic sickness and occasional unnecessary deaths. Foods require to be used up almost at once unless they can be kept very cold and covered.

The utensils used in preparing and keeping foods must be of the kind which contain no insidious cracks and crevices where crumbs and drops may lodge and grow old, breeding poisons. The baby-bottle with the wide mouth ought to be the model for all milk-containers.

The housewife should wear tub dresses and wash them so frequently that they are clean. Her hands and nails must be spotless when she cooks and even so, should not be used as tasting implements. Our mouth always contains the germs of diseases which most of the time fail to develop their deadly possibilities within us because certain curative forces are at work in our bodies destroying their power; but transferred from our mouths into food and thus into other people's stomachs, they may produce the disease of which they are seeds, the curative forces being absent or weak in the systems of the victims who eat them.

Rats, mice and even pet animals should be rigorously kept out of the kitchen. They are carriers of disease germs.

So much has been said and written about the nasty fly, its foul habits and its power to infect the food and the bodies of the babies, children, and grown-ups on which it alights that one may indeed say that no woman is a good mother who does not screen them out of her house and use every method of driving them from the neighborhood and from her children. They are the great carriers of typhoid.

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POULTRY

When goalings over six weeks of age are to be fattened they can be fed three times per day with a ration of one part corn meal and one part bran. Geese which have been pastured through the summer can be fattened on a ration composed entirely of corn meal. This should be given over a period of four or five weeks.

WANTED POULTRY

Better quality preferred. Write for prices. STANFORDS, Limited. 123 Mansfield St. - Montreal.

Raw Furs

I will pay highest market prices for RAW FURS and GINSENG ROOT. 31 years of reliable trading. Reference—Union Bk. of Canada. N. SILVER. 120 St. Paul St. W., Montreal, P.Q.

WANTED POULTRY, EGGS and FEATHERS

Highest Prices Paid. Prompt Returns—No Commission. P. POULIN & CO. 25 Beaudouin Market - Montreal.

RAW FURS

to us—We pay all express charges. ABBEY FUR COMPANY. (In business for 30 years) LOUIS ABINOVITCH, Manager. 310 St. Paul St. W., Montreal, P.Q. Reference, Bank of Hochelaga, St. Henry, Montreal.

Arrange to attend the Ninth Annual

TORONTO FAT STOCK SHOW

Union Stock Yards, Toronto. Judging 10 a.m., Thursday, Dec. 5th. Auction Sale of Prize Winners 10 a.m., Friday, Dec. 6th. Everybody Welcome. Admission Free.

Muskrat Coat
Loose box coat effect, with convertible collar. Length 45". A popular seller. \$120

French Seal
Splendid coats that look well and wear better than any other coat. Special price \$112.

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Two of our specialties in which we offer exceptional values.

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RAW FURS: Highest Prices Paid.

McGILL



Autopower makes your Ford the best 14 H.P. Portable Gasoline Engine in the world. Two minutes to attach or detach. Attaches to crankshaft, which ensures delivery of the engine power. Only the engine runs, consequently no wear on tires, differential, etc. A special patented auxiliary fan keeps the engine cool under all conditions. Car can be moved or driven with Autopower attached. Automatic governor controls the power. Means of power to run grain grinders, wood saws, chisellers, cutters, hay presses, fanmills, separators, churning, meat mixers, well-drilling machines, etc. Write for catalogue and trial order and see what we can do for you.

A. M. McGILL
Dept. A, 114 Adelaide St. W. Toronto

MEDICINE FOR LOGS

Chemicals Used to Preserve Timber Against Ravages of Insects.

Wood, being a vegetable structure, is liable to decay. But if properly "doped" with some preservative chemical it may be rendered almost decay proof—which, when the matter is brought down to dots, means proof against devouring insects and destructive fungi.

Crescote is one of the chemicals commonly used for this purpose. But, whether this or another, the most up-to-date method adopted is to saturate logs with the preservative stuff by pumping the latter into their intimate structure.

The preservative, under pressure, is forced into the pores and interstices of the logs through a rubber pipe to which is attached a contrivance that shows on a dial the exact amount of pressure used.

Britain Thinking of Million Dead.

Talking to the British Pilgrims' Society in London, James M. Beck marvelled at the restraint of the British people in the hours of their success, and diagnoses it by saying: "Britain's feeling is that of a Judge in a criminal court, facing a prisoner convicted of a foul murder, with the Judge putting on his black cap to pronounce sentence. That is the spirit of Britain to-day. She is thinking of her million dead."

The average man feels that those who have the most right to celebrate can never come home.

Thousands of under-nourished people have found that Grape-Nuts

food—a scientific blend of nourishing cereals—helps wonderfully in building health and happiness.

Needs no Sugar

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JUSTE No. 48-113

Chronology of the Great War

1914.

July 23.—Austrian ultimatum to Serbia.

July 25.—Serbia accepts all Austria's terms, except that Austrian officials conduct murder enquiry in Serbia.

Aug. 1.—Germany declares war on Russia.

Aug. 2.—Germans enter Luxembourg and invade French territory.

Aug. 2.—Germany demands passage through Belgium.

Aug. 4.—England sends ultimatum to Germany demanding observance of Belgian neutrality. Germany rejects ultimatum, and makes attack on Liege. England declares war.

Aug. 8.—British troops land in France and Belgium.

Aug. 12.—England declares war on Austria.

Aug. 20.—Germans enter Brussels.

Aug. 23.—Germans enter Namur and attack Mons.

Aug. 24.—British begin retreat from Mons.

Aug. 27.—Louvain burned by Germans.

Sept. 2.—Germans are within thirty miles of Paris, and seat of French Government is transferred to Bordeaux.

Sept. 5.—Battle of Marne begins.

Sept. 20.—Germans bombard Rheims.

Oct. 9.—Antwerp occupied by the Germans.

Oct. 19.—First battle of Ypres begins.

Oct. 20.—Turkey begins war on Russia.

Nov. 1.—German naval victory at Coronel, off Chile.

Nov. 10.—The commerce raider Emden destroyed by the Australian cruiser Sydney.

Dec. 8.—British naval victory off Falkland Islands.

Dec. 16.—German cruisers bombard Scarborough and Hartlepool, 150 civilians killed.

Dec. 18.—Egypt proclaimed a British protectorate.

1915.

Feb. 20.—Allied fleets bombard Dardanelles.

March 12.—British capture Neuve Chapelle.

March 22.—Przemysl captured by Russians.

April 22.—Second battle of Ypres.

April 24.—Battle of St. Julien.

April 25.—Germans first use poison gas in attacking.

May 7.—Lusitania torpedoed.

May 9.—Battle of Festubert.

May 23.—Italy declares war on Austria.

May 31.—Zeppelin raid on London.

July 8.—South-West Africa (German) surrenders to General Botha.

Aug. 5.—Germans occupy Warsaw.

Aug. 21.—Italy declares war on Turkey.

Oct. 12.—Germans execute Nurse Cavell.

Oct. 15.—Great Britain declares war on Bulgaria.

Oct. 19.—Italy declares war on Bulgaria.

Nov. 24.—Greece yields to the demands of the allies.

Dec. 15.—Sir Douglas Haig succeeded Sir John French as commander of the British forces.

1916.

Feb. 21.—Germans begin attack on Verdun.

March 8.—Portugal declares war on Germany.

April 3.—Battle of St. Eloi.

April 29.—Kut surrendered to the Turks.

May 31.—Naval battle off Jutland.

June 5.—Lord Kitchener drowned on H.M.S. Hampshire.

Aug. 31.—Turkey and Bulgaria declare war on Roumania.

Dec. 21.—Death of the Austrian Emperor Franz Joseph.

Dec. 29.—Admiral Beatty succeeds Sir John Jellicoe in command of the British High Seas Fleet.

1917.

Feb. 2.—United States breaks off diplomatic relations with Germany.

Feb. 26.—British retake Kut.

March 11.—Bagdad taken by the British.

March 14.—China severs relations with Germany.

April 6.—U.S. Congress formally passes resolution declaring war on Germany.

April 9.—Vimy Ridge taken by Canadians.

April 10.—Brazil severs relations with Germany.

April 16.—Workingmen's and Soldiers' Delegates take control in Russia.

June 7.—British take Messines Ridge.

June 29.—Greece breaks relations with the Central Powers.

July 14.—Michaels succeeds Von Bethmann Holweg.

July 22.—Army of Crown Prince repulsed all along the line.

July 23.—Russian troops demoralized.

Aug. 7.—British Admiralty reconstructed. Canadian troops make further gains at Lens.

Aug. 10.—Gen. Haig's men capture practically all German positions east and southeast of Ypres.

Aug. 13.—Greece now at war with Germany, Austria, Turkey and Bulgaria.

Sept. 1.—French strike shrewd blow on Alsace front.

Sept. 11.—Korniloff starts civil war in Russia.

Sept. 14.—Great battle raging on the Meuse.

Sept. 16.—Kerensky declares Russian republic.

Sept. 19.—Argentina breaks relations with Germany.

Sept. 29.—Bolo Pasha seized in Paris as enemy.

Sept. 30.—Great British offensive in Flanders begun.

Oct. 6.—Peru breaks diplomatic relations with Germany.

Oct. 7.—Uruguay breaks diplomatic relations with Germany.

Oct. 12.—Von Capelle resigns as result of mutiny in German fleet.

Oct. 20.—Four Zeppelins destroyed when returning from England.

Oct. 21.—Russian fleet escapes from Moon Sound without loss.

Nov. 6.—Canadians take Passchendaele.

Nov. 8.—Revolution in Petrograd. Kerensky flees.

Nov. 20.—Russian revolutionists offer separate peace to Germany.

Dec. 1 to 4.—Fierce fighting round Cambrai.

Dec. 10.—French and British troops take up positions on the Italian front.

Dec. 11.—British capture Jerusalem.

Dec. 17.—Bolsheviki sign armistice with the Central Powers.

1918.

Feb. 23.—British troops enter Jericho.

Mar. 7.—Due to the defection of Russia, Roumania is forced to sign peace treaty with Central Powers.

Mar. 30.—Gen. Foch appointed generalissimo of allied forces.

April 1 to 7.—Terrific fighting on the Somme.

April 12.—Battle of Lys.

April 23.—British naval forces raid Ostend and Zeebrugge.

April 25.—Battle of the Somme renewed.

April 26.—Battle of Kemmel Hill.

May 29.—Germans launch last great attempt to advance on Paris.

May 30.—Germans retake Soissons.

June 5.—German advance halted.

June 12 to 14.—Battle of Oise.

June 24-25.—Italians rout the Austrians on the Piave.

July 22.—Germans forced to retreat across the Marne.

July 29.—Fere-en-Tardenois recaptured by the allies.

Aug. 3.—French again occupy Soissons.

Aug. 7.—Foch raised to rank of Marshal of France.

Aug. 9.—British troops, under Haig, launch successful offensive. Germans in full retreat.

Aug. 27.—Roye captured by the French.

Aug. 30.—Bapaume taken by the allies.

Sept. 1.—British pursue Germans through the Lys valley.

Sept. 13.—Americans wipe out St. Mihiel salient.

Sept. 18.—British break through the Hindenburg line.

Sept. 23.—British rout the Turks in Palestine.

Oct. 1.—Allies capture Roulers.

Oct. 1.—Bulgaria capitulates to the terms of the allies.

Oct. 4.—Germans abandon Lens.

Oct. 9.—Canadians capture Cambrai.

Oct. 17.—British secure Lille.

Oct. 18.—British sailors occupy Ostend.

Oct. 31.—Turkey surrenders to the British.

Nov. 1.—Italians' huge drive of Austrians out of Italy.

Nov. 2.—Austria surrenders to the Italians.

Nov. 2.—British take Valenciennes.

Nov. 6.—Germany seeks peace terms from the allies.

Nov. 7.—Marshal Foch hands his terms to the German emissaries and grants them 72 hours' time limit for reply.

WANTED Men and Women

You can make from five to ten dollars a day, selling our line of Washing, Cleaning and Coloring Soap, three to each package, sells for twenty-five cents, you make 12 cents. Reply quickly to secure territory, and enclose fifteen cents for packing and postage.

PERLENS MANUFACTURING CO.
282 Sherbourne St. Toronto

For Autumn Days



One of the newest adaptations of the cape-wrap is this novelty coat. McCall Pattern No. 8585, Ladies' and Misses' Coats. In 3 sizes; small, 32 to 34; medium, 36 to 38; large, 40 to 42 bust. Price, 25 cents.



Obedying the request of the Government about conservation of wool, many smart women have found refuge in an entire satin dress. Here is an excellent model to be developed in satin or velvet. McCall Pattern No. 8613, Ladies' Dress. In 6 sizes, 34 to 44 bust. Price, 25 cents.

These patterns may be obtained from your local McCall dealer or from the McCall Co., 70 Bond St., Toronto, Dept. W.

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, &c.

Tommy (after operation—"What with sister 'ere, an' them lilies, I thought I was in 'eaven, when I first came round, till I seed Bill yonder in the next bed!")

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited.
Gentlemen,—Last winter I received great benefit from the use of MINARD'S LINIMENT in a severe attack of LaGrippe, and I have frequently proved it to be very effective in cases of inflammation.

Yours,
W. A. HUTCHINSON.

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

When you mend the lace curtains paste tissue paper under the rents and stitch back and forth on the machine. This will fill in neatly and securely.

The world's sheep stocks have decreased by 54,000,000 since the war began.

2 IN 1 SHOE POLISHES

LIQUIDS and PASTES
BLACK, WHITE, TAN, DARK BROWN OR ON-BLOOD SHOES
PRESERVE LEATHER

ANOTHER HUN TRICK

Heartlessness Shown by Firing Upon Refugees in Church.

Instances of German mistreatment of the civil population of villages in France which were taken by the British-American armies are numerous, but perhaps none shows the cold and calculated heartlessness of the Hun more than the following story, which was related to the correspondent by one of the inhabitants of the little town of St. Souplet, near St. Quentin.

An attack by the English and American forces was impending. The Germans expected it and informed the population that if they gathered in the local church and put up a white sheet as a flag, they would be spared by the advancing allied troops. They did so. The Germans soon were driven out by the English and Americans. When they reached a point of vantage, however, they turned their guns on the church. Several persons were killed and many wounded.

The Germans had thought to make the British and Americans believe it was the allied artillery and not their own, that had bombarded the church. When the allied troops entered the village they found the church shattered, the occupants terrified, and many of their number lying prostrate on the floor, dead or wounded.

MONEY ORDERS.

It is always safe to send a Dominion Express Money Order. Five Dollars costs three cents.

An Ancient Loaf.

The discovery in Sweden of a loaf of bread made from pea flour in the time of the Vikings has disclosed the fact that peas were cultivated in Europe more than 1,000 years ago.

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

The Cause of Heart Trouble

Faulty digestion causes the generation of gases in the stomach which inflate and press down on the heart and interfere with its regular action, causing faintness and pain. 15 to 30 drops of Mother Seigel's Carotid Syrup after meals sets digestion right, which allows the heart to beat full and regular.

THICK, SWOLLEN GLANDS

That make a horse Wheeze, Roar, have Thick Wind or Choke-down, can be reduced with

ABSORBINE

also other Bunches or Swellings. No blister, no hair gone, and horse kept at work. Economical—only a few drops required at an application. \$2.50 per bottle delivered. Book 26 free.

ABSORBINE, JR., the antiseptic liniment for man, kind, reduces Cysts, Wens, Painful, Swollen Veins and Ulcers. \$1.25 a bottle at dealers or delivered. Book "Evidence" free.

W. F. YOUNG, P. O. 2, 315 Lyman Bldg., Montreal, Can. Sole and Assoc. Jrs. are made in Canada.

WHEN YOU SUFFER FROM RHEUMATISM

Almost any man will tell you that Sloan's Liniment means relief

For practically every man has used it who has suffered from rheumatic aches, soreness of muscles, stiffness of joints, the results of weather exposure.

Women, too, by the hundreds of thousands, use it for relieving neuritis, lame backs, neuralgia, sick headache. Clean, refreshing, soothing, economical, quickly effective. Say "Sloan's Liniment" to your druggist. Made in Canada. Get it today.

Sloan's Liniment Kills Pain

80c, 60c, \$1.20.

HIRST'S PAIN EXTERMINATOR

Always Effective—and acts quickly

Relieves lame back, lumbago, neuralgia, sprains, lame joints and muscles, toothache, earache, sore throat and other painful complaints—Hirst's Stops the Pain. Get a bottle today. Have it handy—has a hundred uses. At dealers or write us. HIRST REMEDY CO., Hamilton, Can.

Hotel Del Coronado

Coronado Beach, California

Where the balmy yet invigorating climate makes possible the enjoyment of outdoor sports throughout the Winter months.

POLO, GOLF, TENNIS, MOTORING, FISHING, BAY AND SURF BATHING

Write for Winter Folder and Golf Program.

JOHN J. HERNAN, Manager

MADE IN CANADA

ROYAL YEAST

Harry Lauder paid a visit to the Western front some time ago. While standing before a great barbed-wire barricade he asked a Highlander how long he thought the war would last. "Forty years," said the Highlander, never moving an eyelid. "We'll be fighting another year, and then it'll tak' us thirty-nine years more to wind up the wire."

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows

WANTED

AT ONCE, BY PROGRESSIVE CONCERN in the Niagara Peninsula, the Garden Spot of Canada. Boiler-makers and Drill Operators. Steady employment. Engineering and Machine Works of Canada, Limited, St. Catharines, Ont.

FOR SALE

WELL-EQUIPPED NEWSPAPER and job printing plant in Eastern Ontario. Insurance carried \$1,500. Will go for \$1,200 on quick sale. Box 59, Wilson Publishing Co., Ltd., Toronto.

WEEKLY NEWSPAPER FOR SALE in New Ontario. Owner going to France. Will sell \$2,000. Worth double that amount. Apply J. H. Wilson Publishing Co., Limited, 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.

Black Knight STOVE POLISH

Will not burn

KEEP YOUR STOVE BRIGHT

CUTICURA

Heals Pimples With One Cake Soap and One Box Ointment.

Face never free from them for two or three years. Were sore and often became large and hard. Left dark, red blotches that disfigured face. Nothing did much good till tried Cuticura. Helped from first application and now face is healed.

From signed statement of Miss Lorena Kennedy, R. R. 1, Williams-town, Ont., March 7, 1917.

Use Cuticura Soap for toilet purposes, assisted by touches of Cuticura Ointment to soothe and heal any tendency to irritation of the skin and scalp. By using these fragrant, super-creamy emollients for all toilet purposes you may prevent many skin and scalp troubles becoming serious.

For Free Sample Each by Mail address post-card: "Cuticura, Dept. A, Boston, U.S.A." Sold everywhere.

The Watchman AND OTTAWA VALLEY ADVOCATE

FRIDAY, JAN. 10, 1919

The WATCHMAN will be published every Friday.

Subscription \$1.50 in advance. \$2.00 at the end of the year.

J. S. GILES, Proprietor.

See a line for Poetry accompanying Memorial Notices.

Address all communications to

THE WATCHMAN

LACHUTE, QUE.

En Passant.

A Fiery A FEW WEEKS Protest.

AGO we read in the newspapers that a gathering of women in the United States publicly burned President Wilson's speeches. Other things of importance were occupying our attention at the time, and that I suppose is the reason why we did not hear more about it. The president had just sailed, for foreign parts, but I have no doubt he would be duly informed by wireless of the weird ceremony.

The irate ladies evidently laid at the President's door the failure of Women's suffrage in Congress, and took a time honored way of protesting. Incidents like that linger in the mind, especially when they recall long forgotten parallels. I remembered reading, long years ago, quaint and curious accounts of public burnings of books and papers, but to my chagrin could not locate the "volume of forgotten lore" which contained the desired data. In hunting for something else, however, I stumbled upon some notes on the subject, from D'Israeli's "Curiosities" which were quite interesting. No ancient comparisons however are required to prove that the ladies who burned President Wilson's speeches, were cross or that the burning was deliberately planned as a public expression of their opinion of him.

Mr. Wilson is no doubt thankful that the avowal of the ladies' disapproval is confined to the burning of his speeches. Had he incurred their displeasure in darker ages they might have preferred to burn the author.

There is a touch of the Carrie Nation spirit in this exaggerated action of burning the printed speeches, and it compares favorably with the vials of wrath which used to be poured on the heads of British politicians and statesmen by the suffragettes of the present decade. Mr. Asquith had a desperate job in dodging the attentions of Mrs. Pankhurst and her heavy of Amazons, Lloyd George, and even the mild mannered Mr. Balfour did not escape their vigorous stalking. They besetted the "House" and let themselves go once in a while just to keep things humming. Windows were smashed, traffic stopped, policemen held up, and temperate speeches made by the ladies who seemed bent upon intimidating the public generally as a means of securing the right to vote like men, and better as Miss Kenny once said. But the difference now! There is no change in modern times so complete a reversal. The war accomplished that. The women of Britain, never very enthusiastic over the suffrage question yet tolerated their firebrand sisters, and gave at least a passive assent to the propaganda pushed by the agitating body of "forwards." But when the war came the whole of the women of the nation abandoned the suffrage bluff and went into war work with a zest and whole hearted zeal equalled only by the women of France.

The war is responsible for quite a number of "reforms." In a twinkling the vote is given to women, a time when they were not really asking for it, and when they do not seem sure whether they want it. It is difficult to realize that there has been a parliamentary election in Britain in which all has been conceded that the militants used to shriek for, yet we find that they have handsomely contributed to the triumphant return of their former opponent Lloyd George, and have refrained from voting one woman into a seat in parliament!

This ought to be an object lesson to the furious ladies of America who burned President Wilson's speeches. The whole history of such doings shows that the opposite effect to that intended has always been brought about. Besides, how could they dream of suppressing the president, or stopping the fountain of his speech, which is like unto Wordsworth's "Fountain of Love"?

"A fountain at my fond heart's door,
Its only business was to flow;
And flow it did, not taking heed
Of its own bounty, or my need."

In Henry the VIII's the then Bishop of London had a curious experience in burning things. He was a mild sort of bishop, for those days, and was blamed for preferring to burn books instead of their authors, a way which was becoming a common practice then. Tyndall the martyr (who was eventually burned himself) had printed a portion of the New Testament, in English, a forbidden proceeding, and the bishop conceived the idea of laying up all the copies and burning them. He employed an English merchant in Antwerp to do the buying. The merchant bought them right enough. He bought them from Tyndall himself, who was pleased indeed to sell, for he wanted money to print a more correct edition, and the first had not been selling well. The bishop paid for them and had public burnings. The sale created a

certain amount of feeling, but what was the point it created a great demand for the second volume which was eagerly sought after, and almost any price paid.

The ladies who object to President Wilson's speeches ought to agitate for the appointment of a censor over them. It would be no enviable position. I admit, for censors are not popular. They never were. But a lady censor of speeches and letters would be a decided novelty on the President's permanent staff. With a blue pencil and a heart of stone she could become famous. Our soldiers could tell a few funny stories about censored parts of their correspondence if they liked, and I should not be surprised to hear of a book being written on the subject. Some of the censors we read about gave remarkable decisions at times. One condemned a work called "The Principles of Trigonometry" because the "Trinity," which he imagined to be included in trigonometry was not permitted to be discussed, and another book entitled "The Destruction of Insects" was suppressed because the censor insisted it had a covert allusion to the "Jesuits" and incited to their "Destruction."

LINKSMAN

CORRESPONDENCE.

SCHOOL ATTENDANCE.

The Editor,
Sir,

In view of the large place which the question of compulsory school attendance is now occupying in the public mind, I submit below facts pertaining to the rural parts of my inspectorate which will show the extent to which such a measure is needed in the Eastern Township. The inspectorate referred to includes, approximately, the counties of Bagot, Dumfries, Richmond, Sherbrooke and the greater part of Shefford. As no school census is ever taken in the city of Sherbrooke, that municipality is not taken into account in reckoning the statistics given below. The facts submitted set forth the situation as it existed during the school year 1917-18.

Of the children 5 to 16 years of age within the bounds of the inspectorate 30 p. c. were not enrolled in any school. Of the children 7 to 14 years 26.6 p. c. were not enrolled. That is, considerably more than one quarter of the children 7-14 years of age never entered the school during the year.

The average daily attendance at school was 69.1 p. c. of the enrolment. This means that out of every class of 10 pupils, 3 were absent every day and occasionally 4. The average daily attendance at school was just 48.3 p. c. of the children of school age. It was 57.7 p. c. of the children in the inspectorate 7-14 years of age. It is evident therefore that only about one half of the children that ought to be at school every day the school is in operation; and when one remembers that the average length of the school term was eight months, the percentage of a full year's training which the children of the inspectorate are getting is still further reduced. On an average every child enrolled was at school just 55 p. c. of the school year; and on an average each child of school age in the inspectorate was at school only one third of the school year.

To the above facts I would add that of the children who begin Grade I, 26.6 p. c. of them never reach Grade VI, which means that this percentage of pupils who enter the elementary school never complete the elementary school course.

(Sgd.) W. O. ROTHNEY
Inspector of Schools.
Lennoxville, Que., Dec 20th, 1918.

53 C.C.S. B.E.F.
Dec. 9th 1918.

Secretary of S.S.S. Club.
Dear Miss Jones,—

Once again I have to thank the S.S.S. Club through you for a parcel. Many, many thanks. Your parcel is always most acceptable and I regard this one more or less as a Xmas affair as it is getting on towards the 25th. Am sure that all the Lachute boys have appreciated your efforts and you certainly have done a great work I expect to be home in March 1919—if I can get a place on the boat! They will all be crowded about that time.

Thanking you again, I am
Yours sincerely,
G. LOCKHART GALL.

France, Nov. 26th, 1918.
To the President of the S.S.S. Club,
Katie Jones, Lachute, Que.

Dear Friends,—
Just a line in answer to the lovely parcel which I received from the S.S.S. Club. Thanking you one and all for your kindness to me. For I sure appreciated such luxuries in a time like this. Wishing you all a Merry Xmas and a Happy New Year. I remain,
2188592 PERRY A. CHAPMAN,
78th Coy, B.E.F., France.

Belgium, Dec. 5th, 1918.

Dear Miss Jones,—
Many thanks for the parcel sent to me from the S.S.S. Club, which arrived today. Please extend my thanks to the other members of the Club.

Now that the censorship has been relaxed I will tell you where I am if it is of any interest to you. I am in the city of Mons now. To-day King George visited the city. He was accompanied by the Prince of Wales and Prince Henry. Last week King Albert and the Crown Prince of Belgium passed through the city. Our division has been in Mons for some time now. We have lots of sport and amusement in the line of concerts and movie shows and generally having a good time, but we are all looking forward to the day when we arrive back in Canada which I hope isn't very far distant.

Thanking you once more for the parcel and with best wishes to all for a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year. I remain,
Sincerely,
(CPL.) ALVIN SCHRYER,
No. 526917 5th C.M.R.
B.E.F. Belgium.

Ward 7 B. Barrack Hospital,
Taunton Somerset, Dec. 13th, '18.
S.S.S. Club, Lachute, Que.

Dear Friends,—
Just a few lines to thank you for my parcel which has just arrived. Am not in very good humor, as the doctor has just refused me Xmas leave, saying I'm unfit, to travel, so I guess I must be content to remain here.

Taunton, is quite a lively place of some 22,000 population, and the people are very kind especially to the wounded, who are out to entertainments or socials almost every night.

We had rather a rough time of it during the final push, also some great experiences, and many close shaves, but I wouldn't have missed it all for anything.

I was wounded on Sept. 29th, so am going on my 3rd month in Hospital. Am doing very well and hope before many months to be back with you all in the good old Land of the Maple.

Again thanking you for the gifts which will all be very useful.

Yours Very Sincerely,
BOB GILES.

P.S.—Please thanks Mrs. Gordo for the socks which I'm sure I'll find very comfortable. B.

LAKEFIELD

Dec. 24th, the Parish Hall was once more filled. The event—a Christmas Tree entertainment—consisted of recitations by the children; songs by Mrs. Duncan and Mrs. Lupton; a character-duet by Mr. and Mrs. Duncan; sketches and dialogues were rendered in the usual splendid style, by Mrs. A. Rogers, Mrs. Lupton, the Misses Peet, Arnott, Sherritt, M. Peet, and Messrs. W. Sherritt, A. Lupton, Garnet Rogers and the school children.

A charge was made for admission and \$12.55 was realized, which money is to help pay for a new roof for the hall, this coming spring. At the close of the programme Santa Claus appeared, and, as usual, just at the right moment. Refreshments were distributed by the young ladies, cakes having been given by the ladies of the district, and we dispersed, after singing the first verse of the National Anthem.

The only complaints heard, were:
—"The place was hot."
—"The programme was more than worth the amount charged for admission."

Special mention may be made of the efforts of all who took part and of those who generously provided cakes for the refreshments, and especially may mention be made of the self-sacrificing and untiring efforts of Mrs. Lupton, who was responsible for the success of the whole entertainment, and who had spent hours in practising and rehearsing and directing the several sketches which composed the programme and, with the enthusiastic assistance of Miss Peet, the training of the children.

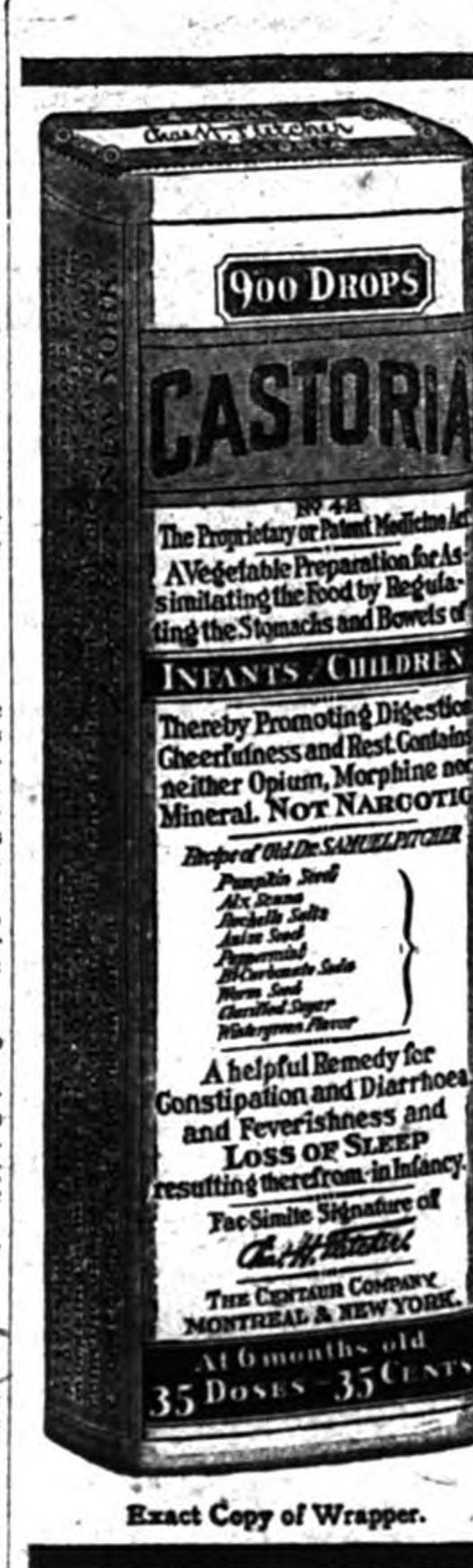
It is discouraging to find, however, that, although a hundred people could turn out for this entertainment (dark night as it was) only fourteen could turn out for service of Holy Communion and Divine worship, the following morning—Christ's Birthday.

Services on Sunday, Jan. 12th.—Holy Trinity Church, Morning Prayers 10.30 a.m.
Dunany, Jan. 12.—St. Paul's Church, Holy Communion 2.30 p.m.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children
In Use For Over 30 Years

Always bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher*



CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.
Mothers Know That
Genuine Castoria
Always
Bears the
Signature
of
Chas. H. Fletcher
In
Use
For Over
Thirty Years
CASTORIA
THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

Everyone should be on the look-out
for Genuine Bargains!

Here is Your Chance!!

The well-known firm of Auctioneers, Messrs. Rae & Donnelly, of Montreal, have huge store-rooms at 241-243 Bleury Street, in which may be seen at all times, one of the largest assortments of Furniture, Rugs, Crockery, Cutlery, etc., all of which are of the very best. They are sold by Private Sale or by Public Auction, due notices of which are given in the Daily papers.

Rae & Donnelly

COPENHAGEN CHEWING TOBACCO

Copenhagen is used differently from ordinary chewing tobacco. Take a small pinch, for a start, and put it between the lower lip and gum, in the centre.

Afterwards you can increase the size of the pinch to suit the strength of the chew you desire.

Copenhagen is strong, because the tobacco of which it is made is cut into fine grains, which makes it put into fine strength thoroughly and quickly.

Hence, a little "pinch" goes a long way, showing that Copenhagen is not only an unusually economical chew, but also one of the finest quality, being made of the best, old, rich, high-flavored tobacco.

Men's heavy Fine Boots are also in Stock. Buy now.
W. BANFORD & SON.

PUBLIC NOTICE

Public notice is hereby given that the River Rouge Railway Company will apply to the Legislature of Quebec, at its next session, to have a law passed amending its charter 8 George V. ch. 105, for the following purposes:

To extend its railway line from a point in the township of Amherst, county of Labelle, or in the Township of Arundel, in the County of Argenteuil, in a northerly direction to a point on the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, in the county of Labelle, and running through the Township or one of the townships of Arundel, de Salaberry and Grandison, in the County of Argenteuil, and Clyde and Joly, in the County of Labelle, with the necessary connecting lines; to authorize it to acquire, develop and operate water and electric water and electric powers, timber limits, licenses and patents, saw-mills, pulp and paper mills, mines, ores and clay products, and to carry on all trades and businesses in connection therewith; to change the name given to the company in the English version of its charter, and for other objects.

Dessaulles, Garneau & Vanier,
Attorneys for petitioner.
Montreal, 12th December, 1918. 1-119

Soldiers Home Coming Campaign

War Work and After-War Work of the SALVATION ARMY

"FIRST TO SERVE—LAST TO APPEAL"

The Salvation Army has for 53 years been organized on a military basis—inured to hardship, sacrifice and service. It is always in action, day and night. It has maintained Military Huts, Hostels and Rest Rooms, providing food and rest for tens of thousands of soldiers each day. 1,200 uniformed workers and 45 ambulances have been in service at the front—in addition to taking care of the needs of soldiers' families here at home, assisting the widows and orphans, and relieving distress arising from the absence of the soldier head of the family.

Notwithstanding all the Government is planning to do, notwithstanding the pensions and the relief work of other organizations, hundreds of cases of urgent human need are constantly demanding the practical help the Salvation Army is trained and equipped to render.

The Salvation Army Million Dollar Fund

January 19th to 25th

While it could do so, the Salvation Army has carried on without any general appeal. Now the crisis is arising with the return of the 300,000 soldiers. The budget for essential work during the coming year has been prepared. A million dollars must be raised to continue the after-the-war activities, which include:

- Hostels for Soldiers**
Salvation Army Hostels are vitally necessary for the protection and comfort of the soldier at the many stopping places between France and his home here in Canada. These Hostels—or military hotels—provide good food, clean beds, wholesome entertainment at a price the soldier can afford to pay. If the boys did not have a Hostel to go to, WHERE would they go?
- Care of the Wives, Widows, Dependents and Orphans of Soldiers**
Scores and hundreds of cases could be cited where soldiers overseas have been comforted by the assurance that the Salvation Army has stepped in to relieve their families from dire need. As an instance, a mother with six children is located—no fuel, weather freezing, food and funds exhausted by sickness and other troubles. They are taken to Salvation Army Emergency Receiving Home. Winter and 200,000 soldiers returning increase the demands on the Salvation Army, whose

The service of the Salvation Army, founded on sacrifice, demonstrates the true spirit of the Master. It is directed to the extension of the Kingdom of Christ. For two generations the Salvation Army has stood out and out for God.

It approaches practical problems in a practical way and achieves RESULTS. It co-operates with all—overlaps none. It recognizes neither color, race nor creed. It is always in action, day and night. No organization does greater work at less cost. To carry on its great work it must have financial help, and on its behalf members of the Dominion Government, business men and returned soldiers endorse this appeal for funds.

"LET YOUR GRATITUDE FIND EXPRESSION IN SERVICE"

THE SALVATION ARMY MILLION DOLLAR FUND COMMITTEE
Headquarters: 20 Albert St. Toronto

INCORPORATED 1855

THE MOLSONS BANK

CAPITAL AND RESERVE \$8,800,000
98 Branches in Canada
A General Banking Business Transacted
Circular Letters of Credit
Bank Money Orders
SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT
Interest allowed at highest current rate.

Lachute Branch
W. A. HOUSTON
Manager

St. Jerusalem School No. 1.

Grade VII.—Thelma Clark, George Muir.
Grade VI.—Paul Doig, Jessie Thompson, Lela White absent for exams.
Grade V.—Ethel Scott, Walter Gordon, Edmund Smith, Cameron McOnat, Horace Thompson.
Grade IV.—Carl Gordon, G. Smith, Ward Thompson.

Stonefield School No. 3.

Christmas Exams.
Grade VII. Max. 1200.—Ernest Dewar 1025, Una Townsend 963.
Grade VI. Max. 1200.—Russell Townsend 762, Willie Barron *726, Vernon Townsend 560.
Grade IV. Max. 900.—Peter Cameron 691, Mary Derrick *638, Harris Dewar 603.
Grade II. Max. 700.—Clayton Cameron, Jack Cameron equal 603, Edith Derrick *529, Willie Hooper absent.
Grade I. Pt. I. Max. 400.—Beatrice McKinnon 374, Mabel Goulden 364, G. Derrick 272, Annie McKinnon 271, R. Laughran *74, Rose Hooper, Mary Hooper, James Sims and Epolia Hodge absent.
* absent from some exams.
LAURA A. COUSINS, Teacher.

AUCTION SALE

Joint Auction Sale of J. R. Arnold and Hugh Cooke at the residence of HUGH COOKE, Grenville.
Thursday, Jan. 16th, 1919.

The following effects:—One bay mare seven years old, 1 black mare coming four years, 2 fillies coming two years, both sired by Lyon, the champion Percheron horse, 4 milch cows due to freshen in Spring, 1 heifer rising three and 3 heifers rising two years also 3 calves, young stock are high-grade Holsteins. Buggies, harrows, expresses, cultivators and all household effects.

Sale to commence at 1 p.m. sharp.
TERMS: \$10.00 and under cash over that amount 6 months credit on furnishing approved joint notes. 5 p.c. discount per annum off for cash.
WM. BEAUCHAMP, Auctioneer.

SUPERIOR COURT

Canada }
Province of Quebec } No. 1771
District of Terrebonne }

In the matter of the vacant Estate of the late John Frisco alias Tony Brasco in his life time laborer of Calumet, Township of Grenville, County of Argenteuil, District of Terrebonne.

and
Harold G. Brannan, merchant of the village of Calumet, District of Terrebonne.
Petitioner.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that, on the 27th day of December, 1918, the undersigned has been appointed by a judgment of the Superior Court for the District of Terrebonne, curator to the vacant estate of the said John Frisco alias Tony Brasco, in his life time laborer of Calumet, in the Township of Grenville, District of Terrebonne.

All claims against the said vacant estate must be filed with the undersigned within a delay of thirty days from the present notice.

Grenville, January 8th, 1919.
MACINNIS PRIDHAM,
Curator.
Grenville Village, Que.

W. J. BOYD,

LICENSED AUCTIONEER
Sales conducted in English and French.
Telephone 73.
LACHUTE, QUE.

GAETAN VALOIS, L. L. L.

NOTARY
Money to loan on security
Depositor of the late J. E. Valois, notary's papers.
LACHUTE, QUE.

SUPERIOR COURT

Province of Quebec }
District of Terrebonne } No. 1210
Dame PIERRETTE dite JEANNE GARNIER, of the Town of St. Jerome District of Terrebonne, wife common as to property of MAURICE RODIERE BRIQUET, of the same place.
Plaintiff.

vs.
MAURICE RODIERE BRIQUET, of the Town of St. Jerome, District of Terrebonne, trader.
Defendant.

An action in separation as to property has been instituted in this case, on the 20th day of November 1918.

Montreal, December 8th, 1918.
LEBLANCE, BROSSARD, FOREST, & COFFIN,
Attorneys for Plaintiff.

JOSEPH GIROUARD

NOTARY & COMMISSIONER
ST. BENOIT, QUE.
Wills, Successions, Administration of Estates, Investments.
At St. Andrews every Tuesday.
Telephone at St. Andrews & St. Benoit.

CORRESPONDENCE

The following interesting letter has been received by Miss Whelehan of Cushing, who is one of three brothers who went over from the U.S.A.:

Paris, France, Dec. 5th, 1918.
Dea Aunt Maggie.—Well, it appears to be all over now but the shouting and I guess there has been plenty of shouting all over the world since the armistice was signed. I received a letter from mother the other day which she wrote on November 11th, and she was about the happiest woman on earth. We all came through alright although I thought a couple of times we wouldn't. It certainly has been a wonderful experience for me and something I can never forget. The morning of the first of November, the last big drive started and I don't see how anything could live under the barrage the Americans put down. I was asleep down in a dugout about three or four miles from the front lines when the barrage started. The ground seemed to tremble and it woke me up and one of the fellows said it was three thirty. We went up and all around on the horizon looked like an immense edition of the Northern Lights done in crimson flashing every second. And such a noise I never heard. Everything from big fourteen inch guns mounted on railway cars down to little seventy-fives all blazing away as hard as they could fire. When those big guns go off they fairly knock ones hat off and then the shell would go over head singing away towards Germany. It was certainly a wonderful sight. At five thirty they quit firing for a few minutes and the Infantry went over. The Germans started running and did not stop till the armistice was signed. It was an awfully hard country to fight in but our boys got them out.

One of the saddest sights I have yet seen over here was the military funeral of some boys who died of disease. Some way it does not seem so bad when a fellow gets killed in action or dies of wounds, but to die like that so far

away does seem pitiful. But those things must happen in a war like this.

The most of the towns up in this section are pretty well shot to pieces and some of them have hardly a wall left standing. I went to Verdun last Sunday and had the unique experience of going to church way down in the caves under the fort. It is a regular city under the fort and the chapel is a wonderful place. The sermon and all was in French and though I could not understand it everything was very nice. The Verdun Cathedral was in ruins and the College Marguerite next door is in a mass of ruins. The Museum is all destroyed and the wondrous collection of birds, beasts, and fish are all scattered broadcast. Verdun will now be one of the most visited spots on earth. We are now billeted in this little town of Parois about eighteen miles from Verdun. About half way between Verdun and St. Moni-hould is where to look for it on the map of France. It will be a happy day for me when I return home.

Yours Larry.

Pte. L. T. Saltmarsh, France.

The Salvation Army will ask Canada for a million dollars, within the next few weeks, in order to carry along its army war work. The sum of \$150,000 will be Montreal's quota in the big drive. Although the exact date of the commencement of the drive has not yet been fixed the machinery has been set up and is almost ready to start in motion. Rev. Dr. R. G. Moore of Chicago, together with Adjutant Calvert is organizing the drive under the direction of an advisory committee which is to be called together by E. W. Beatty, K.C., president of the C.P.R. assisted by F. L. Wanklyn as chairman of the Special Names Committee.

The work carried on during the progress of the war has called for an expenditure of \$2,000,000 and this is the first time an appeal has been made to the Canadian public for funds in spite of this great expenditure. Although the war is

over the work must proceed and throughout period a demobilization very large demands will be made upon the Salvation Army.

One of the first gifts of the Salvation Army to the war was several motor ambulances which were sent to the front in charge of the army's own crews. From the beginning of hostilities the Salvation Army was in the thick of things on the western front, and besides the war workers some 200,000 were to be found enrolled in the combatant ranks of the Allied troops, 75 per cent of that number being with the British Expeditionary Force.

The appeal to be made in the next few weeks is not intended to cover the cost of past work but to assist in the great problems which that body will have to meet during the period of demobilization.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

ST. ANDREWS

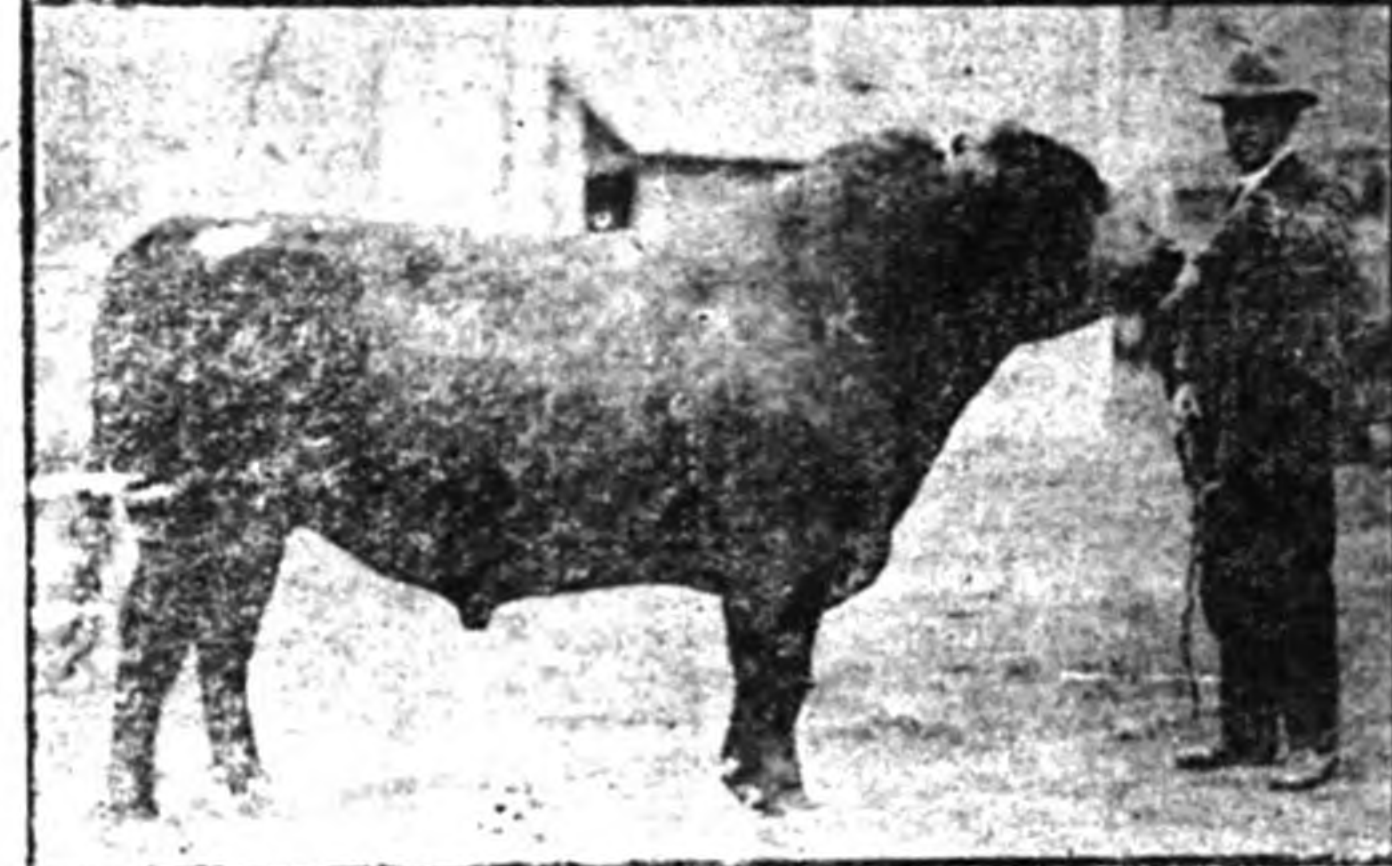
Christ Church St. Andrews, will give a concert in the Town Hall, Jan. 18th. Montreal talent.

Bishop Farthing will hold services in Christ Church St. Andrews. All welcome.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children
In Use For Over 30 Years
Always bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher*

Western Canada's Live Stock Trade Increasing



(1) Cattle (2) First Prize Angus Bull.

THE live stock trade in Western Canada is already noticeable. Although the country farmers are engaged in preparing their herds, many others, desiring to emulate their success, are entering mixed farming in earnest. Besides feeling a patriotic duty to produce as much food as possible, more and more farmers are finding that mixed farming in Western Canada pays. Of course, this is not a new realization. The most successful farmers of the West are those who have divided their attention between grain grow-

ing and live stock raising, but the possibilities of quick returns with the former have blighted many to the advantage of the latter. Notwithstanding the high prices now being obtained for wheat, oats and other grains, prices which a few years ago were undreamed of—mixed farming is becoming increasingly popular among the farmers of Western Canada. Nothing is too good for them. They have money to invest and are investing it wisely with an eye to the future. The country is continually being scoured for well bred animals. Just now word has been re-

ceived that more than a hundred pure bred Aberdeen-Angus females and bulls from the best herds of Iowa and Illinois have been loaded for shipment to Western Canada. These are choice specimens from the herds that have been producing the grand champion carloads and individuals at the International Live Stock Show; they will become seed stock for the farms and ranches of the Prairie Provinces.

The movement of pure bred stock to Western Canada is going on continually—from day to day, from week to week. To-day it is Aberdeen-Angus and Shorthorns, yesterday it was Jerseys and Herefords; last week all these and others breeds as well. One day dairy cattle predominate, another day beef cattle, and another dual purpose animals. They are brought from Eastern Canada, from all parts of the States, from England and Scotland, and even from other parts of Europe. Already possessing some of the largest and most valuable herds of particular breeds of cattle, the Western Provinces of Canada bid fair to become one of the greatest cattle countries in the world. They have every advantage for the raising of cattle economically—healthy climate, low priced lands on which grow nourishing foods, an abundance of clear water, convenient markets, etc. And what is more important, these advantages are beginning to be fully recognized by the settlers, who are making use of them to their own and the country's profit.—R. J. C. B.

Mount Royal Tunnel Open Oct. 21st.

The New Montreal-Ottawa Short Line

THROUGH TRAINS BETWEEN MONTREAL, OTTAWA AND TORONTO

READ DOWN		READ UP	
Through Parlor Cars	* 6.15 p.m. + 8.15 a.m.	Lv. MONTREAL	Ar. OTTAWA
Through Sleeping Cars	10.15 p.m. 12.15 p.m.	Lv. OTTAWA	Ar. MONTREAL
	10.45 p.m. 12.45 p.m.	Lv. TORONTO	Ar. MONTREAL
	* 7.30 a.m. 9.45 a.m.	Lv. MONTREAL	Ar. OTTAWA
		Lv. OTTAWA	Ar. TORONTO
		Lv. TORONTO	Ar. MONTREAL

* Daily. + Daily except Sunday.

AT TORONTO—Connecting Monday, Wednesday and Friday to and from Western Canada and Pacific Coast points.
AT MONTREAL—Connecting to and from New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Maine and Eastern States.
LOWEST FARES—THROUGH TICKETS AND RESERVATIONS EVERYWHERE—ENQUIRE OF THE GENERAL PASSENGER DEPT., 225 ST. JAMES ST., MONTREAL, OR KING ST. E. STATION, TORONTO.

CANADIAN NORTH PACIFIC

A Song for Every Mood

Music gives expression to every human emotion. All that is happy and beautiful in life, has been expressed in music.

When things seem bright and cheerful because a ray of happiness has come into your life, you need an outlet to give vent to your feelings.

When sorrow or depression comes, the need of consolation is even greater.

It is at such times that you derive the greatest comfort from

The NEW EDISON

"The Phonograph with a Soul"

Then one sweet note of the voice of Anna Case, or one ripple of melody from the bow of Albert Spalding, puts your soul in harmony with the world. Music—real music—is one of life's greatest boons. Edison music is real music because the New Edison does not merely imitate, it re-creates. One never tires of the New Edison, the novelty never wears off, because there is no novelty to wear off. It is not just another "talking machine". It is decidedly different. To appreciate the difference you must hear it.

We will gladly submit the New Edison to your musical judgment either here or in your own home.



Eugene Jousse, Lachute, Que.

Every Sort! -- Every Size! For Everybody!



Are you prepared for the Weather? If not, buy your rubbers now and safeguard your health by wearing rubbers you can depend on. We sell that kind only.

A Fine Line of Men's and Boys Suits and Overcoats. A full assortment of Warm Winter Caps, Sweaters, Socks, Moccasins etc. Extra specials in Mitts and Gloves.

Suits made to Order. Boots Repaired, Telephone 65.

W. G. Staniforth, Lachute



And that is no Idle Boast. We say what we Mean and Mean what we Say, so come right along and be convinced of our Sincerity. We claim to be able to do for you as good, if not better than elsewhere. Our quality and our prices are right.

O. B. Lafleur & Sons, Limited.

Foundry Street - Lachute

Head-quarters For

McClary's Famous Ranges and Cook Stoves.
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Lumbering Tools, Axes, Saws, Handles.
Blankets, Halters, Rope and Chains.
Pipes, Pipe & Pipe Fittings.
Automobile Oils & Accessories.
Tools in Scrap Metals.

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Fresh and Fragrant

An Everyday Delicious Beverage

"SALADA"

Black, Green
or Mixed ...

Sealed Packets only
at all Grocers ...

A Business Bride

By Hilda Richmond

CHAPTER II.—(Cont'd.)

That night, on the way home, he did not mention the fact that he had been called to the bedside of an old aunt who was very ill, nor did he say anything about what went on in the sick chamber while he sat beside the old lady who reminded him so much of his mother. "John," she had said feebly, "I hear you've got a good wife, and I'm glad. I'll see your mother before long and I'll tell her. It makes me easier about dying now that I know you have somebody to look after you. The folks at the Sunday-school love her, and she's such a help. Do you go to Sunday-school regularly, John?"

He had been obliged to confess that he did not, whereupon she would listen to nothing but that he should slip into the church a few doors away and see what a nice school they had. To humor her he did, and took a seat where he would be unobserved. He was amazed to see Jessie playing the piano for the children, teaching a class and helping with the singing. Her face was all transformed as she talked with the little ones, and they hung about her as if they loved her. She certainly never had looked just like that in the farmhouse!

"Did you have a nice day?" he asked awkwardly as the car pulled along an excellent country road.

"Very," she said quietly, and then changed the subject at once.

"Are the children doing well in their school?" he ventured.

"Yes, very well."

"Perhaps you'd like to have them with us this summer when school closes," he tried again after some moments of silence.

"No, I think they will do better where they are. Grace is taking music lessons and I do not want them interrupted. By the way, now that the hens are doing so well I will pay the board bill myself for the children. It is not fair to impose that upon you any longer. I can provide for them now."

John looked at her—a queer, quick, earnest look. But she did not seem to notice it. He straightened up and looked at her again. Was a warm tint creeping into her cheeks, or was it merely the effect of the breeze? He cleared his throat.

"Jessie—!" Then a sudden panic seized him and the car nearly went into the ditch.

"Better be careful," said she.

CHAPTER III.

"A bargain's a bargain, Jessie," John finally stammered as the car just missed the ditch and then straightened out on its homeward way again. "I will attend to your children's board bill. You are working entirely too hard as it is, without putting any extra burdens on yourself. I think I shall sell several of the cows, as the butter-making will be too heavy for you. I'll probably be at home more this summer than usual, and that will make your housework heavier."

With the income from the cows cut off, and the egg supply curtailed by the hot weather, Jessie found herself badly handicapped. But her fertile brain found another way out of the difficulty, and by doing sewing for town people after nightfall and when not busy with her housework, she managed to continue the music lessons and provide all the clothes for the children who rapidly outgrew everything.

One Sunday when alone, John wandered upstairs and, much to his surprise, found the door of Jessie's room open. He did not know that the old lock was so poor that it was almost impossible to keep the door shut. Like a guilty child he stood on the threshold and stared at the dainty curtains, the little ornaments, the bits of fancy work, the pictures and other things that made a home for the nominal mistress of the house. A woman would have seen in a minute that the pretty things were all manufactured out of old materials, but to his masculine eyes the room looked luxurious.

"What do you say about doing a little fixing up around here?" he said to Jessie at supper-time. "Seems to me we ought to get a paperhanger and a painter out from town, and furnish up a bit. Mother let things run down in her last years and I've been too busy to notice. Jason North said he was going to bring his wife over here one of these days, and we ought to fix up before they come. Jason's a good customer of mine and I'd like to keep on the good side of him," he finished lamely.

"Just as you say," said Jessie, hardly hearing what he said. She was thinking of the coming entertainment in which Grace was to have a prominent part, and was planning the new white dress the little girl was to wear. "Let me know a day or two in advance and I'll get the furniture out of the rooms."

"And we ought to have some new furniture," went on John. "I wish you would drop in at the furniture store the first day you are in town and pick out something nice for the living-room and the dining-room. You don't need to think about the cost. I've made more money this year than ever before and I can afford to spend some of it."

A business trip took John away from home the very day the paperhangers arrived, and when he returned the new furniture was in place and the rooms were so pretty and dainty that he could only stand and stare at the transformation. That evening he sat alone by the beautiful library table with a soft-toned new rug under his feet, and had time to look over the new things at his leisure, but he was not content. Upstairs was the low hum of a sewing-machine, and occasionally he caught a subdued snatch of song as his housekeeper hurried through the delightful task of finishing a particularly fine frock for her daughter.

"Blame it all!" he said at last. "What a chump I was! Gave her a housekeeper's wages, and she's tied down to the work hand and foot! I deserve hanging. Now I've got to think of a way to give her more money if I ever want her to stay down here with me, or go out driving, or anything. I don't see how I ever hatched up such a fool scheme."

But try as he would he could think of no way out of his difficulties, and at last in desperation he sought the old family lawyer and laid the case before him. "Mr. Dobson," he said when he had ended. "I'm grateful to you for not laughing at me or calling me a fool as I deserve, but now help me out of my trouble. Think up some plan to give her some money and I'll foot the bill. If I had half a chance maybe I could make her listen to me, but as it is I hang around the house and neglect my business, and all in vain."

"It can be easily arranged, John, if her former husband owned any property or even had stock in some safe mine," said the lawyer easily. "Then we could arrange to have stranger offer her a substantial price for her holdings and—"

"Hurrah!" cried John, flinging up his hat. "Her husband bought every gold brick he could hear of, and his widow is busy now paying off his old debts. She gets letters from the Black Diamond Coal Company, and a lot of other fake concerns. Hurry it through, Mr. Dobson, and it doesn't matter what it costs."

(To be continued.)

THE ART OF TATTOO

An Ancient Custom That Has Come Down to Modern Days.

Our fighting men will come back from Europe, especially those of the navy, strangely adorned with tattooing. It is bound to be so. Sailors, and soldiers to a less extent, have developed this curious fad since times long prehistoric.

Consider the jack tar for example. One of the things he learns on entering the service is that a pig's foot tattooed on his left instep will protect him from drowning. This is more than ordinarily important in these days of submarining.

The antiquity of tattooing is evidenced by its almost universal employment among primitive peoples. In New Guinea the young women are tattooed all over their bodies; their faces being similarly treated after marriage.

In the Solomon Islands a girl is not eligible for marriage unless she has been tattooed. The girls of Borneo are thus adorned from waist to knees in most elaborate fashion; likewise their hands, feet and ankles.

In Burmah, under the last king, every male was required by royal edict to be tattooed from waist to knees; and it was customary for the girls to have their tongues tattooed with charms to attract the men.

Widows in the Hawaiian Islands, up to very recent years, had the names of their dead husbands tattooed on their tongues. Egyptian women to-day have their lips pricked blue for becomingness. And in Yezo, the northernmost island of the Japanese archipelago, the fashion demands that girls shall greatly enlarge the apparent size of their mouths by a tattooing in red about the lips.

Most remarkable of all tattooers, however, are the New Zealanders, whose men of rank have always been distinguished by an ornamentation of this kind covering the body from head to foot. The face, dug out with gauges inflicted by a sharp shell—the cuts prevented from healing by rubbing ochre and other colored earths into them—presents the appearance of a carved mask adorned in complex pattern with two or more tints. The whole effect is that of an elaborate scrollwork, which is supposed to be highly ornamental.

A HUMAN ANTHILL

In Southern Tunisia, a French Possession in Africa.

France, in Europe, is a small country. Yet, in other quarters, it covers a large part of the globe. If you will glance at a map of Africa, you will find that nearly half of that continent is of French ownership.

The bulk of tropical Africa is French, including the great Sahara Desert. Morocco belongs to France; so likewise does Tunisia—though warlike border tribes perpetually threaten or indulge in hostilities.

Tunisia is one of the least known regions of the world to the every-day traveler. It is also one of the hottest, so that the inhabitants largely dwell in caves dug underground, or in houses built especially to be heat-proof, or even in hillside caverns.

In southern Tunisia is a mountain of considerable size called Djebel, which once upon a time was an active volcano. Bubbles of volcanic gases made it a veritable honeycomb of caves, which in these days are inhabited. In fact, the whole mountain is a city—a human anthill, densely populated.

The Number on the Rifle.

At the conclusion of a lecture on the care of arms the usual questions which follow a lecture were asked. The first question was put to an Irish immigrant, who, although a new arrival, had straightway answered the call of the Motherland.

"Now, Private Casey, what would be the first thing you'd do in cleaning your rifle?"

"Sure, sorr, I'd look at the number of me rifle."

"Look at the number of your rifle. What has its number to do with cleaning it?" asked the instructing officer. "I'm afraid you've not been listening to me, Casey."

"Well, sorr, I'd look at the number to make sure 'twas me own rifle. I was a cleanin' of."

HUN GRATITUDE

Submarine Gunner Slays Sons of Old Fisherman Who Saved German Lives

Forty-five years ago Ernst Bakker, a Dutch fisherman of the island of Urk, was given a gold medal by the German Government for heroically saving, at the risk of his own life, twelve Germans from a stranded ship at Norderney in a December gale. He is still alive, aged eighty-two.

Bakker's only son was shot dead in cold blood, for no offence, on the deck of his own vessel, by a German submarine gunner.



A Little Sugar Goes a Long Way

The Canada Food Board has put the homes on their honour to save sugar. But a little sugar goes a long way when you use Corn Syrup for cooking, preserving and on cereals. It makes it easy to obey the War Order!

CROWN BRAND AND LILY WHITE CORN SYRUP

Corn Syrup is corn starch converted into its "sugar" form, making it even more digestible and palatable. It is therefore made from the most nutritious and wholesome part of the corn.

And as corn is grown in North America, and does not require for its transportation the ships still needed so urgently for carrying food and supplies to Europe, you can use all you wish of Corn Syrup.

Write to the Canada Food Board for Bulletin on Corn Syrup, and in the meantime, get a tin of CROWN BRAND Corn Syrup or LILY WHITE Corn Syrup, and try it in your favorite recipes in place of sugar.

Sold by Grocers everywhere in 2, 5, 10 and 20 lb. tins.



The Canada Starch Co., Limited
MONTREAL



The Housewife's Corner



Apple Relishes With "Less Sugar."

The housewife is confronted with the task of cutting down the consumption of sugar. The Food Board is confident that she can do it, and woman's ingenuity has succeeded in finding ways of supplying the family with the fruits, sauces and relishes that add variety to the diet, and at the same time she is adhering to the "less sugar" program. While not every housewife can turn to a home supply of honey, there are those who can supplement the meagre supply of sugar with this delicious sweet.

These clear autumn days suggest apple harvesting time, and the following recipes, offer some suggestions for the use of apples—even culls and windfalls—in some appetizing relishes and marmalades with which to fill the empty jars and glasses. Try these and send us your favorite sugar conservation recipes.

Cider Apple Sauce.—Reduce four quarts of new cider to two by boiling; add enough pared, cored and quartered apples to fill the kettle. Let cook slowly for four hours. This is very nice when served with roast pork.

Apple-Grape Butter.—4 quarts of cored and sliced apples, 1 pint of grape juice, ½ pound sugar, 1½ cups of syrup, ½ teaspoon of salt, 1 teaspoon of cinnamon. Cook apples in double boiler without adding water, until soft. Then put in preserving kettle, add grape juice, sugar, syrup and salt. Cook slowly until thick, being careful not to scorch. Stir in cinnamon.

Crab Apple Jelly.—Boil the crab apples with as little water as possible. Drain through jelly-bag. Add one-half cup of honey and one-half cup of sugar to each cup of juice, then boil about twenty minutes, or until it begins to jelly. Pour into glasses. Do not cover until cold.

Honey-Apple Marmalade.—Honey imparts a particularly delicate flavor to apples. Cook tart apples until smooth. Add one pound of strained honey to two pounds of fruit. Cook until the consistency of cake batter, then put into jars without sealing.

Sweet Pickled Apples.—8 pounds sweet apples, 1½ quarts vinegar, 1½ quarts water, 2 quarts dark syrup, 4 sticks cinnamon, 4 tablespoons allspice, 4 tablespoons ground cloves, ½ teaspoon salt. Cook together the vinegar, water, syrup and spices for five minutes. Peel and quarter the apples and stick two cloves into each quarter. Drop the apples into the boiling syrup and simmer until tender. Pack in hot jars and cover with boiling syrup. Partially seal and

sterilize for ten minutes, then seal tightly.

Apple Ginger.—Wipe, pare, quarter, core and chop two and one-half pounds of sour apples. Put into a stew pan add one and one-half cups of corn syrup, the juice and rind of one and one-half lemons, one-half ounce ginger, and just enough water to prevent the apples from burning. Cover and cook slowly for four hours, adding water if necessary. Stored in jars or crocks apple ginger may be kept for several weeks. It is an appetizing sauce with roast goose.

Apple Catsup.—Quarter, pare and core twelve sour apples. Put in a saucepan, cover with water and let simmer until soft. Nearly all of the water should be evaporated. Then rub through a sieve and add the following to each quart of pulp: 1 cup brown sugar, 1 teaspoon cloves, 1 teaspoon mustard, 2 teaspoons cinnamon, 1 tablespoon salt, 2 cups vinegar, 2 grated onions. Bring the catsup to a boil and let simmer gently for one hour. Bottle cork and seal.

Things To Know.

Peeling potatoes wastes about twenty-five per cent. of their food value.

A wholesome and appetizing kind of muffin is made of nuts, bran and honey.

A little white enamel clothes tree is the nicest sort of a gift for the new baby.

Old night gowns make very good slip covers for dresses to be hung away on hangers out of the dust.

Beating custard a long time will make it come out deliciously brown when baked.

If the meat chopper is oiled with a few drops of glycerine there will be no after-taste such as when oil is used.

If an earthen bowl is warmed before cake ingredients are mixed in it, the warm surface will greatly aid in mixing them quickly and well.

Salt can take the place of fat in baking pancakes. Make a small bag, fill it with salt and rub the griddle with this instead of grease. There will be no smoke nor odor and the pancakes will not stick.

Curtain rings wound with bright colored satin ribbon make pretty napkin rings for the house party guests. The colors make it easy to distinguish the different napkins.

The cereal left over from breakfast can be converted into a pudding for dinner. Scald two cups of milk and pour this over one cup of left-over cooked cereal. Mix thoroughly and

add half a cup of molasses, one and a half tablespoonfuls butter substitute and one and a half teaspoonfuls of salt. Pour into a greased pudding dish and bake one hour in a slow oven.

Salting and "Soaking" Fish.



Clean and trim the fish and put them in salt brine for five or six days. At the end of that time take them out and wash them in fresh water, scrubbing off all the slime with a brush. Then put them in wooden kegs and pour over them more brine of the same strength. Sprinkle a little rock salt in each fish when placing it in the keg for the second time. There should be sufficient brine to cover the fish and if they show a tendency to float put a round board in the keg to hold them down. Should the brine become milky or discolored after a few weeks the fish should be taken out of the keg, washed and scrubbed and fresh brine added as before. The third brining will be sufficient to keep them for an indefinite period. After this treatment they will keep for two or three years at least.

Soak in fresh cold water for at least twenty-four hours before they are used.

Who hath not known ill-fortune never knew himself or his virtue.—Mallet.

Dry clean your light costumes with warm bran, well rubbed over them and then brushed off well with a very clean brush.

NURSING

Here from \$10 to \$25 a week. Learn without leaving home. Booklet sent free. ROYAL COLLEGE OF NURSING, 100 St. James Ave., Toronto, Can.

What is Your Favorite Security?

Perhaps you cannot purchase it because your means do not permit you to pay for it in full. It is right here that we meet you. You can become the owner by using our Partial Payment Plan, payment being made by monthly installments.

We invite you to write for a free copy of our booklet telling you all about our plan.

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Parker's will do it--

By cleaning or dyeing—restore any articles to their former appearance and return them to you, good as new.

Send anything from household draperies down to the finest of delicate fabrics. We pay postage or express charges one way.

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CLEANING or DYEING
Think of Parker's

Our booklet on household suggestions that save you money will be sent free of charge. Write to-day to

Parker's Dye Works, Limited
Cleaners and Dyers

791 Yonge St. Toronto



The Mysterious Guests.

I had three friends. I asked one day
That they would dine with me;
But when they came I found that they
Were six, instead of three.

My good wife whispered, "We, at
best,
But five can hope to dine.
Send one away." I did. The rest
Remaining numbered nine.

"I too will go," the second cried.
He left at once, and then,
Although to count but eight I tried,
There were remaining ten.

"Go call them back!" my wife im-
plored;
"I fear the third may go,
And leave behind to share our board,
Perhaps a score or so."

The second one then straight return-
ed;
As might have been expected,
He, with the ten, we quickly learned,
Eaten made—Defected.

We saw the first returning; he,
With all the rest, turned round;
And there, behold! were my friends
Three.

Though six they still were found.

(For those of you who yet may find
My riddle too complex,
I'll say the friends I had in mind
Were "S" and "I" and "X.")

Foundations Laid by Boys and Girls.

On our farm we had a couple of
steers that were very choice of
because they were to be the team
upon which we depended to do the
work. Up to that time we never
had a horse of our own, so that it was
with a great deal of care that we
watched the growth of our little
steers.

It was a matter of untold grief,
then, that one of the steers should
someday break one of its hind legs.
Away went our hopes for the coming
year. For we were sure that the leg
never could be made sound like the
other. However, here was the
chance my brother had been looking
for. "Why couldn't we set the leg
and see if it will not grow together
again?" This was Henry's way of
meeting a bad situation and he and I
went at it. We got some heavy
splints, bound them to the broken
limb and did our best to keep the
steer quiet until the fracture knit.
This it never did do very well. I
suppose the steer did not stay very
still; but we had quite a good deal
of service from our little team after
all, and the best of it was that it
proved to be the first operation my
brother ever performed. He did a
great deal of such work afterward, for
he studied to be a physician and sur-
geon, and a good one he was, too.

Health

Avoiding Pneumonia.

Pneumonia is an infective process
due to bacterial invasion and occur-
ing with greatest frequency during
the winter and spring months.

The influence of cold, which is that
of shock due to the sudden reduction
of the bodily temperature, produces
a lowered resistance and temporarily
renders the individual unusually sus-
ceptible to the infecting agencies
which are over present.

However, exposure to the elements
is not alone to be guarded against.
A condition of impaired vitality, also
producing a lowered resistance to
bacterial attack, similarly renders
one more susceptible to the disease.
Persons in a convalescent state may
contract pneumonia following a de-
gree of exposure to the weather or
to direct infection that would not
affect a healthy individual. Whoop-
ing cough and measles, for example,
perhaps more than any other disease,
predispose to broncho-pneumonia
among children.

Faulty home conditions, overheated
rooms in winter, overcrowding,
too heavy bed clothing or wearing
apparel indoors are largely respon-
sible for the spreading of pneumonia,
grip and other infective conditions
of the nose, throat and lungs. With
windows closed and usually no ade-
quate and constant means of ventila-
tion the air is stagnant and over-
heated and the skin and surface cir-
culation of the blood is rendered over-
sensitive to the sudden and extreme
changes of temperature so common
in most temperate regions.

Having thus started with wrong
conditions, a slight draught, either
accidental or through intermittent
attempts at ventilation, will often
cause a chill and lower the resistance
so that an acute cold develops.

Fresh air, if the body is not ex-
posed to chill and consequent shock,
is not to be feared. Indeed, the
practice of outdoor sleeping is ad-
vocated by many physicians in the

treatment of pneumonia. But after
pneumonia has developed extreme
measures should not be taken except
upon the advice of one's physician.

A hot foot bath, lasting half an
hour and a drink of hot lemonade—
or, better still, but laced tea (one
half ounce of white flaxseed to a
pint of boiling water, flavored with
lemon peel or licorice root)—will of-
ten break the force of such attacks
and give the body a chance to sum-
mon up its reserves.

A severe chill, high temperature,
pain in the side are warning signals.
Call the doctor!

40,000 GREEKS PERISH

Old Men, Women and Children Starv-
ed in Macedonia.

The Greek Parliamentary Commis-
sion reports that 40,000 old men, wo-
men and children have died in Eastern
Macedonia from famine and that also
100,000 were deported, of whom less
than 12,000 are expected to return, as
all the rest are thought to have suc-
cumbed to Bulgarian torture.

The persecution of the Greeks be-
gan before Greece entered the war.
The Bulgarians conscripted children,
sending them into Bulgaria.

A Composer's Escape.

Sibelius, the Finnish composer,
whose charming orchestral works
are so popular, was placed on the
Red Guards' "black-list" during the
recent upheaval at Finland and con-
demned to be shot. At the time he
was staying at his house near Hel-
singfors, and Red Guards were sta-
tioned outside to prevent his escape.
Fortunately, the terrorists' "War
Minister" happened to be an amateur
cornet player, and when an appeal
was made to him by friends of the
composer he reprieved him as a bro-
ther artist and allowed him to leave
Helsingfors for a safer locality.

It is not too soon to order seed
corn for next spring's planting.

Every farmer should plan to put
up ice this winter. Almost any kind
of a house will serve for the purpose.
The main thing is to provide drain-
age at the bottom, sawdust protec-
tion all round, and ventilation above.

SWITZERLAND'S WONDERFUL WORK

FOR THE BENEFIT OF RUINED BELGIUM

Money Raised, Houses Built and Com-
munity Interests Aroused to the
Need of Prompt Action.

When Switzerland heard of the de-
vastations which the ghastly and in-
exorable war had wrought in Belgium
she was deeply moved. The account
the inhabitants gave, flying from their
mutilated towns, their ruined villages
and their wasted land, deprived of
shelter for their numerous families,
aroused a deep feeling of commiseration
and fraternal sympathy among the
Swiss.

A unanimous and irresistible im-
pulse induced them, as far as lay
within their power, to share the cruel
sufferings of these unfortunates and
to offer to them the necessary funds
for the reconstruction of their ruined
homes. The whole of Belgium was
animated by the ardent desire to build
up their homes anew and to restore
their country to its former prosperity,
and any outside financial aid could
not have come more opportunely. A
committee composed of Swiss men of
science, arts and politics was formed
in Berne under the name of "Oeuvre
Suisse" in Belgium Committee, in aid
of the victims of this war, which
raised the first funds.

A Benevolent Enterprise.

In August, 1918, a delegation of
architects was sent to Belgium with
the mission of making the work for
the victims of the war widely known
and of putting at their disposal the
sums offered by some of their gener-
ous compatriots. The Political Office
of Switzerland, section for foreign
affairs, instructed its Consul General
at Brussels to introduce the mission
to the competent authorities in Bel-
gium. From that moment the
"Oeuvre Suisse" was able to set to
work.

This benevolent undertaking has
shown tangible results. At Louvain
three houses have been built, one of
which is situated on the old market
place, facing the entrance of the
University Library, where it will help
to reconstitute the secular frame of
the university and college buildings.
At Liège five houses have been re-
built in the purest local style of this
venerable Flemish city. At Malines,
at the corner of the two streets des
Pierres et de l'Eglise, a house with
the sign board "In de Pelton" has
been reconstructed with wooden gable,
a remarkable specimen of the last
buildings of this kind in Belgium. At

WHO PUT THE "CAN" IN CANADA?

Who put the "CAN" IN CANADA?
The founders of the sturdy race:
Heroes of the wilderness.

They heaved, in history, a place;
To make a home was all their plan,
Not caring what its name might be;
Their motto always was, "WE CAN."

They never had to add the "I."

Who put the "CAN" IN CANADA?

Her soldier sons who showed the way
To meet the heartless enemy.

And keep the brutal foe at bay;
Her Volunteers, who did not wait

To reckon what the cost might be;
Roused by the Hunnish hymn of hate

They hurried, armed, across the sea.

Who put the "CAN" IN CANADA?

Her school boys in their sturdy teens;
They left their books to study war;

Quit peaceful homes for martial scotches;
They could not rest in downy bed

While ruthless might, with iron heel,
Made Europe's plain and hills blood-red—

Slew peaceful folk with fire and steel.

Who put the "CAN" IN CANADA?

When food was scarce, munitions short?
Who said, "We'll make the land produce

While fearless fighters hold the fort?"
The farmer and the farmer's son;

The tradesman, though unfit to fight;
The artisan and office-man

The anvil smote by day and night.

Who put the "CAN" IN CANADA?

Who put the "VIM" in Vimy Ridge?
Who put the hero-eye in sight—

Mild raining shells built many a bridge?
Who put the "CAN" in Cannon balls

To hurt at freedom's enemy?
Who fight till Kaiserism falls?

Why, JACK CANUCK and Company.

Who put the "CAN" IN CANADA?

When Haig cried out: Send men—MORE MEN!
Who said, "We're with you, heart and soul,

What we have done we'll do again!"
Twas youth and manhood, loyal, true,

That sprang to arms and made reply
For homeland, kindred, allies of blue,

We'll do our duty though we die.

Who put the "CAN" IN CANADA?

Her womanhood—strong, patient, brave—
She offered mind and heart and life

The lives of friend and foe to save;
She died to selflessness and ease

That she might deathless service yield;
She lives within the nation's heart.

Though slain upon the battlefield.

But can you "CAN" the haughty Hun?

And can you drive his legions back?
Faint hearts have said it can't be done,

While traitors try to block your track;
Ay, ay, but wait a few more days;

A few more battles we must win,
And Canada will help to blaze

The path to victory—and Berlin.

Montreal, October, 1918.

R. L. Werry

THE WEEKLY SERMON

La Dyle, the old town of beautiful
chimes, the "Oeuvre Suisse" is also
rebuilding a historical patrimonial
house.

The "Oeuvre Suisse" has also con-
structed a certain number of farms,
some of small, others of greater im-
portance, at Bornhem, Mariekerke,
Emblehem, Koningshoek, as well as
the first home for a disabled soldier.
All these are so many examples of
good reconstructions, combining the
improvement of agricultural style
with the aesthetic traditions of local
architecture.

It is in the province of Brabant, at
Epeghem, that the first house for a
victim of the war was constructed
with the financial aid of the "Oeuvre
Suisse." The plans for this house, a
baker's establishment, have been care-
fully studied by a young Belgian
architect, with the assistance of an
agricultural expert of the State, and
submitted for approval to the Provin-
cial Consulting Committee, delegated
by the Union of Belgian Towns and
Communes. Other farms are being
built at Humbeek, Bueken, Capelle-
au-Bois and Hackendover.

Appeal to Swiss Generosity.

The Committee of the "Oeuvre
Suisse," just before the end of the
war, issued the following appeal to
the Swiss people:

"Thousands of families live in far
too small temporary shelters, which
have become unhealthy, owing to the
length of this interminable war. Plac-
ing their trust in the future, they
wait with an endurance worthy of ad-
miration for the generous and dis-
interested help of the nations and
individuals spared from direct suf-
fering through the war. The mem-
bers of the Executive Committee of
the "Oeuvre Suisse" have been able
to convince themselves, on a recent
journey to Belgium, that the first
results obtained realize all their hopes,
but that a considerable effort is more
than ever necessary. New financial
resources must be sent to sustain the
inexhaustible confidence of this sev-
erely tried nation in order to help it
rebuild its ruined hearths without
losing faith and perseverance.

"The time for activity on a larger
scale has therefore come. It is not
only a feeling of pity which should
induce us to help these victims, but
a far higher sentiment—that of al-
truism, which inspires these deeds of
Swiss democracy and makes us feel
it our bounden duty to intervene with
all the means at our disposal.

"We therefore make an urgent ap-
peal to the generosity of our com-
patriots and of the foreigners in
Switzerland, as well as abroad, feeling
certain that they will hasten to sup-
port us in the heavy task we have
undertaken.

"To reconstruct a house, inspired by
the social sentiment which directs our
effort, is to restore a family. To re-
construct a house according to the

daily and hourly communion and
fellowship. To stand up for Jesus
is to accept our privilege as human
beings and to learn the great lesson
of eternal life here and hereafter.

Second. Christ promises His bless-
ings through the Church. He may
bless individuals, but His richest gifts
come through His family, in which
He has established special sources of
help and comfort and service. What
a help it is to know that we are all
one in Him; to pray together, to
work together, to study His Book to-
gether! What a meaning there is in
these church buildings scattered
throughout the land as they testify
of a common Christ and a common
faith and hope! As I see these
churches wherever I go, in city and
in country, I realize that bond which
makes all the Lord's children one
and causes to ascend to Him unceas-
ing prayers and praises.

Entering a Common Service

Third. That God's work may be
wisely and well done we must unite
in the doing of it. When I join the
church I accept my share in the great
task of bringing the world to Christ.
United work is far more successful
than work carried on by the in-
dividual. In business companies are
formed and incorporated; the business
may be better served. To-day
similar trades are uniting in
large bodies because they know their
interests are common. So in God's
work, with the wisdom which the
Holy Spirit gives, we unite the in-
dividual Christians in a body, or,
rather, Christ so united them, that
the work of establishing the king-
dom may be pushed forward. If
Peter and John had each gone on his
own way the apostolic work would
have languished. But we find them
members of a large body called the
church (Acts vi, 2; Acts xvi), con-
sulting together as to the work of the
Master. To join the church is to
enter into this common service and is
the part of every man who would
avoid shrinking and selfishness.

Fourth. But above all else, I
think, the church stands for that
nearness to Christ which He longs
for us and which we need. The Bible
calls the church Christ's Body (Col. i,
24), and in the Revelation the church
is called "The Bride, the Lamb's Wife"
(Rev. xxi, 2; see also St. John iii, 29).
We come near to God in our daily
life if we truly love Him, and we are
drawn to Him by the joys and sor-
rows of our experience. But we are
especially near to Him when, gather-
ed together in His name, we can know
that He is in our midst; when we feel
the love that binds our hearts in His
love; when we sing and pray to the
King whose hands are stretched out
to welcome us. The knowledge that
we are members of His household,
even though we are alone and far re-
moved from friends, makes us sure
of His presence; the fact that we
have confessed Him gives us courage
to go forward, no matter how hard
the journey or how fierce the battle.

On the Lord's Side

First. When we join the church we
take a stand on the Lord's side. The
world is divided into two classes,
those who are for Christ and those
who are against Him; there is no
neutral position. He who is not for
Christ is against Him. It is not for
us to judge others and say what will
become of those who deny Christ; but
we can and must judge ourselves and
know that only as we acknowledge
Jesus Christ as our Redeemer can we
be saved.

It is a fine thing to take a stand in
this matter of Christianity. It
shows that we have a knowledge of
our need and of the loving God who
has prepared a way in which that
need can be met. It shows our be-
lief in righteousness. It proclaims
our faith in brotherhood, for we are
all one family in Christ. It proves
that we are ready to battle for God's
cause and to seek to bring the world
from sin to goodness. Above all
else it brings us into closer relation-
ship with God, so that He is not a
strange being vaguely feared, but a
personal Friend with whom we have

aesthetical principles which are the
foundation of our program is to cause
a whole country to be born anew in
joy and beauty."

Burn Water Instead of Coal.

Temperature recommended by the
Ontario Fuel Administration for
working and living rooms, 64 F.
(64 is the "optimum" temperature,
or the degree of heat at which science
agrees man is at his best).

Temperature recommended for
sleeping rooms, 59 F. or less.

"Make water warm you instead of
burning an excessive amount of coal
to do it," is the advice of the Ontario
Fuel Administration in urging the
importance of properly moistening
the air in the home.

Dry air at 70 or 72 may feel cooler
than moist air at 60 degrees, the Ad-
ministration declares. Moist air holds
the heat longer and saves coal.

There are ten per cent. more deaths
at a given temperature if the relative
humidity is below 40 per cent. than if
it is above 70 per cent.

Give the air a drink out of a pan
instead of out of your skin. Evapora-
tion from the skin renders one sus-
ceptible to colds, catarrh and other
diseases of the respiratory organs.

As much, if not more, attention
should be paid to the humidity read-
ing as to the thermometer reading.

A hygrometer, as well as a thermom-
eter, should be in the home.

The Department urges every house-
holder to follow these simple rules
for humidifying air in the home:

When the house is heated by stove,
have a pan of water or a boiling
kettle always on top.

If by warm air, see that the water
retainer in the hot-air jacket of the
furnace is always well filled. Place
open pans of water near the registers.

In cases where steam or hot water
systems are employed, provide humidi-
fiers, or pans of water, for every
radiator.

The average room may require a
quart of water per day. Change
water frequently.

Tourist: "To what do you attrib-
ute your great age? Oldest in-
habitant: "I can't say yet, sir. There
are several of them patent medicine
companies a-dickering with me."
"This chicken seems to be all dark
meat."
"Yes. We're conserving
food at our house. We've thrown
away, you know, all the fat that
chicken on coffee grounds."

ALL ROUND THE GLOBE

Before Peace Came the War Was
Literally World-Wide.

With the occupation of the Murman
coast of the Arctic Ocean the Allies
had drawn a war-gridle round the
world. The Central Empires were
surrounded in Europe, or, at least,
they were during the first three and
a half years of the war. But now
there is a ring-fence of outer de-
fence stretching from the Arctic to
Africa, and from America to Japan
and the Eastern coasts of Siberia.
The armies of the Allies are to be
found in Egypt and Palestine, in the
Balkan Peninsula, in Mesopotamia, in
the farther East, and now on the
shores of the frozen Arctic, holding
all the exits, and ready, if need be,
to make a simultaneous movement to
the great centre.

This wonderful extension of the
armies of the Allied nations had been
made possible only by the dominance
of the British Fleet, by the command
of the sea which Germany has as
long coveted, but which has been the
undisputed possession of Britain since
Trafalgar, a possession ratified by the
great battle of Jutland, which the in-
senate vanity of the Kaiser heralded
as a victory for the German fleet!

Yet no nation could have used its
predominant power more unselfishly
for the common good of mankind than
Britain has done. Her ports and
coaling-stations have been open to all
the world, and her ships have cleared
the seas, even in the remotest East,
of pirates and sea-robbers of all
kinds, have chartered every ocean, and
made the sea the free highway of the
nations.

The Pine.

The elm lets fall its leaves before
the frost.

The very oak grows shivering and
sore.

The trees are barren when the sum-
mer's lost.

But one tree keeps its goodness all
the year.

Green pine, unchanging as the days
go by,

Thou art thyself beneath whatever
sky:

My shelter from all winds, my own
strong pine.

This spring, this summer, still while
thou art mine.

Hardware & Groceries.

We are devoting all our attention to Groceries and hardware and have at present a complete up-to-date stock of both lines.

— ALSO —

Over Working Shirts, Heavy Mitts and Gloves, Woman's Rubbers and Socks. Hard's Fork Dipped Chocolates. Cakes, Films and Supplies.

G. L. MEIKLE & CO. White Front.

ESTABLISHED 1874.

Capital Paid up \$5,000,000 00
Reserve 4,844,418 41
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on any point in Canada, United States, or elsewhere.

Branch at Lachute and St. Andrews, J. R. PARRIS, Manager,
Grenville, E. M. HOBEN, Calumet, H. W. STEPHENS,
Manager.



Scientifically prepared. Pleasing flavor.

Copenhagen Chewing Tobacco

Is the world's best chew.
It is the most economical chew.



Will there be a
VICTROLA
in your home this
Christmas?

Remember, listening to the Victrola fifteen minutes a day will alter and brighten your whole life!

Prices \$34.00, \$49.00, \$76.00, \$91.00 up to \$600.00.



Leave your order now and you will be sure to get it in time.

Records double sides 90c. and upwards. Needles of all kinds. Repairs promptly attended to.

OMER PAQUETTE - Agent

For the Montreal Berliner Gramophone Co'y, Limited.

Fresh Stock of Lowney's and Page and Shaw's Chocolates and Bonbons always on hand.

GEOFFROY BEDARD

Consider my actually low prices. Consider the scarcity of good Tweeds and Serges. Consider the probable and approaching increase of prices and

BUY NOW

IT IS A MATTER OF ECONOMY! I keep as usual a complete line of Gent's Furnishings, Hats, Caps, and ready-to-wear Suits and Overcoats.

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THE TAILOR.

Main Street, - Lachute.

Solid Comfort and Reliability



Now is the time to keep warm and the proper way to do is to see that you are clad in Stanfield's Unshrinkable Underwear, "The Best Procurable."

Our store is a much a departmental as any country store can be and we carry large stocks in every line. Money saved is money earned, so be one of our customers.

In prices we compete
In Goods we excel

Satisfaction is yours if you make your purchases at

McFAUL BROS., - Lachute Mills.

DR JOHN McO. DREW, B.A.
Physician and Surgeon,
Opposite T. Christie's Drug Store.
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Money to Loan. Farms for Sale
At Lachute on the Main
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Everything in Harness and Dealer in
Farm Machinery, Deering and McCormick also Fleury's famous
Plows, J. B. Doré & Sons, Thrashers, Etc., International
Mogul Engines, Munro & McIntosh and Brantford Car-
riage Company Buggies & Expresses. A large stock
to choose from. Invincible and Peerless Wire
Fencing and Gates, Harness and Harness
Parts, Rugs, Whips, Pumps, Stoves,
Ranges, Oils, Churns, Washing
Machines, Wringers, Beatty
Bros. Stalls & Stanchions,
Litter & Feed Carriers,
Hay Fork Teels,
Rope, Binder
Twine, Etc.

Harness repairing neatly and promptly done on the premises
by Mr. Louis Lacroix

Open to Buy Spruce, Balsam and Poplar
Pulp Wood.
MAIN STREET - LACHUTE

Lachute Grist & Flour Mills.
Wholesale and Retail.

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

FINE GROUND FEED OUR SPECIALTY.
All grinding guaranteed. Grinding Saturday's Only.
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THE PROVINCIAL BANK OF CANADA

Incorporated by Act of Parliament, July 1900.

Capital authorized : \$2,000,000.00
Capital paid up and Surplus : \$1,637,873.49

It is the aim of this Bank to give courteous a 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.

Offices Lachute, Brownsburg and St. Philippe
Sub-Agency at St. Philippe, ALBANI LAMARCHE
At Brownsburg, J. W. LEPINE, Manager
Lachute Branch, J. R. McOUAT, Manager.

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, Fences etc.

Terms to suit Purchasers.

W. M. SCOTT, Prop.

Demobilization of Troops

THE demobilization of the Canadian Expeditionary Force is perhaps the most important problem now confronting the Dominion Government, and the transportation of the troops from the port of landing to their home destination is a work which will require skillful handling. On reaching Canadian soil, after their hard fought battles in foreign countries, the veterans will deserve all the consideration that can be given to them.

It was therefore a wise decision on the part of the Dominion Government when they decided that the Canadian Railway War Board should appoint a committee that will make all the arrangements necessary for the transportation of the soldiers through Canada.

The War Board so constituted the committee that it is representative of the three principal Canadian railways. Ever since the beginning of the war officials of the Canadian Pacific Railway have been conspicuous as leaders in the country's patriotic efforts, and now Lieutenant-Colonel Walter Maughan, Assistant General Passenger Agent of the C. P. R., has been chosen as chairman of the committee that is to undertake the responsibility for the train transportation of the soldiers to their places of abode in Canada. Lieutenant-Colonel Maughan's long experience and his thorough knowledge of railroad affairs make him thoroughly qualified to fill the position for which he has been selected.

In March, 1922, at the age of sixteen years, Walter Maughan joined the staff of the Canadian Pacific Railway as a clerk in the Toronto offices. In September of the same year he was transferred to Hamilton to act in a similar capacity. In 1925 he was again brought back to the Toronto offices, and in March, 1927, he became city passenger agent in the Queen City. On November 1st, 1931, he became assistant district passenger agent in Toronto. One month later he was promoted to become assistant general passenger agent in Montreal.

Lieutenant-Colonel Maughan is representing the C. P. R. on the newly formed committee. Mr. H. H. Melanson will represent the Canadian Government Railways, and Mr. C. W. Johnston the Grand Trunk Railway.

By a co-ordination of effort it is believed that the representatives of the three big Canadian railways can so regulate railway transportation arrangements as to insure the safe and comfortable return of the Canadian soldiers to their homes. The headquarters of the committee will be in Ottawa, where the committee will be in direct touch with the Canadian Government.

A preliminary meeting of the committee was recently held in Montreal, when the Minister of Militia was represented by Colonel J. B. Christie, Director General of Supplies and Transportation. The problem of transportation was discussed in all its phases, and the committee will have nothing to do but to insure safe transit, and feeding facilities of the highest character for the Canadian soldier men who so bravely answered to the call of duty when the country was in danger.



Lieutenant-Colonel Walter Maughan.

DR. G. A. CLUNIE, L.D.S.
SURGEON DENTIST
Office over Banford's Store.
Here Every Day.

MALCOLM SMITH,
LICENSED AUCTIONEER.
Sales conducted in English
and French.
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Roby's Block.
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DR. A. LAVIGNE, L.D.S.,
SURGEON DENTIST,
Raymond's Block
Main Street, Lachute.

The Watchman,

And Ottawa Valley Advocate.

VOL. XLIII

LACHUTE, FRIDAY, JANUARY 17, 1919.

NO. 49

Now is Your Chance!

We have just received a car load of
Ontario Apples, of Winter varieties.
Call and get your choice.

Bell Telephone No. 105.

P. PAQUIN, - - Lachute

CENTRAL MEAT MARKET

Wholesale and Retail
Phone 55

We have always on hand Beef, Pork,
Bacon and Ham, Fresh Sausages, and all
kinds of vegetables. Also Fruits and a
choice line of canned goods.

A. RAYMOND
Main Street, Lachute

ST. ANDREWS

A Grand Concert under the auspices of
Christ Church St. Andrews, will be held
on Saturday evening, January 18th, at 8
p.m. A good musical programme con-
sisting of Montreal, Lachute and other
local talent. Admission 35 cents.

FARM FOR SALE

Near Morrin Heights, consisting of
90 acres of tillable land, with House
and outbuildings thereon. For further
particulars apply to
27 JOHN SIMON, Lachute.

New Ladies Coats now in Stock. Call
early. W. BANFORD & SON.

The early buyer in Winter Goods will
be the wise buyer. The question of
getting the goods late worries manu-
facturers. W. BANFORD & SON.

WANTED.—General servant, age 30
or 35 years no outside work. State salary
MRS. RICHARDS, Lakefield, P.Q.

Men's Over Coats in Fall and Winter
lines at Moderate prices.
W. BANFORD & SON.

HOUSE & STORE FOR SALE.—
Good store and house containing 16
rooms electric lights, furnace etc., near
Catholic Church, Brownsburg. For
particulars apply to Watchman Office.

WANTED.—Will give \$3.00 for one
of the old perfectly round communion
tokens with Rev. Jas. Somerville,
Montreal 1803 on face of token.
WM. A. KAIN, 116 Germain St.,
St. John's, N.B.

FOR SALE.—One cutter (almost
new), also Goat Skin Buffalo Robe
(new.) Apply WATCHMAN OFFICE.

HOUSES FOR SALE OR TO
RENT.—Four comfortable. Terms to
suit purchaser from \$25.00 in cash or up.
Apply to VICTOR LEBEVRE,
Telephone 77, Lachute.

NOTICE.—Mr. Charles Roberts, of
Brownsburg, announces that he has
opened an up-to-date Boot and Shoe re-
pair shop. All orders promptly executed
and on shortest notice. All call is
solicited.

CRESWELL'S

Canada Cement

Prices Right

R Creswell Registered

LOCAL NEWS

Miss Marion Slater spent a few days
in Montreal this week.

Miss Barron left this week for a visit
with friends in Kingston, Ont.

Mrs. G. R. Case, of Toronto, was the
week-end guest of her aunt Mrs. D.
McAdam.

Miss Norah Delisle, of Ottawa, spent
this week in town the guest of Miss
Gladys McOuat.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Gray came from
Ottawa to attend the late Mrs. Brown's
funeral on Sunday last.

Mr. Wm. M. Hills who has spent the
last month visiting his home returned
on Tuesday to Winnipeg.

Rev. Victor Collins is in Toronto this
week attending the annual Baptist Con-
vention of Ontario and Quebec.

Mrs. Alex Pollock and daughter re-
turned home on Monday from a pleasant
visit with her parents in Arundel.

Sergt. Chantler, who has just returned
from active service in France, is the
guest of Mr. and Mrs. R. McIntyre.

The Rev. I. H. Lackey of Radville,
Sask., is the guest this week of his
brother the rector of Lachute parish.

Flight-Lieut. John Scott who has re-
turned from overseas service is the
guest of his grandmother Mrs. Mackie
this week.

Miss Mary Stewart who has been the
guest of Mrs. A. McVicar for the past
three months left for her home in Har-
rington on Monday.

The G.N.W. Telegraph has been trans-
ferred to the C.N.R. Station and the
usual good service will there be main-
tained by Mr. Roby.

Mr. and Mrs. Simmonds, of Wilton,
Ont., who have been spending the past
few months with their daughter Mrs.
H. Murphy returned home on Tuesday.

Mr. Henry Brown of Ottawa returned
on Monday to that city taking his father
Mr. Alfred Brown with him. Mr.
Brown will live with his children in
Ottawa.

Next Sunday morning, in the Metho-
dist Church, the Rev. F. J. Hayden will
preach on "Sinners and Saints" and in
the evening his topic will be "The
Great Camouflage."

We would draw the attention of our
readers to the revised tariff of rates ap-
pearing at the head of our editorial page
and those sending in notices will please
govern themselves accordingly.

Miss Florence Rae, of New York, who
has been the guest of the Rev. and Mrs.
Collins, Dalesville, was called suddenly
to her home in London, Ont., on Wed-
nesday owing to the serious illness of
her father.

Revival Services.—Special
services are to be held in the School-house
at Ogdensburg, commencing on Sunday
at 3 p.m. There will be good singing,
accompanied by stringed instruments.
Everybody welcome.

A New York State paper is being sued
because a compositor made an obituary
conclude "may he roast in peace." It is
well, even in expressing the sincerest
and most appropriate condolences, to use
a certain amount of discretion.

The election for Mayor and Councillors
passed off very quietly on Monday last.
The retiring councillors were all re-elected
by acclamation and Mr. A. D. Mc-
Gibbon was elected as Mayor. Mr. H.
M. Gall officiated as presiding officer.

Bolshevism was the topic chosen by
the Rev. F. J. Hayden for the opening
address to the members and friends of
the Golden Rule Class which commenced
last Sunday morning. After the address
several took part in discussion and all
expressed the hope that this menace
would never gain much support in
Canada. Next Sunday the topic will be
"Knotty Questions" the members being
responsible for the questions.

Among the recent arrivals from Eng-
land are Mrs. W. C. G. King and little
son Stewart who have been absent over
two years in England, Ireland and Scot-
land, and are at present visiting at the
home of Mrs. King's parents Mr. and
Mrs. John Stewart, Brownsburg. Lieut.
W. C. G. King who was severely wounded
at Cambrai in Sept.-last, is in hospital
in England but will be transferred to a
hospital in Montreal in a few weeks for
further treatment. Mrs. King's nume-
rous friends are pleased to welcome her
back.

A Joyous Return.

Despite the lateness of the hour
through the delay of the evening train
on Monday there was a goodly crowd at
the O. P. Station to welcome home Sergt.
Major M. McIntyre, and though handi-
capped by his injured arm, his step not
so sprightly as when he left, his face just
beamed with joy as he embraced his
little daughter Dorothy who had been
longingly looking for her Daddy's re-
turn. Many handshakes were hurriedly
given and three rousing cheers lustily
sounded as Mac. drove off to join his
loved ones at home.

Masquerade and Ball.

A wonderful amount of enthusiasm is
shown in the coming masquerade and
ball under the auspices of the Rhydion
Club of Hawkesbury, to be held on Jan.
24th. The famous Westmont Jazz Band
has been engaged for the evening. All
the committees are working hard to
make this a successful event in Hawkes-
bury.

LACHUTE ACADEMY EXAMS.

GRADE XI.

LATIN.

Class I.—Sadie McOuat 82, Myrtle
Berry, Doris Hammond, Kenneth Hay,
Percy Matthews 81, Lyall Middleton 80.
Class II.—Percy Carpenter 71, Jean
Campbell 70, Jamie Calder 69, Hattie
Giles 68, Herbert Bruneau 67, Mandie
Dobbie 64, Keith Owens 63.
Class III.—Lizzie Staniforth 57, M.
Staniforth 52.

GRADE X.

GEOGRAPHY.

Honours.—Edith Davis 92.
Class III.—Stella Armstrong 59, A.
Scott, Elizabeth Tomalty 55, V. Perks
52, Olive Morrison 51, Katie McOuat,
Beryl Todd 50.

GRADE IX.

ARITHMETIC.

Honours.—Kenneth McOuat, Edythe
Silverson 100.
Class I.—Evelyn Gagnon 76, Margaret
McOuat 75.
Class II.—Violet Johnson, Geo. Mc-
Coy 72.
Class III.—Gerald Bruneau 56, Eva
Campbell 52, Ray Boyd, W. Moseley,
H. Murphy, Helen Whinfield 50.

GRADE VIII.

ENGLISH: COMPOSITION.

Honours.—Lena Copeland 94, Myrtle
Mitchell 93.
Class I.—Lulu Riddell 89, Edna War-
wick 85, Lillian Hamilton 83, Evelyn
Hamilton 81, Annie Stevenson, John
Sikes 80, Muriel Burke 79, T. Strong 78,
Geo. Fuller 76, Olive Kerr, Blanche
Smith 75.
Class II.—Kenneth Campbell 74, Jas.
Hay, Muriel Townsend 72, Clifford Mc-
Paul 71, Gladys Gray, Robt. Whinfield
68, Violet Bryerton 66, Ian Hay 61.

GRADE VII.

ENGLISH LITERATURE.

Class I.—Ivy Graham 86, E. Ryan 84,
Lawrence Cruik 79.
Class II.—Lillie Bradford 72, Arnold
Scott 70, Evelyn Cresswell 67, N. Cowan
63, Kenneth Elliott 61, G. Morrison 60.
Class III.—Bether Morrison 59, Hilda
Sutton 53, Ethel Patterson 50.

GRADE VI.

SCRIPTURE.

Honours.—Jean McOuat, W. Miller
97, Lillie Paul 96, Margaret Scott 95,
Alice Burk 92.
Class I.—George MacGibbon 89, L.
Armstrong 88, Cecil Staniforth 87, H.
Calder 86, Hazel Drysdale, Frank Scott
84, Freda Copeland 77, Myrtle Barker 76.
Class II.—Gordon Cruise 74, Ida
Bampton 65, Norman Drysdale 62, C.
Miller 60.

GRADE V.

GRAMMAR.

Honours.—Edgar Burwash 95, Gaston
Desjardins 93, Lloyd Somerville 90.
Class I.—Bessie Rodgers 88, Russell
Robertson 85, Elsie Stewart 81, Hazel
Kettyle 79, Edith Jones 78, Norma Boyd,
Inez McKiddie, Kilgour Wilson 75.
Class II.—Mary Cruise 69, Eleanor
Yelland 68, May Yelland 67, Florence
Armstrong 66, Freddie Barker, Ethel
McOuat 65, Laura Dion, H. Morrison 62.
Class III.—Robert Cunningham 57,
Elsie Scott 56, Elizabeth McKimmie 54,
Muriel McPhail 52.

GRADE IV.

GRAMMAR.

Honours.—Stella Scott 90.
Class I.—Violet Paul 82, A. Miller 77.
Class II.—Gertrude Galloway, John
Manson 63.
Class III.—Willis Staniforth 59, Jean
Manson 58, Apollinaire Joly 53, Chester
Cruise, Hazel McKiddie 50.

GRADE III.

GEOGRAPHY.

Honours.—Jim Wilson 97, Janet Mc-
Ouat, Dorothy Morrison 96, L. Bampton,
Howard Doig 95, Elmer McCoy 94,
Eileen McPaul 92, Lorne Morrison 91, E.
Grandmaison, Keta Jones 90.
Class I.—Grace Rodgers 89, E. Lemay
Willie Painter 88, Russell Elliott 87, E.
Cruise 84, Evelyn Cruise, Bessie Morrison
82, Erle Wilson 77.
Class II.—Stuart Armstrong 70.
Class III.—Bisland Murray 59.

GRADE II.

READING.

Honours.—James Yelland 100, Shirley
Hamilton 97, Quintin Black 95, Alma
McCullough 94, Percival Hayden 93, A.
Garretsee 92, Kenneth Murray 91.
Class I.—Rowena Cowan 89, Stanley
Boyd, Roy Cruise 88, Ernest Manson 87,
Kenneth McPaul 86, Hartland Paul 85,
Eric Middleton, Leonard Carpenter 84,
Herman Murray, Clarence Carpenter 83,
Gordon McOuat 82, Ada Logan 81, Lloyd
Cruise 80, Raymond Cunningham 79,
Cecil McPaul 78, Maggie Chapman 77.

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Our New Fall Coats Have Come and
are now being shewn. In spite of great
scarcity of goods, we have secured an
excellent line of

Rogers' Coats

These are in great variety of style and
colour and the prices are reasonable, when
we consider the great advances.

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the better.

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LACHUTE.

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will find everything Nice and Fresh and up to
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ding Cakes a specialty.

Robert Hamilton.

Phone. 80.

Baker & Confectioner.

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for the Christmas trade.

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that we will not enumerate, but ask you to kindly drop into our
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MAIN STREET, LACHUTE.

Soils and Crops

By Agronomist.

This Department is for the use of our farm readers who want the advice of an expert on any question regarding soil, seed, crops, etc. If your question is of sufficient general interest, it will be answered through this column. If stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed with your letter, a complete answer will be mailed to you. Address: Agronomist, care of Wilson Publishing Co., Ltd., 73 Adelaide St. W., Toronto.

Selection For Eggs

The selection of the stock for egg production this season is a problem that requires careful consideration. In the cities and towns of Canada there have been undoubtedly a great many more chickens raised than ever before, but in many of the country districts conditions are the direct reverse of this. Many farmers who in former years raised from two to three hundred chickens, this year, on account of the scarcity and high price of feed, have raised practically none, so that despite the increased production in the urban localities, there appears to be a decided shortage in the pullet crop.

The extremely high prices that are ruling for all meat foods are causing and will continue to cause people to use more eggs. The result of this increased demand for eggs will be that more and more people will want to secure pullets for winter egg production, and there will be a great temptation to keep over anything and everything that looks like a pullet.

The need to keep up production is very apparent—so apparent in fact that not one pullet that is capable of profitable production should be slaughtered. At the same time, it would be well to remember that word profitable. There will be undoubtedly a strong demand for all the new laid eggs that can be produced, but that is no reason why poultrymen should produce eggs if they cost more than they will bring.

Unless careful culling is followed, there will not be profitable production. To ensure the most profitable production, birds must lay in the winter, pullets must be properly matured before cold weather sets in. This means that chicks of the general purpose breeds such as Rocks and Wyandottes should be hatched not later than May the fifteenth and Leghorns and similar breeds not later than June the first, and only brood-layers should be used.

A chick which has had a set-back will never make as good a mature bird as one that has not, so that it is not only important to get the chicks hatched early but also to push them right along from the start and get them into winter quarters early.

Cull the hens closely. Do not keep over a lot of old wasters. It is rarely that a hen over two years old—especially in the heavier breeds—will produce eggs profitably.

In order to lay well, a bird must have a sound body. It must be vigorous and healthy. This is indicated by bright, clear eyes, a well-set body, a comparatively active disposition and a good circulation. A laying hen uses up the surplus fat in the body. Especially, it removes the fat from the skin so that a bird of a yellow skinned variety that has been laying heavily will have laid almost all the color out of her system. These color changes occur in the following order: First, the color goes out of the skin around the vent, so that it may be taken as a pretty safe guide that a bird with a yellow vent is not laying.

The eye-rings, that is the inner edges of the eyelids, bleach out a trifle more slowly than the vent. The carotenes of white-bodied birds bleach out a little more slowly than the eye-rings, so that a bleached lobe means a little heavier or longer production than a bleached vent or eye-ring.

The color goes out of the beak beginning at the base and gradually disappears until it finally leaves the nib. The lower mandible bleaches faster than the upper but may be used as a guide when the upper is obscured by corn or bluish.

The shanks are the slowest to bleach out and hence indicate a much longer period of production than do the other parts.

After the hen ceases to lay the color comes back in the same order, first to the vent, last to the shanks.

A hen that has been laying has a large, moist, distended vent, and the whole abdomen is so inflated that the pelvic bones are

wide spread and the keel is forced down away from the pelvic arches so as to give large capacity. Thin, pliable skin as well as pliability of the abdominal parts are indicative of heavy production.

Cull the flock closely and early so as to get them well settled before winter and feed a good, generous ration. The following ration and method of feeding have given satisfactory results:

Scratch feed composed of two parts corn, one part feed wheat and one part oats, is fed in a deep litter morning and evening: Dry mash of two parts bran, two parts shorts, two parts cornmeal, half part gluten, half part oil cake and one part fine beef-scrap in hoppers all the time. Green feed: Roots, mangels, preferred, or sprouted oats at noon; also either green cut bone in the proportion of a half ounce per hen per day or moist mash, or these may be fed alternately.

When sour milk is available a supply is kept constantly before the flock and the green bone may be omitted. Grit, oyster shell, charcoal and beef-scrap are also kept in hoppers, and a supply of water is at hand.

The Period of Oestrus During Which To Breed Sows

The period of oestrus or heat in the sow appears in the neighborhood of every twenty-one days, with the normal animal in good breeding condition. The sow remains in heat from one to five days. The effect of delaying the sow's services until the period of heat is almost over, has long been a subject for discussion with the hog-man. Such practice, it is claimed, invariably results in larger litters than would be the case were the sow bred during the first day. As a physiological explanation of the foregoing, it is claimed that during the latter part of the period a much larger number of ova are presented for fertilization by the male element, with the resultant increase in the size of the embryo litter.

With horses and cattle, the generally accepted practice, particularly with the former class of stock, is to delay breeding until the period is well advanced. Likelihood of conception would thereby seem to be increased, due, no doubt, to the fact that the female functions have had time to take place properly, that the female is usually more receptive to male attention and allowing a reasonable length of time to elapse after the usual advertisement of oestrus.

With the sow the same probability of conception by delayed breeding is heightened, for the foregoing reason. That a larger litter should be expected is by no means so sure, the claims of many expert breeders to the contrary. The size, vigor, and numbers of the litter may be far more certainly controlled by the condition of the boar and sow at the time of breeding. Such, at least, would be indicated by the results noted from the large herd of breed sows kept at the Experimental Farm at Ottawa. Here, the general practice is to breed on the second day, using, where necessary, the breeding crate. During the winter of 1917-18, however, several groups of sows were bred, by allowing a boar to run with each lot. Besides obviating much labor in hand-breeding reluctant individuals and reducing to a minimum the number of "missed sows"—the size and vigor of the resultant litters left little to be desired.

In brief, to the man who keeps only a few sows, and who makes use of a neighboring boar, breed on the second day, depending, of course, on the sow's individual peculiarities. See that she is in rising condition—not fat, not thin, but in fair flesh and gaining every day. If the sows have been on fall grass, use a little grain before breeding. If the sows have been irregular in heat this will tend to bring them in for breeding regularly and within a few days of one another. Use judgment in breeding the weaned sow. If she is much run down from nursing her litter and bred in this condition a few days after weaning, a disappointing second litter will in most cases result.

If no boar is kept, try to select the services of one, not too heavily used, reasonably well fed and above all, well-exercised. The thin boar, or the over-fat individual, frequently are both getters of small litters, no matter when they are used.

To the man who allows his boar to run with the sows, good results may be expected, even if the boar does not show much scientific knowledge, provided the herd is well-exercised, housed in dry quarters and sufficiently well fed to ensure gain in weight and provided further that the sow is removed, temporarily, from the group as soon as properly served. Emphasis, too, must not be neglected on the selection of the desirable street or brood stock of green feed in summer, and succulent foods in winter, clover being the best in winter.

Poultry

Ten rules for success—

1.—Improve your poultry stock.
2.—Keep one of the general-purpose breeds, such as the Plymouth Rock, Wyandottes, Orpington, or Rhode Island Red.

3.—Provide one clean, dry, vermin-free nest for every four or five hens.

4.—Conclude all hatching by May 15 and sell or confine male birds during the remainder of the summer.

5.—Gather eggs once daily during ordinary time, and twice daily during hot or rainy weather.

6.—In summer, place eggs as soon as gathered in a cool, dry room.

7.—Use all small and dirty eggs at home.

8.—Market eggs frequently, twice a week, if possible, during the summer.

9.—In taking eggs to market, protect them from the sun's rays.

10.—In selling, insist that the transaction be on a "loss-off" basis; for, if care has been given the eggs, this system will yield money to the producer.

Care of House Plants

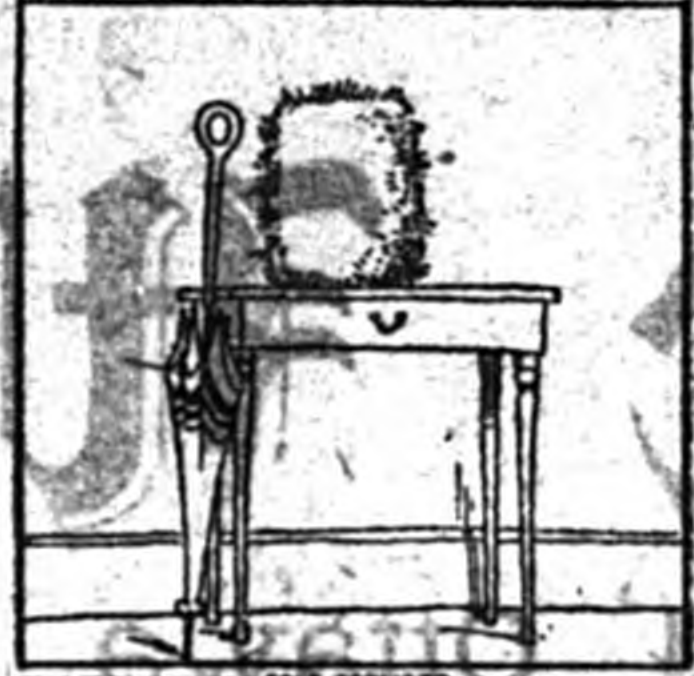
As a rule house plants suffer most for want of light where the temperature is high. As far as possible flowering plants should have an eastern or southern window.

Many plants will remain in a semi-dormant state in a temperature of 40 degrees for months, with but little light in locations where they would soon die if the temperature was raised to 68 or 70 degrees.

Palms, rubber plants, aspidistras and other plants kept standing in the middle of rooms and in halls, entirely out of direct light, no matter how carefully cared for, soon begin to show unhealthy signs and unless

FUNNY FOLD-UPS

CUT OUT AND FOLD ON DOTTED LINES



I'll go and borrow mother's muff. I think the fur is just the stuff to make a tall drum-major's hat. We have no drum—but what of that?



placed in the light nothing will save them.

Excess water must be removed from saucers, otherwise the soil will become sour and the plants die. All smooth leaved plants should be sponged to remove the dust and allow the foliage to breathe.

The receptive mind is one of the best gifts of God.—R. B. Ince.

MOTHER-WISDOM

Ill Health Spells Poverty and Misery: We Must Prevent It.

Helmi Johnson Keyes

Is there something mistaken about the methods we use in teaching our boys and girls health and hygiene? According to the statistics the subject must form part of the school curriculum, yet how little is really learned? The truth is, very few children will kindle an enthusiasm over such subjects as "how to be well," "what are germs?" "clean milk," or "the unspeakable fly." We must attack the subject in a different way if we want to get their interest.

Instead of lecturing to them on "How to be Well," why not show them that if they want to be good-looking, bright, and competent, they must have health; that health means popularity and power? Let them understand that fresh air is good for the complexion, that exercise gives strength and grace to the figure, that a good digestion means a clear skin, an agreeable disposition, and an active mind. After they have been made to feel that health is worth while, because it gives power, then we may tell them how air, exercise, and nutrition act on the body. We have related health and health-habits to something which interests them.

Almost any person, particularly a young girl, will resent being told that she ought to take more baths. In order to be cleaner, but if she is reminded that she will be prettier for frequent bathing and if the boy is told that he will play better ball for having frequent cold showers or sponges or plunges, they will feel that it is worth while to test the suggestion. The girl's mind will leap to dreams of influence and admiration, which every normal girl desires, the boy will see himself outstripping his mates in muscle and general capacity. And the dreams will come true. Cleanliness does produce beauty and strength and when our daughters and sons have learned that this is so, then it will be the moment to teach them why it is so, what the pores are and what they do.

Ill health spells poverty; if they want a bank account and the respect of the community, they must have the power which health confers. Why does the government, we might ask them, distribute free medicines and treatment to maintain health among animals? Because the sickness of animals means enormous loss of wealth to the nation. Loss of health among human beings means even greater loss of wealth to the nation and, in addition, great personal suffering and the humiliation of families. The reason why the government has not enforced health among them as it has among brutes is because they are self-governing creatures and are supposed to keep themselves well without government intervention.

The following very suggestive table, computed carefully by men who have studied the facts, gives in dollars the value to his country of an individual, according to his age:

0-5	\$1,500
5-10	2,800
10-15	2,500
15-20	3,000
20-25	5,000
25-30	7,500
30-35	7,000
35-40	6,000
40-45	5,500
45-50	5,000
50-55	4,500
55-60	4,000
60-65	3,500

Winter Care of the Horse

It is often claimed that the winter care of horses is much more important than at any other season of the year. In spring, summer, and fall, they are worked every day, and are fed regularly, and liberally watered. They are cleaned at regular intervals, and the labor in the open air tends to keep them healthy and vigorous. In winter when team work is not needed, the horses are often neglected, some days going without being cleaned, and perhaps going for a week or more with no more exercise than they get while being led to water. Many stables are not properly ventilated. The air is breathed over and over again, and becomes noxious in a short time. Under such care and treatment horses soon become debilitated.

A cold stable is to be shunned as much as a badly ventilated one. Horses should not be kept in a dark stable, or where they are constantly compelled to face the light. The best way is to have the light admitted into the stable behind the horses. When they are frequently driven or worked they should have a yard or field where they may exercise. The stalls should be well littered with straw, and the droppings removed at least once a day. In the winter there is no excuse for not cleaning the horses every day. Our experience has been that coarse brush is better than anything else for removing dirt from the skin without annoying the animal.

There is much diversity of opinion as to the best winter feed for horses. If they are heavily grained, and also fed hay, they will prove costly animals by spring, unless they have performed profitable work during a portion of the time. Horses that are kept fat by feeding plenty of grain will not prove as efficient as those which have been kept on less grain. Only as much grain should be fed in winter as to keep the animal in good spirits and fair flesh.

We have observed that horses will eat too much hay if given the opportunity. If there is good clean oat straw it may be fed to horses in winter if accompanied with a proper allowance of grain. However, several weeks before the opening of spring, hay should be fed instead of oat straw.

While stable blanketing in winter has many advocates, we have never favored the practice. The only time we use blankets is after the horse returns heated from a trip in the cold weather, or if the animal is sick. A horse with proper food and stabling can withstand more cold with less inconvenience, and is less likely to take cold from an omission to blanket while waiting on the road, than if accustomed to constant blanketing in the stable.

There is no rule to lay down in the

GOOD HEALTH QUESTION BOX

By Andrew F. Currier, M.D.

Dr. Currier will answer all signed letters pertaining to health. If your question is of general interest it will be answered through these columns. If not, it will be answered personally if stamped, addressed envelope is enclosed. Dr. Currier will not prescribe for individual cases or make diagnosis. Address: Dr. Andrew F. Currier, care of Wilson Publishing Co., 73 Adelaide St. West, Toronto.

Treatment of Burns, Including the Amblyne Treatment.

The objects sought in the treatment of burns are the relief of pain, the overcoming of shock, and the restraining and limitation of reaction and of congestion and inflammation of the internal organs.

If burns are slight the principal object seems to be to protect them from the irritating effects of the air.

After being as carefully cleansed as may be possible or necessary, they should be covered with olive oil, or a mixture of linseed oil and lime water, or thickly powdered with zinc and bismuth.

Or when these substances are not available a covering of molasses, flour or white lead may be used.

It is well to spread these substances upon gauze or cheese-cloth and then cover the surface with absorbent cotton securely applied.

The fluid in blisters may be withdrawn through punctures but the skin must not be broken, if possible.

The dressings must not be renewed more frequently than is essential for cleanliness and healing and great care must be taken in removing them for the process is extremely painful and will retard healing unless done so as to avoid irritation.

To prevent extensive scarring and contraction skin grafting may be required in severe burns.

In burns resulting from the action of acids, alkalis like bismuth or bicarbonate of soda, or chalk must be applied as promptly as possible.

If an acid like carbolic acid has been swallowed, plaster scraped from the wall or floor, or white of egg or milk may be used.

If the burn has been produced by caustic alkali vinegar or some other mild acid should be used as an antidote.

The diet must be extremely simple for a few days after burns have been received because the digestive organs are incompetent to do much work.

Thirst is usually intense and may be relieved with ice and water and with sedative drugs if necessary.

The bowels must be kept open and frequently this can best be done by enemata.

During the war burns were fre-

quent and severe in connection with the barbarous and diabolical practices of the Germans.

This has led to what is known as the amblyne treatment of burns which, with its modifications has been an inestimable boon to the injured.

Amblyne treatment is described in Penhallow's Military Surgery as introduced by Dr. Berthe de Sanford, amblyne being a secret proprietary preparation consisting of paraffine, as a base, combined with certain resins.

It is of a muddy brown color and as a dressing is not friable nor elastic and forms a tough, protective layer to a burned surface. It is applied in a atomizer and is a painless dressing even on a fresh burn.

Healing under this dressing takes place quickly without contractures and with soft scars.

Sothman and Beller whose experience in the treatment of burns in connection with the work of iron furnaces has been very extensive, found the application of ordinary melted paraffine as a dressing too painful and they were able to completely obviate this by spraying the burned surface with liquid vaseline, covering this with a film of absorbent cotton and then painting with a coat of melted paraffine.

Keen's method of treating extensive burns consists in first giving a hypodermic of morphine, then a hypodermic of salt solution and a hot rectal enema of the same with applications of heat to the feet.

In half an hour, if the patient is not reacting well he is to be placed in a hot bath of salt solution or boric acid solution without removing his clothing.

Half an hour later, he is to be placed in a room at 110 degrees F., his clothing removed and such dressings applied as may be deemed suitable.

Questions and Answers

C. C. B.—I have an enlargement in the center of my neck, but without pain. Am I developing a goitre?
Answer.—I should think it probable that this was the case. Send stamped self-addressed envelope for my article on this subject.

matter of shoeing. Every horse owner should use his own judgment. But when it is found necessary to protect the foot or to prevent the horse from slipping when the roads are icy, not a moment should be lost to have the horse properly shod.

Keep a Bee

Sugar is to be short for perhaps several years after the war. There is one way of greatly diminishing the shortage. Plenty of sweet bees untouched in the flowers. If thousands of Canadians would begin the keeping of bees, this country and the world would be better off and that branch of country life is as interesting as it is valuable.

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WHAT SOLDIERS WANT.

A suggestion to those who are sending gifts to soldiers overseas comes from Lt. Col. (Canon) Frederick George Scott, Senior Chaplain of the First Division, in a cable received by friends in Montreal. He says "The men want playing cards and chewing tobacco."

CHEW
STAG
TOBACCO

"Ever-lastingly Good"

THE NIGHTMARE PARAPET

A GRIMLY REALISTIC PICTURE OF WAR AS IT IS

British Soldier As He Lies in Hospital
Tell of Two Things That Haunt His Brain.

Going over the top, being shelled to blazes in a trench—those are not the memories that haunt me most as I lie here, though I've had a full-sized man's share of both, and am not greedy for more.

A smell and a stream. They are the two things I find it most difficult to forget.

We were in the line. The trench sides, disintegrated by days of rain, were continually falling in. The trench itself was almost knee-deep in liquid mud. Behind, there was a disreputable crop of little wooden crosses, leaning drunkenly in all directions, many of them splintered, but reach-

ing straggling almost to the parapet. In front there was a tangled mass of rusty wire, with things hanging on to it like a devil's ghastly mockery of a washing-day. Beyond that, ten yards of shell-churned, offensive mud; then a stagnant, green-scummed channel, on the further bank of which the blonde beast had built a kind of parapet that was surely the outcome of a nightmare. It was built of the dead—German dead.

A Cellar Mystery.

The second memory belongs to the end of one of a little row of cellars. There had been a row of houses there—once. Forty-eight hours before, German troops had been there. Just behind there was a German burial ground, which, now and again, German shells were ploughing up. We had been marching for thirteen hours. The cellars were to be our billets for a few hours more. We threw ourselves on to the floor, and tried to sleep, but could not. There was a stench in the place that made us wish to get out. There was a pile of earth near the doorway over which we had to walk when we entered. We kept eyeing this.

At length a batman got a spade, and the first thing he brought to light

was a yard-long tress of hair. Beneath the earth was the body of a girl. What hellish deed had been committed in the cellar we could only guess.

We started off to our new line, down a hillside, the whole of which was pocked with shell-craters, each crater a bog. It was pitch dark. First one man would slip and stick, and his thigh boots would have to be sacrificed before he could be extricated; then another, and another, until in one company nineteen men were picking their floundering way along in their stocking feet, and the slush underfoot was a compound of melted snow and mud. Fatal to strike a light, to speak above a whisper.

Stream as a Trench.

We reached our trench. Trench? Just the shallow bed of a stream, the water still running. Not many yards away, on the slope of the hill on the other side was the enemy line. When day came every man had to crouch down, thigh deep in water and mud. Bent double, else he would offer a fair target, until his back ached excruciatingly, though his legs seemed dead. Then trench-mortar shells and bombs began to come over to us, and men began to roll over and bite their lips lest a cry carry the news to the German. And there, head and shoulders propped up so that they would not drown, they had to stay until darkness came again. Certain death to attempt succour in the light of day, save the little first-aid that we could render. Our doctor, who had been left behind, tried to make his way across the open to us. We buried him that night.

Time seemed to have feet of lead. My watch was stopped. I asked a corporal the time. The question was passed along in whispers until it reached a man who possessed a timekeeper. "Nine o'clock."

Only two hours had passed since daybreak! It seemed two weeks! Another ten hours before a man could stand upright!

Welcome Relief.

Mortar shells and bombs continued to fall. It was impossible to hit back. Night came at last. A fresh company came to relieve us. Those of us who were unwounded began the task of getting the wounded and the dead across the bogs and up the hill. I shall never forget the stream. It was Hades—a bitterly cold Hades, a terribly wet Hades, but a real Hades for all that.

NEW CANADIAN INDUSTRY.

Making of Handkerchiefs in the Dominion Developed in Wartime.

The manufacture of handkerchiefs is now being undertaken in Canada. The absence of supplies in imported handkerchiefs, formerly secured from Great Britain, Ireland and Switzerland, has made possible the development of an extensive trade during wartime. Supplies of linen cloth and yarn have been reduced to the vanishing point by the prohibition of export from Great Britain. One concern has been started in Ontario, the only one in Canada turning out handkerchiefs exclusively. While starting on a comparatively small scale, a market has been secured for the entire output of 500 dozen handkerchiefs a day. Supplies of lawn and malmos used in the manufacture of the goods are being secured from textile mills.

About thirty-five per cent. of the handkerchiefs being turned out are of khaki color, for which a steady demand is being experienced for the militia forces. Equipment consists of sewing machines, an embroidery machine and an electrically driven mangle.

Imports of cotton handkerchiefs for 1916 were placed at \$625,902, of which \$544,384 came from Great Britain. Switzerland ranks second as the source of the handkerchiefs used in Canada. Imports of cotton handkerchiefs from all sources in 1915 were valued at \$480,483, compared with \$650,616 in 1914 and \$932,652 in 1913. Imports of linen handkerchiefs show a value of \$239,855 for 1916, of which \$233,266 came from Great Britain.

Women doctors have been of the greatest service to the country. Not only have they released men for medical service at the front, but have actually carried on base hospitals as efficiently as men.—Sir Watson Cheyne.

For Winter Days



A simple dress which is quite attractive when developed in some novelty material. McCall Pattern No. 8649, Ladies' House Dress. In 8 sizes, 34 to 48 bust. Price, 25 cents.



This coat dress when donned by the Miss would enhance her appearance to the highest degree. McCall Pattern No. 8652, Misses' Dress. In 8 sizes, 16 to 20 years. Price, 25 cents.

I was cured of Rheumatic Gout by MINARD'S LINIMENT. Halifax. ANDREW KING.

I was cured of Acute Bronchitis by MINARD'S LINIMENT. LT. COL. C. CREWE READ, Sussex.

I was cured of Acute Rheumatism by MINARD'S LINIMENT. Markham, Ont. C. S. BILLING.

Canada's Dairy Products.

There are about 3,500 cheese and butter factories in Canada, and over 220,000 dairy farmers supply these with milk and cream. The total value of the output of these factories in 1915 was upward of \$2,000,000. The grand aggregate of dairy products in Canada—cheese, creamery butter, whole milk sold for consumption, output of condensers, dairy butter made and milk consumed on the farm—is estimated at \$200,000,000.

MINARD'S LINIMENT Cures Colds, Etc.

General Sir Edmund Allenby was born in 1861 and was the son of Mr. Hymman Allenby, of Felixstowe. He was born at Brachenhurst, near Southwell, his mother's home.

Tea or coffee stains of long standing can be taken out by applying a little glycerine, after washing once; a second washing will entirely remove the stain.

Our enemies made this war a war of engineering and science. We accepted the challenge, and there is no point in which we have not beaten them.—A. J. Hobson.

Keep your shoes neat

2 IN 1
SHOE POLISHES
LIQUIDS and PASTES
BLACK, WHITE, TAN, DARK BROWN
OR ON BLOOD SHOES
PRESERVE the LEATHER



ROYAL YEAST

Has been Canada's favorite yeast for over a quarter of a century. Bread baked with Royal Yeast will keep fresh and moist longer than that made with any other, so that a full week's supply can easily be made at one baking, and the last loaf will be just as good as the first.

MADE IN CANADA
E.W. GILLET COMPANY LIMITED
WINNIPEG, TORONTO, ONT., MONTREAL

BRITISH SOLDIERS TORTURED

Prisoners Forced to Work Behind the Firing Line.
Fresh evidence of the ferocious treatment of British prisoners of war captured during the 1918 offensive by Germans is contained in a further report by Justice Younger's committee. Much sworn evidence is given that prisoners behind the firing line were half starved and over-worked, were brutally treated and were forced to sleep shelterless and were unable to change their clothing. A number actually died of starvation. The report shows that the Germans transferred to East Prussia and German Poland prisoners who were no longer fit to work behind the lines on the western front.

A witness from Heilsburg, East Prussia, said he saw over 200 prisoners arrive in camp there. There were two trains containing mostly stretcher cases. All were raving for something to eat. Some of them found tub refuse which they devoured. Their clothing was torn and they said they had no proper food nor medical treatment. They could hardly ever wash and the dirt was thick on their hands and faces. They looked like skeletons.

MINARD'S LINIMENT Cures Colds, Etc.

The Hospital for Sick Children

TORONTO
War Laid Heavy Hand on Children's Charity.

Dear Mr. Editor:—The annual report of the Hospital for Sick Children, Toronto, marks a new record, despite the heavy handicap the war has placed upon its work.

The task of ministering to the suffering youngsters of this province was no light one in view of the Hospital's splendid response to the national call 25 doctors and 43 nurses from its forces have seen service overseas.

Yet the number of patients treated in 1918, or 1,368 more than last year. Of these, in-patients, 759 were from 265 places outside of Toronto.

The tireless efforts of the staff made possible also a reduction in the average length of stay necessary for the little patients from 24 days in 1914 to 14 this year.

These results show that the Hospital has again paid to the children rich dividends of health upon the invested kindness of its supporters.

There has been careful stewardship of the funds entrusted to the Hospital. There has been saving—almost scrupulous—in every direction except where it would prevent the Hospital's soothing the suffering or shortening the sickness of one child. The daily cost of operation was held at the lowest point which would still allow the children entrusted to the Hospital to get the best medicine and the best of care.

And yet so high has risen the cost of every item in the Hospital's budget—in labor, in fuel, in food, and, above all, in medical supplies—that the minimum expense of taking care of one child for one day has risen from \$2.34 back in 1914 to \$3.21 in 1918. Of that, \$1.66—the amount per patient per day that the official Government grants do not cover—must come from voluntary contributions.

During the past four years debts were incurred to the extent of \$100,000, which the Trustees felt assured would be wiped out by the public as soon as the war drew to its close, and these heavy demands cease which have been made upon the generosity of the loyal people of this province. The time has now come when it is necessary to make known the Hospital's dire need of financial assistance.

If this 43rd Christmas appeal fails to rally the friends of this Charity to its support, it will be necessary to mortgage its land, buildings and plant. By the bounty of the late John Ross Robertson that property has just been cleared of debt for the first time since it began its ministry of healing mercy.

Little children have lost a big-hearted friend, and the province a noble benefactor. It is for the public to decide whether his life-work shall be shadowed with a mortgage within less than a year of his passing.

What think you?
Send your answer as soon as possible to the Secretary-Treasurer, Hospital for Sick Children, College Street, Toronto. Meanwhile the Charity will "Carry on," trusting in your support.

IRVING E. ROBERTSON,
Chairman of Appeal Committee

Rolls or biscuits may be freshened by placing them in a paper bag, twisting the top of the bag together, dipping it in cold water and placing in a hot oven for a few minutes. When taken out the rolls will be as light and hot as when first baked, and are far more wholesome.

MINARD'S LINIMENT Cures Distemper.

What is the use of supposing that the Germans have repented? What is the use of supposing that they are sorry for what they have done? All they are sorry for is that it has not succeeded.—Mr. Churchill.

MONEY ORDERS.

The safe way to send money by mail is by Dominion Express Money Order.

Marshal Foch recently gave Mr. Lloyd George his photograph inscribed with the words—"To the great Prime Minister who drove away the clouds from a very stormy sky."

These patterns may be obtained from your local McCall dealer, or from the McCall Co., 70 Bond St., Toronto, Dept. W.

FOR SALE

WELL EQUIPPED NEWSPAPER and job printing plant in Eastern Ontario. Insurance carried \$1,000. Will go for \$1,200.00. Cash sale. Box 14, Wilson Publishing Co. Ltd. Toronto.

WEEKLY NEWSPAPER FOR SALE in New Ontario. Owner going to France. Will sell \$2,000. Worth double that amount. Apply J. H. Co. Wilson Publishing Co. Limited, Toronto.

STORM WINDOWS FOR SALE

GET OUR PRICE LIST SHOWING cost of windows glazed completely, any size. Hallday Company, Box 14, Hamilton.

MISCELLANEOUS

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

ACHES AND PAINS QUICKLY RELIEVED

You'll find Sloan's Liniment softens the severe rheumatic ache

Put it on freely. Don't rub it in. Just let it penetrate naturally. What a sense of soothing relief soon follows! External aches, stiffness, soreness, cramped muscles, strained sinews, back "cricks"—these ailments can't fight off the relieving qualities of Sloan's Liniment. Clean, convenient, economical. Made in Canada. Ask any druggist for it.

Sloan's
Liniment
Kills Pain

50c., 80c., \$1.25.



Cuticura Promotes Beauty Of Hair and Skin

If the Soap is used for every day toilet purposes assisted by occasional touches of Cuticura Ointment to first signs of pimples, redness, roughness or dandruff. Do not confound these fragrant super-creamy emollients with coarsely medicated, often dangerous preparations urged as substitutes.

Sample Each Free by Mail. Address post card, "Cuticura," Dept. B, Boston, U.S.A. Sold by dealers throughout the world.

Over 100,000,000 People in Europe Face Starvation

Reliable Experimental Station tests show that Fertilizers have increased yields of grain, potatoes, etc., 25% to 180%.

The 1917 Report of the Board of Agriculture, England, records the fact that in a general report from English farmers who undertook to grow more food, 40% of the farmers made special mention of the great service rendered by fertilizers.

You can help stave off famine and make profit yourself by preparing to fertilize your spring crops, and to top-dress your fall wheat next spring.

Write for our Free Bulletins on Crop Increase.

THE SOIL AND CROP IMPROVEMENT BUREAU OF THE CANADIAN FERTILIZER ASSOCIATION.

1111 Temple Building Toronto

Belgium Starving Under Allied Flags

Immediate Help Needed to Relieve Starvation and Suffering—Cannot Hold Germany Responsible NOW!

There is pressing need for our help in Belgium today, and there will be for many months to come.



As our troops occupy the evacuated territory, untold misery stares them in the face. Emaciated children, hollow-cheeked women, roofless homes, clothing so worn it offers no protection from winter's terrors—miseries that cannot wait but MUST be relieved at once to avert DEATH!

Need you be reminded how Belgium was the first to jump into the breach and so make our Victorious Peace possible?

Don't let it be said WE let Belgium starve. Let us cable over your offering to the mothers and children of Brave Little Belgium AT ONCE!

Make cheques payable and send contributions to

Belgian Relief Fund

(Registered under the War Charities Act) to your Local Committee, or to Ontario Branch—Belgian Relief Fund—95 King St. W., Toronto

Hotel Del Coronado

Coronado Beach, California

Where the balmy yet invigorating climate makes possible the enjoyment of outdoor sports throughout the Winter months.

POLO, GOLF, TENNIS, MOTORING, FISHING, BAY AND SURF BATHING

Write for Winter Folder and Golf Program.

JOHN J. HERNAN, Manager

The Watchman AND Ottawa Valley Advocate

FRIDAY, JAN. 17, 1919.

The Watchman will be published every Friday.

Subscription \$1.50 in advance to points in Canada, and \$2.00 in the United States.

J. S. GILES, Editor and Prop.
Give a line for Poetry accompanying Memorial Notices.

Notices of Entertainments, Concerts, amusements, etc., 25 cents minimum; over three lines 50 cents.

Notices of Births, Marriages and Deaths 25c.

Legal Advertising, —\$1.40 per inch.

En Passant.

Peace hath her Victories.

Peace after war has been likened to a calm after a storm, a good square meal after a period of starvation, and perfect liberty after a protracted term of imprisonment. Many different ideas of peace have from time to time been thrust upon a long suffering world, and the most stupid, the most pernicious, was the pre-war German notion that the desire for peace marks decay of spirit, rendering civilized nations anemic, and that it has been always the spiritless exhausted ages that have played with dreams of peace.

When President Taft expounded his theory of perpetual peace, many Germans did not hesitate to regard him as a fanatical theorist. It was against all their conceptions of national vigour, and directly opposed to their aspirations towards world power and "historical development."

Believing that war is a biological necessity of the first importance, a regulative element in life which cannot be dispensed with, the German people nourished a contempt for more peaceful peoples, regarding them as effete, effeminate folk, marked out to be inferiors, destined to be dispossessed of their possessions, and made tributary to the greatness of the first conquerors who happened to come along.

Immanuel Kant, a great Prussian philosopher, in 1795 wrote a treatise on Perpetual Peace, in which war was denounced as being the "Destructive of all Good; and the Origin of all Evil." A few Germans, and many Britons, were firm adherents of this idea but the opinions of a larger school of German thought were voiced by the poet Schiller, the historian of "The Thirty Years War," who wrote:—

"Man is stunted by peaceful days,
In idle repose his courage decays.
Law is the weakling's game,
Law makes the world the same.
But in War man's strength is seen,
War enables all that is mean."
Frederick the Great, also speaking in general terms of war said,—"It opens the most fruitful field to all virtues," and first among the virtues he placed heroism. Then he wrote:—"What a perversion of morality it is to wish to abolish heroism among men!"

It matters little at the present time what has been said and thought about peace in the past. The denunciations of a thousand Fredericks, great or small, and the laudations of many Kants or Tafts will weigh but lightly either way now. The tentative findings of Hague Conventions, and other debating societies, will be regarded with scant interest among men. For the desire for peace has become universal; it is a world wide demand for emancipation from the slavery of militarism; it is a tacit apostrophe of nineteen centuries of Christianity, and a natural culmination of spiritual movement in material limits. For ages past Peace has been expounded successfully, academically, and now it has become a spontaneous human cry for that which can be obtained as children cry for bread. Kings, kaisers, soviets, and other varieties of devilish misrule, cannot any longer withstand the waves of human aspiration, which in a raging storm, are sweeping clean the shores of continents as a prelude to the great calm of Peace.

A period has been reached, for the first time in the world's history, when it is possible to so order things that the peace and security of all peoples alike can be safeguarded. The League of Nations, in process of formation will be a real partnership of peace, a syndicate of international probity, and a trust of equal rights founded on common consent. The prospectus of this great combine will be issued shortly. The provisional board of directors is in sequester, evolving a plan of universal peace and a system of national equity which will be as eclectic, as practicable, and as near to finality as human ingenuity can devise. The peace which will be handed out to an expectant and hungry world will be vastly different from that peace which the huns formerly denounced as debilitation. It will be a peace sufficiently drastic to astonish even the huns themselves.

They may not willingly be brought to accept it; they may be expected to make a bitter and prolonged resistance to it. In their train will be found bolsheviks and irreconcilable revolutionaries, who preach and practise anarchy. Men whose warped judgment has an unfortunate leaning towards rapine and robbery, a bias which has been emphasized by the unrestricted exercise of brutal proclivities. But all opposition, by what are euphemistically called civilized nations must be overcome by the peoples assembled under the League of Nations. The time for doing so is now. Now, while the misfortunes of an unsuccessful war are rattling in the minds

of Germans, Turks, and all the deserted brood of the serfs of militarism.

Defeat makes many opponents to war. Their conversation to the gospel of peace is dramatically sudden when they throw up their hands and cry "Kamerad," and it is the duty of the victors, and of those associated with them, to see that the conversation is made permanent.

By "Associates of the Victors" is meant the neutrals, those who sat on the fence and waited. Their attitude was in a sense justified by what happened to Romania on the one side, Bulgaria on the other, and to Greece in between. Now that the fortunes of war have been cast on the side of the active defenders of human liberty, smaller nations which were held back by expediency, may now freely declare themselves friendly to the victors and their aims. Had the Germans triumphed those smaller countries could only have hoped to escape from being crushed, by reason of their neutrality during the war. Now that the once possible eventuality is safely passed they may openly side with success, and assist, unafraid, in endowing that enduring peace which will be their strongest protector in the future.

The enemies of peace are at present engaged in a process of self-extermination which might be permitted to continue until the fate of the Kilkenny Cats overtook them, when nothing was left but their tails, were it not that they draw innocent and inoffensive bystanders into the vortex of their strife.

When they are tired out, or are forcibly stopped, then the full noon tide of a new era will be upon us. At present we stand in the early dawn, but it is a dawn which holds full promise of growing into that perfect day of Universal Peace for which the world has suffered so much, and has longed for so ardently.

LINKSMAN.

Report of Agricultural Society 1918

On Monday afternoon the members of the Agricultural Society met in the Court House for the purpose of electing their Board of Directors for the ensuing year. The attendance was not quite as large as might have been expected, but prior to the nominations considerable discussion arose with Mr. Egbert McQuat, of McDonald College, relative to the advisability of holding the School Fair on the first day of the Annual Exhibition. The Society promised to give ample space and furnish conveniences if same could be arranged. Nothing was decided, but consideration was promised. The following report was then read and adopted:—

Your Directors in presenting their report for the year 1918, wish first to thank the County Council for having granted them the sum of \$1,000.00, to enable them to increase their prize list. With this grant your directors increased and extended the prize list and it certainly proved a great benefit to the Agricultural Society.

At our meeting held on the Exhibition Grounds in May, it was unanimously decided by your Board to improve the grounds and put the track in shape. It was decided to ask for voluntary subscriptions for this work and for general improvements.

The Society owes special thanks to Director J. T. Ayers for the many ways in which he assisted in this work, especially in the building of the fence around the track, and the erection of a new Judge's stand, which he did entirely at his own expense. Through our local member, John Hay, a grant was obtained from the Provincial Government of \$500 a year, for four years, and also a grant of \$200.00 to improve the Road leading to the Exhibition Grounds.

Your directors felt that more stabling was required and decided to build a new horse barn, to repair the fence around the Grounds and extend the Poultry Building. This was done, and it was also found necessary to build about 40 extra horse stalls, making in all an addition of 80 new horse stalls. These were all filled to overflowing, as were also the cattle, sheep and hog pens. A great number of the hogs had to be left in their wagons and judged from there. Your directors can truly congratulate themselves upon having had the largest and best exhibition of live stock ever held on the Exhibition Grounds. Had the weather been at all favorable the exhibition would have proved a huge success. Financially—under the circumstances there was a deficit. To meet this deficit it was unanimously decided, by your Board of Directors at their meeting held on Nov. 22nd, to pay the prize list, less 30 p.c. and to borrow \$4,000.00 which can be paid by the Provincial Grant which has already been voted.

By so doing your Board is able to present practically a clear balance sheet to your Society for the year 1918.

GEO. HAY, President.
J. W. GALL, Sec. Treas.

RECEIPTS	
Balance on hand	\$ 385 59
Government Grant, Que.	500 00
Wheat	75 00
Special	200 00
On Good Road	
County Council Grant	1,000 00
Grant on Membership	552 10
Special 1919	500 00
Entrance Fees, Wheat	2 75
Booths and Dining	120 00
Renting Space	21 00
Gate Receipts	812 60
Members and Special	786 00
Stalls and Pens	111 50
Entry Fees	253 25
Bank Interest	7 80
General Public Imp. Fund	303 18
H. R. Hammond, Cultiv.	48 72
Molson's Bank, Note Discount	981 75
J. T. Ayers	612 28
Deficit	91 00
	\$7374 52

EXPENDITURE	
Refreshments at Meetings	\$ 26 35
Postage and Telephone	25 73
Repairs and Cleaning	51 60
Printing and Advertising	102 15
Specialty exp. to Quebec 220 00	
and Stationery \$4 65	24 65

The late Flight Lieut. H. K. Douglas.

The death of Flight-Lieut. Keith Douglas reported in our last issue, has caused deep sorrow throughout this community as Keith was one of our Academy boys who graduated in June of 1917, enlisting in August of the same year when only 19 yrs. old. He took his training in Toronto and Texas, and though young of years he showed marked ability in mastering the flying machine, so much so that he went overseas last April and was immediately shipped across to France where he made good. No official statement has yet been received concerning his death, but it is reported that he was one of 8 machines who went out to assist another aerial party who were being heavily attacked, and it is supposed that he became seriously wounded and was forced to make a landing, while about six miles within the German lines where he was made prisoner. The injuries sustained were such as to necessitate amputation of leg.



Last week Mr and Mrs. Jno. Douglas received a picture postcard of the cemetery in Germany in which the remains of their son are interred, and we have reproduced the same for the benefit of those who will cherish his memory.

Though the picture may seem but a trifling thing, it is a silent tribute to the efforts that are being put forward by the authorities and the varied societies, in seeing that the remains of our fallen heroes, are wherever possible given an honored burial, officer and private alike. The small cross, with simple inscription, will be the guide to hundreds of thousands who will, as soon as circumstances permit, doubtless cross the mighty deep to visit the resting-place of their loved ones who gave up their lives that we might be safeguarded from the cruelty and savagery of our enemy.

"There's a link death cannot sever,
Love and remembrance last for ever."



Lafleur & Son, Furniture
Band for Music 150 00
J. P. McKimmie extra dinners 9 00
Gravel Road 505 22
Speed Trials 470 50
Track making 936 90
New stables fence and stalls 1332 41
Ins. Prem., Posters, Duty etc. 93 90
Exp. Cartage and Livery 21 25
C.N.R. pipe, badges and ribbons 31 87
Int. on note renewal 6 mos. 35 80
Judges, Clerks, etc. 51 53
Guards and Gate-keepers 72 00
Ticket sellers 24 00
H. R. Hammond, Int. 144 00
J. W. Gall, Sec. Salary 2250 65
Cash paid on Prizes 75 00
Judges stand—advertising, building and fence around track 623 28

Gentlemen,—We, the undersigned auditors, have this day audited the books of your society and have found them correct in every way.
Signed H. M. GALL,
W. A. HOUSTON.

Lachute, Jan. 9, '19.

The following directors were then elected: Geo. Hay, J. T. Ayers, Col. Seale, W. A. Houston, Jno. Heistle, W. J. Rodger, Robt. Bradley, W. Bradley, J. Arnold, W. Williamson, P. Chabot, Jno. Black, Geo. Stanforth, Jno. Innes, A. McKay.

CUSHING

Miss Mary Smith left for Montreal on Wednesday.

Mr. D. M. Greig spent the beginning of the week in Montreal.

Mr. S. Wheelan, of Montreal, and son Eddie spent the week-end here.

Miss Jessie Cameron who has been visiting friends in Stonefield returned to Montreal on Wednesday.

Mrs. P. Nicholls and Mrs. Capt. T. Weir spent the latter part of the week in Montreal and attended one of Harry Lauder's concerts at His Majesty's Theatre.

Much sympathy is expressed for Mr. and Mrs. J. Douglas in their sorrow over the death of their son Ld. Keith Douglas who was well known and much liked here.

Mrs. H. O. Keatley and little son Franklin and daughter Lois returned to the city on Monday morning accompanied by her brother Mr. Fraser Watson who leaves this week for Halifax to resume his duties on H.M.S. "Niobe."

The people of this vicinity were deeply grieved and shocked when the news came on Thursday last, of the somewhat sudden death at his home in Montreal of Mr. Edward Owen Keatley. Death was due to pulmonary embolism following an attack of pneumonia from which he had apparently almost recovered.

The deceased was born in Grenville a son of Mr. John Keatley now of Northern Ontario.

In 1904 he married Millie the eldest daughter of the late Mr. James Watson and Mrs. Watson of this place. Their married life was particularly happy which seems all the sadder now that they have been separated by death so early. About ten years ago Mr. Keatley entered business as a butter dealer and had built up a prosperous business being a man who had the faculty of deservedly winning the trust and esteem of all with whom he came in contact. The remains were brought to Cushing on Saturday morning by the C.N.R. being met at the station by a large concourse of sympathizing friends. Rev. Mr. Potter of McVicar Memorial Church accompanied the funeral and assisted Rev. Mr. Patterson at the funeral service in St. Mungo's church in his sermon referring very feelingly to the life and character of the deceased. The remains were afterward laid to rest in the cemetery adjoining the church. Besides his wife he leaves two young sons and a daughter to mourn the loss of a kind and devoted father one whose example would be invaluable to them in future years. To them and their sorrowing mother sympathy of all goes out in their hour of sad affliction. Amongst those from a distance who attended the funeral were:—Mr. Webster Watson, of Blind River, Ont., Mr. Norman Dowd, of Ottawa and Mr. Chas. Hughes of Montreal.

The floral offerings were beautiful and numerous amongst the rest a handsome wreath from the Canadian Order of Foresters of which order the deceased had been a member for some years.

Men's Clothing. We have full lines in all sizes, but not for long at present prices. W. BANFORD & SON.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Germany, Dec. 12th, 1918.
Miss K. Jones, Pres. S.S.S. Club.

Dear Miss Jones,— I take great pleasure in acknowledging receipt of a parcel containing socks, towel, soap, tobacco etc., received to-day from the S.S.S. Club, of which you are president.

I have heard considerable of the good work done by your club for the boys overseas, and I can assure you it is highly appreciated by them.

As I have been away for so long from Lachute this came to me as a great surprise, and I can only offer my sincere thanks for your thoughtfulness.

Very Sincerely Yours,
W. R. HAMILTON.
Capt. 10th Can. Inf. Bn.

COPENHAGEN CHEWING TOBACCO

Copenhagen is used differently from ordinary chewing tobacco.

Take a small pinch, for a start, and put it between the lower lip and gum, in the centre.

Afterwards you can increase the size of the pinch to suit the strength of the chew you desire.

Copenhagen is strong, because the tobacco of which it is made is cut into fine grains, which makes it impart its strength thoroughly and quickly.

Hence, a little "pinch" goes a long way, showing that Copenhagen is not only an unusually economical chew, but also one of the finest quality, being made of the best, old, rich, high-flavored tobacco.

W. J. BOYD.

LICENSED AUCTIONEER

Sales conducted in English and French.

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LACHUTE, QUE.



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For Infants and Children.

Mothers Know That
Genuine Castoria

Always
Bears the
Signature
of

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In
Use
For Over
Thirty Years

CASTORIA

Everyone should be on the look-out for Genuine Bargains!

Here is Your Chance!!

The well-known firm of Auctioneers, Messrs. Rae & Donnelly, of Montreal, have huge store-rooms at 241-243 Bleury Street, in which may be seen at all times, one of the largest assortments of Furniture, Rugs, Crockery, Cutlery, etc., all of which are of the very best. They are sold by Private Sale or by Public Auction, due notices of which are given in the Daily papers.

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A Certificate is provided for the purchaser of a W.-S. S. On the certificate are spaces to which 10 W.-S. S. may be affixed. A certificate bearing one or more W.-S. S. may be registered at any Money-Order Post Office, fully protecting the owner against loss by fire, burglary or other cause.

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SOED WHEREVER THIS

SIGN IS DISPLAYED

SUPERIOR COURT

Canada
Province of Quebec } No. 1771
District of Terrebonne

In the matter of the vacant Estate of the late John Frisco alias Tony Brasco in his life time laborer of Calumet, Township of Grenville, County of Argenteuil, District of Terrebonne.

Harold G. Brannan, merchant of the village of Calumet, District of Terrebonne.

Petitioner.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that, on the 27th, day of December, 1918, the undersigned has been appointed by a judgment of the Superior Court for the District of Terrebonne, curator to the vacant estate of the said John Frisco alias Tony Brasco, in his life time laborer of Calumet, in the Township of Grenville, District of Terrebonne.

All claims against the said vacant estate must be filed with the undersigned within a delay of thirty days from the present notice.

Grenville, January 8th, 1919.

MACINNIS PRIDHAM,

Curator.

Grenville Village, Que.

GAETAN VALOIS, L. L. L.

NOTARY

Money to loan on security

Depositor of the late J. E. Valois, notary's papers.

LACHUTE, QUE.

SUPERIOR COURT

Province of Quebec } No. 1210
District of Terrebonne
Dame PIERRETE dite JEANNE GARNIER, of the Town of St. Jerome District of Terrebonne, wife common as to property of MAURICE RODIERE BRIQUET, of the same place.

Plaintiff.

MAURICE RODIERE BRIQUET, of the Town of St. Jerome, District of Terrebonne, trader.

Defendant.

An action in separation as to property has been instituted in this case, on the 30th day of November 1918.

Montreal, December 3rd, 1918.

LEBLANCE, BROSSARD, FOREST, & COFFIN.

Attorneys for Plaintiff.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT.

Province of Quebec } No. 1206
District of Terrebonne

Irene Duquette, wife separated as to property by marriage contract, of Raoul Robert, of the parish of St. Eustache, farmer, and by him duly authorized a ester en justice for the purposes hereof.

Plaintiff.

Eddy Duquette, formerly doing business alone at St. Eustache, in the said district, as trader, under the name and style of "St. Eustache Auto garage," and now of Whitewood, Saskatchewan.

Defendant.

The defendant is hereby ordered to appear within a month.

On default by the said defendant to appear, the plaintiff shall be entitled to ask for judgment against said defendant.

Given at Ste. Scholastique, this 8th January, 1919.

GRIGNON & FORTIER,

Prothonotary C.S.

Children Cry

FOR FLETCHER'S

CASTORIA



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A Community Library.

Deplorable as the great world conflict may be the fact remains that it has drawn the population together mentally as nothing else could ever have done. The draft, Victory Bonds and Red Cross work are all common topics. There is no locality so small that these subjects have not penetrated. Minds that formerly gave hours to idle gossip, perhaps at times for lack of a more common subject of conversation, have not that opportunity now. People who almost never touched a newspaper are eager for news or pictures because of loved ones who may be heard from.

The general advance of all prices has deprived many people of the publications that they formerly enjoyed. In the cities this is not so lamentable for, by taking a few extra minutes, one may gain any amount of information at the libraries; but in many small places a library is considered a luxury, and people who once passed magazines or newspapers along are selling them now, or sending them away. This method is extremely commendable, but the fact remains that there are thousands of people, particularly in rural districts, who are left mentally starved.

While many of our country towns can not have a large library, there are few that can not have a small one, if the need is recognized. In a little Ontario town a few years ago there was a crying need for just this sort of thing. The library which had been used had fallen into decay, so the energetic inhabitants determined to have a reading room with at least a few books of common interest. To-day, after only a few years, this ranks as one of the best small libraries in the province.

First came a little afternoon tea in a tiny room, over a paint shop, where the beginning was made. At this, the first public meeting, the project was presented, thoroughly discussed and the committees appointed. From that modest start the interest spread until the room was soon outgrown and a better one secured.

A thorough canvass of the township showed that every one was eager to help. Those who could not give books or magazines, donated a chair, a table, or a lamp. Others gave their time and assisted the "house committee" in cleaning, painting the room, or in building the necessary book shelves. The town made a appropriation. Soon hundreds of reference and information books were placed on the shelves and gladly used by the grateful patrons. All eyes are turned to, with particular attention to the needs of the boys and girls and the problems of the community.

The small fee charged for membership is inadequate to meet expenses, but the fees imposed for keeping books out over time augment this fund, and donations from townspeople make up the deficit when any occurs. There are few small places that have no reading rooms for Red Cross work or community meetings, and if these were used as reading rooms or small libraries they would add much to the enjoyment of the inhabitants. In many instances we find that amusements are not satisfactory. Quieter forms of entertainment are required, and there is a thirst for in-

formation of a wider range than has been noticed for many years. If this experiment is made in a very small way at first, the interest shown will be a great surprise. Many people are well informed but have had no chance to make use of their knowledge, while others are really thirsty for general topics of conversation but have few opportunities, or think they have not the time, to read. Both classes of people find pleasure and a common interest in starting a reading room or a library that would add to the enjoyment of the general population.

No matter how small the undertaking, a committee should be formed and the work carried on systematically. If only newspapers are donated they must be cared for, then sold, and the money used toward defraying expenses. The possibilities are very broad, but the interest will be almost in direct proportion to the thought that is given to working out the first details of even the smallest trial.

Teach The Boy To Be Tidy.

It is most important in the inculcation of habits of personal neatness that the boy shall have his individual belongings, not to be touched by anyone else. The lad who has to borrow mother's hairbrush and father's collar buttons, sister's manicure scissors and the family whiskbroom hanging on the hall hatrack, will not be as apt to acquire fastidious personal habits of grooming as he would if he felt a strong respect for his own belongings, sacred to the use of no one but himself.

As the twig is bent, so will the tree incline—in the case of a boy. No matter how the man loves order and system when mature years have been reached, he will be helpless to achieve these things in his personal belongings unless the habit has been formed in youth. To the end of his life, no matter how orderly and accurate the processes of his mental endeavor, he will be apt to fling his collars and his neckties about his room, toss away towels in crumpled heaps in his bathroom and be a little bit indifferent to rents in his underclothes and knots in his bootlaces.

All these things are in the power of his mother to determine. Some boys are naturally neater and more fastidious than others, but all boys may be trained to give care to their belongings and to "pick up things" instead of flinging them down for somebody else to put away. The lad of eleven—even of eight—may be taught the essentials of good grooming, not only grooming of the body, but of the wardrobe. Soiled collars, unpressed trousers, ripped gloves and dusty boots should be made as objectionable to the growing boy as they are to the mother who is responsible for his future good habits. In these respects, and though "picking up" after a boy is usually easier than externally remonstrating and arguing with him, habits of personal neatness should be as carefully insisted upon as habits of truthfulness and politeness.

Making The Children Pay.

Just what was meant to Austrian children is disclosed in a report published in the Arbeiter Zeitung of Vienna. Of children of school age more than one-third are engaged in some kind of work, in some districts all such children are at work. Out of every 100 children from 6 to 8 years of age 18 are at work, from 9 to 10 years 33 are at work, between 11 and 12 years, 50; between 13 and 14, 52. Saddest of all is the fact that two-fifths of these children have been working from the time they were five or six years of age. Another startling fact is that 99 out of every 100 children at work were employed steadily during the school year as well as during holiday periods. Fifty-two weeks each year marks the employment period of three-fourths of the children workers and much of the work is performed at home with the parents. Night work claims about one-fourth of the toilers. Even Vienna sees the crime that is being committed against its own flesh and blood and is considering legislation that will prohibit child labor before the age of twelve except on farms and in the household.

Tonto, The Clown

Wounded, Weaponless, in a War Hospital, He Played His "Little Joke" a Glorious Courage.

By Edna Howell.

They brought him, Tonto, the clown, first from the Red Cross train to the big motor ambulance. His was the last stretcher to slide into the deep gray van.

The motor slipped through side streets of tall narrow houses and drew up at a broad door with Technical School written above it. From the bare flagstaff no banner waved, least the eye of an enemy's aeroplane should see the scarlet cross on the white ground.

Two hospital orderlies, gray heads, came and solemnly tucked at the stretcher of Tonto. It refused to budge. Carefully they pulled out the three other stretchers. For a breath each stretcher touched the ground before it was eased to the supporting leather straps hung from the shoulders of the bearers. The third, wounded opened his eyes, and their laughter mingled with the shouts from above.

Tonto's stretcher would move neither backward nor forward. The big corporal came, blond and a giant, lifted the slight boyish figure of Tonto in his arms and tenderly laid him down on a waiting stretcher. The sun shot its dazzling white bars on the motionless form whose eyes alone were never still.

He was swathed like a mummy from head to foot in dirty white, his twenty-four wounds still in their field bandages; across his breast lay his Bersagliere hat, the long drooping cock plumes of bottle-green tinged with dark red. At his side lay two monstrous boots, tied together with white cord and caked with yellow mud.

Tonto's bright eyes, round and brown and remarkable for their light, encountered the big corporal's. Tonto raised the little finger of his right hand. That and his eyes and soon were all that the field-surgeon had left exposed.

The big corporal flung back his head, and the waiting crowd of on-lookers tiptoed at the great laugh that rang out.

Tonto was a genius, one of the world's great artists. It was not so much what he said or did but the way he said it or did it that made him an artist. His little finger, held out and convulsed an audience, the turn of an eyelash perceptible to a crowd. The square long head with the lean lank jaw, the humorous mouth and the twinkling eyes, appealed but it was the man himself who drew. He carried with him an atmosphere as another man on a dark way might carry a torch. He tripped on his way as if to music, flushing honest faces with honest mirth as a sun tinges its flowers.

Yet when he was a very young man, unknown in poverty, the but-foam of a traveling troupe, tragedy had peered a flashing instant behind his white mask. It was the old, old story. Tonto had vowed his eternal revenge for the theft of the mate that had been his since the world began. His best friend had stolen his one ewe lamb. Tonto never knew the particulars though he had found a little slip of crumpled white paper with the words Kansas City written in pencil.

Driven by blind pain, Tonto reached the port footstool and weary, but they had already flown over the sea. The passage cost four hundred lire. That day, Tonto had only half a lira in the worn little brown purse Rina had given him.

It took him five years to save four hundred lire. They were five years of unbridled avarice and black caverns, no appreciation of the genius that must have been bubbling up within him like a spring of charged waters. Then his fame leaped forth. His laugh rang round the world. In a night he could earn enough to keep a family for a year.

Yet he left that life, to earn two cents a day and full rations when there was not an advance over the ragged peaks of glacier Alps and when provisions arrived in time, and to offer his life and his all for his country.

The hospital is gay, when late-comers arrive. Perhaps at night through the long salas, flows a stately pageant of grief, the wistful longings of lonely wives and old mothers, and the plaints of little children weeping through wards and corridors to tremble by each loved and tortured body. But on the day when the Red Cross train arrives, coming from snow and rain and glory and vermin and the jaws of death, the corridors and courts become festive and light-hearted.

The orderlies marched with their burden into Room M and the big corporal lifted Tonto as if he were the lightest feather and placed him on a cot with a real mattress and two clean white sheets. After a rapid survey Tonto closed his eyes, opened them and shut them quickly lest the dream should break. As he opened his eyes again, the real bed not only had not vanished into space down a snow-white Alpine gorge but above him leaned a woman.

With shooting pain, as keen as the incredulity in his brain, the one free finger reached out and very softly touched the white gown. She was flesh and blood.

"What do you call yourself?" asked the nurse. His name with all his papers would be long in coming up from the Direction downstairs. "Tonto Taglieno of the 12th Bersagliere. And scusi, Signorina, are you from Kansas City?" he asked in English.

There was a rustle from the cot beside him.

The nurse laughed. One always laughed, not at him but with him. "Oh, no!" she said, "I'm not." Tonto smiled back at her. "I knew you were an American," he

said, "and I like them all—from San Francisco to New York. But Kansas City—you do not know it?" Again from the cot beside him there came the creaking of a mattress.

"No, No!" she laughed. "And wounded where?" Her pencil poised over the tiny notebook. "The 12th Bersagliere. Wounded." Her still smooth voice paused. "I shall wait for the surgeon," she added, "because wounded all save nose and eye and little finger. Is it not so, Tonto?"

His eyes twinkled back into the cheerful face. The sun shot its bright bars through the long Italian windows, and the winter air was soft from garden terraces. A deep sigh broke from his lips. Soft as a feather in the air, it seemed to lift itself up into the white hospital walls. His eyes, like dark opals, were fixed on the nurse above him. He saw her blue eyes and a lock of hair that had slipped out from the close-fitting veil and Tonto's glance settled on the red cross. She wore the scarlet symbol on her breast and on her arm and in the centre of the white veil that fell down her shoulders to her waist.

The nurse was now thrusting his uniform, black with trench-dirt, torn with shot, the arms slit by the first aid, into a great white sack. Big boots and gaiters, too, went in to be disinfected. Tonto with his twenty-four wounds watched her easy movements.

He knew no pain. It had vanished in his amazement at white sheets, the joy of a roof and this white smiling creature. The present wiped out unnamable horrors he had seen.

Tonto sighed softly, and dared turn his head to survey more lovingly the scene about him. He saw the orderly rows of white coats and the smiling faces of the men, their faces washed. In one corner a transformation scene was taking place as two elderly black-bearded men became youngsters under the razor's swift touch. A nun with a white-winged bonnet of Saint Vincent de Paul was gliding down the aisle, her soft white skirts seeming whiter far than the angels' wings and bearing no harp but a great bowl of broth. A soldier was calling for a pair of socks and a boy with blue eyes from the Veneto was pirouetting on a crutch.

(To be continued.)

ORIGIN OF THE INDIAN

Probable That Certain Asiatics Are the Ancestors of Our Indians.

The great anthropologic mystery of the world hitherto has been the origin of the American Indian. Whence did he come?

The idea that he originated as a human variety on this continent was long ago dismissed as utterly improbable. That he arrived as an early immigrant from Asia seemed the plausible theory. Approximate proof of this latter theory, however, was not obtained until Dr. Alos Hrdlicka, of the United States Bureau of Ethnology, made not long ago, as sort of racial exploration of eastern Siberia and Mongolia, where he found scattered people who so closely resembled American Indians as to be virtually indistinguishable from our aborigines physically.

These people have the complexion of Indians, with black straight hair, dark eyes and features to correspond. Many of them, if dressed like our aborigines, would be taken for Indians by the most expert anthropologist. The similarity extends even to habits and customs.

They seem to represent a very ancient race—older than the Mongolians or the present-day Siberians—survivals from a remote antiquity in regions since occupied by other races. Even the Chinese would appear to be relatively newcomers—a rather striking suggestion when one considers that the history of the Chinese is by far the oldest of recorded history.

However, even the history of the Chinese (as distinguished from mere tradition, which is mouth-to-mouth history handed down through generations) extends back not much more than 7000 years. The beginning of it is relatively recent.

Doctor Hrdlicka suggests (by way of surmise, but with reasoned data back of it) that the "Indians" of Siberia and Mongolia may be descended from the Paleolithic folk of southern Europe—the ancient cave-people whose seeming disappearance at an epochal stage of the development of mankind on the earth has been a long-standing puzzle.

Assuming that these Asiatics do really represent the ancestry of our Indians, how long ago was it that their kindred first began to populate America? Shall we say 100,000 years? It seems not an overestimate.

It must have been (as Dr. Hrdlicka says) no small people that was able to furnish so great a body of colonists—arriving, of course, in small groups—as would suffice to populate North and South America with their varied stocks of Indians.

But (supposing Doctor Hrdlicka's theory to be correct) how interesting it is to consider that the aborigines of America are likewise to be regarded as the earliest people of Asia, and that by descent they may actually represent the very first families of southern Europe!

FAINTED IN TUB OF BOILING WATER

HUNS TRIED TO BREAK SPIRIT OF BRITISH PRISONERS

German Red Cross Nurse Kicked Crotch From Under a Wounded Man.

It fell to the lot of the writer of these notes to spend eighteen months among the British prisoners who were sent from Germany to Switzerland for internment. During that period he was in constant daily intercourse with them, and so had peculiar opportunities to hear the story that one or another had to tell of his experiences while in German hands.

In the hope of bringing home something of the calculated cruelties inflicted on our men, the following stories are chosen for publication. They are, alas! only a few out of hundreds like them, and they are not the worst, for the simple reason that many of the indignities inflicted on the prisoners are unprintable.

Case of Aggravated Cruelty.

Descriptions of the journeys from the point of capture to the prison camps and of the filthy cattle trucks already have been published; but an instance of aggravated cruelty may be added. Private E—, who arrived eventually at Chateau d'Oex—had had his leg shattered in the fighting, and had done his pitiful best with a field-dressing before he was captured. He spent three days with his comrades in a cattle truck without once being allowed to leave it; and therefore had neither food nor any attention to his limb. By some means or other he had improvised a crutch, and when the order was given for the men to leave the trucks and march across the platform to a waiting room, he was able to hobble after them. A woman Red Cross worker, seeing her opportunity, made a quick movement with her foot, and, as E— described it, "cried" it under his crutch as he was passing her. He fell heavily on to the broken leg, and he remembers the shouts of delight from the on-lookers at this clever bit of work.

The story told by Corporal P— can be recorded in his own words. A party of men had recently arrived from Germany for internment, and the writer lost no time in visiting the men in their comfortable hospital at Fribourg. P— was obviously one of the worst cases, his deathly pallor and shaking limbs indicated that he had "been through it." On reply to an inquiry as to what had happened, he replied:

"Well, sir, I'm a reprisal; I don't know what for, but that's what they told me. So one winter morning I was fetched out into the compound and tied to a post. They used enough rope to moor a ship; when they finished tying me up I was all rope. My feet were about six inches from the ground. I stayed like that for eight hours—it was bitter cold—and when they untied me I fell down and they carried me in.

Repeated the Torture.

"The doctor came tonight morning and said I was quite fit for a further dose, so I had another eight hours at the same game—same post and same rope. Only this time they didn't tie me off the ground; instead they stood me down with my feet in a bucket of water up to the ankles. It was bitter cold.

"After that it was weeks before I could move; but when I was a bit better I got two of my chums to help me—I couldn't use my legs, but I put an arm round the necks of my chums, and they dragged me out into the compound for a bit of fresh air.

"But I never went out again after that once. It was told that if I could not give the proper salute to the German N.C.O.'s I was to keep inside. So I did, until I was brought here on a stretcher."

Apparently no opportunity was lost that could be utilized for breaking the spirit of the captives and denigrating their self-respect. This partly explains why they were so often deprived of facilities for washing, and were allowed to get into a verminous condition. The Wittenberg victims had no change of clothing from Oct. 1914 to May, 1915, and during that time had no bath, shave, or hair cut. But at other camps personal cleanliness was made equally impossible, though not for so long a period. One man told how he spent three months without a bath or change of clothing, and had got into a shocking condition. As he described it: "I was a mass of sores and boils all over, and so weak that I lay down most of the day. One day I was told to come and be tubbed. An orderly took me—I was too tottery to go by myself—and he made me undress and get straight into a bath of boiling water. When he'd got me in, he scrubbed me from head to foot with an ordinary floor scrubbing brush. I fainted three times, and they carried me back to bed."

Poured Water Over Him.

At another hospital in Switzerland which I visited, the following story, punctuated by the wheezes of chronic bronchitis, was told by a N. C. O. of a Scottish regiment. He had been severely wounded in the leg just before capture, but thanks to a splendid physique, the wound healed slowly and he began to make a good recovery. He was still in hospital when,

Use more soup

Put in plenty of vegetables and rice or barley. Even with poor stock delicious soups can be made by adding a dash of

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without warning, he was ordered to get up and go to work. He refused, not only on the ground of his rank, but also because he could not stand for more than a few moments on his damaged leg. For this refusal he was forced to get up and dress and was taken to the basement of the building and locked in a cellar, four by five feet, with a stone floor. Twice each day a corporal visited him with bread and water and asked him if he would go to work. On his refusal to do so a bucket of water was poured over him until, as he said:

"By the end of two or three days I was pretty well sopped through. And I didn't get much rest, for one thing, the floor was swimming in water; and for another I'm well over six feet tall, so I could only bunch myself up against the wall. But they saw it was no good, and so on the fifth day they put me back into hospital. But I seem to have had a cold on my chest ever since."

The British Fleet in the Dardanelles.

The spirit of these fine lines was surely in the heart of all our men when the British Fleet sailed its victorious way through the Dardanelles to Constantinople. An invincible host of men returned their sad salute.

No Britons will ever make that voyage without thinking of the men who died to make it safe.

When the Fleet goes by.

With the engines throbbing slow, And the brave White Ensigns float in the dragon's very throat.

Will you waken there below Dead men of Gallipoli whose fame will never die?

When the Fleet goes by.

And the frowning forts are dumb Will the lads from British lens And their kin from overseas

Rise as wreaths unseen and come To greet the sun of victory new risen in the sky?

When the Fleet goes by.

Every man aboard shall turn And salute across the waves The land of many graves

Where for evermore shall burn The shining light of glory where the bones of heroes lie!

FOR CHRISTMAS!

Muskrat Coat
Loose box coat effect, with convertible collar. Extra well made. Length 45". A popular seller. \$120.00. Special price \$112.00.

French Seal
Splendid coats that look well and wear better than any other seal. Special price \$112.

Persian Lamb and Mink
Two of our specialties which we offer exceptional values.

CUMMINGS & CUMMINGS
1094 St. Paul Street, Montreal
RAW FURS: Highest Prices Paid.

BOB LONG
UNION MADE OVERALLS SHIRTS & GLOVES

My Dad wears 'em
Known from Coast to Coast
R. G. LONG & CO. TORONTO

CHRISTMAS

will be happier for you if you have provided the first step for your children's future. Begin saving for them now by purchasing good stocks on our

PARTIAL PAYMENT PLAN

So much later by actually gives them ownership in any securities specially favored by you.

Write at once for copy of our free booklet telling you all about this splendid saving plan.

H. M. Connolly & Co.

Members Montreal Stock Exchange
105-106 Transportation Building
MONTREAL - QUE.

Hardware & Groceries.

We are devoting all our attention to Groceries and Hardware and have at present a complete and up-to-date stock of both lines.

— ALSO —

Over 11s, Working Shirts, Heavy Mitts and Gloves, Lumberman's Rubbers and Socks.

Willard's Fork Dipped Chocolates.

Kodaks, Films and Supplies.

G. L. MEIKLE & CO. White Front.

ESTABLISHED 1874.

Capital Paid up \$5,000,000 00

Rest..... 4,844,418 41

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Items accepted for
COLLECTION

on any point in Canada, United States, or elsewhere.

Branch at Lachute and St. Andrews, J. R. PARRIS, Manager,
Grenville, E. M. HOBEN, Calumet, H. W. STEPHENS,
Manager. Manager.

Copenhagen Chewing Tobacco IS THE WORLD'S BEST CHEW



It is manufactured tobacco in its purest form.

It has a pleasing flavor.

It is tobacco scientifically prepared for man's use.



Will there be a
VICTROLA
in your Home this
Winter ?

Remember, listening to the Victrola fifteen minutes a day will alter and brighten your whole life !

Prices \$34.00, \$49.00, \$76.00, \$91.00 up to \$600.00.



Leave your order now and you will be sure to get it in time.

Records double sides 90c. and upwards. Needles of all kinds. Repairs promptly attended to.

OMER PAQUETTE - - Agent

For the Montreal Berliner Gramophone Co'y, Limited.

Fresh Stock of Lowney's and Page and Shaw's Chocolates and Bonbons always on hand.

GEOFFROY BEDARD

Consider my actually low prices Consider the scarcity of good Tweeds and Serges. Consider the probable and approaching increase of prices and

BUY NOW

IT IS A MATTER OF ECONOMY! I keep as usual a complete line of Gent's Furnishings, Hats, Caps, and ready-to-wear Suits and Overcoats.

GEOFFROY BEDARD,

THE TAILOR.

Main Street, - Lachute.

Solid Comfort and Reliability



Now is the time to keep warm and the proper way to do is to see that you are clad in Statfield's Unshrinkable Underwear, "The Best Procurable."

Our store is a much a departmental as any country store can be and we carry large stocks in every line. Money saved is money earned, so be one of our customers.

In prices we compete

In Goods we excel

Satisfaction is yours if you make your purchases at

McFAUL BROS., - Lachute Mills.

DR JOHN McO. DREW, B.A. Z. N. RAYMOND, L.L.B.
Physician and Surgeon, NOTARY PUBLIC,
Opposite T. Christie's Drug Store. ST. SCHOLASTIQUE, P.Q.
Main Street, Money to Loan. Farms for Sale
Phone No. 6. LACHUTE, QUE. At Lachute on the Main
Street every Tuesday from 10 a.m., to 8 p.m.

ROBERT MILLER

Everything in Harness and Dealer in

Farm Machinery, Deering and McCormick also Fleury's famous Plows, J. B. Doré & Sons, Thrashers, Etc., International Mogul Engines, Munro & McIntosh and Brantford Carriage Company Buggies & Expresses. A large stock to choose from. Invincible and Peerless Wire Fencing and Gates, Harness and Harness Parts, Rugs, Whips, Pumps, Stoves, Ranges, Oils, Churns, Washing Machines, Wringers, Beatty Bros. Stalls & Stanchions, Litter & Feed Carriers, Hay Fork Tools, Rope, Binder Twine, Etc.

Harness repairing neatly and promptly done on the premises by Mr. Louis Lacroix

Open to Buy Spruce, Balsam and Poplar Pulp Wood.

MAIN STREET - - LACHUTE

Lachute Grist & Flour Mills.

Wholesale and Retail.

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

FINE GROUND FEED OUR SPECIALTY.

All grinding guaranteed. Grinding Saturday's Only.

J. D. CAMPBELL

Main Street, Lachute.

THE PROVINCIAL BANK

Incorporated by Act of Parliament, July 1900.

Capital authorized: \$2,000,000.00
Capital paid up and Surplus: \$1,637,873.49

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.

Offices Lachute, Brownsburg and St. Philippe

Sub-Agency at St. Philippe, ALBANI LAMARCHE

At Brownsburg, J. W. LEPINE, Manager

Lachute Branch, J. R. McOUAT, Manager.

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, Fences etc.

Terms to suit Purchasers.

W. M. SCOTT, Prop.

C.P.R. OFFICIAL HONORED

THE appointment of Lt. Col. G. McLaren Brown as Knight Commander of the Order of the British Empire is the result of the very fine services rendered by the European Manager of the C. P. R. to the British Government, for whom he acted as Assistant Director of Transport during the last three years of the war. "G. McLaren" as he is popularly known, both in Canada and the Old Country, is the son of Adam Brown of Hamilton, Ontario, and was born in 1865. In 1887 he was appointed agent of the Canadian Pacific Railway at Vancouver, promoted five years later to be Asst. General Passenger Agent, Western Division, and subsequently became in turn Executive Agent, Superintendent of Hotels and Dining and Sleeping Car Dept., and General Passenger Agent C. P. R. Atlantic Steamship Lines. In 1908 he was appointed General European Traffic Agent, and in 1910 General European Manager, with head offices at 62-5 Charing Cross, London, S.W. Col. George McLaren Brown, says a friend writing in the "Montreal Gazette," is one of those rare men whose friendships are equal to the number of their acquaintances. To all in that wide circle the announcement of the new honor which has been conferred upon him comes as a pleasant and very welcome news. It is a recognition of qualities and services which they all knew him to possess and to have rendered. The reputation which he enjoyed in Canada, not alone in the railway world, has been enhanced in proportion to his larger opportunities as European Manager of the Canadian Pacific Railway in London, and the value of his service in the organization and direction of troop transportation during the war can hardly be overstated. It was as successful as it was onerous, and although given with no other thought than that of duty, was none the less deserving of recognition now accorded. It was but one, if the chief of his war activities, which were in fact as varied as the demands upon his help and counsel. In all this McLaren Brown has been true in both impulse and action to the stock of which he comes. Similar impulses, finding similar expression having regard to place and circumstances, have characterized the long and honorable career of Adam Brown, his father, now and for many years postmaster at Hamilton. Active and successful in commercial life, a pioneer in railway development, and one of the fathers of the National Policy, Adam Brown at sixty-six, is still young in spirit, giving largely of his time and substance in philanthropy, and to the support of war relief organizations. As is the father, so is the son, strong in his undertakings and, withal, a thoughtful, kindly gentleman.

Sir George McL. Brown.



DR. G. A. CLUNIE, L.D.S.
SURGEON DENTIST
Office over Banford's Store,
Here Every Day.

MALCOLM SMITH,
LICENSED AUCTIONEER.
Sales conducted in English
and French.
P. O. Box 10 Phone No. 131 r 3
LACHUTE, QUE.

L. L. LEGAULT B.C.L.,
ADVOCATE,
Roby's Block.
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DR. A. LAVIGNE, L.D.S.,
SURGEON DENTIST,
Raymond's Block
Main Street, Lachute.

The Watchman,

And Ottawa Valley Advocate.

VOL. XLIII

LACHUTE, FRIDAY, JANUARY 24, 1919.

NO. 51

Now is Your Chance!

We have just received a car load of
Ontario Apples, of Winter varieties.
Call and get your choice.

Bell Telephone No. 105.

P. PAQUIN, - - Lachute

CENTRAL MEAT MARKET

Wholesale and Retail
Phone 55

We have always on hand Beef, Pork,
Bacon and Ham, Fresh Sausages, and all
kinds of vegetables. Also Fruits and a
choice line of canned goods.

A. RAYMOND
Main Street, Lachute

NOTICE.—Mr. W. S. McKimmie
wishes to inform the public that the
Skating Rink will remain open as
usual until further notice.

CARD OF THANKS.—Mr. Joseph
Guesnel wishes to thank all those who
so kindly assisted at his fire on Friday
last.

CARD OF THANKS.—Mr. Wm.
Savage and Miss Savage beg to return
thanks for the many sincere expressions
of sympathy in their recent bereave-
ment extended to them by many friends
in Brownsburg and district.

CARD OF THANKS.—Mr. A.
Warwick and family desire to express
their heartfelt gratitude to the many
friends of the late Mrs. A. Warwick, for
their kindness during her long and pain-
ful illness, and for their respect this day
when her remains have been laid to rest.
(Blessed are they that die in the Lord.)
Brownsburg, Que., January 22nd, 1919.

WANTED.—Will give \$3.00 for one
of the old perfectly round communion
tokens with Rev. Jas. Sommerville,
Montreal 1803 on face of token.
WM. A. KAIN, 116 Gorman St.,
St. John's, N.B.

HOUSES FOR SALE OR TO
RENT.—Four comfortable. Terms to
suit purchaser from \$25.00 in cash or up.
Apply to VICTOR LEFEBVRE,
Telephone 77, Lachute

WANTED.—At once, a good second-
hand concrete mixer. Correspond with
P. MASSON.
Lachute Mills, P. Que.

CHEVROLET MOTOR CARS are
Powerful, reliable and complete in every
detail, AND sell at a Reasonable price.
Sub-agents are wanted for these cars
in the different districts of the Counties
of Argenteuil and Two Mountains. A
full stock of cars and parts will be kept
ready for delivery at Lachute and St.
Andrews. Apply for territory before it
is too late, to either Arthur Larocque,
Lachute, or W. G. Walsh, St. Andrews,
Que., Joint Agents.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children
In Use For Over 30 Years
Always bears
the
Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher*

CRESWELL'S

Canada Cement

Prices Right

R Creswell Regist'd

LOCAL NEWS

Miss Ruby Barnett of Sheffield Eng.
is the guest of Mrs. Jas. McKimmie this
week.

Owing to the influenza epidemic the
Argenteuil Home-maker's Club will not
hold their January meeting.

Mr. John Miller returned home on
Tuesday last after spending the past
two weeks with friends at Seneca Falls,
N. Y.

Mr. and Mrs. Louis Lafleur and family
who have been spending the past few
weeks at Ste. Therese have returned
home.

Mrs. King and Miss Campbell, who
have been spending a pleasant visit with
their parents Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Camp-
bell, returned to Toronto this week.

Sergt. and Mrs. Williams, of Wey-
mouth, Eng., are the guests of their
uncle Mr. J. St. Giles this week en route
for their home in Melbourne, Australia.

Mrs. A. Phipps, who has been spend-
ing the last 5 months with her many
friends in Dunany and North River, left
for her home in Vernon, B.C., on Thurs-
day.

LOST.—Between the Post Office and
Foundry Street, a Silver Chain Bag, with
small Dutch Silver Case. Finder will
return same to the Watchman Office and
be rewarded.

Don't miss the great treat of the
season.—The lecture on "Harry Lauder
in the trenches" by the Rev. George
Adam of Montreal. It's worth going
miles to hear. The date is Thursday,
Jan. 30th.

Word has been received by Mr. and
Mrs. Ino. Boyce, of Calgary, that their
son David, a promising young business
man and well known here, had died at
Yokohama while on a trip to Japan. No
particulars are as yet to hand.

More Boys Home.

The Boys are steadily coming back and
this week we bid welcome to Norman
Cleland, Adelard Joly, Simeon Delauriers
and Howard Rogers. They are all to
use their own expression "in the pink,"
but glad to get back, and we are all
glad of their arrival.

Miss M. Middleton of Clinton, Ont.,
graduate of Myers kindergarten music
method, Toronto Conservatory will
take pupils at reasonable terms. This
is the modern and very popular method
of making music easy and pleasant for
the children. Instruction given in class
or individually. Apply at Mrs. Dry-
dale, East Ward.

On Friday night a "Surprise Party"
was given to the Rev. F. J. Hayden and
his family at the home of Mrs. Jas. Dry-
dale. During the evening, Messrs. Jas.
Armstrong and J. D. Campbell delivered
speeches expressing the great pleasure
Mr. Hayden's many friends had in his
Ministry and Pastoral work. At the
same time asking the Rev. Gentleman to
accept the present of a valuable Mink
Fur Cap as an expression of the love
and esteem in which he was held by his
people and wishing him the greatest
success in his future Ministry.

Mr. Hayden very feelingly replied,
and stated he felt he had done little to
deserve such a valuable gift. "It was," he
said, a real "surprise party" and would
always be reminded of their love and
kindness in days to come. He was, he
said, glad to see Sergeant Mayor Mac
McIntyre with them and longed for the
days to come when all our dear Lads
would be home again, and hearts and
homes made happy by the home-coming.
Mrs. Drysdale and friends then served
refreshments. The happy gathering
broke up at a late hour.

Deanery Meeting.

The annual diocesan meeting of the
Deanery of St. Andrews was held in St.
Simeon's Church, Lachute, on Thursday
morning, Jan. 19th, with a fair rep-
resentation of clergymen and laymen from
several of the parishes.

The Rural Dean's report showed in-
creases in the Missionary contributions
for 1918 over the figures for the preced-
ing year, while the grand total of money
raised for all purposes exceeded that of
1917 by over \$450.

The following resolution was passed
relating to the ten years service of the
Right Rev. Dr. Farthing as Bishop of
Montreal.

Moved by Rev. R. Emmett, seconded
by Rev. F. Poland and resolved.

That whereas ten years have now
elapsed since the consecration of the
Right Rev. Doctor Farthing as Bishop
of Montreal, and whereas this decade has
been marked by great improvement in
the finances of our diocese, and by a
great increase of interest in the Mis-
sionary, Social Service, and other work
of our Church at large, to which our be-
loved Bishop has contributed in no
small degree, by his father, zeal and
eloquence, we the members of the
Chapter of St. Andrews Deanery, in
annual session assembled, this 16th day
of January 1919 A.D., extend to his
Lordship our hearty congratulations on
the splendid success which, under the
blessing of God has attended his efforts
during the years of his episcopate and
place on record our appreciation both
of the inspiring lead he has given to the
clergy and laity in this diocese, and of
the influential share he has had in shap-
ing the destinies of the Church in the
wider field of the Dominion of Canada.
That a copy of this resolution be for-
warded to His Lordship by our Rural
Dean.

A Conference of Clergy and laity with
the Bishop of Montreal, was held on
Thursday afternoon (16th inst.) with
profitable discussion along the lines of
economy and efficiency in the Church's
work.

In the evening of the same day a
public service, with a large congregation
present, was held in St. Simeon's
Church at which Bishop Farthing gave
an address based on II Pet. 1. 16, in
which he spoke particularly on the
manifest presence and power of the
Christ, the Son of God in the affairs of
the world within the last few years.
He emphasized the value of service and
self-sacrifice as opposed to self-seeking.

Church of England services in the
parish of Lachute will be held (D.V.)
on Sunday, Jan. 26th as follows.—St.
Simeon's Church, Lachute 10.30 a.m.
and 7 p.m., St. Aidan's, Louisa 3 p.m.,
Brownsburg 7 p.m.

Methodist Notes.

The Prayer meeting was held at the
home of Mr. Henry Giles which was
well attended.

The subject next Sunday morning will
be an address by the Rev. F. J. Hayden,
on "The League of Nations."

The Women's Missionary Society met
this week at the home of Mrs. James
Armstrong. Rev. F. J. Hayden gave an
address on Mohammedanism. Spelling
points of Similarity and contrasts in
Christianity.

"Knotty Questions" was the subject
at the Golden Rule Class last Sunday
Morning in the Methodist Church when
a fine number assembled. Among the
questions were, can we trust Germany—
will Ireland be a Republic—does death
end all—explain the Intermediate State—
Am I my Brother's keeper—The best
book on the war—was Paul in Caesar's
Household—The Beginnings of Israel—
Why has President Wilson gone to the
Peace Conference. Considerable discus-
sion took place upon biblical topics.

LAKEFELD.

The last lot of Red Cross Work which
has been done by the ladies was sent into
Lachute this week.

We are sorry not to be able to carry
the good work on through the winter,
but owing to Mrs. Lepton sailing for
England, it was thought best to finish
with the work before she left.

The work sent in this week has been
done by the following ladies.

Mrs. G. S. Roger 4 pairs socks, 3 shirts,
Mrs. G. Rogers Sr. 6 pairs socks, Mrs.
T. Hodge 2 pairs socks, Mrs. T. Copeland
1 pair socks, Mrs. B. Rogers 1 pair socks,
Mrs. T. McCamblay 1 pair socks, Miss
E. Hodge 2 pairs socks 1 shirt, Miss M.
Sherritt 1 pair socks, Miss L. Sherritt
1 pair socks, Miss I. Bennett 1 pair socks.
Special mention should be made to
Miss Lizzie Evans, who has always so
faithfully brought in and taken out the
work for us.

Red Cross Subscriptions

When the local Branch of the Red
Cross Society made its appeal last April
for funds to carry on its work, it was de-
cided to ask for monthly subscriptions
for one year or to the end of the war.
The pledges then given have been faith-
fully kept and the collectors have found
little difficulty in making their col-
lections. Neither of the conditions for
terminating these monthly subscriptions
has been fulfilled, for the war is not of-
ficial over, nor is the year elapsed, and
as inquiries have been made as to when
these pledges will be at an end, the
Ladies of the Red Cross at a recent meet-
ing decided that after the close of the
year ending with the March Collection,
these pledges may be considered fulfilled,
and the collectors will not continue to
call on the subscribers. With the ap-
proach then expected to be on hand, they
hope to be able to continue their work
until demobilization had taken place.
Although hostilities have ceased, the
hospitals are still requiring much as-
sistance.

Last year a special appeal was made in
behalf of the British Red Cross, but it was
understood that the monthly subscrip-
tions would cover all demands to be
made by the Local Red Cross, and in
accordance with that understanding in-
stead of making a special appeal in be-
half of the Joint Fund of the Canadian
Red Cross and Navy League the Ladies
have added a subscription from the funds
on hand to that raised by the Victory
Loan Committee for that purpose, so as
to make this contribution about equal to
that sent last year to the British Red
Cross.

Following instructions received from
the Central Organization the Ladies
have put aside the making of shirts and
hospital supplies and the knitting
of socks and have for the months of
December and January been giving
their whole attention to the making of
garments and the knitting of stockings
for the women and children in the de-
vastated parts of Belgium and France. A
complete list of this work will be given
early in February.

FARM FOR SALE

Near Morris Heights, consisting of
80 acres of tillable land, with House
and outbuildings thereon. For further
particulars apply to

2-7 JOHN SIMON, Lachute

FURS

Reduced to Clear.

To close out our seasons furs we offer
balance at low prices.

We have three fine Marmot Ladies' Coats
Call and see them and note the reduced price.

Two sets of Black Furs remain and will
also go cheap.

We have a couple of nice Astrachan Coats,
one large and one medium size.

A few Winter Jackets remain. Two plush
and three cloth. We will not stick at any reason-
able offer.

W. BANFORD & SON
LACHUTE.

HAMILTON'S

Now that we are again safely housed in our
New Store, we invite the Public to call upon
there and procure all our supplies.

We have stocked with everything fresh and you
will find everything Nice and Fresh and up to
our usual standard of Quality. Very fine con-
fections, both loose and in pretty boxes.

Cakes of all descriptions made to order. Wed-
ding Cakes a specialty.

Robert Hamilton.

Phone. 80.

Baker & Confectioner.

Be Prepared!

The Cold weather is now with us so don't run any risks
by not being properly clad, but procure your Underwear,
Sweaters, Coats, Heavy Rubbers, Boots and Shoes at once.

We have some special lines in Ladies' Silk Blouses,
Collars and Dress Lengths for Xmas presents.

We have stocked a very Fine Line of Choice Groceries
for the Christmas trade.

R. McFAUL,

MAIN STREET, - - - LACHUTE

Buy Your Presents

AT
JOUSSE'S, MAIN STREET

Never before have we had such a choice line of goods from which
to select your Presents. Our stock includes such variety
that we will not enumerate, but ask you to kindly drop into our
store when we know you will not be disappointed.

Eyes Scientifically Tested.

Spectacles and Eye Glasses and a complete line of Auto Goggles

Eugene Jousse

Watchmaker, Jeweller and Optician

MAIN STREET, LACHUTE.

Montreal Daily Star

WHAT SOLDIERS WANT.
 A suggestion to those who are sending gifts to soldiers overseas comes from Lt. Col. (Canon) Frederick George Scott, Senior Chaplain of the First Division, in a cable received by friends in Montreal. He says "The men want playing cards and chewing tobacco."

"Ever-lastingly Good"

THE NIGHTMARE PARAPET

A GRIMLY REALISTIC PICTURE OF WAR AS IT IS

British Soldier As He Lies in Hospital
Tell of Two Things That Haunt His Brain.

Going over the top, being shelled by a trench—those are not the memories that haunt me most as I lie here, though I've had a full-sized man's share of both, and am not greedy for more.

A smell and a stream. They are the two things I find it most difficult to forget.

We were in the line. The trench sides, disintegrated by days of rain, were continually falling in. The trench itself was almost knee-deep in liquid mud. Behind, there was a disreputable crop of little wooden crosses, leaning drunkenly in all directions, many of them splintered, but reach-

ing stragglingly almost to the parapet. In front there was a tangled mass of rusty wire, with things hanging on to it like a devil's ghastly mockery of a washing-day. Beyond that, ten yards of shell-churned, offensive mud; then a stagnant, green-scummed channel, on the further bank of which the blonde beast had built a kind of parapet that was surely the outcome of a nightmare. It was built of the dead—German dead.

A Cellar Mystery.

The second memory belongs to the end one of a little row of cellars. There had been a row of houses there—once. Forty-eight hours before, German troops had been there. Just behind there was a German burial-ground, which, now and again, German shells were ploughing up. We had been marching for thirteen hours. The cellars were to be our billets for a few hours more. We threw ourselves on to the floor, and tried to sleep, but could not. There was a stench in the place that made us wish to get out. There was a pile of earth near the doorway over which we had to walk when we entered. We kept eyeing this. At length a batman got a spade, and the first thing he brought to light

was a yard-long tress of hair. Beneath the earth was the body of a girl. What hellish deed had been committed in the cellar we could only guess.

We started off to our new line, down a hillside, the whole of which was pocked with shell-craters, each crater a bog. It was pitch dark. First one man would slip and stick, and his thigh boots would have to be sacrificed before he could be extricated; then another, and another, until in one company nineteen men were picking their floundering way along in their stockinged feet, and the slush underfoot was a compound of melted snow and mud. Fatal to strike a light, to speak above a whisper.

Stream as a Trench.

We reached our trench. Trench? Just the shallow bed of a stream, the water still running. Not many yards away, on the slope of the hill on the other side was the enemy line. When day came every man had to crouch down, thigh deep in water and mud. Bent double, else he would offer a fair target, until his back ached excruciatingly, though his legs seemed dead. Then trench-mortar shells and bombs began to come over to us, and men began to roll over and bite their lips lest a cry carry the news to the German. And there, head and shoulders propped up so that they would not drown, they had to stay until darkness came again. Certain death to attempt success in the light of day, save the little first-aid that we could render. Our doctor, who had been left behind, tried to make his way across the open to us. We buried him that night.

Time seemed to have feet of lead. My watch was stopped. I asked a corporal the time. The question was passed along in whispers until it reached a man who possessed a timekeeper. "Nine o'clock."

Only two hours had passed since daybreak! It seemed two weeks! Another ten hours before a man could stand upright!

Welcome Relief.

Mortar shells and bombs continued to fall. It was impossible to hit back. Night came at last. A fresh company came to relieve us. Those of us who were unwounded began the task of getting the wounded and the dead across the bogs and up the hill.

I shall never forget the stream. It was Hades—a bitterly cold Hades, a terribly wet Hades, but a real Hades for all that.

Over 100,000,000 People in Europe Face Starvation

Reliable Experimental Station tests show that Fertilizers have increased yields of grain, potatoes, etc., 25% to 130%.

The 1917 Report of the Board of Agriculture, England, records the fact that in a general report from English farmers who undertook to grow more food, 40% of the farmers made special mention of the great service rendered by fertilizers.

You can help stave off famine and make profit yourself by preparing to fertilize your spring crops, and to top-dress your fall wheat next spring.

Write for our Free Bulletins on Crop Increase.

THE SOIL AND CROP IMPROVEMENT BUREAU
OF THE CANADIAN FERTILIZER ASSOCIATION.
1111 Temple Building Toronto

Belgium Starving Under Allied Flags

Immediate Help Needed to Relieve Starvation and Suffering—Cannot Hold Germany Responsible NOW!

There is pressing need for our help in Belgium today, and there will be for many months to come.

As our troops occupy the evacuated territory, untold misery stares them in the face. Emaciated children, hollow-cheeked women, roofless homes, clothing so worn it offers no protection from winter's terrors—miseries that cannot wait but MUST be relieved at once to avert DEATH!

Need you be reminded how Belgium was the first to jump into the breach and so make our Victorious Peace possible?

Don't let it be said WE let Belgium starve. Let us cable over your offering to the mothers and children of Brave Little Belgium AT ONCE!

Make cheques payable and send contributions to

Belgian Relief Fund

(Registered under the War Charities Act)

to your Local Committee, or to
Ontario Branch—Belgian Relief Fund—95 King St. W., Toronto

NEW CANADIAN INDUSTRY.

Making of Handkerchiefs in the Dominion Developed in Wartime.

The manufacture of handkerchiefs is now being undertaken in Canada. The absence of supplies in imported handkerchiefs, formerly secured from Great Britain, Ireland and Switzerland, has made possible the development of an extensive trade during wartime. Supplies of linen cloth and yarn have been reduced to the vanishing point by the prohibition of export from Great Britain. One concern has been started in Ontario, the only one in Canada turning out handkerchiefs exclusively. While starting on a comparatively small scale, a market has been secured for the entire output of 500 dozen handkerchiefs a day. Supplies of lawn and nainsook used in the manufacture of the goods are being secured from textile mills.

About thirty-five per cent. of the handkerchiefs being turned out are of khaki color, for which a steady demand is being experienced for the militia forces. Equipment consists of sewing machines, an embroidery machine and an electrically driven mangle.

Imports of cotton handkerchiefs for 1916 were placed at \$625,902, of which \$544,384 came from Great Britain. Switzerland ranks second as the source of the handkerchiefs used in Canada. Imports of cotton handkerchiefs from all sources in 1915 were valued at \$480,433, compared with \$650,816 in 1914 and \$932,652 in 1913. Imports of linen handkerchiefs show a value of \$239,885 for 1916, of which \$233,266 came from Great Britain.

Women doctors have been of the greatest service to the country. Not only have they released men for medical service at the front, but have actually carried on base hospitals as efficiently as men.—Sir Watson Cheyne.

For Winter Days

A simple dress which is quite attractive when developed in some novelty material. McCall Pattern No. 8649, Ladies' House Dress. In 8 sizes, 34 to 48 bust. Price, 25 cents.

This coat dress when donned by the Miss would enhance her appearance to the highest degree. McCall Pattern No. 8652, Misses' Dress. In 3 sizes, 16 to 20 years. Price, 25 cents.

I was cured of Rheumatic Gout by MINARD'S LINIMENT.
Halifax. ANDREW KING.

I was cured of Acute Bronchitis by MINARD'S LINIMENT.
L.T.-COL. C. CREWE READ.
Sussex.

I was cured of Acute Rheumatism by MINARD'S LINIMENT.
Markham, Ont. C. S. BILLING.
Lakeland, Que., Oct. 9, 1907.

Canada's Dairy Products.

There are about 3,500 cheese and butter factories in Canada, and over 220,000 dairy farmers supply these with milk and cream. The total value of the output of these factories in 1916 was upward of 62,000,000. The grand aggregate of dairy products in Canada—cheese, creamery butter, whole milk sold for consumption, output of condensers, dairy butter made and milk consumed on the farm—is estimated at \$200,000,000.

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, &c.

General Sir Edmund Allenby was born in 1861 and was the son of Mr. Hyman Allenby, of Felixstowe. He was born at Brackenbury, near Southwell, his mother's home.

Tea or coffee stains of long standing can be taken out by applying a little glycerine, after washing once; a second washing will entirely remove the stain.

Our enemies made this war a war of engineering and science. We accepted the challenge, and there is no point in which we have not beaten them.—A. J. Hobson.

Keep your shoes neat

2 IN 1

SHOE POLISHES LIQUIDS and PASTES

BLACK, WHITE, TAN, DARK BROWN OR ON BLOOD SHOES

PRESERVE THE LEATHER

THREE DOLLAR COMPANIES LTD., TORONTO, CANADA

ROYAL YEAST

Has been Canada's favorite yeast for over a quarter of a century. Bread baked with Royal Yeast will keep fresh and moist longer than that made with any other, so that a full week's supply can easily be made at one baking, and the last loaf will be just as good as the first.

MADE IN CANADA

EW. GILLET COMPANY LIMITED
WINNIPEG, TORONTO, ONT., MONTREAL

BRITISH SOLDIERS TORTURED

Prisoners Forced to Work Behind the Firing Line.

Fresh evidence of the ferocious treatment of British prisoners of war captured during the 1918 offensive by Germans is contained in a further report by Justice Younger's committee. Much sworn evidence is given that prisoners behind the firing line were half starved and over-worked, were brutally treated and were forced to sleep shelterless and were unable to change their clothing. A number actually died of starvation. The report shows that the Germans transferred to East Prussia and German Poland prisoners who were no longer fit to work behind the lines on the western front.

A witness from Heilsburg, East Prussia, said he saw over 200 prisoners arrive in camp there. There were two trains containing mostly stretcher cases. All were raving for something to eat. Some of them found tub refuse which they devoured. Their clothing was torn and they said they had no proper food nor medical treatment. They could hardly ever wash and the dirt was thick on their hands and faces. They looked like skeletons.

The Hospital for Sick Children
TORONTO

War Laid Heavy Hand on Children's Charity.

Dear Mr. Editor:—

The annual report of the Hospital for Sick Children, Toronto, marks a new record, despite the heavy handicap the war placed upon its work.

The task of ministering to the suffering youngsters of this province was no light one in view of the Hospital's splendid response to the national call 25 doctors and 43 nurses from its forces have seen service overseas.

Yet the number of patients treated is 5,048, or 1,303 more than last year. Of these in-patients, 759 were from 256 places outside of Toronto.

The tireless efforts of the staff made possible also a reduction in the average length of stay necessary for the little patients from 24 days in 1914 to 14 this year.

These results show that the Hospital has again paid to the children rich dividends of health upon the invested kindness of its supporters.

There has been careful stewardship of the funds entrusted to the Hospital. There has been saving—almost scrupling—in every direction except where it would prevent the Hospital's soothing the suffering or shortening the sickness of one child. The daily cost of operation was held at the lowest point which would still allow the children entrusted to the Hospital to get the best medicine and the best of care.

And yet so high has risen the cost of every item in the Hospital's budget—in labor, in fuel, in food, and, above all, in medical supplies—that the minimum expense of taking care of one child for one day has risen from \$2.34 back in 1914 to \$3.21 in 1918. Of that, \$1.68—the amount per patient per day that the official Government grants do not cover—must come from voluntary contributions.

During the past four years debts were incurred to the extent of \$100,000, which the Trustees felt assured would be wiped out by the public as soon as the war drew to its close, and those heavy demands cease which have been made upon the generosity of the loyal people of this province. The time has now come when it is necessary to make known the Hospital's dire need of financial assistance.

If this 43rd Christmas appeal fails to rally the friends of this Charity to its support, it will be necessary to mortgage its land, buildings and plant. By the bounty of the late John Ross Robertson that property has just been cleared of debt for the first time since it began its ministry of healing mercy.

Little children have lost a big-hearted friend, and the province a noble benefactor. It is for the public to decide whether his life-work shall be shadowed with a mortgage within less than a year of his passing.

What thank you?

Send your answer as soon as possible to the Secretary-Treasurer, Hospital for Sick Children, College Street, Toronto. Meanwhile the Charity will "Carry on," trusting in your support.

IRVING E. ROBERTSON,
Chairman of Appeal Committee

Rolls or biscuits may be freshened by placing them in a paper bag, twisting the top of the bag together, dipping it in cold water and placing in a hot oven for a few minutes. When taken out the rolls will be as light and hot as when first baked, and are far more wholesome.

Minard's Liniment Cures Dizziness.

What is the use of supposing that the Germans have repented? What is the use of supposing that they are sorry for what they have done? All they are sorry for is that it has not succeeded.—Mr. Churchill.

MONEY ORDERS.

The safe way to send money by mail is by Dominion Express Money Order.

Marshal Foch recently gave Mr. Lloyd George his photograph inscribed with the words—"To the great Prime Minister who drove away the clouds from a very stormy sky."

These patterns may be obtained from your local McCall dealer, or from the McCall Co., 70 Bond St., Toronto, Dept. W.

FOR SALE

WELL-EQUIPPED NEWSPAPER and job printing plant in Eastern Ontario. Insurance carried \$1,500. Will go for \$1,350 on quick sale. Box 24, Wilson Publishing Co. Ltd. Toronto.

WEEKLY NEWSPAPER FOR SALE

In New Ontario. Owner going to France. Will sell \$2,000. Worth double that amount. Apply J. H. de Wilson Publishing Co. Limited, Toronto.

STORM WINDOWS FOR SALE.

GET OUR PRICE LIST SHOWING cost of windows glazed complete, any size. Halfday Company. Box 61, Hamilton.

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.

ACHES AND PAINS QUICKLY RELIEVED

You'll find Sloan's Liniment softens the severe rheumatic ache

Put it on freely. Don't rub it in. Just let it penetrate naturally. What a sense of soothing relief soon follows!

External aches, stiffness, soreness, cramped muscles, strained sinews, back "cricks"—those ailments can't fight off the relieving qualities of Sloan's Liniment. Clean, convenient, economical. Made in Canada. Ask any druggist for it.

Sloan's Liniment Kills Pain

30c, 60c, \$1.20.

Cuticura Promotes Beauty Of Hair and Skin

If the Soap is used for every-day toilet purposes assisted by occasional touches of Cuticura Ointment to first signs of pimples, redness, roughness or dandruff. Do not confound these fragrant super-creamy emollients with coarsely medicated, often dangerous preparations urged as substitutes.

Sample Each Free by Mail. Address post-card "Cuticura, Dept. N, Boston, U.S.A." Sold by dealers throughout the world.

Hotel Del Coronado

Coronado Beach, California

Where the balmy yet invigorating climate makes possible the enjoyment of outdoor sports throughout the Winter months.

POLO, GOLF, TENNIS, MOTORING, FISHING, BAY AND SURF BATHING

Write for Winter Folder and Golf Program.

JOHN J. HERNAN, Manager

Make cheques payable and send contributions to

Belgian Relief Fund

(Registered under the War Charities Act)

to your Local Committee, or to
Ontario Branch—Belgian Relief Fund—95 King St. W., Toronto

Minard's Liniment Cures Dizziness.

ISSUE No. 51—18

The Watchman AND Ottawa Valley Advocate

FRIDAY, JAN. 24, 1919.

The Watchman will be published every Friday.

Subscription \$1.50 in advance to points in Canada, and \$2.00 in the United States.

J. S. GILES, Editor and Prop.

See a line for Poetry accompanying Memorial Notices.

Notices of Entertainments, Concerts, amusements etc., 25 cents minimum, over three lines 50 cents.

Notices of Births, Marriages and Deaths 25c.

Legal Advertising, —\$1.40 per inch.

En Passant.

Red. IT WOULD TAKE YEARS of study to arrive at the secret springs which actuate all anarchists and some socialists, unless we were to begin with the theory that they are opposed to every durned thing which they don't own themselves. It would also be an endless task to discover why such revolutionaries first seek to reduce the number of their opponents by dealing out death and violence, unless we approach the subject satisfied in our own minds that they do not have the reasoning power to convince their fellow men by the common vehicle of speech, and have decided that "frightfulness" is a better argument. First murder your opponent, and by that means convince his sorrowing relatives and survivors that his views were wrong, seems to be one of their cheerful methods of obtaining converts to their socialist creed. Kill, burn, destroy, that the sad world may be happy. Let the streets run with rivers of blood. Declare strikes, and shoot any who dares to disobey. Proclaim a "Red Terror." Rob everybody. Plunder food, and destroy all else. Flout all law, and kill all rulers but ourselves. These are the first principles of action espoused by the Bolshevik and Spartican "patriots" who are running riot in their unhappy countries.

Calmly considered, there must be something fundamentally wrong with any system of society or government seeking to replace another, which has to reduce everything to zero before it can make a beginning. By the removal of their autocratic rulers, an opportunity which may never come again, has been given to the vast Russian, Austrian and German empires of replacing their discredited forms of government by some modern form. It is inconceivable that the Bolshevik or Spartican pattern would be adopted. They are polar extremes of Autocracy. As an American Journal aptly puts it, "Autocracy is organized hell and Bolshevism hell let loose." It has been said that the unsettled countries of Europe have the example of the United States before them if they want a model of good democratic government. But what about the Bolshevik activity in the States? Are there not many thousands of irreconcilables there, ready to plunge that country into all the horrors of unrestrained anarchy at the first chance? These elements of discord are kept in check by the preponderance of numbers. They are a sullen minority watching for chances to raise the devil at the slightest provocation. Their propaganda is pushed in the "under world" because it cannot bear the light of day and cannot make intellectual advances in an enlightened country. This is an argument in favour of democratic government, in its wider sense hence it stands that the U.S. pattern would be a good one for others to follow, as soon as they are fit for it.

Meanwhile, uselessness of the work of the revolutionists is obvious. It is foredoomed to failure the Bolsheviks of Russia are hopelessly tied up by the deceit and excesses of their leaders, and the Spartican of Germany are the victims of a self seeking firebrand. Dr. Liebknecht is an educated man; he studied at the universities of Leipzig and Berlin. He knows something of Roman History, and the story of Spartacus seems to have inflamed his imagination and suggested a duplication of the old shepherd's exploits. Although separated by nearly two thousand years there is a strange similarity between them.

Sparticus made an oath to wage war on Rome because of the execution of his father for treason. Dr. Liebknecht was born while his father was in jail, also for treason, and "It became the aim of my life," says the Dr. "to overthrow Monarchy." Thus we see that both Sparticus and his understudy had treasonable progenitors, which is a bad start for any reformer. Following in his father's footsteps Liebknecht, at the age of 35, got himself into jail for treason. This was the making of him, for whilst in jail he thought out his Sparticus make up, and succeeded in getting himself elected as an assemblyman, and two years after his release he was sent to parliament. Always "against things," he bitterly opposed the war when all other socialists upheld it, and in the wilderness of the Reichstag his was the solitary voice crying for peace. Once he interrupted the Chancellor, Bethmann-Hollweg, by calling out "Begin by making the German people free if you wish to make a lasting peace." He got "Four years" soon after, but was released two weeks before the armistice was signed and the first thing he did was to lead a crowd before the Reichstag calling for the Kaiser's abdication. What happened then is modern history. His was the kind of voice the people were ripe to hear, and he jumped into the full glare of the limelight. The Kaiser abdicated, and Liebknecht, well, perhaps he thought he ought to get the job. Any way, he has been raising Cain ever since and has been elected president.

short with a score of bullets in him, he will continue to make things unpleasant all round.

The declared object of the Sparticans, as founded by Liebknecht in 1915, was "to be in Germany what the Bolsheviks are in Russia, and to effect the utter destruction of all government so that the working class may set up a new rule by the proletariat."

The original Sparticus lasted over two years, which is likely to seem a long time compared to the comet course of his titular successor if present indications are of any value.

Briefly, the story of Sparticus is as follows:

Sparticus, the leader of the Roman slaves in the great revolt which broke out about 73 B.C.; a Thracian by birth, who from a shepherd became a leader of a band of robbers when he was captured and sold to a trainer of gladiators at Capua. On the murder of his father by the Romans he made an oath to wage war against Rome; and he formed a conspiracy to escape, and, when it was discovered, broke out with some 70 followers, with whom he made for the crater of Vesuvius, where hordes of runaway slaves soon joined him. He first overpowered and seized the arms of a force sent against him from Capua, next routed an army of 3000 men under Clodius, and so passed from victory to victory, overrunning Southern Italy and sacking many of the cities of Campania, his numbers growing to 100,000 men. Sparticus who failed to get support from the Italian communities, and from the first knew the weakness of his position, strove to persuade his victorious bands to march north to the Alps and disperse to their native regions; but they were intoxicated with victory, and saw glittering before them all the plunder of Italy. Against his better judgment he continued the war, showing himself a consummate captain in the strategy and valour with which he routed one Roman consular army after another, and the policy by which for long he assuaged the jealousies and dissensions among his followers. At length in 71 Lucius Crassus received the command and after some time of cautious delay forced Sparticus into the narrow peninsula of Rhegium, from which, however, he burst out through the Roman lines with a portion of his force. Crassus urged the Senate to recall Lucius from Asia and Pompey from Spain, but meantime he himself pursued active hostilities against the dreaded enemy. Sparticus finding all hope at an end made a dash on Brundisium, hoping to seize the shipping and get across the Adriatic, but was foiled by the presence of Lucius, whereupon he felt back upon the river Silarus, and there made a heroic stand against Crassus till he was cut down.

LINKSMAN.

(Since the foregoing was written, it is reported that Dr. Liebknecht, the Spartican leader, has been shot, thus meeting the tragic fate so closely foreshadowed in the above article by Linksmen. Ed. "Watchman.")

A CALENDAR IN YOUR HEAD.

By memorising the day of the week on which the first of the month falls you can tell the day of the month or year easily. To memorise 1919 let the following doggerel verse of twelve words represent the months:

Winter's Snowy Scenes
Timely Thoughts Awake,
Telling Future Months
Winsome Summer Make.

The first letter shows the day of the week upon which the day of the month falls, "A" representing Sunday, and "Th" for Thursday.

For example, the second word "Snowy" beginning with "S" represents February and shows that the first of the month falls on Saturday. The other Saturdays being 8, 15, & 22, therefore Friday is the 14th of Feb.

To find Christmas day:—The 12th word—December begins with "M." The Mondays in December are 1, 8, 15, 22, & 29 the 25th is therefore Thursday, Three days after the 22nd or four before the 29th.

I tried this plan last year and found it perfectly simple.

LINKSMAN.

Hockey Match at Brownsburg.

One of the greatest events of the winter occurred in Brownsburg on the evening of Jan. 15th, when a carefully picked and well trained team of skilled hockey players from the Staff and from the Packing room, met in mortal combat on the ice of the very capacious village rink. The whole village turned out en masse to see this wonderful hockey game, and it was indeed a sight for sore eyes.

The uniforms worn by the players were very well suited to the most euphonious names which had been given to those taking part, and caused a veritable storm of merriment all over the rink.

All those taking part did their best to make the evening as amusing as could be, and many funny incidents occurred on the ice, which in themselves would almost make a complete novel, if they were detailed. There was a howl of laughter when Mr. or he should have been called Mrs. "Sluggo" Johnson appeared on the ice most charmingly dressed in a pair of white stockings, and blue dress, with a very chic grey coat, and most gorgeous hat. He made a most graceful skater, but was rather timid in playing, especially when Charlie Chaplin happened to be in the vicinity. Matt and Jeff were very good, being on pretty good terms most of the evening, though the scrapper periodically and poor Jeff came in for few drubbings at the hands of the irresistible Charlie with his boxing gloves.

Mr. G. R. Scott-Scotland made a most efficient goal keeper, and reminded us of the terrible struggle of the previous four years, as he came down the ice in his trim "Kiltie" uniform. Then another familiar figure came on the ice with his proverbial hard hat and ever present cane, and "Charlie Chaplin" began to amuse the crowd with his antics, which were kept throughout the entire evening, "Charlie" being a genuine will of the wisp, here, there and everywhere, playing both the players and the spectators. He was ably assisted by "Big Chief Hackensack" Talbot, who managed to frequently get in people's way, and like his friend Charlie received a few bumps and hard knocks, but he always turned up again like the proverbial bad penny. "First Aid" Thompson then appeared on the scene, and his daintily tattooed back, together with the balance of his very appropriate uniform to fit his name made him look his part very nicely.

"Big Chief," "Little Willie," and the "Fiddler," also created considerable amusement as they came on the ice, but the most official looking man of all was our genial referee, "His Honor Mr. Martin" this part being most ably handled by Mr. J. A. Martin.

Toot, goes the little tin whistle from referee "Mayor Martin," who looked very important in his official cap, as he skated round the rink trying to do his duty and play square with both sides, being ably assisted by the Judge of Play "McManus," but seriously handicapped by the endless pranks of the irrepressible "Charlie Chaplin," who shortly after the game began, dispensed with his sacred cane in exchange for something more vigorous and useful, a pair of boxing gloves, with which he pummeled players and spectators, and also received his punishment being prone on the ice many a time, with half a dozen infuriated players on top of him howling for vengeance for being tripped, or cheated from making a play. His two special pets, however, were the dignified "Mayor" and another will of the wisp "Little Willie Wyle," and it was very seldom that they were not having a tussle, and several times when "Charlie" became too active and obstreperous, "Little Willie" would take him by the scruff of the neck, and waltz him up to the other end of the rink, give him another tussling, and then resume his playing, while "Charlie" would turn his attention to the spectators for a little while, or else make a dive for the referee, or spoil a good shot of one of the players by tripping him or getting in the road. He kept the crowd in continuous fits of laughter all evening.

As could be expected there was a few accidents during the evening, but nothing very serious, though Mrs. "Sluggo" and poor "Lizzie" both overdid themselves, and required to be resuscitated, but this was quickly done through the efficient services of Doctor "First Aid" Thomson, and his splendid corps of well trained "St. John's Ambulance" men, and their stretcher. Even the two irrepressibles—"Willie & Charlie" tried to help, but could not keep away from one another, and during one of their fistie encounters they very unceremoniously spilled their injured victim poor innocent "Lizzie" back on to the ice, but the cold shock seemed to revive her very quickly, as she was up and off again in the twinkling of an eye.

Several of the players were ruled off for deliberate and wilful violations of the game, such as having the impudence to score a goal, or daring to check their opponent when playing. Before the evening was over Charlie's proverbial hard hat had become a wreck, and had gone to its long home in "Kingdom Come."

The thanks of the Returned Soldiers Committee are very gratefully tendered to all of the players who did their parts so well to keep up the humorous phase of the game, and also to Mr. St. Onge for his kindness in donating the use of the rink for the evening, also his valuable assistance throughout the time. The players all deserve great credit for the excellent spirit in which they played, and took all the tripping and fooling so good naturedly, and hearty laughter of the audience also testified to the success of the evening. The proceeds will amount approximately \$40.00, although the complete total has not yet been made up. After the game was over the players adjourned to the new Social Club, where coffee and sandwiches were served by some of the ladies.

LACHUTE ACADEMY EXAMS.

GRADE XI.

GEOGRAPHY

Class I.—Lyall Middleton 76
Class II.—Doris Hammond 72, Perbert Brunen 70, Maud Dobbie 68, Percy Carpenter 66, Douglas Braford, Margt. Staniforth 60

Class III.—Hattie Giles, G. Matthews 59, Jas. Calder 56, Percy Matthews 54, Kenneth Hay 50.

GRADE XII.

ADVANCED MATHEMATICS

Class II.—Keith Owens 65.

GRADE X.

COMPOSITION

Class I.—Stella Armstrong 85, Beryl Todd 82, Edith Davis, Violet Ierks 80.
Class II.—Elizabeth Tomalty 74, Olive Morrison 70, Anna Scott 65, Ruth Dobbie 60.

Class III.—Ruth Arthur 59, Katie McQuat 53, Hazel Brown 51.

GRADE IX.

FRENCH

Honours.—Gerald Bruneau 95, Margt. McQuat 91, Evelyn Gagnon 92, Margaret Jones, Edith Silverman 91, E. Giles 90.
Class I.—Violet Johnson 84, Henry Murphy 82, Eva Campbell, Q. Campbell 80, Kenneth McQuat 77, Raymond Boyd, Helen Whinsfield 78, Gladys Armstrong 77, Ivan Carpenter 75.
Class II.—Willie Mosely 67, Edna MacGregor 66, Bert MacGibbon 62.

Class III.—Hazel Boyd, Isabel Owens 53, Emma Smith 51.

GRADE VIII.

AGRICULTURE

Honours.—Kenneth Campbell 96, E. Warwick 95, Jas. Hay, Olive Kern, Robt. Whinsfield 91.

Class I.—Gladys Gray, L. Hamilton 89, Lena Copeland, Myrtle Mitchell 88, George Euller, Clifford McPaul 87, A. Stevenson 86, John Stiles 85, Muriel Burk, Evelyn Hamilton 84, Ian Hay, Lulu Riddell 80, Blanche Smith 79, T. Strong 77, Violet Bryerton 75.
Class II.—Muriel Townsend 69.

GRADE VII.

GEOGRAPHY

Class I.—Arnold Scott 86, L. Cruise 84, Ivy Graham 81, Hilda Sutton, Grace Morrison 79, Elmer Ryan 77, Kenneth Elliott 75.

Class II.—Nellie Cowan 71, Ethel Patterson 66, Lillie Bradford 65, Mina Paul, May Robinson 64.

Class III.—Rvelyn Creswell 50.

GRADE VI.

ARITHMETIC

Honours.—Frank Scott 95, Hazel Drysdale 93, Margaret Scott 92.
Class I.—Harold Calder 78.

Class II.—Elia Longpre, W. Miller 74, Louis Bourbonnais 73, Jean McQuat 67, Lillie Paul 66, Gordon Cruise, N. Drysdale 65, Myrtle Barker 64, I. Bampton, Freda Copeland 61, Alice Burk 60.

Class III.—Charlie Miller 54, Linton Armstrong 52.

GRADE V.

READING

Honours.—Edgar Burwash 98, Bessie Rodgers 96, Inez McKiddie 94, Mary Cruise 93, Elizabeth MacKimmie, Lloyd Somerville 92, Edith Jones 91.

Class I.—Ethel McQuat, R. Robertson 89, Norma Boyd 88, Elsie Scott 87, F. Armstrong, Fred Barker 86, Robert Cunningham 85, Hazel Ketyll 84, G. Desjardins 82, Lyla McKiddie 80, M. McPhail 79.

GRADE IV.

HYGIENE

Honours.—Gordon Dobbie, S. Scott 92.

Class I.—Violet Paul 85, Willis Staniforth 82, Jean Manson 76, G. Galloway 75.

Class II.—John Manson 73, Apollinaire Joly 66, Annie Miller 63, A. Combie 60.

Class III.—Chester Cruise 56.

GRADE III.

MENTAL AND RAPID ARITHMETIC

Honours.—Lorne Morrin 90.

Class I.—Jim Wilson 80.

Class II.—Howard Dalg, Reta Jones, Bessie Morrin 72, Ernest Grandmaison 70, Ernest Lemay 67, Lawson Bampton, Evelyn Cruise 65.

Class III.—Janet McQuat 57.

GRADE II.

GEOGRAPHY

Honours.—Quintin Black, Alma McCullough 98, Kenneth Murray 95, S. Hamilton 93, Stanley Boyd 92.

Class I.—Roy Cruise, Jas. Logan, H. Pat, Gordon McQuat 88, Ada Logan 82, Cecil McPaul 81, Lloyd Cruise, Percival Hayden 79, Maggie Chapman, Rowena Cowan 76.

Class II.—Ernest Manson 71, Anna Garretsee 65, Clarence Carpenter 64, H. Murray 63.

Class III.—

Men's Clothing. We have full lines in all sizes, but not for long at present prices. W. BANFORD & SON.

Children Cry for Fletcher's

CASTORIA

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

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. For more than thirty years it has been in constant use for the relief of Constipation, Flatulency, Wind Colic and Diarrhoea; allaying Feverishness arising therefrom, and by regulating the Stomach and Bowels, aids the assimilation of Food; giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS

Bears the Signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher

In Use For Over 30 Years

The Kind You Have Always Bought

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

DEATHS

WARWICK.—At Brownsburg, Que., on Monday morning, Jan. 20th, 1919, Catherine Tomalty, dearly beloved wife of Archibald Warwick, aged 52 years and 8 months.

GAIN.—At Dunany, on Jan. 15th, 1919, Maud C. Gain, beloved wife of Robt. Gain. Interred in the Dunany cemetery.

SMITH.—At Cushing, on Jan. 21st, at the home of his parents, James Ernest, youngest and dearly beloved son of Walter and Mary Smith, aged 22 years 9 months and 12 days. He took the wings of the morning and flew away to Jesus.

Dear Friends, I've gone from you away But my love is with you still, God called me and I did obey His mighty Sovereign will, 'Tis only a little while before We'll meet again on Heaven's Shore.

STEELE.—In sad and loving memory of our dear sister Florence, who departed this life Jan. 21st, 1917.

We loved her, yes, we loved her, But Jesus loved her more; And he has sweetly called her To yonder shining shore. It's sweet to know we'll meet again, Where parting is no more; And that the one we loved so well, Has only gone before.

Inserted by her loving Sisters & Brothers.

STEELE.—In loving memory of our dear Florence who died Jan. 21st 1917.

Two years have passed, our hearts still sore, As time goes by we miss her more, Her loving smile her welcome face, How one can fill her vacant place, Her memory is as fresh today As in the hour she passed away.

Inserted by her loving mother.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that Mrs. Arden Larose, and at present by marriage Mrs. William Carner has left me and I hereby notify all merchants and others I will not be responsible for any debts incurred in my name. Neither any of my collections made by her.

WM. CARKNER,

Green's Point.

MABEL

Messrs. Percy and Howard McAdam returned home from shanty with an attack of the flu. We wish them a speedy recovery.

Mrs. Geo. Nichols has returned to her home in Cushing after spending a few days visiting friends in this vicinity.

Mr. Geo. Clark who has been confined to the house with an attack of rheumatism we are glad to be able to report to be recovering slowly.

The Ladies' Circle of the Grenville Church met last Tuesday afternoon at the home of Mrs. W. J. Warwick.

It is with very much sorrow that we have to record the death of one of our old neighbours in the person of Mrs. Archie Warwick who passed away at her home in Brownsburg on Jan. 20th. We extend our most heartfelt sympathy to her sorrowing family.

Miss Maude Warwick returned from Ottawa after spending three weeks pleasant visit with friends and was accompanied by Miss Vera Stratton.

The young people of this vicinity drove to Dalesville to the home of Mr. Geo. Kennedy on Thursday evening last and a most enjoyable evening was spent.

CUSHING

Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Paterson were in Montreal this week attending a special meeting of the Conference.

The many friends of Mr. Jno. Davidson are pleased to see him once more in our midst.

Mr. W. M. Scott, of Lachute, paid a business trip to Cushing last Tuesday.

Mr. Peter Barnes of Grenville, spent the latter part of the week as the guest of his uncle Jno. Barnes.

The sympathy of the entire community is given to Mr. and Mrs. Walter Smith and family in the loss of their son James, whose quiet, kind and loving disposition had endeared him to all. Besides his parents James leaves behind to mourn his loss two brothers and four sisters.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

Everyone should be on the look-out for Genuine Bargains!

Here is Your Chance !!

The well-known firm of Auctioneers, Messrs Rae & Donnelly, of Montreal, have huge store-rooms at 241-243 Bleury Street, in which may be seen at all times, one of the largest assortments of Furniture, Rugs, Crockery, Cutlery, etc., all of which are of the very best. They are sold by Private Sale or by Public Auction, due notices of which are given in the Daily papers.

Rae & Donnelly

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Interest allowed at highest current rate.

Lachute Branch

W. A. HOUSTON

Manager

CORRESPONDENCE

Germany, Dec. 18th, 1918.
To the S.S.S. Club

I take pleasure in writing a few lines in acknowledgement to your parcel just received. Evidently it has been slung round a bit as the box was slightly damaged. However, I welcomed it and had it hard to express my thanks for your kindness.

I suppose the armistice created some excitement in Lachute. I know the boys out here felt it somewhat. Since Nov. 11th we have done quite a lot of travelling. We penetrated into Germany on the 5th Dec. and passed through the city of Cologne on the 13th, also crossed the Rhine and now we are nestled in a small village east of Cologne.

I have not had the pleasure of meeting any of the Lachute boys except Dave Campbell with whom I had a long chat on the Amiens front. He seemed quite fit and cheery.

Hoping I may have the pleasure of receiving a line from one of the members of this club at as early a date as possible I remain Yours Respectfully,
S. A. POLLOCK

CORRESPONDENCE

To The Editor of The Watchman.

In loving memory of our dear sister Maud O. Gair, who was called to depart from this life on Wednesday, Jan. 15th, 1919. We just wish to state here a few of her wishes and her glorious testimony which she left. Since being converted and baptized with the Holy Spirit last summer, her highest aim was to do the whole will of her Blessed Saviour, and though she had many trials to go through she always looked to Jesus, who is the author and finisher of our faith, and it pleased the Lord to give her a vision a few days before she died, and she gave it to us in these words. Now Maud you have had a hard time and there are harder times ahead for you, and then she said Jesus told me he was going to take me to himself, which statement brought us all to tears and she asked us what we were crying for. Someone mentioned the children, and she answered "Never mind the children, Jesus will take care of them, better care than I can take of them," and then she said don't cry for me, nor don't ask the Lord to leave me in this old world of sin. If you could only see what the Lord has shown me and know how happy I am you would be able to rejoice with me. She said this is the happiest day of my life. Then she began to sing hymns, two of them were "He was nailed to the Cross for me" and "Jesus Understands." After hearing this testimony we were all reconciled to God's will. We miss her as a helper and her sweet Christian spirit we cannot forget. Although she was much misunderstood, soon Lord and Master, because of her zeal and honest upright heart, for what she knew to be right, according to Him who said, "Howbeit when he, the Spirit of truth is come, he will guide you into all truth: for he shall not speak of himself; but whatsoever he shall hear, that shall he speak: and he will shew you things to come." St. John, 16th c. and verse. M. J. M.

Canadian Red Cross and Navy League.

In response to the call for assistance to this Fund, the Victory Loan Committee and canvassers raised the sum of \$474.75, to which the Local Red Cross added the sum of \$725.25 and the total sum of \$1200.00 was forwarded to the President of the Quebec Branch, whose acknowledgement is as follows:—

Montreal, January 9th, 1919.
Mrs. H. W. Giles, Treasurer,
Canadian Red Cross, Lachute, Que.

Dear Madam:—

I have just this morning received your kind letter of the 8th inst. enclosing cheque for \$1200.00 being the united contribution from the Canadian Red Cross Branch at Lachute and the Victory Loan Campaign to the funds of the Joint Campaign for the Red Cross Society and the Navy League.

You will receive the formal acknowledgement from the Treasurer, but I wish to write you personally to express the very sincere appreciation of the Executive Committee and myself to you and your fellow workers in raising this splendid amount.

The response by the Canadian Red Cross Branches to "The Thankgiving Appeal" has been most encouraging.

Yours sincerely,
(Signed) W. R. MILLER,
President, Quebec Provincial Branch.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT.

Province of Quebec }
District of Terrebonne } No. 1266.

Irene Duquette, wife separated as to property by marriage contract, of Raoul Robert, of the parish of St. Eustache, farmer, and by him duly authorized to enter in justice for the purposes hereof.

Plaintiff.
vs.
Eddy Duquette, formerly doing business alone at St. Eustache, in the said district, as trader, under the name and style of "St. Eustache Auto garage," and now of Whitewood, Saskatchewan.
Defendant.

The defendant is hereby ordered to appear within a month.

On default by the said defendant to appear, the plaintiff shall be entitled to ask for judgment against said defendant.

Given at Ste. Scholastique, this 8th January, 1919.

GRIGNON & FORTIER,
Prothonotary C. S.

1-24

The early buyer in Winter Goods will be the wise buyer. The question of getting the goods later worries manufacturers. W. BANFORD & SON.

BUY War-Savings Stamps

On Sale at all
MONEY-ORDER POST OFFICES
BANKS AND

WHEREVER
THIS SIGN



IS
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BUY War-Savings Stamps for \$4.00 each, place them on the Certificate, which will be given to you; have your Stamps registered against loss, free of charge at any Money-Order Post Office; and on the first day of 1924, Canada will pay you \$5.00 each for your stamps.

As an aid to the purchase of W.-S. S. you can buy THRIFT Stamps for 25 cents each. Sixteen of these Thrift Stamps on a Thrift Card will be exchanged for a W.-S. S. Thrift Stamp do not bear interest. Their virtue is that they enable you to apply every 25 cents you can save towards the purchase of a Government, interest-bearing security.

"If high rates of interest must be paid on Government borrowings it is but right that every man, woman, and child should have the opportunity to earn this interest."—Sir Thomas White.

\$5.00 for \$4.00

A Song for Every Mood

Music gives expression to every human emotion. All that is happy and beautiful in life, has been expressed in music.

When things seem bright and cheerful because a ray of happiness has come into your life, you need an outlet to give vent to your feelings.

When sorrow or depression comes, the need of consolation is even greater.

It is at such times that you derive the greatest comfort from

The NEW EDISON "The Phonograph with a Soul"

Then one sweet note of the voice of Anna Case, or one ripple of melody from the bow of Albert Spalding, puts your soul in harmony with the world. Music—real music—is one of life's greatest boons. Edison music is real music because the New Edison does not merely imitate, it re-creates. One never tires of the New Edison, the novelty never wears off, because there is no novelty to wear off. It is not just another "talking machine". It is decidedly different. To appreciate the difference you must hear it.

We will gladly submit the New Edison to your musical judgment either here or in your own home.



Eugene Jousse, Lachute, Que.

The Salvation Army Million Dollar Fund

MAIL YOUR CONTRIBUTION TO ONE OF THE TREASURERS BELOW,
OR TO COMMISSIONER RICHARDS, 20 ALBERT ST., TORONTO

We MUST provide for the need of the Soldier and his family!

It is absolutely necessary to ensure certain safeguards and comforts to our boys over there and over here, so that they may be re-established in Canada, strong in body and soul, contented that we at home have stood by them to the finish. What sacrifice can we make for the boys who were prepared to sacrifice everything for us?

What the Salvation Army Has Done

It has provided comforts for fighting men since the twelfth day of the War. Hundreds of thousands of parcels of food and clothing for the boys. Tens of thousands of beds in Hostels in daily use in France, England and Canada. 197 Huts for Soldiers. 1,200 uniformed workers. 45 ambulances. Thousands of War widows cared for. Looked after soldiers' families. Labored for the Master. Helped to preserve the home ties. Given the MOTHER touch to lonely men.

What Remains to be Done

Keep the Hostels open and open more, so that every returning soldier can get a clean bed and wholesome meals at a price he can afford to pay.

Provide comforts and safeguards for our boys, advancing into Germany, as well as those coming home and needing a place to eat and sleep, in Halifax, St. John, Quebec, Montreal, Kingston, Toronto, London, Chatham, Winnipeg or Vancouver.

Guide and assist soldiers' families, especially the widows and orphans.

Soldiers Home Coming Campaign January 19th to 25th

The Salvation Army is equipped and organized to take care of the soldiers' URGENT AND PERSONAL needs—needs that are imperative. It has never made a general appeal for funds to carry on this work until now. Give and give liberally. If you are not certain that your contribution will be taken up by a canvasser, send it direct to the Hon. Treasurer, Sir Edmund Walker, Toronto—subscriptions will be acknowledged.

"God loveth a cheerful giver"

SALVATION ARMY MILLION DOLLAR FUND COMMITTEE
Headquarters:

Treasurer Toronto and Ontario:
SIR EDMUND WALKER
13 Toronto

Treasurer New Brunswick:
JAMES M. CHRISTIE
Bank of Commerce, St. John, N.B.

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Every Sort! -- Every Size! For Everybody!



Are you prepared for the Weather? If not, buy your rubbers now and safeguard your health by wearing rubbers you can depend on. We sell that kind only.

A Fine Line of Men's and Boys Suits and Overcoats. A full assortment of Warm Winter Caps, Sweaters, Socks, Moccasins etc. Extra specials in Mitts and Gloves.

Suits made to Order. Boots Repaired. Telephone 65.

W. G. Staniforth, Lachute



And that is no Idle Boast. We say what we Mean and Mean what we Say, so come right along and be convinced of our Sincerity. We claim to be able to do for you as good, if not better than elsewhere. Our quality and our prices are right.

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McClary's Famous Ranges and Cook Stoves.
Smart & Findlays Heaters, Stove Repairs.
Lumbering Tools, Axes, Saws, Handles.
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The New Montreal-Ottawa Short Line

THROUGH TRAINS BETWEEN MONTREAL, OTTAWA AND TORONTO

READ DOWN		READ UP	
6.15 p.m.	8.15 a.m.	11.00 p.m.	12.00 n'n
10.15 p.m.	12.15 p.m.	Ar. OTTAWA	7.00 p.m.
10.45 p.m.	12.45 p.m.	Ar. OTTAWA	6.30 p.m.
7.30 a.m.	9.45 p.m.	Ar. TORONTO	10.00 a.m.

* Daily. † Daily except Sunday.

AT TORONTO—Connections Mon., Wed., Friday and from Western Canada and Pacific Coast points.
AT MONTREAL—Connections to and from all points in Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, New York and Eastern States.
LOWEST FARES—THROUGH TICKETS AND RESERVATIONS EVERYWHERE—ENQUIRE C.N.R. AGENTS.
or write General Passenger Dept., 226 St. James St., Montreal; 65 King St. E., Toronto.

CANADIAN NORTHERN RAILWAY

After a Trial—

Consumers are possessed with a faith and enthusiasm entirely lacking before the quality was actually demonstrated.

"SALADA!"

is the best flavored and the most economical tea ever offered for sale.

But you Must Insist } On getting the Genuine



The Housewife's Corner



A Community Library.

Deplorable as the great world conflict may be the fact remains that it has drawn the population together mentally as nothing else could ever have done. The draft, Victory Bonds and Red Cross work are all common topics. There is no locality so small that these subjects have not penetrated. Minds that formerly gave hours to idle gossip, perhaps at times for lack of a mere common subject of conversation, have not that opportunity now. People who almost never touched a newspaper are eager for news or pictures because of loved ones who may be heard from.

The general advance of all prices has deprived many people of the publications that they formerly enjoyed. In the cities this is not so lamentable for, by taking a few extra minutes, one may gain any amount of information at the libraries; but in many small places a library is considered a luxury, and people who once passed magazines or newspapers along are selling them now, or sending them away. This method is extremely commendable, but the fact remains that there are thousands of people, particularly in rural districts, who are left mentally starved.

While many of our country towns can not have a large library, there are few that can not have a small one, if the need is recognized. In a little Ontario town a few years ago there was a crying need for just this sort of thing. The library which had been used had fallen into decay, so the energetic inhabitants determined to have a reading-room with at least a few books of common interest. Today, after only a few years, this ranks as one of the best small libraries in the province.

First came a little afternoon tea in a tiny room, over a paint shop, where the beginning was made. At this, the first public meeting, the project was presented, thoroughly discussed and the committees appointed. From that modest start the interest spread until the room was soon outgrown and a better one secured.

A thorough canvass of the township showed that every one was eager to help. Those who could not give books or magazines, donated a chair, a table, or a lamp. Others gave their time and assisted the "house committee" in cleaning, painting the room, or in building the necessary book shelves. The town made a appropriation. Soon hundreds of reference and information books were placed on the shelves and gladly used by the grateful patrons. All ages are entered to, with particular attention to the needs of the boys and girls and the problems of the community.

The small fee charged for membership is inadequate to meet expenses; but the fines imposed for keeping books out overtime augment this fund, and donations from townspeople make up the deficit when any occurs.

There are few small places that have no meeting rooms for Red Cross work or community meetings, and if these were used as reading-rooms or small libraries they would add much to the enjoyment of the inhabitants. In many instances we find that amusements are not satisfactory. Quieter forms of entertainment are required, and there is a thirst for in-

formation of a wider range than has been noticed for many years.

If this experiment is made in a very small way at first, the interest shown will be a great surprise. Many people are well informed but have had no chance to make use of their knowledge, while others are really thirsty for general topics of conversation but have few opportunities, or think they have not the time, to read. Both classes of people find pleasure and a common interest in starting a reading-room or a library that would add to the enjoyment of the general population.

No matter how small the undertaking, a committee should be formed and the work carried on systematically. If only newspapers are donated they must be cared for, then sold, and the money used toward defraying expenses. The possibilities are very broad, but the interest will be almost in direct proportion to the thought that is given to working out the first details of even the smallest trial.

Teach The Boy To Be Tidy.

It is most important in the inculcation of habits of personal neatness that the boy shall have his individual belongings, not to be touched by anyone else. The lad who has to borrow mother's hairbrush and father's collar buttons; sister's manicure scissors and the family whiskbroom hanging on the hall hatrack, will not be as apt to acquire fastidious personal habits of grooming as he would if he felt a strong respect for his own belongings, sacred to the use of no one but himself.

As the twig is bent, so will the tree incline—in the case of a boy. No matter how the man loves order and system when mature years have been reached, he will be helpless to achieve these things in his personal belongings unless the habit has been formed in youth. To the end of his life, no matter how orderly and accurate the processes of his mental endeavor, he will be apt to fling his collars and his neckties about his room, toss away towels in crumpled heaps in his bathroom and be a little bit indifferent to rents in his underclothes and knots in his bootlaces.

All these things are in the power of his mother to determine. Some boys are naturally neater and more fastidious than others, but all boys may be trained to give care to their belongings and to "pick up things" instead of flinging them down for somebody else to put away. The lad of eleven—even of eight—may be taught the essentials of good grooming, not only grooming of the body, but of the wardrobe. Soiled collars, unpressed trousers, ripped gloves and dusty boots should be made as objectionable to the growing boy as they are to the mother who is responsible for his future good habits in these respects; and though "picking up" after a boy is usually easier than eternally remonstrating and arguing with him, habits of personal neatness should be as carefully insisted upon as habits of truthfulness and politeness.

Making The Children Pay.

Just what war means to Austrian children is disclosed in a report published in the Arbeiter Zeitung of Vienna. Of children of school age more than one-third are engaged in some kind of work; in some districts all such children are at work. Out of every 100 children from 6 to 8 years of age 18 are at work, from 9 to 10 years 36 are at work; between 11 and 12 years, 50; between 13 and 14, 62. Saddest of all is the fact that two-fifths of these children have been working from the time they were five or six years of age. Another startling fact is that 95 out of every 100 children at work were employed steadily during the school year as well as during holiday periods. Fifty-two weeks each year marks the employment period of three-fourths of the children workers and much of the work is performed at home with the parents. Night work claims about one-fourth of the toilers. Even Vienna sees the crime that is being committed against its own flesh and blood and is considering legislation that will prohibit child labor before the age of twelve except on farms and in the household.

Tonto, The Clown

Wounded, Weaponless, in a War Hospital. He Played His "Little Joke" a Glorious Courage.

By Edna Howell.

They brought him, Tonto, the clown, feet first from the Red Cross train to the big motor ambulance. His was the last stretcher to slide into the deep gray van.

The motor slipped through side streets of tall narrow houses and drew up at a broad door with Technical School written above it. From the bare flagstaff no banner waved lest the eye of an enemy's aeroplane should see the scarlet cross on the white ground.

Two hospital orderlies, gray heads, came and solemnly tugged at the stretcher of Tonto. It refused to budge. Carefully they pulled out the three other stretchers. For a breath each stretcher touched the ground before it was eased to the supporting leather straps hung from the shoulders of the bearers. The three wounded opened their eyes, and their laughter mingled with the shouts from above.

Tonto's stretcher would move neither backward nor forward.

The big corporal came, blond and a giant, lifted the slight boyish figure of Tonto in his arms and tenderly laid him down on a waiting stretcher.

The sun shot its dazzling white bars on the motionless form whose eyes alone were never still.

He was swathed like a mummy from head to foot in dirty white, his twenty-four wounds still in their field bandages; across his breast lay his Bersagliere hat, the long drooping cock plumes of bottle-green tinged with dark red. At his side lay two monstrous boots, tied together with white cord and caked with yellow mud.

Tonto's bright eyes, round and brown and remarkable for their light, encountered the big corporal's. Tonto raised the little finger of his right hand. That and his eyes and nose were all that the field-surgeon had left exposed.

The big corporal flung back his head, and the waiting crowd of on-lookers tiptoed at the great laugh that rang out.

Tonto was a genius, one of the world's great artists. It was not so much what he said or did but the way he said it or did it that made him an artist. His little finger could hold and convulse an audience, the turn of an eyelash was perceptible to a crowd. The square long head with the lean hawk jaw, the humorous mouth and the twinkling eyes, appealed but it was the man himself who drew. He carried with him an atmosphere as another man on a dark way might carry a torch. He tripped on his way as if to music, flushing honest faces with honest mirth as a sun tinges its flowers.

Yet when he was a very young man, unknown, in poverty, the buffoon of a traveling troupe, Tragedy had peered a flashing instant behind his white mask. It was the old, old story. Tonto had vowed his eternal revenge for the theft of the mate that had been his since the world began. His best friend had stolen his one ewe lamb. Tonto never knew the particulars though he had found a little slip of crumpled white paper with the words Kansas City written in pencil.

Driven by blind pain, Tonto reached the port, footsore and weary, but they had already flown over the sea. The passage cost four hundred lire. That day Tonto had only half a lira in the worn little brown purse Rina had given him.

It took him five years to save four hundred lire. They were five years of unbridled abysses and black caverns, no appreciation of the genius that must have been bubbling up within him like a spring of charged waters. Then his fame leaped forth. His laugh rang round the world. In a night he could earn enough to keep a family for a year.

Yet he left that life, to earn two cents a day and full rations when there was not an advance over the ragged peaks of glacier Alps and when provisions arrived in time, and to offer his life and his all for his country.

The hospital is gay when late-comers arrive. Perhaps at night through the long salas, flows a stately pageant of grief, the wistful longings of lonely wives and old mothers, and the plaints of little children weeping through wards and corridors to tremble by each loved and tortured body. But on the day when the Red Cross train arrives, coming from snow and rain and glory and vermin and the jaws of death, the corridors and courts become festive and light-hearted.

The orderlies marched with their burden into Room M and the big corporal lifted Tonto as if he were the lightest feather and placed him on a cot with a real mattress and two clean white sheets. After a rapid survey Tonto closed his eyes, opened them and shut them quickly lest the dream should break. As he opened his eyes again, the real bed not only had not vanished into space down a snow-white Alpine gorge but above him leaned a woman.

With shooting pain, as keen as the incredulity in his brain, the one free finger, reached out and very softly touched the white gown. She was flesh and blood.

"What do you call yourself?" asked the nurse. His name with all his papers would be long in coming up the Direction downstairs.

"Tonto, Tagliero of the 12th Bersagliere. And scout, Signorina, are you from Kansas City?" he asked in English.

There was a rustle from the cot beside him.

The nurse laughed. One always laughed, not at him but with him. "Oh, no!" she said, "I'm not." Tonto smiled back at her. "I knew you were an American," he

said, "and I like them all—from San Francisco to New York. But Kansas City—you do not know it?" Again from the cot beside him there came the creaking of a mattress.

"No, No!" she laughed. "And wounded where?" Her pencil poised over the tiny notebook. "The 12th Bersagliere. Wounded—" Her still smooth voice paused. "I shall wait for the surgeon," she added, "because wounded all save nose and eye and little finger. Is it not so, Tonto?"

His eyes twinkled back into the cheerful face. The sun shot its bright bars through the long Italian windows, and the winter-air was soft from garden terraces. A deep sigh broke from his lips. Soft as a feather in the air, it seemed to lift itself up into the white hospital walls. His eyes, like dark opals, were fixed on the nurse above him. He saw her blue eyes and a lock of hair that had slipped out from the close-fitting veil and Tonto's glance settled on the red cross. She wore the scarlet symbol on her breast and on her arm and in the centre of the white veil that fell down her shoulders to her waist.

The nurse was now thrusting this uniform, black with trench-dirt, torn with shot, the arms slit by the first aid, into a great white sack. Big boots and gaiters, too, went in to be disinfected. Tonto with his twenty-four wounds watched her easy movements.

He knew no pain. It had vanished in his amazement at white sheets, the joy of a roof and this white smiling creature. The present wiped out unnamable horrors he had seen.

Tonto sighed softly, and dared turn his head to survey more lovingly the scene about him.

He saw the orderly rows of white coats and the smiling faces of the men, their faces washed. In one corner a transformation scene was taking place as two elderly black-bearded men became youngsters under the razor's swift touch. A nun with a white-winged bonnet of Saint Vincent de Paul was gliding down the aisle, her soft white skirts seeming whiter far than the angel's wings and bearing no harp but a great bowl of broth. A soldier was calling for a pair of socks and a boy with blue eyes from the Vento was pirouetting on a crutch.

(To be continued.)

ORIGIN OF THE INDIAN

Probable That Certain Asiatics Are the Ancestors of Our Indians.

The great anthropologic mystery of the world hitherto has been the origin of the American Indian. Whence did he come?

The idea that he originated as a human variety on this continent was long ago dismissed as utterly improbable. That he arrived as an early immigrant from Asia seemed the plausible theory.

Approximate proof of this latter theory, however, was not obtained until Dr. Alos Hrdlicka, of the United States Bureau of Ethnology, made not long ago a sort of racial exploration of eastern Siberia and Mongolia, where he found scattered people who so closely resembled American Indians as to be virtually indistinguishable from our aborigines physically.

These people have the complexion of Indians, with black straight hair, dark eyes and features to correspond. Many of them, if dressed like our aborigines, would be taken for Indians by the most expert anthropologist. The similarity extends even to habits and customs.

They seem to represent a very ancient race—older than the Mongolians or the present-day Siberians—survivals from a remote antiquity in regions since occupied by other races. Even the Chinese would appear to be relatively newcomers—a rather striking suggestion when one considers that the history of the Chinese is by far the oldest of recorded history.

However, even the history of the Chinese (as distinguished from mere tradition, which is mouth-to-mouth history handed down through generations) extends back not much more than 7000 years. The beginning of it is relatively recent.

Doctor Hrdlicka suggests (by way of surmise, but with reasoned data back of it) that the "Indians" of Siberia and Mongolia may be descended from the Paleolithic folk of southern Europe—the ancient cave-people whose seeming disappearance at an epochal stage of the development of mankind on the earth has been a long-standing puzzle.

Assuming that these Asiatics do really represent the ancestry of our Indians, how long ago was it that their kindred first began to populate America? Shall we say 100,000 years? It seems not an overguess.

It must have been (as Dr. Hrdlicka says) no small people that was able to furnish so great a body of colonists—arriving, of course, in small groups—as would suffice to populate North and South America with their varied stocks of Indians.

But (supposing Doctor Hrdlicka's theory to be correct) how interesting it is to consider that the aborigines of America are likewise to be regarded as the earliest people of Asia, and that by descent they may actually represent the very first families of southern Europe!

FAINTED IN TUB OF BOILING WATER

HUNS TRIED TO BREAK SPIRIT OF BRITISH PRISONERS

German Red Cross Nurse Kicked Crutch From Under a Wounded Man.

It fell to the lot of the writer of these notes to spend eighteen months among the British prisoners who were sent from Germany to Switzerland for internment. During that period he was in constant daily intercourse with them, and so had peculiar opportunities to hear the story that one or another had to tell of his experiences while in German hands.

In the hope of bringing home something of the calculated cruelties inflicted on our men, the following stories are chosen for publication. They are, alas! only a few out of hundreds like them, and they are not the worst, for the simple reason that many of the indignities inflicted on the prisoners are unprintable.

Case of Aggravated Cruelty.

Descriptions of the journeys from the point of capture to the prison camps and of the filthy cattle-trucks already have been published; but an instance of aggravated cruelty may be added. Private E—, who arrived eventually at Chateau d'Oex—had had his leg shattered in the fighting, and had done his pitiful best with a field-dressing before he was captured. He spent three days with his comrades in a cattle truck without once being allowed to leave it, and therefore had neither food nor any attention to his limb. By some means or other he had improvised a crutch, and when the order was given for the men to leave the trucks and march across the platform to a waiting room, he was able to hobble after them. A woman Red Cross worker, seeing her opportunity, made a quick movement with her foot, and, as E— described it, "cried" it under his crutch as he was passing her. He fell heavily on to the broken leg, and he remembers the shouts of delight from the on-lookers at this clever bit of work.

The story told by Corporal P— can be recorded in his own words. A party of men had recently arrived from Germany for internment, and the writer lost no time in visiting the men in their comfortable hospital at Fribourg. P— was obviously one of the worst cases, his deathly pallor and shaking limbs indicated that he had "been through it." On reply to an inquiry as to what had happened, he replied:

"Well, sir, I'm a reprisal; I don't know what for, but that's what they told me. So one winter morning I was fetched out into the compound and tied to a post. They used enough rope to moor a ship; when they finished tying me up I was all rope. My feet were about six inches from the ground. I stayed like that for eight hours—it was bitter cold—and when they untied me I fell down and they carried me in.

Repeated the Torture.

"The doctor came round next morning and said I was quite fit for a further dose, so I had another eight hours at the same game—same post and same rope. Only this time they didn't tie me off the ground; instead they stood me down with my feet in a bucket of water up to the ankles. It was bitter cold.

"After that it was weeks before I could move; but when I was a bit better I got two of my chums to help me—I couldn't use my legs, but I put an arm round the necks of my chums, and they dragged me out into the compound for a bit of fresh air.

"But I never went out again after that once. It was told that if I could not give the proper salute to the German N.C.O.'s I was to keep inside. So I did, until I was brought here on a stretcher."

Apparently no opportunity was lost that could be utilized for breaking the spirit of the captives and deadening their self-respect. This partly explains why they were so often deprived of facilities for washing, and were allowed to get into a verminous condition. The Wittenberg victims had no change of clothing from Oct. 1914 to May, 1915, and during that time had no bath, shave, or hair cut. But at other camps personal cleanliness was made equally impossible, though not for so long a period. One man told how he spent three months without a bath or change of clothing, and had got into a shocking condition. As he described it:

"I was a mass of sores and boils all over, and so weak that I lay down most of the day. One day I was told to come and be tubbed. An orderly took me—I was too tottery to go by myself—and he made me undress and get straight into a bath of boiling water. When he'd got me in, he scrubbed me from head to foot with an ordinary floor scrubbing brush. I fainted three times, and they carried me back to bed."

Poured Water Over Him.

At another hospital in Switzerland which I visited, the following story, punctuated by the wheezes of chronic bronchitis, was told by a N. C. O. of a Scottish regiment. He had been severely wounded in the leg just before capture, but thanks to a splendid physique, the wound healed slowly and he began to make a good recovery. He was still in hospital when,

Use more soup

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without warning, he was ordered to get up and go to work. He refused, not only on the ground of his rank, but also because he could not stand for more than a few moments on his damaged leg. For this refusal he was forced to get up and dress and was taken to the basement of the building and locked in a cellar, four by five feet, with a stone floor. Twice each day a corporal visited him with bread and water and asked him if he would go to work. On his refusal to do so a bucket of water was poured over him until, as he said:

"By the end of two or three days I was pretty well sogged through. And I didn't get much rest, for one thing, the floor was swimming in water; and for another I'm well over six feet tall, so I could only lurch myself up against the wall. But they saw it was no good, and so on the fifth day they put me back into hospital. But I seem to have had a cold on my chest ever since."

The British Fleet in the Dardanelles.

The spirit of these fine lines was surely in the heart of all our men when the British Fleet sailed its victorious way through the Dardanelles to Constantinople. An invisible host of men returned their sad salute.

No Britons will ever make that voyage without thinking of the men who died to make it safe.

When the Fleet goes by With the engines throbbing slow, And the brave White Ensigns float In the dragon's very throat,

Will you waken there below Dead men of Gallipoli whose fame will never die?

When the Fleet goes by And the frowning forts are dumb Will the lads from British leas And their kin from overseas

Rise as wraiths unseen and come To greet the sun of victory new risen in the sky?

When the Fleet goes by Every man aboard shall turn And salute across the waves The land of many graves

Where for evermore shall burn The shining light of glory where the bones of heroes lie!

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OPINIONS ON WORLD PROBLEMS

BY CHAS. M. BICE, B.A., LL.B., DENVER, COLORADO.

GREAT BRITAIN'S WAR LOSSES

The years of war cost Great Britain the lives of 658,665 of her gallant, courageous sons, and left the scars of battle upon the bodies of 2,049,991 more. In all, her casualties number 3,050,091, and these men were the pick of the nation.

This was the stupendous price she paid because of her fidelity to a treaty, and to an unwritten understanding with France. Her signature was pledged to Belgium, her bare word to France. Behind word and signature she put all she had of blood and treasure.

We are wont to speak of America's selfishness and to think that we stand aloof and alone in our disinterested devotion to the cause of humanity. And yet there were days when we were told that America's interests demanded our participation, and when the Zimmerman letter to the German Minister in Mexico was urged as proof that American territory was at stake in the war, and they were considered among the arguments that impelled us to enter the struggle. But the fact lessens no whit the importance of the higher impulses that inspired our effort.

Nor should the fact that Great Britain had interests at stake and territory to guard minimize the splendid truth that she did not hesitate when Belgium and France were threatened, but, without calculation of cost, threw herself unready into the strife and played her full part grandly to the bitter end.

At times men found fault with the fact that Great Britain was dissipating her energy in far-scattered fields in Egypt, in Mesopotamia, Palestine and in Macedonia.

But the truth, now known, shows how little she gave to these adventures as compared with what she gave to the all-important Western theatre. Her casualties on all fields of warfare, other than those of France and Flanders, numbered only 330,339, or less than eleven per cent. of the total. And who shall say that this was too high a price in comparison for victories that freed the people of those lands from the accursed rule of the Turk and the Hun? Armenia, Syria, Palestine and the Bedouin tribes arise today to bless Great Britain for her liberating sword.

America was prepared in spirit to spend greatly for the cause of humanity. Her sons would have died in numbers equal to those of Great Britain and France had occasion demanded the sacrifice. But from such losses we were spared, and this should make hearts tender and sympathy generous when we think of those who died without murmuring the great price.

The above figures do not represent Britain's total loss, for many are disabled and incapacitated from disease and ill-treatment in enemy prison camps, but we have no means to estimate the number of such at present, for with the advances in scientific healing and hygiene, recoveries reduce the permanent losses to one-third or more.

The Empire's war debts, including eight and a half billion dollar loans to allies, amount close to forty billions.

The human loss on Canada will be fully as great as that of the U. S. and Australasia suffered equally with Canada from an equally small population. The heavy drain, however, was upon England and Scotland, closer to the scene and with a much greater population to draw on.

When France's list is made up it will be found that she, too, suffered severely. In the first years of the war France was the chief sufferer, but in the latter years of the war Great Britain bore the greater burden on the Western field.

Great Britain did not seek the encounter; it was forced upon her and she did everything possible to stave off the horror.

Great Britain and France shouldered the chief burden of the war, and to them it is an actuality, not an idealism, that must be faced at the peace table. They must have guarantees against a recurrence, and as far as possible, amends for their losses. Territory has been taken from the enemy and his allies and it is not going to be restored. The demands upon Germany at the peace table will be overwhelming.

THE LENINE-TROTSKY PLOT.

The Bolsheviks are in control in Berlin, apparently. The announced organization of a Workmen's and Soldiers' Government follows in close parallel the type created by Lenin and Trotsky in Russia.

An Executive Council has been created that exercises autocratic control. It recognizes only one class—the working class. The so-called bourgeois have no rights and no representation. They are to be dispossessed without hearing and can live only as they become the serfs of the Bolshevik regime.

It will call a convention to draft a constitution for the new state that will not be a convention of the people, but of a faction of the people—that faction which believes in Bolshevism. It will be a packed convention, and the doctrine of its fanatical

leaders as was the Bundesrat of the Kaiser and his associated princelings.

Autocracy attempted to use Bolshevism in Russia; it may attempt to use it in Germany. But we make a great mistake if we suppose that Bolshevism is merely the ally of autocracy and not a movement with its own distinct and dangerous aims. The truth is that Bolshevism has used autocracy and any other instrumentality that proved available for its purpose.

The Lenin-Trotsky plot is aimed at the revolutionary overthrow of the existing order of things. The systems of government, of society, and of industry that obtain in the organized communities of the world are its objectives. Lenin and Trotsky care nothing for Russia as Russia. The great Slav autocracy merely furnished them fertile soil in which to sow and grow their harvest of anarchy. They have no more liking for republics than for monarchies.

Their whole scheme is to take advantage of any circumstances that will enable them to arouse discontent to frenzy; their whole purpose is to tear down the structure of civilization.

They will not find a fertile field in Great Britain, or in France, or in the United States. And the continued immediacy of these countries from Bolshevik disturbances lies in avoiding the conditions that are favorable to it. The great need is for a wise liberalism politically, socially and industrially; the great danger is the tendency of those who lack vision to become reactionary. The world faces within the next few years the alternative of evolution or revolution. Evolution means orderly, considered readjustment and reconstruction. Revolution means chaos. The man who shuts his eyes to these facts to-day, who belittles the need of reconstruction, or who sees in reconstruction merely a program for making America a more efficient competitor in the world's markets, is little less dangerous than the Bolshevik.

Bolshevism must be checked, but it must not be checked by a return to political or industrial autocracy. That would be running to the devil for deliverance from Hell.

The cure for Bolshevism is enlightened democracy in policies and industry. Bolshevism is merely unenlightened and intoxicated democracy running amuck. We must not allow Lenin and Trotsky to frighten us into restoring a Czar in Russia and a Kaiser in Germany, nor yet into turning back and damming the tide of social progress in free countries. It is our task now to prove that the democracy we have preached and fought for is a remedy for the world's ills. It is a harder task than preaching and fighting for it, but if we cannot carry it through it would be better that we had never lifted a voice or drawn the sword.

PICKED OUT THE FACTORIES

Work of British Airmen in Bombing German Cities.

One of a party of recently repatriated prisoners of war from Germany, where he had passed nearly eighteen months, was narrating in London some of his experiences in various German hospitals, one of which was Mannheim.

"Yes," he said, "I was in Mannheim during two night raids. It was during the latter part of 1917. Oh, they had the wind up all right, even then. We wondered what was happening when we first heard the sirens and guns start. Our orderlies just vanished. There was a big chemical factory not far from our camp. Several bombs must have hit it fair and square. In the morning when we looked out there was not much of it left.

"No nothing came to us either time. Fritz noticed that his hospital camp was a safe spot, and built a barracks next door, and put down a gun-testing station on the other side.

"It was wonderful how our fellows managed to pick out the factories. The town itself was not damaged at all. When we left Mannheim we marched right through the town, and though I saw several factories in ruins, I didn't see a single private house that had been hit."

Some contrast, this, to the air raids on London and Paris, when not a single military objective was touched, but, on the contrary, rows of poor people's houses blown to pieces.

There was another man—a Coldstreamer—who had been in Essen during the raids on Krupp. He spoke of the frenzied panic that prevailed, and told how a mob of Germans—men and women—rushed into the hospital where the wounded prisoners were lying. They broke into the wards and fiercely threatened the English. "Cursed swine-dogs, they called us, because they funk our airmen."

His comrade, in the next cot, they actually pulled out on the floor, and jumping on the helpless man, permanently injured his spine.

He who does not resolve to-day will be much less disposed to resolve to-morrow.

Remnants of cereal breakfast foods may often be utilized to make palatable dishes, to thicken soups or other foods, and in similar ways.

ENTERED CITY BY OLD JAFFA GATE

KAISER WAS TOO PROUD TO USE IT AND HAD IT CLOSED

General Allenby's Proclamation to Inhabitants Made From Old Steps of David's Tower.

The following letter (which was written without any idea of publication) gives an interesting picture of Jerusalem as it strikes the British soldier. It was recently addressed by a sergeant to his family at home:

The Jaffa Gate, at which we began our tour with a Y.M.C.A. guide, is closed, as an entrance to the city was made for the Kaiser, this "gentleman" being too proud to pass through the old gate. When General Allenby entered the city he had the old gate opened, not desiring to enter the same way as the Hun. On the left of the gateway is a clock and tower. The tower itself is built of stone brought from Solomon's Temple.

David's Tower is a most interesting building, also known as the citadel of Herod. It was here (from an older tower on the same site) that David stood watching and fell in love with Bathsheba. Thus the name David's Tower. On the steps leading up to the tower General Allenby read the proclamation to the inhabitants.

Jews' Walling Wall. We then passed down David's street, very narrow and dirty. Unlike most streets it is a series of broad steps leading down the temple area. After walking for about five minutes we reached the Jews' Walling Wall. This is the nearest approach the Jews have to the temple area. Many Jews were there praying, and our presence did not make any difference to their worship. Between the crevices in the wall are thousands of nails, forced in by the Jews, as an oath to God, saying, "As the nails hold, so I hold to Thee, my God."

Leaving the Walling Wall we entered the temple area, a spot most sacred to the Moslems. Here we came to Mosque El-Aska, and before entering we had to remove our boots so as to avoid the beautiful carpet being soiled. The size and beauty of this place is beyond description. The beams of the roof were brought from Solomon's Temple, beautiful massive cedar wood. The dome is simply lovely, and is some of the most wonderful work of human hands I have ever seen. Just underneath and slightly to one side of the dome we were shown a niche in the wall where Christ is supposed to have stood and prayed.

We now crossed over to the place where Abraham was going to offer up his son. This spot is marked by a rock called Abraham's Rock, and over it is a beautiful mosque. The dome of this mosque is simply marvelous, and the whole place is built of beautiful stones. The rock itself is railed in with iron screenwork made by the French 800 years ago.

Many Sacred Places. The dome, called after Saladin, is

supported by marble pillars, supposed to have been brought from Solomon's Temple (they are solid green marble). Underneath this building is a small cave, the alleged praying-place of Abraham, Solomon and David. A few paces away from the large mosque is a very small one, and underneath the centre of its dome is a black marble slab, supposed to be Solomon's Judgment Seat; and even to this day certain sects of people use this place to settle a big question.

There are also very large vaults hewn out of the rock under our feet used for the storage of water in Solomon's time, partly for washing after the blood after making sacrifices. On each side of this mount are very old churches, and the Mahomedans believe the scales of justice will be hung under these on the Judgment Day.

The guide then pointed out the Garden of Gethsemane, also the place of the Betrayal, and higher up on the Mount of Olives the place where Christ wept over Jerusalem. Near here we were shown where the Golden Gates were broken up; it was through these gates that Christ rode from the Mount of Olives to the temple, and there found the money-changers, etc.

We next saw the Gate Beautiful, where Peter and John cured the lame man; a few yards away from this is Solomon's Tomb, and on the bars of the windows we noticed strips of clothes torn from pilgrim garments and tied for some reason I have forgotten for the present. We next came to the Pool of Bethesda, where in the time of Christ the sick were cured by the moving water. This pool has been covered in by rubbish for a number of years, and in 1875 excavations were started to uncover it. Excavations have also been made since the war started.

Seven Stations of the Cross. Leaving the Pool of Bethesda, we came to the place where Pontius Pilate had Jesus scourged. It is marked by a tablet in the wall.

We then proceeded to Calvary, noticing the various stations of the Cross, etc. The fifth stage shows a spot where Simon the Cyrenian took up the cross; the sixth stage shows the house of the lady who wiped the sweat off the face of Jesus, the seventh stage where He fell for the second time. We then saw the Crusaders' hospital, named after the Knight of St. John. It is from this hospital that the Red Cross Order of St. John started. It was in this building that the Kaiser preached to the people.

We now went to the Church of the Holy Sepulchre; before entering we crossed over the tomb of Philip of Daubey (Philip d'Aubigny); one of the old Crusaders said to have signed the Magna Charta. Next we came to the marble casket, the covering of the tomb of Joseph of Arimathea. We then went on to Calvary and the tomb, which, of course, is the centre of the world for Christians. We saw the chapel of Mary Magdalene and the pillar to which Christ was bound. We also saw the chapel of St. Serena, on the walls of which are thousands of crosses cut in by the Crusaders. We also saw the rent in the rock made at the time of the Crucifixion.

Here we also saw the figure of Mary, covered with thousands of pounds' worth of jewels, given by pil-

THE WEEKLY SERMON

Not unto us, O Lord, not unto us, but unto thy name give glory, for thy mercy and for thy truth's sake.—Psalm cxv, 1.

It is not easy to put in few words, or many words, what is felt and shared by all of us for the great moral victory which has been achieved for what we all believe to be a good and righteous cause. We did not doubt that soon or late it would indeed be won. And yet the price which had been paid to win it and achieve it had been such a fearful and appalling price, in human loss and sacrifice and suffering and death, without precedent or parallel in all the long story of human strife and war, that when the strain was suddenly relaxed, when the whisper came flashed across the water that the victory had been won and that the war was over, it is not surprising that, without waiting for the official word to assure and confirm it, the people should have gone almost wild with joy. And yet while that rejoicing was so natural and human and irresistible, it did not express in the best and truest way what that victory meant for us and what it meant for the world.

And, what did it mean? May we not humbly and devoutly say that it was indeed a great moral victory which a righteous God had wrought for us and for all mankind. By that I do not mean that the physical force of man was not a factor in it, as it is indeed in all human affairs. What I mean is this,—that it was not the dominant and vital factor in it. In this case, as in every case, physical force by itself, however great and strong and formidable it may be, without moral force to sanction, sustain and control it, is not strength but weakness.

Had Not Learned The Lesson. That is the lesson which, in its progress, from the brutal savage in his brutal wars, slowly through the ages, Civilization has been teaching. But Germany had not learned it. In the same brutal way, albeit with a more enlightened mind, she tried to arrest and to turn back the civilization, growth and progress of mankind. And she failed; and he fell. It was

inevitable that she should fail and fall before the growing moral force and progress of the world.

Was not that the strength of our own Canadian contingent to the conflict? Brave and heroic men and youth they were, and what they did and suffered will never be forgotten. Always will it be most gratefully honored and remembered. But was it not the great and strong invincible morale which they embodied and which they carried with them that helped so much to win and bring about the Victory of Righteousness and peace, whereof we rejoice? In doing this, they were but true to all the high ideals and all the best traditions of the British Empire, which, as not inspired by any selfish aim but by a pure and high moral purpose, has made her voice on all her battle fields a Battle Cry of Freedom, a true and righteous Freedom.

Built Upon a Rock. So it has been in the past; so may it be in the future; that in all the future years, as in all the past, the greatness of the British Empire may be a moral greatness, her glory a moral glory, her strength a moral strength, against which the blasts and storms shall beat and dash in vain, because she is as a house not built upon the shifting sands of self-interest, but founded on a rock.

As we have sent our soldiers and sailors into this war for freedom with moral armor clad, so let us bring them back with moral armor clad, surrounding them with every safeguard, furnishing them with every inspiration and incentive to well-doing during the period of demobilization. Thus shall we liberate into the citizenship of our Canadian life a great, strong, invincible moral force with which to meet and solve our problems here at home; and which shall help to make, and more and more to make, this Canadian nation a great moral force in the councils of the world.

The Victory of Righteousness. Not unto us, O Lord, not unto us, but unto Thy name give glory, for Thy mercy and for Thy truth's sake.—Rev. D. H. Greer.



A Visit to Topsy-Turvy Land.

Mr. James Foster was a great traveller, and when he visited his sister, Mrs. Bolton, Martin and James never tired of hearing him tell of the strange customs of other lands.

When they were enjoying ice cream, one day, he said: "If we were in Japan, we should probably be eating ice with sugar, and lemon, instead of ice cream."

"Do they like that better, Uncle James?" Martin enquired.

"Yes," he answered, "the Japanese are probably the only civilized people in the world who eat ice the way they do. Blocks of small cakes of ice are smashed into tiny, pebbly pieces, and are eaten with sugar and lemon, or any other flavor one may fancy."

"Another way they have of eating ice is to have it into snowy flakes by means of a plane, and swallow it with sweetened water into which various appetizers may be thrown."

"Don't they have ice cream at all?" James asked.

"Yes, ice cream, and many cooling beverages are to be had, but the old style of eating ice like I have described, is still the favorite way."

"In eating your meals in Japan, I know you have heard that you sit on the floor on a cushion, and they give you a stool to lean on. Much as you long for a knife and fork, you do not get them, the only eating apparatus you have is the chopsticks. I can assure you that it isn't an easy job to eat soft-cooked foods with only these as helps."

"When I was invited into a Japanese home I found there wasn't any furniture at all. You have to sit on the floor. But one thing to be thankful for is that the floors are not boards covered with carpets, as we have them; in Japan they are covered with matting three inches thick, and in addition you are given a cushion."

"A Japanese house hasn't windows as we have them. It is only the most stylish that have a pane of glass. Paper is pasted over the sliding doors, and through this enough light filters to go about the rooms; this is an easy matter for there isn't any furniture to stumble over. The rain is kept out of these houses of paper partitions by a series of wooden frames which slide back and forth, for the hinge is unknown in Japan."

"When bed-time comes you look around for a bed, but there isn't one to be seen. The servant comes in, opens a drawer, unrolls the quilts on the floor, putting a hard, wooden box under one end for a pillow. Then she shuts up all the windows, and pulls to all the slides so that not a breath of air can get in, and the bed is ready."

"In a Japanese house there are no doors, no inside walls, no ceilings, no furniture, and in the kitchen they have no range, no pots, no pans, and in the whole language there isn't a native word for bread. About the only thing in a Japanese house is the floor, which is used for every purpose. Their cook stove is a round pipe with a couple of doors, that sits almost on the floor and comes about knee high. The houses haven't any chimneys. They use little gallon jars, called hibachis, with charcoal in them covered with fine ashes, for winter. There is very little heat from these but they keep the people from freezing, at least."

"In every way Japan is backward from our way of doing. A Japanese carpenter draws his plane toward himself, and a blacksmith sits down to work. A Japanese book begins on our last page, and finishes at our first paragraph. Their sentences begin at the top of the page, and read down, like a long column of figures. They do their writing with

grims, etc., when visiting; also the stone of unction, and the sepulchre showing the stone rolled away.

We then went into the tomb itself, which was most impressive.

In Alsace-Lorraine.

French troops march gayly through each ancient street Of Metz and Strasburg and Saverne again; And happy folk of Alsace and Lorraine With smiles and tears the war-worn soldiers greet; Old flags, long hidden in some place discreet, Once more wave proudly o'er a people free.

From tyrants; and, in shrine and sacrifice, A myriad voices grateful prayers repeat.

And, watching joyously the cavalcade Of gallant France in rightful triumph come.

To her lost provinces, a Holy Maid Leans down, and, through the din of cheer and drum, Hears the memorial rapture of the lark Above the childhood's village of Jeanne d'Arc.

"The death of a hero convinces all of eternal life; they are unable to call it a tragedy."—Donald Hankey.

a paint brush, which is made of a bamboo stick with bristles on one end. They hold the brush straight up and down instead of grasping along their fingers as we do a pen. They wear white to funerals and judge poetry by the beauty of the handwriting.

"One very commendable thing about their language is there are no words to express anger and bitterness. Japanese are expected to always be kind and polite. But although their anger kindles slowly, occasionally one loses his temper, and then he is at a loss to express his emotion. The worst thing that can be said in the whole language is, 'Your stomach is not on straight.' This is a great insult, for when a Japanese greets you his first concern is about your ancestors, the next is about your stomach."

"Tell us something about the Japanese children, Uncle James," Martin asked.

"Both boys and girls are dressed in the same kind of a garment until they are five years old, but are distinguished by the colors. The boys wear subdued blues, grays, and browns, while the girls are dressed in bright reds, gorgeous gold and greens."

"When the boys are five they give up the kimono-like garment, and on the fifteenth of November, the third month in Japan, they put on soft flowing trousers."

"Aren't their months the same as ours?" James wanted to know.

"No, their New Year begins with September. They have many ways of welcoming in the year, but I believe you are more interested in the children of this topsy-turvy land. The most peculiar thing of all is the training of the baby to sit down. Japanese men and women double their feet beneath them and sit as it were, on their knees; and foreigners cannot understand how they do it until they see a baby taught. The little ones are placed in that position until their knees and muscles become remarkably flexible and when they grow up it comes to them easily. But the Japanese surgeons, who have been making investigations, attribute to this custom the shortness of the people as a race."

"The rich people send their babies out into their gardens around their houses in care of a nurse; but the poor people who cannot afford their gardens carry them around on their backs. The oldest sister takes charge of the baby, if there is an older one, and the babies soon learn to cling on. Girls are often seen playing games with babies clinging to their necks, and the babies seem to like it. The babies learn to talk before they leave their mothers, or their sister's backs, and at two, or three are taught to walk, and to wear the straw sandals. These are held on by the toes alone, and although they produce an awkward gait, are extremely easy on the feet."

"These shoes are very economical, however, and in these days of high prices should recommend themselves on account of the fact that they are never outgrown. The heels may stick out a little, but the toes are never compressed."

"I wonder if you knew that there are not any cows in Japan?"

"No cows!" both children exclaimed.

"No, you never see a cow, so, of course, you never have any cow's milk to drink. It is for this reason, it is said, that Japanese babies are allowed to have their mother's milk until they are three, or four years old."

"No wonder you call Japan topsy-turvy land," said James, "for everything is very different from our way of living."

"How's Your Temperature?"

The best way of asking a friend how he is, is not to say flippantly, "How are you blowing?" or even "How's your liver?" but simply and sufficiently, "How is your temperature?" According to your temperature you are well or ill, alive or nearly dead. In fact, there are only ten degrees between blooming health and certain death.

The temperature of the air has nothing to do with the temperature of the body, which is the temperature of the blood. The Eskimo in health sends the clinical thermometer to the same spot as the negro in Timbuctoo, viz.: Ninety-eight degrees Fahrenheit. The temperature of the air will sometimes vary forty degrees in the same day, but if the temperature of the body goes up two degrees, you are ill; four degrees, you are very ill; six degrees, and the doctor is very anxious; eight degrees and you are at death's door.

Anybody can take a temperature, even your own. It is a great safeguard to possess and use a clinical thermometer. Ninety degrees, all right; one hundred degrees, not to bed; one hundred and two degrees, send for the doctor. Anything higher than that is a doctor's job.

It has been computed that a man drinks one ton of water in the course of one year.

Hardware & Groceries.

We are devoting all our attention to Groceries and Hardware and have at present a complete and up-to-date stock of both lines.

— ALSO —

Over 11s, Working Shirts, Heavy Mitts and Gloves, Lumberman's Rubbers and Socks.

Willard's Fork Dipt Chocolates.

Kodaks, Films and Supplies.

G. L. MEIKLE & CO.

White Front.

ESTABLISHED 1874.

Capital Paid up \$4,000,000 00
Rest..... 4,844,418 41

94 Branches in Canada

Items accepted for
COLLECTION

on any point in Canada, United States, or
elsewhere.

Branch at Lachute and St. Andrews, J. R. PARRIS, Manager.
Grenville, E. M. HOBEN, Calumet, H. W. STEPHENS,
Manager. Manager.



Scientifically prepared. Pleasing flavor.

Copenhagen

Chewing Tobacco

Is the world's best chew.
"It is the most economical chew."



Will there be a
VICTROLA
in your Home this
Winter ?

Remember, listening to the
Victrola fifteen minutes a day
will alter and brighten your
whole life !

Prices \$34.00, \$49.00, \$76.00, \$91.00 up to \$600.00.



Leave your order now and you will be sure to get it
in time.

Records double sides 90c. and upwards. Needles of
all kinds. Repairs promptly attended to.

OMER PAQUETTE - Agent

For the Montreal Berliner Gramophone Co'y, Limited.

Fresh Stock of Lowney's and Page and Shaw's Choco-
lates and Bonbons always on hand.

GEOFFROY BEDARD

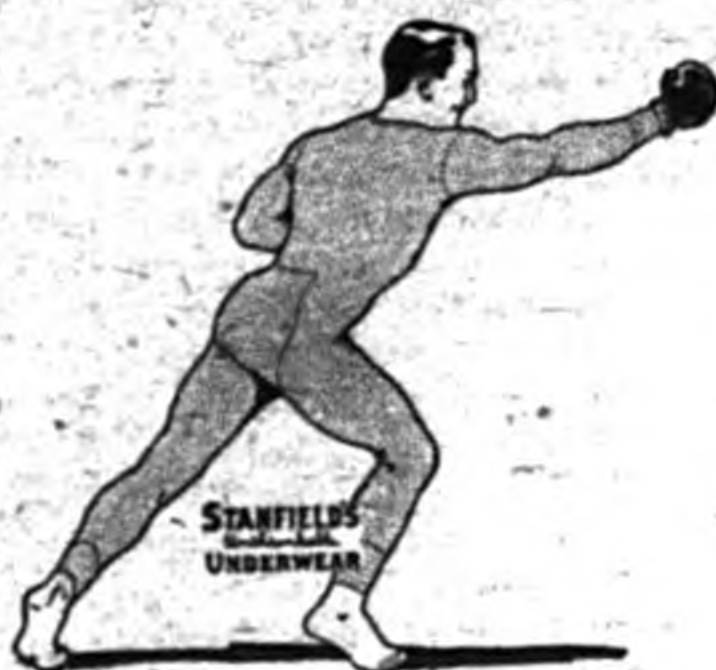
Consider my actually low prices. Consider the
scarcity of good Tweeds and Serges. Consider the
probable and approaching increase of prices and

BUY NOW

IT IS A MATTER OF ECONOMY! I keep as
usual a complete line of Gent's Furnishings, Hoss,
Caps, and ready-to-wear Suits and Overcoats.

GEOFFROY BEDARD,
THE TAILOR,
Main Street, - Lachute.

Solid Comfort and Reliability



Now is the time to keep
warm and the proper way to do
is to see that you are clad in
Stanfield's Unshrinkable Under-
wear, "The Best Procurable."

— : o : —
Our store is a much a de-
partmental as any country store
can be and we carry large stocks
in every line. Money saved is
money earned, so be one of our
customers.

**In prices we compete
In Goods we excel**

Satisfaction is yours if you make your purchases at

McFAUL BROS., - Lachute Mills.

DR JOHN McO. DREW, B.A. **Z. N. RAYMOND, LL.B.**
Physician and Surgeon, NOTARY PUBLIC,
Opposite T. Christie's Drug ST. SCHOLASTIQUE, P.Q.
Store. Money to Loan. Farms for Sale
Main Street, At Lachute on the Main
Phone No. 6. LACHUTE, QUE. Street every Tuesday from 10
a.m., to 8 p.m.

ROBERT MILLER

Everything in Harness and Dealer in
Farm Machinery, Deering and McCormick also Fleury's famous
Plows, J. B. Doré & Sons, Thrashers, Etc., International
Mogul Engines, Munro & McIntosh and Brantford Car-
riage Company Buggies & Expresses. A large stock
to choose from. Invincible and Peerless Wire
Fencing and Gates, Harness and Harness
Parts, Rugs, Whips, Pumps, Stoves,
Ranges, Oils, Churns, Washing
Machines, Wringers, Beatty
Bros. Stalls & Stanchions,
Litter & Feed Carriers,
Hay Fork Tools,
Rope, Binder
Twine, Etc.

Harness repairing neatly and promptly done on the premises
by Mr. Louis Lacroix

**Open to Buy Spruce, Balsam and Poplar
Pulp Wood.**
MAIN STREET - LACHUTE

Lachute Grist & Flour Mills.
Wholesale and Retail.

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

FINE GROUND FEED OUR SPECIALTY.
All grinding guaranteed. Grinding Saturday's Only.
J. D. CAMPBELL
Main Street, Lachute.

PROVINCIAL BANK OF CANADA

Incorporated by Act of Parliament, July 1900.

Capital authorized : \$2,000,000.00
Capital paid up and Surplus : \$1,637,873.49

It is the aim of this Bank to give courteous a
well as efficient service in connection with all busi-
ness entrusted to its care. The most careful atten-
tion is given to all enquiries.

JOINT Savings Accounts may be opened in the
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.

Offices Lachute, Brownsburg and St. Philippe

Sub-Agency at St. Philippe, ALBANI LAMARCHE

At Brownsburg, J. W. LEPINE, Manager

Lachute Branch, J. R. McOUAT, Manager.

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, Fences etc.

Terms to suit Purchasers.

W. M. SCOTT, Prop.

C.P.R. OFFICIAL HONORED

THE appoint-
ment of Lt.-
Col. G. Mc-
Laren Brown as
Knight Comman-
der of the Order
of the British
Empire is the re-
sult of the very
fine services ren-
dered by the Euro-
pean Manager of
the C. P. R. to the
British Govern-
ment, for whom
he acted as As-
sistant Director
of Transport dur-
ing the last three
years of the war.
"G. McL." as he
is popularly
known, both in
Canada and the
Old Country, is
the son of Adam
Brown of Hamil-
ton, Ontario, and
was born in 1885.
In 1907 he was
appointed agent
of the Canadian
Pacific Railway at
Vancouver, pro-
moted five years
later to be Asst.
General Passen-
ger Agent, Western Division, and subsequently became in turn Executive
Agent, Superintendent of Hotels and Dining and Sleeping Car Dept., and
General Passenger Agent C. P. R. Atlantic Steamship Lines. In 1908 he
was appointed General European Traffic Agent, and in 1910 General Euro-
pean Manager, with head offices at 62-6 Charing Cross, London, S.W.
Col. George McLaren Brown, says a friend writing in the "Montreal
Gazette," is one of those rare men whose friendships are equal to the num-
ber of their acquaintances. To all in that wide circle the announcement of
the new honor which has been conferred upon him comes as a pleasant and
very welcome news. It is a recognition of qualities and services which
they all know him to possess and to have rendered. The reputation which
he enjoyed in Canada, not alone in the railway world, has been enhanced
in proportion to his larger opportunities as European Manager of the Cana-
dian Pacific Railway in London, and the value of his services in the orga-
nization and direction of troop transportation during the war can hardly be
overstated. It was as successful as it was onerous, and although given
with no other thought than that of duty, was none the less deserving of recog-
nition now accorded. It was but one, if the chief of his war activities,
which were in fact as varied as were the demands upon his help and counsel.
In all this McLaren Brown has been true in both impulse and action to the
stock of which he comes. Similar impulses, finding similar expression
having regard to place and circumstances, have characterized the long and
honorable career of Adam Brown, his father, now and for many years post-
master at Hamilton. Active and successful in commercial life, a pioneer in
railway development, and one of the fathers of the National Policy, Adam
Brown at ninety-six, is still young in spirit, giving largely of his time and
substance in philanthropy, and to the support of war relief organizations.
As is the father, so is the son, strong in his undertakings and, withal a
thoughtful, kindly gentleman.



Sir George McL. Brown.

DR. G. A. CLUNIE, D.D.S.
SURGEON DENTIST
Office over Banford's Store.
Here Every Day.

MALCOLM SMITH,
LICENSED AUCTIONEER.
Sales conducted in English
and French.
P. O. Box 10 Phone No. 131 r 3
LACHUTE, QUE.

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

DR. A. LAVIGNE, D.D.S.,
SURGEON DENTIST,
Raymond's Block
Main Street, Lachute.

The Watchman,

And Ottawa Valley Advocate.

VOL. XLIII

LACHUTE, FRIDAY, JANUARY 31, 1919.

NO. 52

Now is Your Chance!

We have just received a car load of
Ontario Apples, of Winter varieties.
Call and get your choice.

Bell Telephone No. 105.

P. PAQUIN, - - Lachute

CENTRAL MEAT MARKET

Wholesale and Retail
Phone 55

We have always on hand Beef, Pork,
Bacon and Ham, Fresh Sausages, and all
kinds of vegetables. Also Fruits and a
choice line of canned goods.

A. RAYMOND
Main Street, Lachute

HOUSES FOR SALE OR TO
RENT.—Four comfortable. Terms to
suit purchaser from \$25.00 in cash or up
Apply to VICTOR LEFEBVRE,
Telephone 77, Lachute.

WANTED.—At once, a good second-
hand concrete mixer. Correspond with
P. MASSON.
Lachute Mills, P. Que.

NOTICE

Special notice is hereby given that the
taxes imposed by By-Law No. 31 at 7
mills on the dollar on all taxable im-
movable property in the Municipality of
the Township of Chatham, are now due
and owing. All persons who have not
paid the same are required to do so with-
out further notice.
All monies payable at the office of the
undersigned.

ALBINA LAMARCHE,
Secretary-Treasurer,
St. Philippe d'Argenteuil.

LOST.—Between the Post Office and
Foundry Street, a Silver Chain Bag, with
small Dutch Silver Case. Finder will
return same to the Watchman Office and
be rewarded.

STAYNERVILLE

Miss Anna Silversen spent the week-
end with Mrs. Nichols.
Miss M. Rodger spent the week-end
with friends in Lachute.
Miss Edna Paton is visiting Mrs. A.
Cleveland of East Settlement.
Master Alderice Lalonde spent the
week-end with friends in St. Amant de
Rigo.
Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Creswell were the
guests of Mr. and Mrs. D. McKenzie on
Thursday last.
Mr. Lalonde and daughter Philine
also the Misses Muriel Nichols and
Annie Silversen spent Saturday after-
noon in Lachute.
Mr. John Davidson, of Maniton, and
his brother Mr. W. Davidson, of St.
Philippe were the guests of Mr. W.
Nichols on Saturday.

HOCKEY SCHEDULE.

Jan. 30th, No. 1 vs. No. 4, 8 p.m.
Jan. 30th, No. 2 vs. No. 3, 9 p.m.
Feb. 4th, No. 3 vs. No. 1, 8 p.m.
Feb. 4th, No. 4 vs. No. 2, 9 p.m.
Feb. 6th, No. 2 vs. No. 1, 8 p.m.
Feb. 6th, No. 4 vs. No. 3, 9 p.m.
Feb. 11th, No. 4 vs. No. 1, 8 p.m.
Feb. 11th, No. 3 vs. No. 2, 9 p.m.

CRESWELL'S

Canada Cement

Prices Right

R Creswell Repist'd.

LOCAL NEWS

Mr. Keith Christie, of Montreal, spent
the week-end in town.

Miss Jessie McArthur, of Montreal, is
spending a couple of weeks in town.

Miss Walsh, of Ste. Andrews, was the
guest of Mrs. T. Christie this week.

Mrs. Reid, of Westmeath, Ont., is the
guest of Mrs. Harlow Giles for a few
weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. Harlow Giles, of Mont-
real, were week-end guests of Mr. and
Mrs. Henry Giles.

Mr. Paul Doig, of Woodlawn, Ont.,
spent the week-end the guest of his
mother Mrs. And. Doig, of St. Andrews.

Mrs. John Hay M.P.P. is in Quebec
attending his Parliamentary duties and
will be in Lachute on Saturday of each
week.

Rev. Victor Collins returned home on
Thursday from London, Ont., where he
was called owing to the illness and death
of his brother-in-law Mr. Rae.

Mr. and Mrs. Jno. R. Wason left to-
day for California to join their brother
and sister, Mr. and Mrs. O. D. Wason,
of Seattle Washington, who are spend-
ing the winter in California.

Church of England notices.—Divine
service will be held (D.V.) on Sunday,
Feb. 2nd, in Lachute 11 a.m. (Holy Com-
munion), regular services at 7 p.m.
Holy Communion at Brownsburg 3 p.m.

The doctors are still having a very
hard time of it in trying to combat the
"Flu" which seems to have started in
afresh as a number of our townfolk are
down with it, many of whom are in a
critical condition.

Congratulations are extended to Mrs.
Carpenter of Brownsburg who on Tues-
day last attained her ninety-second
birthday. The Methodist Ladies Aid
presented her with a very beautiful bou-
quet of roses and carnations.

Mrs. Scott, Miss Edith Scott and Capt.
Norman Scott of Ottawa, who have been
in England and France for the past three
years. The ladies working as Red Cross
Nurses, returned on the S.S. Minnedosa
and are now the guests of Mrs. Mackie.

Messrs. J. A. Rice, O. McBurney, W.
A. Houston and P. Chabot were in Buck-
ingham on Saturday and the satisfaction
of bringing home the laurels in a Cur-
ling Contest. As visitors they were
royally entertained and while unfortu-
nately we are prevented from returning
the compliment by asking Buckingham to
our town this year through lack of a
rink, we hope to be able to have them
with us next year.

With the same quiet and retiring
manner, unchanged by the thrilling ex-
periences of the war through which he
has passed during the present couple of
years. "Sergeant" Bob Carpenter slipped
quietly off the train on Monday last, as
if he had only been away on a visit. He
is looking hale and hearty and we are
right glad he is with us once more.
Last Saturday Brownsburg turned out
to welcome home "Billy" Witham.
As the boys are now returning in goodly
numbers we shall soon look for a time of
real rejoicing when we can show them
just how much we appreciated what they
have done for us.

Parcels sent to Boys.

Parcels have been sent to the fol-
lowing boys by the S.S.S. Club this week.
R. C. Evans, S. A. Pollock, T. Clark,
P. L. Chapman, A. Beausjour, J. Paul,
J. McKimmie, S. G. Caron, F. Tou-
chette, Ed. Boyd, G. Calder, H. Nichol,
O. R. Ouelin, A. Schriver.

A Narrow Escape.

Mr. Wm. Morrison and his son George
had an experience on Tuesday that will
be long remembered. They had been
cutting ice on the river and after load-
ing up were starting for store when both
horses and men suddenly disappeared.
Fortunately a number of neighbors who
were sawing at Wm. McCona's were at-
tracted by their yells, and it was not
long before they were extricated from
their perilous position, with no other
injury than a cold douse in the icy
water and the loss of a little harness that
was cut away to release the horses.

S.S.S. Club Report.

The following is the S.S.S. Club Re-
port for the month of January.
Socks.—Mrs. Jas. Baldwin, Miss K.
Jones, Mrs. J. Cleland, Mrs. D. Morrin
Jr., Miss Hilda Cleland, Mrs. D. Morrin
Sr., Mrs. J. Leishman, Mrs. R. Cleland,
Mrs. Orrin Gordon, Mrs. P. Leishman,
Mrs. J. Miller 1 pr. each.
Towels.—Mrs. M. Jones 5; Miss K.
Jones 3; Miss McKay, Miss Titman 2
each; Mrs. J. S. Giles, Miss M. Jones
1 each.

The members of the S.S.S. Club wish
to thank the Willing Workers for the
donation of nine pairs of socks.

Methodist Notes.

Mr. T. Hutchinson of Montreal was
the Preacher in the Methodist Church
last Sunday night.

Next Sunday morning the Sacrament
of the Lord's Supper will be adminis-
tered in the Methodist Church. The sub-
ject will be "His Tender last Farewell".
In the evening Rev. F. J. Hayden will
preach on "The Shadow a Man casts".

The Methodist Prayer meeting will be
held next Tuesday night at Mrs. R. Mc-
Arthur's at 7:30.

The Quarterly Official Board will meet
on Monday Night in the Ladies room.

OBITUARY

THE LATE H. MASON.

The death of Mr. Herb. Mason oc-
curred at his home in Lachute, on
Thursday, January 23rd. He had been
ailing for many months and the end
was not unexpected. Being a member
of the Oddfellows it was his desire to
have an Oddfellows Funeral, and on
Saturday afternoon the members turned
out in a body and attended the service
in the Methodist Church, where the
Rev. F. J. Hayden officiated, the re-
mains being afterwards deposited in the
vault of Lachute Cemetery.

THE LATE MRS. ROBERTSON.

The funeral of the late Mrs. Jno.
Robertson of St. Canute, took place on
Sunday last and was conducted by the
Rev. J. L. George. Deceased was in
her 81st year and was born on the farm
adjoining that in which she died. She
is survived by her son James.

THE LATE WM. WHITE.

News of the death of Mr. Willie White
at Calumet, on Saturday last, came with
startling suddenness to this community
as the announcement was made in the
Methodist Church on Sunday morning.
Deceased was only 28 years of age and
he and his wife drove over to Calumet
on Saturday, the 18th, to visit Mr.
Garland, when they were both taken
ill on the road. Mrs. White has fully
recovered and is now back in Lachute.
The funeral was privately held on Mon-
day.

THE LATE ROBERT MILLER.

Death has been unusually busy in our
midst this week and claimed another of
our well-known townsmen, in the person
of Mr. Robert Miller, who passed away
at his home in the East Ward, on Wed-
nesday, Jan. 29th, after only a few days
illness. Deceased was the fourth son
of the late Charles Miller and was 50
years of age. He leaves a loving wife
and five little ones to mourn his loss.
The funeral was held this (Thursday)
afternoon and was largely attended.

THE LATE W. BRADLEY.

It is our sad duty to record the death
of Walter Daniel Peterson Bradley, of
Lachute Road, who passed away on Jan.
24th, 1919, at the early age of 32 years
and 6 months, of influenza and followed
by pleurisy. Those left to mourn his
loss are three brothers and three sisters.
Mrs. Henry McQuist, Mrs. Percy Bur-
wash and William A. of River Rouge,
Robert J. of Beech Ridge, Maggie and
John at home, and his neighbors and
friends of which he was a favorite.
Walter, at the time of his death, was a
member of the Presbyterian Church St.
Andrews, and for the past two years has
been on the Board of Managers and al-
ways took an active part in all Church
work. He was also a Director in the
Agricultural Society, of which he was
one of the largest exhibitors in the
County. By his death at so early an
age the Church has lost a willing worker,
his neighbors a good friend, and the
County a good farmer.

FUNERAL OF THE LATE CHAS. CALDER.

The funeral of the late Charles Calder
was held on Friday afternoon, Jan. 24th,
service being conducted in the Lachute
Baptist Church, which was attended by
a very large number of sympathizing
friends. In the absence of the Pastor,
Rev. Mr. Collins, who was in London,
Ont., visiting his brother (who has since
died), the Rev. Mr. McCutcheon of the
First Baptist Church, Montreal, con-
ducted the service, assisted by the Rev. J. L.
George, who from personal friendship
spoke very touchingly upon the life of
deceased and the influence he wielded
in this community.

Floral tributes were received from the
Baptist Church, Sir Geo. and Lady
Perley, Mr. and Mrs. G. F. Calder, Mr.
and Mrs. Cregeen and Mr. H. Slater.

The pall-bearers were T. Christie, H.
Slater, J. S. Giles, A. McL. Pridham,
H. Brennan and D. McMartin.

BIRTHS

MORRISON.—At Lachute, on Jan. 23rd,
1919, to Mr. and Mrs. V. A. Morrison,
a daughter.

WALKER.—At Lachute, on Friday,
Jan. 24th, to Mr. and Mrs. Wilbur
Walker, a son.

GOLDEN.—At Lachute, on Jan. 16th
to Mr. and Mrs. Leslie Golden, a
daughter.

TOMALTY.—On Jan. 29th, 1919, at
263 1st Ave., Viauville, to Mr. and
Mrs. A. J. Tomalty, a son. Still Born.

DEATHS

ROBERTSON.—At Upper Lachute, on
Friday, Jan. 24th, Mrs. Jno. Robertson
in her 81st year.

FARM FOR SALE

Near Morrin Heights, consisting of
80 acres of tillable land, with house
and outbuildings thereon. For further
particulars apply to

JOHN SIMON, Lachute.

FURS

Reduced to Clear.

To close out our seasons furs we offer
balance at low prices.

We have three fine Marmot Ladies' Coats.
Call and see them and note the reduced price.

Two sets of Black Furs remain and will
also go cheap.

We have a couple of nice Astrachan Coats,
one large and one medium size.

A few Winter Jackets remain. Two plush
and three cloth. We will not stick at any reason-
able offer.

**W. BANFORD & SON
LACHUTE.**

HAMILTON'S

Now that we are again safely housed in our
New Store, we invite the Public to call upon
there and procure all our supplies.
We have stocked with everything fresh and you
will find everything Nice and Fresh and up to
our usual standard of Quality. Very fine con-
fections, both loose and in pretty boxes.

Cakes of all descriptions made to order. Wed-
ding Cakes a specialty.

Robert Hamilton,

Phone 80.

Baker & Confectioner.

Be Prepared!

The Cold weather is now with us so don't run any risks
by not being properly clad, but procure your Underwear,
Sweaters, Coats, Heavy Rubbers, Boots and Shoes at once.

We have some special lines in Ladies' Silk Blouses,
Collars and Dress Lengths for Xmas presents.

We have stocked a very Fine Line of Choice Groceries
for the Christmas trade.

R. McFAUL,

MAIN STREET, - - LACHUTE

Buy Your Presents
AT
JOUSSE'S, MAIN STREET

Never before have we had such a choice line of goods from which
to select your Presents. Our stock includes such variety
that we will not enumerate, but ask you to kindly drop into our
store when we know you will not be disappointed.

Eyes Scientifically Tested.

Spectacles and Eye Glasses and a complete line of Auto Goggles

Eugene Jousse

Watchmaker, Jeweller and Optician

MAIN STREET, LACHUTE.

Soils and Crops

By Agonomist

This Department is for the use of our farm readers who want the advice of an expert on any question regarding soil, seed, crops, etc. If your question is of sufficient general interest, it will be answered through this column. If stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed with your letter, a complete answer will be mailed to you. Address Agonomist, care of Wilson Publishing Co., Ltd., 73 Adelaide St. W., Toronto.

Winter Feeding of Dairy Cows

Cows are fed in the stable during one half of the year or more and feeding during this period may, through ignorance or on account of using unsuitable feeds, be made very expensive. The profits from a herd will, of course, depend to a large extent on the economy of the methods of winter feeding followed. Economical feeding does not mean scant supplies, but the using of the kinds of feeds and feed combinations that will be likely to produce the best results at the lowest cost.

As the milk produced depends upon the quantity and quality of the feed consumed, every effort should be made to supply the cow with all she will eat of a ration combining palatability, easy digestibility, variety and nutrition.

The most economical ration must have as a basis, cheap but rich, nutritious, farm-grown roughages such as clover hay, ensilage and roots. The liberal feeding of meals is advisable to balance the roughage ration and to provide the heavy milking cow with an extra supply of nutrients in a less bulky form.

A pound of grain when the cow is fresh is equivalent to several pounds of grain after the cow has decreased materially in her milk flow. Feed one pound of meal for every 3 1/2 pounds of milk produced; as her lactation period progresses, decrease the meal gradually to one pound for every five pounds of milk produced.

The following are two well-balanced

ed daily rations for the 1,000 pound dairy cow suitable to the individual needs of farmers throughout the district:

No. 1.—Mixed hay 16 pounds, turnips or mangels 40 pounds, meal mixture composed of bran 6 parts, ground barley 2 parts, oil cake 1 part and cotton seed meal 1 part. This meal fed at the rate of 1 pound per 3 1/2 pounds of milk produced.

No. 2.—Mixed clover hay 12 pounds, corn ensilage 30 pounds, meal mixture composed of bran 5 parts, cotton seed 2 parts, oil cake 1 part, fed at the rate of 1 pound for every 3 or 3 1/2 pounds of milk produced.

All cows are not of the same temperament. On this account a study should be made of the requirements of the individual animal. In the best-bred herds, cows vary in their productive ability, therefore to obtain the greatest profit, records should be kept of both milk and feed, can tests made occasionally to ascertain if it would pay to increase or decrease the grain.

Cows, in order to make a maximum production at a minimum cost, should be housed under the most favorable conditions, that is, in regard to cleanliness, good ventilation, plenty of light, with necessary bedding and occasional grooming.

A cow should have all the good quality roughage she wants, with a well balanced grain ration regulated by her production, also plenty of fresh water and from one to three ounces of salt added to her feed daily.

Poultry

The market demands vary in different parts of the country. Some markets pay the best prices for brown eggs and in others the white egg sells at a premium. The farmer who markets eggs in small quantities will seldom realize that any distinction is made but it will pay him to keep one breed of fowls so that the eggs will all be of one color.

If eggs are sold to a private trade it pays to grade them and only sell cartons containing eggs of one color. This gives the package a more pleasing appearance and buyers will be more satisfied even though there is no difference between the quality of the eggs of mixed colors and the graded pack.

One of our customers always liked brown eggs because she said that they appeared richer and more wholesome than clear white eggs. Many dealers like the white eggs the best because blood rings can be located in a white egg a little quicker than in a brown egg. In other words, when a white egg is candied there is little difficulty in telling if it is absolutely fresh. Personally we think that either color is very attractive on perfectly fresh eggs and the main point is to sell fresh stock that is either all of one color or the other.

Blasting Stumps

In clearing cut-over land of stumps, there are many ways, both economical and expensive, but the results are the same. But the pocket-book is hit hard if some time and thought are not spent in considering the most economical, and at the same time the most practical method.

A number of farmers are using stump pullers, and after pulling the stump they find it a hard job to move, particularly the white pines in clay soils. They sometimes are ten feet or more across the spread of roots, and it is a hard matter to move it so that it can be piled. As a rule they leave it alone, in which condition it is as bad as it was before it was pulled.

A method that I have found both practical and economical is to break it up with dynamite. Make a mud cap where the butt of the stump joins the roots. Look at it from bottom side and locate a small cavity that will hold about two or three sticks of dynamite after having been removed from the paper. If you cannot find a cavity, cut away enough soil or part of the roots so as to enable you to locate your hole in a hard part of the roots, in the centre.

Take clay and mud and make a nest or ring around the cavity and place the explosive, packing it into a small compact mass. Two or three cartridges will be sufficient, depending on how large the stump is and how badly decayed. Now take a piece of fuse about fifteen inches long and prime with No. 6 blasting cap, place in centre of dynamite and place on top the paper that was used for cartridges.

Now pile some mud on top, plenty of it, and pack firmly. Split the end of fuse and light powder train and get to a place of safety. Pieces will fly in all directions and can be picked up and used for fuel. Always look up so as to dodge any pieces that come near. At all times have your

FUNNY FOLD-UPS

CUT OUT AND FOLD ON DOTTED LINES



Now watch me close with all your eyes. It's simple, yet it mystifies. I cover bunny - presto change! He's on the other stand, how strange!



The Child at the Gate. Close to the lattice gate she stands, Her little face peers through. The whole wide world of out-of-doors Lies just beyond her view.

Small, wistful hands stretch toward the bolt. That locks the barring gate, She ponders in her childish thoughts Why stronger hands must wait To place the bar, before her feet Come running down the path, The brown eyes flash, the baby heart Burns with unreasoning wrath.

Her bare toes ache to feel the dust Of that long-stretching road. It goes so far, so far away! Last night the sunset glowed Out far beyond the dusty ways, Beyond the roadside flowers, Her mother said that shining path Led up to God's own towers. And God, her mother says, takes care Of little, wandering feet, Then why do stronger hands bar out That dear, far-reaching street?

The gate is shut but in the years That come, dear child, we trust The long road may be good to you; And other bars, that must Be found above your small hands' reach You may be wise to see Were put there by the Stronger Hand, For your security.

Gluten bread, aliced and toasted, then buttered and spread with maple sugar and nuts is excellent for the children's lunches.

MINERAL REQUIREMENTS OF HOGS

Anyone familiar with the feeding of hogs knows that much crude or raw mineral matter is consumed by them, aside from that actually contained in the food eaten, and known technically as the ash content. While a general statement as to the mineral or earthy requirements of the hog may be made, certain abnormalities may appear at various stages of the animal's existence due to a definite lack of some vital constituent in an apparently perfectly balanced ration, this lack due, in turn, to the absence of the required mineral or salt, in the soil that grew the foods. Here, of course, specific feeding is required.

In general, pigs under summer or outdoor conditions supply their own wants in the foregoing connection, consuming earth, slate, weathered stones, ashes, wood, etc. If they are pen-fed, some two or three of these easily available materials may be supplied. Even under out-door conditions, however, many large feeders provide supplemental mineral and corrective feed. Of these, charcoal in various forms, ground rock phosphate, ground limestone, slacked lime, bone meal, wood ashes, salt, etc., are the most important. A readily accessible supply of a mixture of the above is advised as a general corrective of possible deficiencies in the mineral constituent as supplied by the regular ration.

General Recommendations

For Breeding Stock in Winter: Soda, earth and ashes are easily supplied. Charcoal may be purchased in various degrees of coarseness or may be supplied from charred corn-cobs, or wood. Aside from the value of its mineral constituent, charcoal is an excellent tonic and corrective. Where the spring litters lack evidence of strong, bony structure, a mineral deficiency of the dam's ration during gestation is often responsible, where other probable causes are difficult to ascribe. Hairless pigs at birth, a phenomenon difficult to explain definitely, would seem to have as one of the several probable causative conditions, some mineral lack in the

blood flow of the dam. Feeding the pregnant sow a mixture containing charcoal, ground rock-phosphate, slacked lime, wood ashes, and salt will frequently prevent the condition. These constituents are cheap and easily procurable. Aside from their value as a natural food in winter, roots supply much mineral constituents in themselves and in the earth which usually accompanies them.

For the Sucking Pig: The winter farrowed litter should have access to earth, soda and ashes, as soon as they begin to run about. This with the milk of a properly fed dam will usually suffice. Early spring litters should be similarly supplied and allowed to run outside at the first possible moment.

For the Fattening Pig: Fattening hogs, particularly if pen-fed, should be supplied with a general mixture. A box kept filled, or a self feeding device, will allow the hog to appease the demands of the system. Here, with the heavily-fed hog, charcoal in some form is particularly indicated, both from the mineral and medicinal standpoint. Rock phosphate, bone meal, slacked lime and granulated charcoal would supply practically all of the necessary elements. Some doubt exists as to the necessity of salt for hogs. All domestic animals require it in greater or lesser quantities. With the hog it is preferable to allow free choice rather than to force the consumption of definite quantities. Salt, therefore, should be added to all mineral or corrective mixtures.

To conclude: In most localities simple home-procured mineral foods, as mentioned, will prove sufficient. To the feeder who wishes to leave no stone unturned or in localities where there is evidence of a lack of necessary plant food a more diversified mixture would be indicated. The quantities consumed are so small, comparatively, that the cost will prove almost negligible. The growth and development of hogs, with rations so supplemented, cannot be injured and in most cases will likely be greatly benefited.

GOOD HEALTH QUESTION BOX

By Andrew F. Currier, M.D.

Dr. Currier will answer all signed letters pertaining to health. If your question is of general interest it will be answered through these columns. If not, it will be answered personally if stamped, addressed envelope is enclosed. Dr. Currier will not prescribe for individual cases or make diagnosis. Address Dr. Andrew F. Currier, care of Wilson Publishing Co., 73 Adelaide St. West, Toronto.

Sleep

Many have tried to define sleep but I do not know of any definition that is entirely satisfactory or inclusive. The cause of sleep is not the same for all people nor for the same person all the time, but this we can say, whatever else sleep may be it is always unconsciousness, not necessarily profound for light sleepers waken on the slightest disturbance. On the other hand it may be so stupefying that it resembles the unconsciousness or coma when the brain is paralyzed by injury or disease. But though the brain is inactive in normal sleep the nutrient processes of the body go on, though at lesser speed than in waking and working hours. The heart and lungs must keep on without pause or respite, the digestion, the urinary and some of the other parts of the machinery are on half-time.

We know that anaemia of the brain will cause unconsciousness and it seems to me this must be the principal factor in producing sleep. Furthermore since the influence of many poisons, drugs and other substances circulating in the blood is seen, the drowsiness, stupor and unconsciousness which follow their use it is fair to presume that the waste substances of the body, especially the urea, the poisonous matter absorbed from the intestines and bladder, and the material generated by the excessive work of muscular tissues which gives us the feeling of fatigue are all contributing factors in inducing sleep.

The voluntary muscular system, that is the muscles controlled by the will, is quiescent and rest for the muscles is essential to life. Like every other machine, the human machine, if worked continuously, soon wears out. People who are poor sleepers do not always suffer severely if they can lie quietly in bed a sufficient number of hours without motion and without brain activity, though of course they miss the great boon of peaceful continuous sleep. That the brain is anaemic is suggested by the loss of color in the skin as the heart slows down and the blood accumulates on the venous side of the circulation. The object of sleep is recuperation, renewal, renovation. It is relaxation of tense muscles, rest of brain and nerve cells, like rest in an electric

battery for the renewal of electric energy. It is more important than food; some people have gone without food three or four weeks, few if any could go as long without sleep. Most people are used up if compelled to go without sleep forty-eight hours. The arrangement of nature is that the amount of sleep required varies for different people and at different periods of life. An infant sleeps almost continuously, and for infants and growing children many hours of sleep daily are indispensable for healthy development. In mature life eight hours daily satisfy most people, women frequently being able to get along with fewer hours than men. In old age many say they are satisfied with four or five hours but this is not a general rule and I believe many return to the conditions of childhood and find it desirable to sleep the greater part of the time.

The hibernating animals teach us the relation of sleep to the conservation of vital force and furnish sufficient fuel from their own tissues to keep their machinery in operation several months. The custom in tropical countries of sleeping an hour or two after the mid-day meal is a good one and might well be followed more extensively in temperate climates, especially during the summer months.

Questions and Answers

B. E. L.—Eight years ago I suffered a fracture of the spine. Am unable to walk and am much troubled with constipation. I have no attending physician, and would be very glad if you would tell me what I could do.

Answer—If you really have such a trouble as you have stated, I should suppose you must be entirely helpless and think it would be wise if you could have suitable medical attention. I could not think of prescribing for you—in fact, that is not a part of the work of this department; but I might say, in general, that I should think it probable that you would be benefited by the occasional use of an enema containing about one quart of hot water and soap, and a tablespoonful of turpentine—the turpentine being carefully and thoroughly mixed with the soap and water.

Ring, Happy Bells

Ring out the old, ring in the new,
Ring, happy bells, across the snow;
The year is going, let him go,
Ring out the false, ring in the true.

Ring out the grief that saps the mind,
For those that here we see no more;
Ring out the feud of rich and poor,
Ring in redress to all mankind.

Ring out the want, the care, the sin,
The faithless coldness of the times;
Ring out, ring out, my mournful rhymes,
But ring the fuller minstrel in.

Ring out old shapes of foul disease;
Ring out the narrowing lust of gold;
Ring out the thousand wars of old,
Ring in the thousand years of peace.

Ring in the valiant man and free,
The larger heart, the kindlier hand;
Ring out the darkness of the land,
Ring in the Christ that is to be.

—Tennyson.

The Bulwarks of France

That France could not have survived without her women is the opinion of Madeleine Z. Doty, who has circled the globe. She writes:—In Siberia, Russia, Sweden and Norway, and in Germany in 1916, the impression was that of a world running down hill. Nothing was kept up. For four years houses have gone unattended, cars unrepaired; nothing has been renovated. The world is slipping into the state of an abandoned farm. But this is not visible in France, and it is due largely to the women. They have poured themselves into the business of war as the Russian women flung themselves into the revolution. They have done the drudgery. They are the bulwark behind. The essentials of life are performed with swiftness and ease. They have tilled the fields, preserved the food, mended and aired, and kept charm and grace alive. It is as a lover that the Frenchwoman shines forth. She is a great lover. From babyhood she studies man. Each turn of his head she comprehends. Love with her is an art. Frenchwomen have been famous for their salons. There they have molded men. The greatness of French history is largely due to the power women exerted over men.

Farmers' Account Book

"Will you kindly send me a copy of your Farmers' Account Book of which we were told by our pastor?" That is the way a letter recently received from a farmer by the Commission of Conservation reads. It shows how the clergy are seconding the efforts of the Commission to encourage businesslike habits among farmers. The Farmers' Account Book, which contains blanks for a simple but comprehensive system of farm accounts, will be sent on request to any farmer who states the number of acres of land he works.

Food Control Corner

Why Canada Must Still Save and Produce.

There are no wheat reserves in the Allied countries to-day. For the first time in the history of the United States and Canada the 1917-18 crop year was ended without reserves of wheat being on hand. The United States and Canada had bared their bins in order to protect Great Britain and the Allies against possible, and probable increase in the severity of the submarine menace. This enabled Great Britain to create a reserve of breadstuffs that covered possibly three or four months, but this reserve is abnormally low. With no reserves in North America, France, Italy and other neutral countries, the reserves in Great Britain are negligible. The need for reserves of breadstuffs is apparent.

The United States Food Administration says "the world will not be safe from hunger" until a reserve of three hundred million bushels of wheat has been established. It will require another crop in North America, equal to the total crop in the United States and Canada, out of which another 150,000,000 bushels of wheat shall be set aside.

In 1918 the United States harvested her second largest wheat crop, about 900,000,000 bushels; Canada had only an average crop of 190,000,000; making a grand total for the United States and Canada of 1,090,000,000 bushels. In 1917 the United States harvested about 625,000,000 bushels and Canada 250,000,000 bushels. The excess in the wheat crop in the United States and Canada for 1918 over 1917 is not large. The United States normally consumes about 500,000,000 bushels, and requires about 100,000,000 bushels for seed. Canada normally requires about 40,000,000 bushels for seed.

For the past two years Canada has had two crops that were only averages. A fairly good crop may be expected next year, but if the United States has in 1919 as bad a crop as they had in 1917, or if both the United States and Canada have worse crops than they had in 1916-17, America will be faced with conditions in 1919 which will wipe out all the possible reserves that may be piled up in 1919 by conservation and substitution. From these facts the conclusion is evident that any conservation programme that does not cover at least two crop years is of little value, for the best efforts in conservation may be offset by a single bad crop next year.

Shortcake may have its crust made of barley and rice flour.

After corks have been used a while they sometimes become so compressed that the contents of the bottle leak out. This may be remedied by putting the corks in boiling water and leaving them until the water cools.

The Dairy

Many remedies can be given for destroying lice on cattle. About the simplest and most effective is any good coal tar dip or disinfectant. This product now is on sale in almost every town and it is cheap and effective. As ordinarily purchased, it can be reduced by adding water, although it will do no harm if you put it on full strength. If one had a dipping vat so that he could dip the animals all over, the lice would be destroyed at once, but with a small herd this is impracticable. One could get a bunch of cattle in a small enclosure and spray them with a force pump and have it quite effective. The practical way is to take this dip and a cloth or a brush and apply it thoroughly along the back bone, especially on the back of the neck and the withers clear up to the horns. Put it on liberally and rub it in with a brush. If you do this two or three times at intervals of about one week you will destroy the lice.

One of the best substitutes for a piece of bread is a potato.

RAW FURS I will pay highest market prices for RAW FURS and GINSENG ROOT. 22 years of reliable trading. Reference—Union Bk. of Canada. Write for Price List and Tags. 220 St. Paul St. W. N. SILVER

WANTED POULTRY of all kinds. Better quality preferred. Write for prices. **STANFORD'S, Limited** 128 Mansfield St. Montreal

Send your **RAW FURS** to **Alexander** 428 St. Paul St. West MONTREAL. Being manufacturers and not buying to resell we always secure the fairest grading and the highest market prices. Quick returns! No price list issued but we guarantee to hold your skins separate until you accept or reject our offer.

The Right Market Prices Trappers are assured of these when dealing with us—a firm having had 25 years' business dealings in Montreal. Besides this you have our Bank-Reference: Bank of Montreal, St. Henry, Montreal. We want you to send us your shipments of **RAW FURS** We take them in any sized quantity and pay all express charges, guaranteeing you satisfaction, which means a square deal. **ABBEY FUR COMPANY** 310 ST. PAUL ST. W. MONTREAL, P.Q.

For Winter Days



Simple middy dress for the little school-girl. A suitable design for the combination of materials. McCall Pattern No. 8654, Girl's Middy Dress, in 6 sizes, 4 to 14 years. Price, 20 cents.



The lines of this smart suit conform with the winter modes. Fur trimming adds to the attractiveness of the design. McCall Pattern No. 1662, Misses' Coat Suit. In 4 sizes, 14 to 20 years. Price, 25 cents. These patterns may be obtained from your local McCall dealer, or from the McCall Co., 70 Bond Street, Toronto, Dept. W.

When making jam tarts mix the jam with a little hot water before putting it in the pastry. It tastes just as well and the jam goes farther.

"It had snowed overnight. The beds were all sheeted up; they were tucked in among the snow, and their shape was modelled through the plant counterpane, like children tucked in by a fond mother."—Robert Louis Stevenson.

MYSTERIES OF THE CRUEL DEEP

INSTANCES OF SHIPS WHOSE FATES ARE UNSOLVED

Vessels Catalogued as "Missing" and the History of Their Adventures Will Never Be Known.

The ocean is the home of mystery, and one recalls many strange happenings which have occurred even in our time. Ships have sailed away, well built, and in charge of skilful officers, but not a trace of them has ever been found—that fateful word "missing" has been their epitaph. But there have been other ocean mysteries, in no way connected with missing ships.

Some years ago a ship was found with all sail set and all her gear in good condition, but without a soul on board. A fire was burning in the galley, and an untasted meal was upon the table in the cabin, and the whole of the cargo was sound and in good condition. There was not the slightest sign of a struggle, and the log had been written up peacefully and in a proper manner up to a short time of her discovery. The ship was salvaged, but no one ever solved the mystery, and probably it must for ever be written off as one of those strange problems which defy even the skill of the nautical Sherlock Holmes.

Like a Thief in the Night.

On January 22nd, 1873, the emigrant ship Northfleet was run down and sunk, with the loss of two hundred and ninety-three lives, as she lay peacefully at anchor off Dungeness. Although many people on board the ill-fated ship saw the "long, black, straight-bowed steamer" which cut down the clipper, the mystery has never been fully solved to this day. Suddenly out of the darkness a big steamer came rushing at the emigrant ship, and struck her fairly amidships, in spite of the warning cries and whistles raised by the latter. Like a thief in the night the steamer backed, turned, and finally steamed off at full speed, leaving the unfortunate emigrants to go down with the rapidly-sinking sailing ship. As the steamer backed the crew were seen to run forward and cover up the figurehead and name of their craft, calling out at the same time something, in a foreign tongue.

The mystery of identity of the steamer which ran down the Northfleet has never been solved. A Spanish steamer was detained for some months at Cadiz, on suspicion of having been off Dungeness on the night in question, but in the end the matter dropped, and another mystery was added to the long roll over which Father Neptune keeps guard.

Before we leave the subject of collisions it should be mentioned that there is a story of a sailing ship which was run down by another wind-driven ship, which approached her contrary to all rules and usages of the sea, struck her, backed off, and finally disappeared—or, rather, drifted astern—and was seen no more. The remarkable part of the story is that not a soul was seen on the strange ship, no one answered the hail of the astonished crew of the first-named craft, and, as the colliding ship drifted off, no one came forward to clear away the wreckage.

Epitaph of Many Ships.

"Missing" is a terrible word, and yet it is the sole epitaph of many a well-remembered ship. We all remember the case of the Waratah, which faded out of existence some years ago, leaving not a trace; but other equally fine ships have never been heard of again after sailing away "all well."

The first big steamer to be reported missing was the President, which sailed away from New York as long ago as March, 1841. Perhaps it was because big steamers were then marvels in the eyes of the people of both the Old and the New World that the whole public of America and Europe thought of nothing but the missing liner over a period of many weeks. Ship after ship arrived which had started after the President, and still no tidings of the missing ship came to hand.

On April 13th—unlucky day—a letter was received by one of the family of a passenger on the President, saying that the missing ship had been driven to Madeira with a damaged rudder. Flags were hoisted, and there was joy on both sides of the Atlantic, but, alas! it was a cruel hoax.

Since that ill-starred day when the President left New York there have been many missing ships, and the story of the old American liner has been repeated again and again, with perhaps a slight variation in detail. Some mysteries, although never actually solved, give us something on which to found a theory. The ship which sailed away with a cargo of railway metals, matches and gunpowder, and was afterwards reported "missing," may have sunk, but Sherlock Holmes would probably have thought otherwise.

TOMMY'S MESS-TIN

An Indispensable Ally Talks About Itself.

I am a small tin can, with a lid covering my body, inside of which is a folding handle, which, when withdrawn, converts my lid into a miniature frying pan. Tommy and I have been together many years—in fact, we are not only great pals, but inseparable companions also.

On the march I am often hidden within his valise, sometimes securely strapped on the top, and when he dons fighting order I am usually found suspended beneath the haversack carried upon his back. In camp or behind the line I journey up on the hook at the back of his tunic; or, when he is affectionately inclined, he gives me a swinging ride in his hand.

Officially, I am an utensil in which he is taught to produce a plain, brown or an Irish stew, and to make the tea of which he is so fond. But I am useful in other ways. I am frequently the means of cheering him with steaming hot cocoa, cafe au lait, and really good beef tea.

When he chips the wood finely—as he usually does—I am at his service, even in daylight; and rarely am I the cause of one "coming over," because I am quickly heated and do not smoke. In me he boils eggs; or, if his stock, combined with rations, runs to eggs and bacon or steak, then my lid accomplishes the rest.

I have in my time turned out steak puddings, boiled rice, porridge, and potatoes nicely cooked. Respectable batter has, under adverse conditions, been made in my body, and the pan part of my anatomy has put the finishing touches to an entable, though crude pancake.

Quite frequently amidst the roaring of the guns, and within a few yards of Fritz's front line, I have added potato chips to a doubtful piece of steak.

Tired, weary, and worn after hard nights, Tommy has desired above everything a wash. Again have I come to the rescue. In shaving, the exterior of my lid has frequently been of invaluable service to him as a mirror. But my best times are spent when we are at rest in a little estaminet, where the worries of war are temporarily forgotten and everyone seems happy.

GROWING SUGAR UNDER PAPER

Novel Method Which Has Proved Successful in Hawaii.

A new and very odd method of growing sugar cane is proving highly successful in the Hawaiian Islands.

When the cane is beginning to sprout, yard-wide strips of a heavy kind of paper are laid lengthwise over the rows of little plants and held in place with cane-field trash.

The paper is strong enough to keep down and smother the starting weeds, but not to kill the stout and hardy young cane.

In five or six weeks the weed-seeds beneath the paper have all germinated and been smothered to death, but the cane shoots have either forced their way through or erected themselves sufficiently to make little tent-like elevations. Laborers then pass along the rows and with long knives make slits in the sheets, permitting the shoots to come through.

The liberated shoots at first are blanched white, but quickly turn green and lusty.

Weeding thereafter is almost wholly needless, because there are very few weeds. There is an increase of ten tons (about 28 per cent) in the yield of cane per acre. Half the labor is saved and the production of actual sugar per acre is augmented by more than a ton.

The paper used is made out of "bagasse," which is the residue of the cane after the sugary sap has been squeezed out of it.

CAMP COFFEE IN LAPLAND

Method of Serving Dinner Among the Inhabitants of Little Country.

An American consular officer in Scandinavia gives the recipe for making coffee among the Lapps, when they are so fortunate as to have it at all.

Dinner was eaten out of doors, and the one dish of the meal consisted of roast lemmings, little creatures something between a guinea pig and a rat, and as the officer admits "exquisitely peculiar" as to their flavor.

The party squatted in a ring about the fire watching the roasts, all except a wrinkled old woman, who as an expert was intent upon a more tedious ceremony. Out of a skin knapsack she had taken a small skin bag. From this she extracted some twelve green coffee beans, which she proceeded to roast one by one in a small iron spoon.

When they were cooked to her taste she bruised them to coarse fragments between stones and put the result with water into a copper kettle, which had one lid in the usual place and another on the end of the spout to keep out smoke and feathery wood ash.

Then the whole mixture was boiled up together into a bubbling froth of coffee fragments and coffee extract. She cleared it by an old trick which is known to campers all over the world. This was to throw into the kettle a small splash of cold water when the coffee grounds were promptly precipitated to the bottom.

Then she poured the clear, brown, steaming liquor into a blackened bowl of birch root and handed it to the good man, her husband.

After he had taken the bowl in his fingers the woman hunted in a leather knapsack and produced a lump of beet sugar. The host bit a fragment from it and lodged it in his teeth and then he lifted the bowl to his lips and drank.

In a more civilized map this would of course be rudeness; in a savage it was a simple act of courtesy. It was a plain assurance that the bowl contained no poison. Then he handed it on for his guests to drink in turn, and the American says that he does not know that he ever tasted better coffee.

SPAN OF HUMAN LIFE

The Human Machine is Built to Last One Hundred Years.

In the last half-century the life-span of the average human being has been lengthened by about twelve years. But seven or eight of these gained years are due to the lower death rate between birth and the age of five. In other words, babies are not dying anything like so fast as formerly.

On the other hand, there has not been (and presumably never will be) any lengthening of the extreme duration of life. The human machine is built to last just so long, and no imaginable expedient can extend the limit.

Scientific observation, however, does not place the normal span of human existence at seventy years—the "threescore and ten" of the Psalmist. All study of the subject goes to prove that the human machine is built to last 100 years. If people ordinarily do not live so long it is because of disease or other physical accident.

Evidence in behalf of this proposition is afforded by the fact that some men and women do actually survive 100 years. But in cases where it is claimed that a much greater longevity has been attained investigation proves that there is either mistake or fraud.

Not long ago the United States census bureau made a special study of this interesting problem, and the conclusion it drew from an immense mass of data was that no human being had ever lived longer than 106 years—which may be accepted as representing the utmost possible term of human life.

There is no doubt of the fact that parrots live longer than that. So likewise do elephants. Crocodiles and alligators may not be very lively while they are alive, but they grow very slowly, and it is beyond question that they live for centuries. Indeed, it is altogether possible that a huge alligator killed in a Louisiana bayou tomorrow may have been alive, a vigorous young saurian, when Columbus discovered America.

When we read of "Old Tom" Parr, who is alleged to have died at the age of 152; of the Countess of Desmond, who reached 145; of Margaret Patten, who passed away at 137, and other such instances of extraordinary longevity, we may take it for granted that there is some mistake. Folks do not live to any such age nowadays, and the presumption is that they never did.

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, Etc.

Four inches make a hand in measuring horses.

The most powerful animals are vegetarians.

Run cranberries through the potato dicer while warm, then add the sugar.

In the dry air sound travels 1,442 feet a second, in water 4,900 feet, and through iron 17,500 feet.

A soft, clean wool brush is excellent for taking the film of dust off the walls.

ISSUE No. 52—18

THE ORIGINAL TANK

The Snail Presents a Resemblance to Modern Instrument of War.

The war tank uses for locomotion the principle of the so-called "caterpillar" tractor. But when one examines the matter it becomes apparent that there is really not much likeness between caterpillar and tank in their mode of getting over ground. It is the snail that offers a real and obvious resemblance to the tank. Moving over the ground by a series of wavelike undulations, it progresses in a way strongly suggestive of the peripatetic fort, and with an equal disregard of obstacles of terrain.

The shell, of course, may be regarded as corresponding to the armored body of the tank. It is occupied mainly by the expanded lungs of the snail, when the creature is promenading. But when the snail retreats into its shell, room for the manoeuvre is made by the collapse of the lungs.

Monsieur:

For 15 days in the month of January I was suffering with pain of rheumatism in the foot. I tried all kinds of remedies but nothing did me any good. One person told me about MINARD'S LINIMENT: as soon as I tried it the Saturday night, the next morning I was feeling very good. I tell you this remedy is very good: I could give you a good certificate any time that you would like to have one. If any time I come to hear about any person sick of rheumatism, I could tell them about this remedy.

Yours truly,
ERNEST LEVEILLE
216 Rue Ontario East, Montreal.
Feb. 14, 1903.

Home Again.

Ransacked and ruined are the war-swept lands

Of Northern France—their fields a sodden mire,

Cut by old trenches, crumpled by long fire;

Their homesteads pillaged by rude, wanton hands,

Or burnt to ashes at cold brutes' commands;

Their little gardens trodden brown and bare,

Their orchards battered down and plundered where

Now a white horde of wooden crosses stands.

And yet, though only broken wreckage tells

That once these tortured towns held loveliness,

Those that were driven from them ne'er the less

Come back with glad rejoicing that dispels

All but the hope borne high through want and pain,

And cry, "Thank God that we are home again."

MONEY ORDERS.

Send a Dominion Express Money Order. Five Dollars costs three cents.

After Crossing the Bar.

"That's how we do things in the army," said Tommy, pointing to a news-heading which bore the words: "Five Hundred Germans Drowned in Champagne." "Got nothing to beat that in the navy, I'll bet."

"Oh, haven't we?" retorted his sailor friend. "My lad, that's nothing to get excited about—nothing at all. In that last little affair along the Belgian coast we sank three German submarines in port."

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

An Old Mystery Solved.

A commercial traveler, on leaving a certain hotel, said to the proprietor: "Pardon me, but with what material do you stuff the beds in your establishment?"

"Why," said the landlord, proudly, "with the best straw to be found in the whole country!"

"That," returned the traveler, is very interesting. I now know whence the straw came that broke the camel's back."

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

Reduces Strained, Puffy Ankles, Lymphatics, Puff Swellings, Boils, Swellings, Stings, Lameness and allays pain. Heals Sores, Cuts, Bruises, Boob Chafes. It is a SAFE ANTISEPTIC AND GERMICIDE.

Does not blister or remove the hair and can be worked. Pleasant to use. \$2.50 a bottle, delivered. Describe your case for special instructions and Book 5 R free. ABSORBINE, JR., antiseptic liniment for marked, reduces strains, sprains, lacerations, swellings, cuts, bruises, etc. Few drops required at an application. Price \$1.25 per bottle at dealers or delivered.

W. F. YOUNG, P. O. F., 518 (Lyon) Bldg., Montreal, Can. Wholesale and Retail. It is made in Canada.



December.

Dark-eyed December, you are here—
Peculiar maid with brooding brow;
Your sullen voice brings me no cheer,
In dreary woods you wander now.

Oh, that I had a wild birds wings
To lure me far from you the while;
I'd soar away where nature sings
On some e'er fragrant laughing ile.

I'd float afar, and leave you, maid
Of cloudy brow; the hills of green
Where bright-eyed summer long has stayed
Would lure my footsteps to my queen.

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows

Envelope nighties will keep baby warm at night. They are made by attaching a wide band all around the hem of the ordinary nightgown. This is equipped with buttons and button-holes.

FOR SALE

WELL-EQUIPPED NEWSPAPER and job printing plant in Eastern Ontario. Insurance carried \$1500. Will be for \$1500 on sale. Box 33, Wilmot Publishing Co. Ltd. Toronto.

WEEKLY NEWSPAPER FOR SALE in New Ontario. Owner going to France. Will sell \$2000. Worth double that amount. Apply J. H. de Willems Publishing Co. Limited, Toronto.

STORM WINDOWS FOR SALE

Get OUR PRICE LIST SHOWING cost of windows glazed complete, any size. Haliday Company, Box R. 61, Hamilton.

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.

DARTING, PIERCING SCIATIC PAINS

Give way before the penetrating effects of Sloan's Liniment

So do those rheumatic twinges and the loin-aches of lumbago, the nerve-inflammation of neuritis, the wry neck, the joint wrench, the ligament sprain, the muscle strain, and the throbbing bruise.

The ease of applying, the quickness of relief, the positive results, the cleanliness, and the economy of Sloan's Liniment make it universally preferred. Made in Canada.



Kept Awake at Night Itching So Intense Healed by Cuticura

"A nasty patch appeared on the right side of my face, caused by shaving with a dull razor. I drew blood with my fingers, the itching was so intense. The patch was red and irritated causing me to keep awake at night."

"Seeing Cuticura Soap and Ointment advertised I sent for a free sample. After using I noticed quite a change so I bought a box of Cuticura Ointment and two cakes of Cuticura Soap, and I did not finish the whole box of Cuticura Ointment when I was healed permanently." (Signed) Ewen MacDonald, Marion Bridge, N. S., September 30, 1917.

Cuticura Soap and Ointment are not only most valuable for the treatment of pimples, dandruff and irritated scalp, but their great mission is to prevent such conditions. Cuticura Soap used exclusively for the toilet, and Cuticura Ointment, as needed, keep the skin and scalp clean, clear and healthy.

For Free Sample Each by Mail address post-card: "Cuticura, Dept. A, Boston, U.S.A." Sold everywhere.

Belgium Starving Under Allied Flags

Immediate Help Needed to Relieve Starvation and Suffering—Cannot Hold Germany Responsible NOW!

There is pressing need for our help in Belgium today, and there will be for many months to come.



As our troops occupy the evacuated territory, untold misery stares them in the face. Emaciated children, hollow-cheeked women, roofless homes, clothing so worn it offers no protection from winter's terrors—miseries that cannot wait but MUST be relieved at once to avert DEATH!

Need you be reminded how Belgium was the first to jump into the breach and so make our Victorious Peace possible?

Don't let it be said WE let Belgium starve. Let us cable over your offering to the mothers and children of Brave Little Belgium AT ONCE!

Make cheques payable and send contributions to

Belgian Relief Fund

(Registered under the War Charities Act)

127

to your Local Committee, or to

Ontario Branch—Belgian Relief Fund—95 King St. W., Toronto

The Watchman AND Ottawa Valley Advocate

FRIDAY, JAN. 31, 1919.

The Watchman will be published every Friday.

Subscription \$1.50 in advance to points in Canada, and \$2.00 in the United States.

J. S. GILES, Editor and Prop.

See a line for Poetry accompanying Memorial Notices.

Notices of Entertainments, Concerts, amusements etc., 25 cents minimum; over three lines 50 cents.

Notices of Births, Marriages and Deaths 25c.

Legal Advertising, —\$1.40 per inch.

En Passant.

Out THERE ARE TIMES when the whole universe seems out of tune; when the bright symphony of life sinks into a low, jarring monotone; when the sprightly, illusive, threading theme of happiness drops clear out of our days.

These are the times when, with Hamlet, we feel like telling our friends:—"I have of late lost all my mirth, foregone all custom of exercises; and indeed, I go so heavily with my disposition, that this goodly frame, the earth, seems to me a sterile promontory; this most excellent canopy, the air, look you, this brave o'ershooting firmament, this majestical roof fretted with golden fire, why, it appears no other thing to me but a foul and pestilent congregation of vapours."

When a man feels that way there is something "rotten in the state of Denmark," or at least something seriously the matter with his periscope.

I remember reading, long ago, a treatise on "The secret of Happiness." I think I must have been too critical in those days, for before I read the book, I had taken exception to the title of it, being unfavourably impressed by the thought that happiness should be considered a secret matter, like a process of refining steel or the blending of Scotch Whisky, both at that time being regarded as profound secrets.

The subject was treated from the standpoint that happiness is a personal matter. It showed that if you possessed the secret, you developed a glorified sense of blessedness and felicity, which struck be as being very selfish, for only when you became full to overflowing with happiness other people got what was left over. The idea seemed as repellant as the old bachelor's notion of love:—If you wish a woman to love you, fill her full of love for herself, and all that runs over will be yours.

I could not admit the absolutely personal aspect of happiness, nor accept the inference that it is either a selfish thing or an egoistic prerogative. Feeling that way, I missed the "secret", and was not sorry. The person who might be suspected of harbouring that brand of happiness would be likely to keep it in the cellar along with the Barygandy.

The nearest approach to happiness I can think of, for common every day use, is that ecstatic state of being "in tune" with things, without being oppressively conscious of the fact. The beauty of a scene lies in the harmony of its components, and it is brought nearer to perfection in proportion to the effacement of our own personality. It may thrill us through and through, in an artistic or harmonic sense, if we blend with it, but the instant we begin to regard it as a personal gratification of our own appreciative sense, then we begin to lose the purity of tone which would exist in the scene whether we were there or not. Full many a gem of purest ray serene, The dark unfathomed caves of ocean bear: Full many a flower is born to blush unseen, And waste its sweetness on the desert air.

If we admit that happiness is brought about by being "in tune" with things, then we must also admit that its opposite being "out of tune" promotes misery, and the "loss of all my mirth" which caused Hamlet to indulge in misanthropic moping.

An occasional individual "out of tune" might be explained, or borne philosophically, but when we find half the world in a turmoil of discord, then we begin to wonder what is the matter with mankind.

Are beans not boiling in yonder pot? While the bean stalks burn below? Now why, when they spring from a common lot, Should they scorch each other so?

A Chinese poet asked that question long ago. Perhaps the Peace Conference may give the answer, and again, perhaps not. In any case, and without arrogating to ourselves any part of their exclusive task, we cannot shut our ears to the fact that things in general are horribly "out of tune," the wide world over. "Wherever there is somebody popping up and piping out some horrid discord. Yesterday, a kaiser or czar, or princelet was deposed and his tune abruptly abbreviated, and to-day, the whole gang of his former choir get up and start something like the Highland piper's heaven. (Said Highlander, when asked what he thought heaven would be like, replied that every angel would be a piper, and every piper would be playing a different tune.)

Amid such divergent airs there is little hope of harmony until the piper who piped the loudest and longest is left, like Robinson Cro-o-e, Monarch of all he survey, and his right there is home to dis-pu!

The general cause of the want of uni-

Evacuation Scenes in France



British troops taking back the civil population to their original homes.



The River Scheldt and broken bridge at Tournai.

son and harmony at present disturbing the four corners of civilisation is erroneously said to be "Unrest." Misere, or unrest, is not a cause at all. It is an effect, a tangible result of something else, a condition brought about by a more remote cause.

We all may have our opinion as to what that obscure cause is. I have mine.—I do firmly believe that the cause is disloyalty, in the wider meaning of the word. "Every man for himself" seems to be the main spring of society. Hard, merciless, overbearing stampeding through life is a misuse of liberty, and disloyalty to our fellowmen. It crushes the gentle charm from simple natures, and makes men fend in place of friends, excludes firm and beneficent leadership—"brood-based, upon the people's will", subverts law and order, and makes a grasping tussle with the strong, and a triumph of brutality over reason.

The unthinking masses require guidance, but political thinkers who seek to guide them should put their schemes to the test of reason and experience before they can expect good results. In business, as in science, one has to grope his way through difficulties. He has to test things. He has to create a demand for his good by sane and truthful means, and where the demand already exists, he must meet it adequately, or go "broke." No harebrained methods will make permanent success in business. Is similar in scientific pursuits. The savant has to be continually testing any theories he may wish to prove: when he meets a reverse he changes his tactics, secretly searching for mistakes in formula and errors in practical application, and when he demonstrates to himself that he is up against physical or scientific impossibilities, he wisely turns the whole thing down flat.

How very different it is in the common life of men. A political crank mounts a soap box and tells his fellow men that the earth is theirs, and the fullness thereof. He excites in them a desire to attain to things they are not by nature capable of tuning up to, and the result is "unrest", discord, strikes, and misery. It is better for men to live meritorious lives, and even to die with their merits unrecognized, than to waste themselves in advertising qualities of citizenship and leadership which their fellowmen soon discover they never possessed. That is what is happening everywhere just now. Bolsheviks, Spartacists, Strike promoters, and other "revolutionaries" are all busy bossing each other and blowing their own horns, thus making life a pandemonium of discord compared to which a battle-field is a pastoral scene.

"Man, given a brief authority, will perform such tricks before High Heaven, as make the angels weep."

LINKSMAN.

BROWNSBURG

A well organized hockey match took place at the B.A.A.A. Rink on Saturday night, January 25th. The play was very fast and exciting there being very few penalties which was appreciated by the promoters and also by the large attendance of hockey fans. (First) was the effort of the Brownsburg club, to produce good ice on the soft weather

of last few days. After the game the both teams departed the rink in the best of humour and feelings and proceeded to the B.B.S. Club where they were received by members of the association and was followed by music and dance. The Rockaways enjoyed themselves to their fullest extent and wish to thank their entertainers and hope to have a return game soon. The Rockaways wish to thank the citizens of Brownsburg in general for the courtesies during their short stay in town.

The axe is put at the trunk of the tree and all tickets will be useless for votes after February 4th, 1919. The following are Leaders in the contest:—F. Kety 5868, Albert Martin 5771, W. Howell 5199, D. McCullough 4134, Chas. King 3056, E. Provost 2703, Pte. Lepine 1702, Jas. Seary 1440, R. Blais 1278, M. McAllister 975, Thos. Pasco 899, J. Gal-

lery 840, J. Barber 795, H. Mason 794, J. Decour 616, Jas. Hazel 556, G. McAllister 515, W. Witham 488, Geo. Prosser 486. Contest to close Feb. 4th, 1919, 8.15 p.m. Instead of one prize of \$50.00 we are giving three, 1st. Victory Bond, 2nd \$30.00 in Merchandise 3rd \$20.00 in Merchandise.

Also after taking stock we are holding a great sale of white wear etc. this notice to take place of circulars.

A. HABIB, The Busy Corner.

MABEL

Miss Myrtle Tomalty, of Brownsburg, spent the week-end visiting Miss Hazel Warwick.

We are very sorry to have to report the serious illness of Mr. Willie Hutchin who is suffering from an attack of pneumonia.

An Acrostic.

In Loving Remembrance of Albert Bradshaw, of Grenville, Que., who passed to the higher life, January 13th, 1919, aged 18 yrs.

"Whom the gods love die young."
"We smile when angels weep, and weep when angels smile."
"He giveth His beloved sleep."
"Until the day break and the shadows flee away."

Away, only away, to that beautiful home above,
Loved son, loved brother, just gone where all is love,
Bright was his home on earth, to him all there was gay,
Ere fell disease had claimed him, nor could he longer stay,
Right from that better home above, an angel band came down,
To take him up with them to dwell, place on his head a crown.

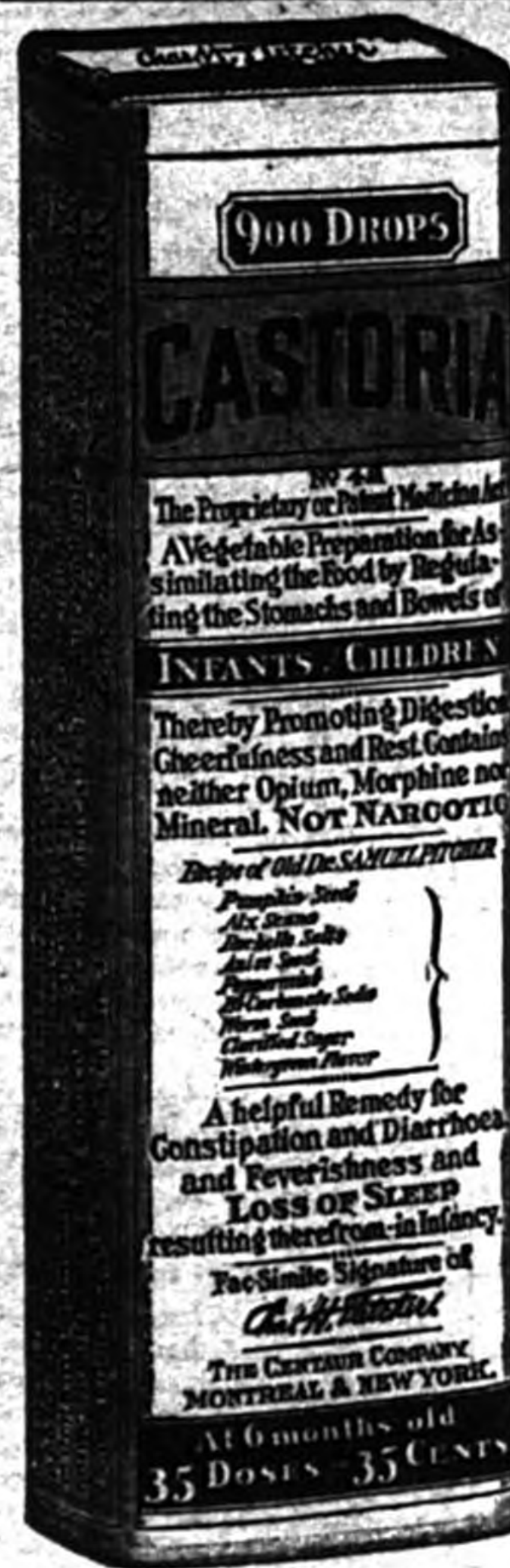
But though they sadly miss him, Albert, so loved, their own,
Right was the call for God knows best, He can for this atone,
Away, away, ours is the grief, best we must weep no more,
Dream only of the joy now his, upon that Golden Shore,
So dry your tears fond mother, and father good and true,
Here for a few short years, Alas! to us how few,
Away from us he knows that now, his dear ones feels the pain,
We'll meet again in Paradise, our loss has been his gain.

Everyone should be on the look-out
for Genuine Bargains!

Here is Your Chance !!

The well-known firm of Auctioneers, Messrs. Rae & Donnelly, of Montreal, have huge store-rooms at 241-243 Bleury Street, in which may be seen at all times, one of the largest assortments of Furniture, Rugs, Crockery, Cutlery, etc., all of which are of the very best. They are sold by Private Sale or by Public Auction, due notices of which are given in the Daily papers.

Rae & Donnelly



CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

Mothers Know That
Genuine Castoria

Always
Bears the
Signature
of

Dr. H. H. Fletcher

Use
For Over
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CASTORIA

Exact Copy of Wrapper.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.



Your Money
is Safe in

War-Savings Stamps

Buy now for \$4.00
Sell 1st day of 1924
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Government Security

Your W-S. can be registered to secure you against loss by theft, fire or otherwise.

Thrift Stamps cost 25 cents each.
Sixteen on a Thrift Card are
exchangeable for one War-Savings
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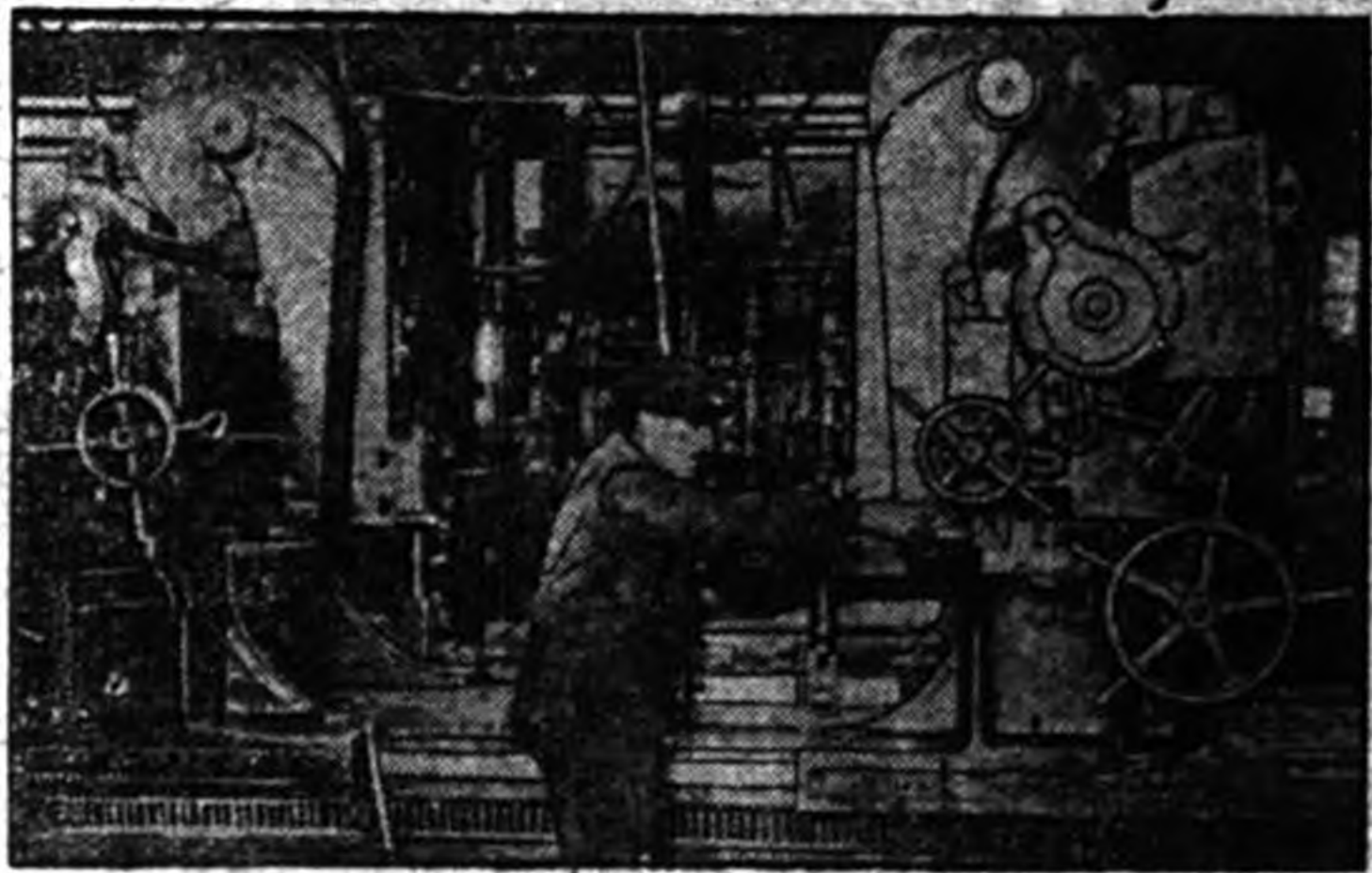
Manager

Training Disabled Soldiers

ABOUT 18 months ago it first became possible for a returned soldier, who had been so disabled by service that it was impossible for him to resume his former civil occupation, to take a course of training under government supervision and pay, which fitted him for some new occupation, the pursuit of which would not be prevented by his disability. In other words, his case was carefully considered, his disability taken into account, and his training arranged so that in his new occupation he could develop 100% efficiency. As an example take a machinist who had lost a leg; obviously his disability was such that he could not resume that occupation. He had a knowledge of blue prints and drawing and some latent ability in a drawing life. He was passed for a course as a mechanical draughtsman. At the termination of his course he was employed at a wage nearly equal to his wage as a machinist. The loss of a leg was no handicap as his new occupation did not call for any moving around. Thus this man, seriously handicapped as a machinist, was enabled to overcome his handicap and compete successfully with any other draughtsman.



Finishing a locomotive link and union bearing cap.



Operating a double headed vertical slotting machine.

Owing to the increasing number of different trades and occupations in which it became imperative that training places should be found. Obviously if a man was to be trained for a position in a machine shop, the place to train him was right in the particular machine shop in which he would eventually be employed. This resulted in the institution of industrial surveys. One of the first industries in Montreal to be surveyed was the Angus Shops (Canadian Pacific Railway). It can readily be understood that these shops, employing thousands of skilled men, in practically all kinds of mechanical work, offered great opportunities for the training of disabled men. The above mentioned industrial survey consisted of a detailed report on every position in the Angus Shops; it showed among other things the exact nature of the work done and what disabilities would hinder a man from doing the work. This survey was a guide to the District Vocational Officer, as a reference to it showed immediately what mechanical work a disabled man would be physically able to do without being troubled by his disability.

From the outset every official of the C. P. R. who was approached expressed great interest in the work, and by co-operation rendered most material assistance in the re-instating of disabled soldiers in civilian occupations.

The general scheme of training adopted by the Invalid Soldiers' Commission is to give any man taking a machine shop training about three-quarters of his course in the machine shop at McGill University, then place him out with an industry such as the Angus Shops to finish that course and gain the necessary practical experience. During the time that the man is taking this training, he is drawing full pay and allowances from the Invalid Soldiers' Commission so the firm with which he is working is not called on to pay him anything. In this way the man becomes accustomed to his work in a place where he will probably be employed at the termination of his course, and the employer, having had the man under him for some time, knows something about his work. This method generally results in disabled men being absorbed into the industries for which they have been trained with no gap between termination of course and employment and is thus satisfactory to all.

concerned. It might appear from the foregoing that the employment offered by the C. P. R. to men being trained by the Invalid Soldiers' Commission is confined to positions in the Angus Shops. Such however is not the case. Every department has taken on men, clerks, draughtsmen, telegraphers.

In some industries there has been a tendency to fight shy of the returned man, the reason stated being his inability and apparent lack of power of concentration on his work. Not so with the C. P. R. Every consideration is shown the returned man and every possible allowance is made which will assist him in re-establishing himself in civil life. The attitude taken by the higher officials of the C. P. R. in regard to disabled soldier students is mirrored in the following letter of instructions issued to foremen:

THE RETURNED SOLDIER AS AN EMPLOYEE.

How do you treat a returned soldier working under you? Do you consider him as an ordinary workman, let him shift for himself and look on his mistakes only as you would an ordinary employee? If so, you are assuming that he is in all respects just a normal man and should be able to do the same work as quickly and as well as the average employee. If you do, you are wrong.

Many returned soldiers' constitutions are broken down. They have

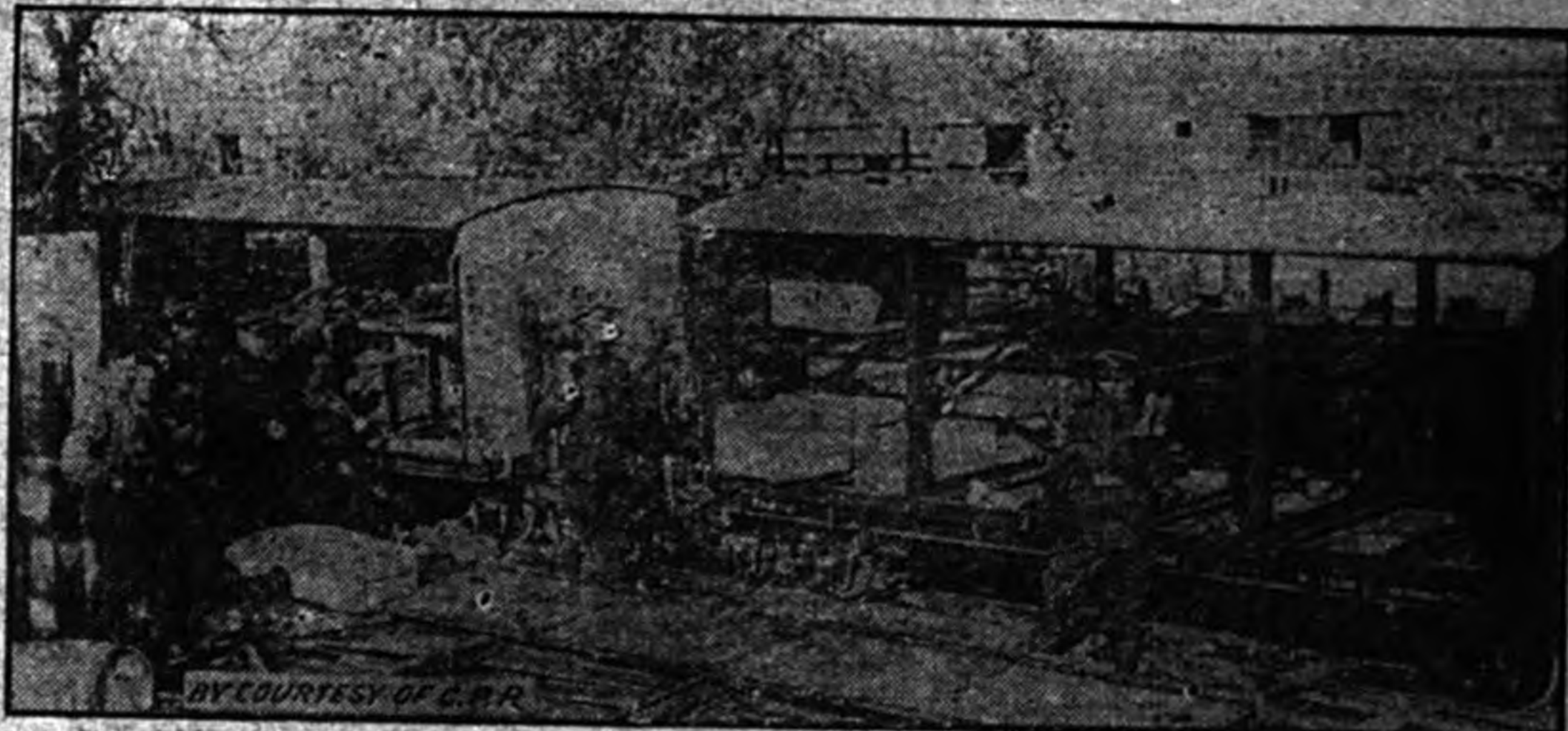
been gassed, shell shocked and tortured by wounds, and consequently are highly strung and nervous and will be for some time to come. What they make of themselves depends on you. If one of these men make a mistake and is roughly reprimanded, he is likely to shake like a leaf, get excited, etc., and be very difficult to make anything of; this is wrong. The greatest tact, care and attention that you can give these men in helping them to become useful employees is what the Company expects, and, moreover, you owe it to them.

There are bound to be some exceptions and some men will fail to make good. The success or failure of the majority, however, depends on you, and it is your privilege to help your country in this national crisis by endeavoring to make useful citizens out of the nerve-shattered men that are commencing to come back to us from the front.

Is further proof of the interest of the C. P. R. necessary? No!

Now for results. Of the first hundred men to complete Industrial Educational Courses in this unit, ten were employed by the C. P. R. on the termination of their courses. Up to date, about two hundred men have completed courses and now many of these men are employed by the C. P. R. I. a. These men have taken courses in no less than 13 different trades, so it is obvious that the C. P. R. is assisting splendidly.

How The Hun Used His Red Cross Trains



A captured German Red Cross train which they had used for conveying ammunition.



A Canadian signaller mending a wire in a street flooded by the enemy before they left Valenciennes.

COPENHAGEN CHEWING TOBACCO

Copenhagen is used differently from ordinary chewing tobacco. Take a small pinch, for a start, and put it between the lower lip and gum, in the centre. Afterwards you can increase the size of the pinch to suit the strength of the chew you desire. Copenhagen is strong, because the tobacco of which it is made is cut into fine grains, which makes it impart its strength thoroughly and quickly.

Hence, a little "pinch" goes a long way, showing that Copenhagen is not only an unusually economical chew, but also one of the finest quality, being made of the best, old, rich, high-flavored tobacco.

SUPERIOR COURT

Canada }
Province of Quebec } No. 1274
District of Terrebonne }

J. Marc Vermette, of the City and District of Montreal, Notary,

Plaintiff

vs
Victor Roy and Joseph Roy, both formerly of the Village of Ste. Therese de Blainville, district of Terrebonne, and now the former of Kincaid, Saskatchewan and the latter of Fairbairn, Saskatchewan,

Defendants

The said defendants are hereby ordered to appear within a month, in default whereof said Plaintiff shall be entitled to pray for judgment by default against the failing party.

Given at Ste. Scholastique, this 23rd day of January 1919.
(signed) GRIGNON & FORTIER,
Prothonotary C.S.

ART NEEDLE WORK.

5 Piece Table Set 15c.
A Lovely Table Set, Eyelet design consisting of one Centerpiece with 4 Dishes to match, on Fine Quality, Natural Bleached Art Linen, all for 15c. Extra Dishes to introduce our latest catalog of exclusive designs.

Order now while our Stock is Complete.



This Sofa Pillow 17 1/2 x 21 on natural buff shade Irish linen together with six skeins of floss 40 cents.

THIS BARGAIN FOR LIMITED PERIOD ONLY.

We will forward you a handsome Bureau Scarf, Pin Cushion, Talc Tin Cover and Sofa Pillow, as above illustrated, stamped on Real Irish Art Linen Ready for Working.

ALL FOR ONE DOLLAR. SEND NOW.

Ask for Catalogue of Useful Things for the HOME and BABY.

The Women's Supply Company, Regd.,

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MONTREAL.

Every Sort! -- Every Size! For Everybody!



Are you prepared for the Weather? If not, buy your rubbers now and safeguard your health by wearing rubbers you can depend on. We sell that kind only.

A Fine Line of Men's and Boys Suits and Overcoats. A full assortment of Warm Winter Caps, Sweaters, Socks, Moccasins etc. Extra specials in Mitts and Gloves.

Suits made to Order. Boots Repaired, Telephone 65.

W. G. Staniforth, Lachute



And that is no Idle Boast. We say what we Mean and Mean what we Say, so come right along and be convinced of our Sincerity. We claim to be able to do for you as good, if not better than elsewhere. Our quality and our prices are right.

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Blankets, Halters, Rope and Chains.

Pumps, Pipe & Pipe Fittings.

Automobile Oils & Accessories.

Dealers in Scrap Metals.

T. McQuat & Son, Lachute Mills.

Bell Tel. No. 12

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that Mrs. Arcien Larose, and at present by marriage Mrs. William Carkner has left me and I hereby notify all merchants and others I will not be responsible for any debts incurred in my name. Neither any of my collections made by her.

WM. CARKNER,
Greece's Point

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Daily.
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C. N. R. TRAINS, Ottawa, Toronto and west, operate to and from Montreal Tunnel Terminal, 415 Leguachetiere St. W., connecting at Toronto on Monday, Wednesday and Friday with through trains to and from Western Canada and Pacific Coast.

LOWEST FARES, THROUGH TICKETS AND RESERVATIONS EVERYWHERE.

Enquire nearest C. N. R. Ticket Agent or write to General Passenger Dept. 225 St. James Street, Montreal.

CANADIAN NORTHERN RAILWAY

Tonio, The Clown

Wounded, Weaponless, in a War Hospital, He Played His "Little Joke a Glorious Courage."

By Edna Howall.

CHAPTER II.

Then his eyes met the eyes of the soldier in the orderly white cot beside him. It was Pietro Morosi who gazed back at him—Pietro Morosi who had run away with the clown's wife, she, who had been his one eye-lamb.

Tonio's eyes, like tarnished gilt mirrors, reflected nothing; but pain, sudden, massive and heavy as a stone wall, crushed down upon him. Tonio swooned.

When he awakened his arm was still damp with the plaster of his gandy bandage. He had a sense of his wounds being newly, more firmly bound. On his head was a round barrette made of a gauze bandage, and his left hand was a mass of soft white cotton held up by a cardboard support. On his bed were soft little cushions in the hollows of his body, giving it pleasant support. He had a sense that after the years of seeking, he need seek no farther for he had found! He turned his head to the other cot. The nurse who had come to feed him stood at his side. Her eye followed his own. Morosi slept, his long black lashes on his cheeks like a babe's, his lips parted with heavy breathing. His hands, even in their sleep, restlessly moving.

The nurse went to Morosi's bed, stooped over him, her hand on his pulse. A little frown gathered in her brow like the faint wings of a seagull, and smoothed out again.

"Let me go. For pity's sake, let me go! I never did you—!" The voice of the sick man paused and went on in the delirium of feverish sleep.

Tonio's eyelashes drooped. The man sank into a deeper sleep and was silent. The nurse passed on to the next man.

So Tonio lay next to Morosi and listened to his delirium but there was never a word which Tonio longed to hear of his one eye-lamb.

Tonio was the life of the sala, the quickening spirit of the hospital. There was no man so ill but Tonio could bring a smile to the weary lips. His humor could no more be described with words than the spice of a carnation could be conveyed to an Eskimo.

Thursday was visitors' day. Wives, mothers and children brought gifts. Tonio had no one of his own kin to see him, but a line of visitors, fellow-artists, admirers, statesmen, journalists lingered at his bedside. Tonio smiled and talked to them but his wandering eye never left Morosi's bedside where no visitor had as yet appeared.

Then she came. The chaplain stood beside Tonio, talking to him of the value of his life and how he had endeared himself to the whole floor.

She who had never worn a hat in the old days was dressed as though she had stepped out of Kansas City. Tonio's eye opened wide. A little black toque with a white airrette sat above her softly waved hair; she who had once glided in colors as bright as Joseph's coat wore a trim black tailored suit.

Deep color mounted to Tonio's temples and the chaplain smiled. How modest was this man under praise, he thought. He blushed like a girl!

She sat in silence watching Morosi and sometimes she leaned her head against her hand to cup her white chin in both her little white-gloved hands and stared at the white wall. She might have been in her coffin for aught she said or did.

She looked neither to right nor left. Only once her eyes lifted and Tonio drew the covering over his face but she did not recognize in the distinguished man the poor little clown who had danced and laughed at every thing.

Suddenly she rose and bent over Morosi. He opened his eyes, for her words seemed to cut through his every sense, deep into his consciousness. "I have come for the last time. Good-by!" she said, so low that only Morosi could hear the words.

It was not yet the hour when the bell would ring for all visitors to leave before the rounds of the surgeons but she had swiftly vanished from the sala and from the extended arms of Morosi, who flung himself violently back on his cot and began to toss from side to side.

That night when the soft-spoken day nurse had left and the moon hung in semi-light through the space where the curtain of heavy linen swung wide from the window, its light shone on the face of Morosi and on his clasped hands. Faintly like a flower and then deeply like a tropical rose, there widened upon Morosi's breast a scarlet blossom, which spread to full bloom as the bandage was dyed deeper and deeper with the life-blood.

Tonio's eyes opened wide. Why should he move? He was helpless, hand and foot. By lying still and saying nothing it would be ended. Strange that Tonio of all persons, should wake just at this hour to watch his enemy die—or to save him!

The night-corporal was going his rounds. His footsteps were far down the corridor. A moment ago he had tiptoed within the room and thrown the light of his tiny electric lamp full on Morosi's breast where the heavy bandage was, had stooped over Morosi and all had been well.

Through the stillness of the sleeping room, rose Tonio's clear full voice. The corporal came running swiftly and nurse and surgeon followed. Tonio closed his eyes through the next ten minutes as surgeon and nurse worked over the unconscious man.

Tonio watched his mortal enemy. The moon laid mysterious fingers on Morosi's face, touched every line, silvered his white cot and the whiter

wall back of it. The surgeon and nurse told Tonio as they left that Morosi was in a grave way, that his life hung on a thread. "Rina!" called the sick man, "Rina!" he repeated insistently. "Rina!" he reiterated petulantly and looked toward Tonio.

(To be continued.)

VICTORIA CROSS PIGEON

Brave Deeds Performed by Winged Messengers of British Army.

Carrier pigeons of the British army behave like disciplined soldiers and are a valuable asset in war time.

The faithful bird messengers contain all the pluck that is so much admired in human beings. Very often they were shot at by the enemy, and sometimes wounded, but no matter how badly they were hurt they would continue on their way until they had reached their destination.

The story is often told in this connection of a bird, the Victoria Cross pigeon, which, after bringing in a message of great importance dropped dead in the motor-loft. The general ordered the pigeon to be stuffed and it is now on exhibition in a war museum in London.

The casualties among messenger birds of the British army were about 2 per cent. They were wounded not only by the enemy shell, but by attacking hawks. The birds were placed in gas-proof baskets, and were safe from the fumes, but if they became affected they were cared for at the hospital.

There is also a prison for enemy birds which have been captured, and they receive the same rationing as the British birds, but can never return to Germany. Their wings are clipped. The British female pigeons are marked with a blue spot underneath the tail, while the male is marked with a red spot.

DAUGHTER OF THE REGIMENT

The Forerunner of the Modern Army Nurse.

Long before the army nurse was thought of there was the "vivandiere" a figure whose final passing from the military scene inspires regret by reason of its undeniable picturesqueness. She was at the height of her glory in Napoleonic times, but survived to a much later period. She was sometimes called the "daughter of the regiment," and, wearing the regiment's uniform, tastefully modified with a knee-length skirt, she carried (suspended by a strap from her shoulder) a little cask of brandy.

Not a person to be approved of by Mrs. Grundy, of course. Often quite the contrary, indeed. But thoroughly "bon enfant"—a true and loyal comrade, and as such appreciated and beloved by officers and soldiers of the command to which she was in a quasi official way attached. The heroic Cigarette, in "Under Two Flags," was a typical, though idealized, vivandiere.

Nobody but the French could have invented the vivandiere. She was a graceful adornment of war. Perhaps romance has lent her charms that she did not in reality possess. But the modern army, with its severe discipline and elimination of women, save for the performance of quite other functions, has no room for her. Today she is no more than a memory.

Craters of Volcanoes.

The word "crater" from the hole made by a mine, and afterward fought for, has thoroughly established itself in the language of the trenches. It is a highly obvious and inevitable borrowing from the volcano. But the volcano itself took the word from the original "crater"—the mixing bowl (from the verb meaning to mix), in which the Greeks, from the earliest known times, mingled water with wine. These craters, which stood in conspicuous positions in the hall, were often of huge size, and the resemblance to them of the volcano's orifice struck all ancient observers who used the word "crater" in the modern volcanic sense.

Oil stains may be removed from wall paper by applying pipe-clay, mixed with water to a thick cream.

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After The War, Thrift.

Canada has entered upon the period of reconstruction. During this time the practice of thrift by the housewives of Canada which has accomplished so much during the trying four years of war, is still a national duty, in view of the needs of Europe and of Canada. Our net national war debt is over a billion and a quarter dollars.

The health and happiness of simple living is the lesson the war has taught Canada. This lesson must not be forgotten in the exaltation of victory. We have yet to make up for the enormous waste and expense of the war. Buy wisely. Keep on using food carefully, avoiding waste. We must still feed the soldiers who cannot be completely demobilized for many months. And 250,000,000 people in Europe are short of food.

It pays these days to keep household accounts. In fact it has always paid. Order your supplies in each line on one bill if possible and a week in advance. This simplifies household bookkeeping, and gives the housekeeper better control of her expenditure. She can then work out a standard within her allowance and give her family meals a well balanced variety, such as health demands.

In three years France paid off the crushing war indemnity demanded by Germany after the Franco-Prussian War of 1870. This was accomplished by the indomitable spirit of thrift and industry inherent in the French people. Canada's great national resources will enable us to sacrifice, but the voluntary spirit of housewifely thrift is essential.

When foodstuffs are scarce in the world, prices of food are high. War economy has shown the wisdom of fewer courses at meal-time. People can be happy and well nourished on one-dish meals. Combinations such as cheese, rice and tomatoes; cheese and macaroni; meat stew vegetables and rice; baked rice and cheese, pork and beans; bean soup with milk; chopped meat and potatoes; rice and Salisbury steak provide all the essentials of a full course meal at less expense.

Meat is expensive owing to the demand of our Allies in Europe and the cost of feed for live stock. It is well to remember that the food properties of meat can be secured in fish, milk, eggs, green vegetables, and bread and butter. Food experts hold that children under seven years of age do not need meat. Some people declare from their own experience that we can do well without meat. Canadians should eat more fish.

Why Tools Wear Out.

The want of thought in the care and use of equipment is often the cause of its short life. Some of the apparently trifling mistakes which cause utensils and tools to wear out before they should are the following: Contents of saucepans and kettles boiled until dry and the metal over-heated.

Handles, screws and fastenings of knives, forks, egg beaters, etc., loosened from having been left in hot water.

Metal utensils put away wet, causing them to rust.

Covers put away wet with steam as they are taken off the saucepan.

Brooms and brushes used continually on one side and worn to a point.

Brooms allowed to stand on the floor until their weight bends or breaks the straw.

Glasses broken because the bottom instead of the side is put into hot water.

China dulled by washing with too strong soap suds.

Liquids spilled on rugs or polished surfaces because the container was too full.

Contents of the saucepan boiled over on the stove or in the oven because allowance was not made for the expansion of liquids by heat.

Burners of gas and oil stoves clogged and useless by burned food.

Rugs torn by having been held by the edge while shaking in cleaning.

Glazing of porcelain and enameled sinks, tubs and wash bowls scratched and broken by cleaning with coarse cleaning materials.

Finish of furniture marred by placing hot dishes, medicine bottles and by spilling liquids on it.

Furniture cracks and parts loosened because the oil bath and rub are not applied regularly.

China broken in the refrigerator by placing heavier dishes on it.

Dish towels scorched and stained when used for oven cloths and to lift hot saucepans from the stove.

Varnished and oiled woodwork spoiled by washing with soap.

Springs in beds, couches and chairs and other pieces of furniture broken by allowing children to jump and play too roughly on them.

Using Nuts To Save Sugar.

A household expert recently pointed out that nuts were the only food that were a square meal just as they are—not in just those words, but that was the gist of it. Nevertheless people do like to turn them into some one of the new fangled nut loafs or purées or croquettes. Of course

those things are very nice, if we have skill in making them; and of course there are some people who find nuts uncooked, just as they are, too rich to be wholesome.

How shall nuts be served? That is a question that sometimes vexes the housewife.

The English way isn't a bad way. In England nuts and raisins are served as a regular thing after dessert. Often only a few are taken, because the meal has been sufficiently hearty without them.

They are passed in a large nut bowl, with a large silver or wooden spoon, and there are nutpicks in the bowl or at the side for those who need them. The nuts are cracked before being served.

This combination of nuts and raisins goes by the name dessert in England and is so referred to very often on banquet menus, steamship menus and even restaurant bills of fare.

Nuts of course in no way take the place of a sweet for dessert. But nevertheless they may be served in place of dessert. With raisins, which give the desired sweetness, they make a satisfying dessert, and if a dish of maple sugar is passed with them they also are a satisfying dessert; also if a sweet salad, one containing dates, oranges or other fruit, is served before them they are satisfying.

But even so, they are more hearty than the usual desserts. So we must look to the more substantial courses of the meal and see that they are not too hearty on the nights when nuts are to be served as dessert. Or else we must train ourselves to eat only a few nuts.

Sometimes it is necessary to pass nut crackers with whole nuts, so that each guest may crack his own nuts. But usually nuts are cracked before they are passed.

One of the best ways to serve nuts is salted. Then, of course, they are not passed with dessert, but with the salad or meat course. Indeed, they are often on the table, in little individual dishes, when dinner is announced, and are eaten at one's pleasure throughout the meal.

Almost all nuts are good when salted. We used to think that salted almonds were the only sort, but

Confidence Inspired By Bank of Montreal Statement

Bank in Strongest Position Reports Total Assets in Excess of Five Hundred and Fifty Millions—Prepared For After War Period of Re-Adjustment.

The Bank of Montreal comes out with its Annual Statement at a time when the strength shown must lend considerable confidence regarding the manner in which the Dominion will be able to pass through the period of readjustment.

It is especially fortunate that the Bank of Montreal, at a time of general uncertainty like the present, should be in a position to disclose such strength and solidity. This is the best guarantee of the assistance the Bank stands prepared to give the country and Governments.

With its total assets in excess of Five Hundred and Fifty Millions and Liquid assets in excess of Three Hundred and Seventy Million Dollars, the Bank of Montreal in reality becomes a National Institution that enables the manufacturers and commercial interests of the country to realize the resources back of Canada in a period during which must occur such a marked industrial evolution.

Throughout the uncertainty of the war period the Bank of Montreal, while lending fullest assistance to Canadian industry, has steadfastly followed and counselled a policy of keeping strong. As a result the reversal to peace conditions finds the Bank in exactly the position it desired to occupy when the change came to this country as well as to the rest of the world.

A study of the Bank's position at the close of its fiscal year will immediately enable every Canadian to become more confident regarding the outlook. Such an exhibit could hardly come at a time when it could be calculated to benefit Canada to a greater extent in the money centres of the world.

The very unusual strides made during the year are due in part to the absorption of the Bank of British North America but at the same time month by month the Bank has forged ahead and with its large resources has been able to lend fullest assistance to both the Imperial and Canadian Governments as well as looking after the growing requirements of a considerable portion of Canadian municipalities and industries.

Just how great has been the progress made during the past few years can be appreciated from the fact that in 1914, the first year of the war, the total assets stood at \$289,522,675, while to-day they have increased to \$558,413,546. Liquid assets alone now stand at \$370,351,000, being \$80,000,000 above what the total assets were four years ago.

Expansion of Year.

The past twelve months have witnessed steady expansion even allow-

ing for the absorption of the B.N.A. and now the total assets stand at \$558,413,546, compared with \$403,380,256 at the end of the previous year. Liquid assets total \$370,351,000 and are equal to 71.2% of the total liabilities to the public and compare with \$276,298,397 last year.

The measure of assistance lent the Dominion and British Governments is reflected by Dominion and Provincial Govt. securities of a value of \$46,870,586 as compared with \$28,373,332 a year ago and Canadian Municipal Securities and British, Foreign and Colonial Public Securities, other than Canadian, of \$52,085,833 up from \$32,455,254. The expansion of the general commercial business is indicated by Current Loans and Discounts of \$146,028,861 as compared with \$97,607,404, while at the same time Loans to Cities, Towns, and Municipalities have gained to \$15,598,069 from \$11,415,383, and Current Loans and Discounts elsewhere than in Canada \$14,664,340 up from \$10,045,811.

Deposits at Record Levels. That the policy of thrift so strongly advocated by the Bank has been followed in a large measure by the people of Canada is shown by the increase in interest bearing deposits to the record level of \$348,532,764 as compared with \$246,041,786, a gain of almost One Hundred Million Dollars, while deposits not bearing interest stand at \$124,175,047 up from \$71,114,641. As there is no increase in the Bank's capital stock in connection with the purchase of the Bank of B. N. A. it is assumed the amount required to redeem the shares of that institution has been paid in full and included in the total of non-interest bearing deposits.

Profit and Loss Account.

The more favorable conditions under which the Bank has operated during the year have resulted in a slight increase in the profits, as compared with the previous year. The profits amount to \$3,664,720, equal to 16.91% on the capital and compare with \$2,471,969 in the previous year. These profits added to the Balance of Profit and Loss brought forward made the total amount available for distribution \$4,227,613. Of this amount dividends and bonuses required \$1,320,000. War Tax on Bank note circulation \$100,000. Subscriptions to Patriotic Funds \$46,000 and Reservation for Bank Premiums \$200,000, leaving the balance to be carried forward to Balance of Profit and Loss of \$1,901,613 as compared with \$1,664,393 at the end of the previous year.

Three Sweet Odors.

Sweet odors are of three kinds—the floral, the aromal and the balsamic. The first group includes all those derived from sweet-smelling flowers and plants; the second, those derived from musks and resins; the third, those derived from leaves and gums. The otto, or essential oil of perfume, is obtained in three different ways—distillation, maceration and enfleurage.

Where would we all have been but for the British Navy—Senator Marconi.



Buy HIM a Gillette This Christmas!

Is he 18?

Every young man should shave right, from the very start. Encourage him with a Gillette to be as smooth-chinned all his life as he is today.

Is he 25?

He is keenly interested in appearing at his best. They say smartness begins with "a shave and a shoe-shine". No one would appreciate more than he the gift of a Gillette Safety Razor.

Is he 35?

Having put up with old-fashioned shaving methods for 15 years and over, he would appreciate among his Christmas gifts a Gillette, so that he may, for the next 15 years and more, know what real shaving comfort is.

Is he 55?

You will delight him with your gift of a Gillette with its unapproached ability to introduce comfort and pleasure into shaving and take out all the fussing.

By all means, GIVE HIM A GILLETTE!

Sold Everywhere—by Jewelers, Druggists, and Hardware Dealers, Five Dollars the Set.

GILLETTE SAFETY RAZOR CO. of Canada, Limited, MONTREAL.

"SACRED DUST": GRAVES IN FRANCE

WHERE LIE THE BODIES OF THE WORLD'S HEROES

No Dead Sleep With Greater Calm Than Those Who Rest Beneath the Flowers of Flanders.

If I should die, think only this of me: That there's some corner of a foreign field That is forever England. There shall be In that rich earth a richer dust concealed; A dust whom England bore, shaped, made aware, Gave once her flowers to love, her ways to roam. So wrote an English soldier about to die. So thought in terms of his own country many a son of Canada before he died.

No soldier passing down the far-flung battlefront of eastern France, where the long procession made of graves flanks the trenches could fail to wonder whether his body, too, would not become part of the soil of a foreign land. The home folks may grieve that he time-honored custom of placing their dead in the family plot of the cemetery is displaced by the grim necessity of this war. But their sons, who actually faced death, far afield from kith and kin, felt well content for the most part at the prospect of being where they fell, with the undying glory of the cause lighting forward the field of contest. There are places which history cradles in its arms with special reverence, like Thermopylae and Waterloo.

Greatest of Historic Spots.

But will any historic spot, ancient or modern, claim to rival in brilliancy the glory of the whole battlefront from Flanders to Lorraine, where the glowing lamp of liberty has been fed by a myriad lives laid down without a thought of self? No dead sleep with greater calm than those who rest beneath the daisies and violets and sunny jonquils of France. They could never be transported to a fairer bed than that which they have earned with the red of their own rich blood. We are proud to leave them not only with satisfaction, but also with pride, where they lie in a foreign land that ceases to be foreign because they are there. My first sight of the graves of those who had fallen on the field of honor was in the early spring of 1917, when I walked over part of the Marne, says noted son of Canada, Bishop Brent. Peace reigned where once the battle had staggered and swayed.

No one could fail to be struck by the evident reverence with which these soldier boys were laid to rest. There was no touch of carelessness, no early forgetfulness from the living for those whose swift passage from earth saved France—and the world.

More than once I have been over the battle-scarred Vimy Ridge, made immortal by the Canadian corps the 11th of April, 1917. I recall one vast crater that told of the absolute obliteration of those who received the shock of the explosion which formed it. It has been converted most fittingly into a cemetery of those who perished there. A recumbent cross and inscription, ingenious in conception and execution, tell the tale. At another commanding point where the struggle was acute a massive monument marks the spot and records the victory. Behind the lines the cemeteries are given the same thoughtful care as at home. They are grass sown and planted with flowers and shrubs under the supervision of experts. I know of no city of the dead more solemn and Christian than the many that have been built along the western battle front.

In Death Undivided.

One of the earliest cemeteries I visited was in Ypres, where the first grave bears the date of October 14, 1914, and the last December 31, 1917. Over each grave is a cross and inscription giving name, number, corps and whether killed in action or died of wounds. In some instances additional crosses had been erected by friends or comrades. One group of Australians had a common cross and over the graves was a map of Australia and a list of Tasmania in a low relief of white stones. Until I was informed

on the subject I was puzzled to know what superstition marked many new graves with an inverted bottle. I found that superstition played no part in the matter. The bottle, being the best receptacle for the purpose, contained a paper of identification pending permanent inscription.

The director of graves registration and engineers in London, in response to the request of the relatives of British soldiers who have fallen, is prepared to send a photograph of any given grave. It is mailed in a cardboard frame and on an accompanying card is given the name, rank and initials, regiment, position of grave and the nearest railway station.

Those who have been for any length of time in France and breathed the air of battle are more easily reconciled than friends at home to the seeming slight to sentiment of leaving their sacred dust unmolested in its first grave. They are among friends, the chosen friends by whose side they fought and fell. A common ideal beckoned them, a common cause united them. In life they were one, in death they are not divided.

MAIL DELIVERY IN ALASKA

Letters Are Carried to Interior On Sleds Drawn by Dogs.

The mails in Alaska recently have been seriously delayed and impeded by a lack of fish.

It is winter most of the year in that Arctic territory, and during the cold months the mails are carried to the interior of Alaska on sleds drawn by dogs.

The dogs are fed on fish, bought in quantities, frozen. But lately there has been a scarcity of fish.

The Alaskan dog wants fish to eat, and nothing else satisfies his ravenous appetite. He vastly prefers it to meat, raw or cooked. Fish is what he has been brought up on. The natural history books assert that the canine brute is an omnivorous animal, but this remark does not apply to the dog of Alaska. He will starve before he will touch anything of vegetable origin, even a biscuit.

Owners of mail teams tried starvation, but it didn't work. The dogs, before they would consent to eat cornmeal mush or other such truck, became so emaciated and weak that they could not pull the sleds.

Dog-team mail routes in Alaska average 200 miles in length. In delivering postal matter to the people of the interior last winter these teams pulled loaded sleds 176,700 miles over the trails of the frozen country.

Dog-teams, pulling 500 pounds of mail each trip, give to Nome, on the northern shore of the frozen-up Bering Sea, a regular twice-a-week mail delivery over 1200 miles of trail through the winter season from Cordova when postal service by steamer is impossible on account of solid ice.

From points on the main Cordova-to-Nome route other carriers with dog teams start, serving numerous distant villages. Thus, for example, mails for Point Barrow (the northeasternmost point of Alaska) leave the main route at Solomon, a short distance east of Nome. From Solomon a dog team makes regular trips to Kotzebue, taking the mails beyond the Arctic circle, 280 miles; and from Kotzebue another team starts for Point Barrow, 650 miles farther north.

To cover this distance of 650 miles merely once might well be considered a remarkable performance, but the man whose dog team does the work has a contract with the Postoffice Department to make three round trips each winter (from November 1 to May 15), carrying 600 pounds on each northbound trip and 300 pounds on each southbound journey.

New Kinds of Leather.

In the hunt for new sources of leather strange things are turning up. It has been ascertained that the skins of frogs and toads can be tanned and turned to account for card cases and other fancy articles. The Government Fisheries Bureau says the skin of the codfish furnishes an excellent leather, tough as parchment and very durable. The same is true of salmon skin. Eel skins are employed in Europe for binding books, and in Egypt shoe soles are made from the skins of certain fishes caught in the Red Sea. Sturgeon skin affords a handsome ornamental leather, and the hide of the armored garfish is much valued in Europe, being covered with horny plates that can be polished to an ivory-like finish.

CONFERENCES ARE HELD AT SPA

INTERNATIONAL ARMISTICE COMMISSION MEETS.

Allied Leaders Occupy Houses That Once Sheltered the Former German War Lords.

There is no more interesting spot along the German border to-day than the famous town of Spa, in which the international armistice commission is holding conferences amidst a dramatic setting, which, were it seen on the stage, would be recorded as a masterpiece of the histrionic art. Here, in the former seat of great German headquarters, representatives of Great Britain, France, the United States and Germany are meeting daily with the utmost diplomatic formality and dealing with the problems arising from the Teutonic capitulation.

To the conference the Entente representatives motor from their temporary homes, which a month ago were the personal headquarters of three of the greatest figures in Germany in recent history—the Emperor, General Ludendorff and Field Marshal von Hindenburg. To add a final touch to the picture, while the main actors hold the stage there pass and re-pass in the streets remarkable lines of supernumeraries. Grave-faced officers, garbed in field gray, stalk about with lithe tread and salute with military precision as they meet other grave officers wearing Allied uniforms.

Like Cinematograph Film.

The Germans make their way unobtrusively through the crowds of Entente troops. No recognition passes between these recently active enemies, except perchance when the former salute officers. German lorries, flying white flags, trundle on local missions along streets through which British troops and transport are moving on their steady march toward the Rhine. It is all like an endless cinematograph film, with never-ceasing attractions.

The commission began its sittings just after the armistice was signed. At that time the enemy was still occupying Spa. Since then long lines of hurrying and disorganized German traffic and troops have sped eastward through the watering place. There are now something more than a hundred German officers and men in the place attached to General von Winterfeldt, who is representing the German Government. These men came to Spa in civilian clothes under orders of the Republican Soldiers' and Workmen's Council, but donned uniforms on their arrival.

The Kaiser's headquarters, the Villa Neu-Bois, is occupied by the French, while the British are in the cottage on a hill which housed Ludendorff. The United States representative occupies Hindenburg's headquarters. The Germans are living in hotels or are billeted about the town. The conferences are being held in the grand salon of the Hotel Britannique, which was part of great headquarters, and in which the Emperor finally resolved to quit Germany.

The German sentry at the entrance of the hotel clicks his heels sharply as the delegates enter or other officers pass. The sittings begin at 10 o'clock daily. Prior to that hour the German delegates take their places at a huge table and receive the Allied officers standing. The latter walk silently to their chairs, where each delegate bows profoundly to the man opposite before sitting down.

There is no word of greeting and no pleasantries are exchanged, and the business of the day is conducted throughout with the same grim precision. Just what problems are under consideration, of course, is not a matter for journalistic discussion, but things are reported to be running smoothly.

We Thank Thee.

Great God, Who watched't four long years

The anguish deep poor man has known,

To-day, low kneeling at Thy Throne,

We thank Thee.

For Peace, blessed Peace, which follows strife,

Relief from weary hours of pain,

And for the light which beams again,

We thank Thee.

Our mistakes contribute much to the wisdom of others.

CANADIAN COD FISHERIES

New Food Permanently Added to the Domestic List.

Codfish has come into its own in Canada during the war. It has always been a favorite fish of the French and other New-Latin countries, both in Europe and in South America. It has, however, been one of the most neglected fish so far as Canada is concerned. The banks of Newfoundland are famed everywhere for their wealth of cod, but it is not so generally known that the Eastern waters of Canada contain an enormous quantity of this fish. In the last few months, under the stimulus given by openings being found by the Food Board, the cod-fishing industry has made enormous strides in diverting some of its catch to the internal market.

Over 200,000,000 pounds of codfish are caught by Canadian fishermen annually. This is by far the largest quantity of any Canadian fish, or indeed, of any three varieties. Nor is this surprising, for codfishing early attracted the fishermen of the Bay of Biscay and of the Portuguese coast to Newfoundland. Indeed, it was the prevalence of cod on the Great Banks which brought about the fact that Newfoundland was the British first colony.

The bulk of codfish taken in Canada is salted and dried for export to the Latin countries. South America, especially, does a large trade. There is no reason why our own consumption should not be as large.

The cod is native to both the Atlantic and Pacific oceans. In the latter, there are, in fact, three varieties, ling, red and bray cod. The last named resembles the Atlantic fish. The flesh of the codfish is not salty. Fresh or frozen codfish is as white and palatable as lake whitefish. Atlantic cod can be procured in first-class condition as far west as Winnipeg. Pacific codfish is marketed as far east as that point. Dried, salted, boneless and shredded codfish can be procured anywhere in Canada.

The codfish is cheap and highly nutritious. Its palatability depends on the cooking. Canadians do not eat enough codfish and our present codfishery is largely dependent on foreign markets. A larger home consumption encourages the fishery by quicker returns on money invested. It will also induce more men to go into the fishery—thus forming a nursery for the Navy and the Mercantile Marine.

A leaflet has been prepared, and may be obtained free from the Food Board, giving a number of ways of preparing codfish for the table.

BUT GREAT BRITAIN DID!

Royal Navy is Foundation Stone of the Allied Success in War.

The American Admiral Sims, addressing recently the journalists of the United States, said:—"There has been an idea in the American mind that the American Navy had been doing the bulk of the work over here—at least a half. That is not correct.

The statement had been made in American newspapers that, by a miracle of efficiency, their Fleet had brought a million and a half of troops to this side of the Atlantic in the course of a few weeks.

"We didn't," said Admiral Sims, "but Great Britain did. She brought over two-thirds of them, and escorted a half. We escort only a half of the merchant vessels that come over." The reason, he continued, why the British have been able to do this is "because, up in the North Sea somewhere, is lying the great British Grand Fleet. They can do this work because the British Grand Fleet is so powerful that the German High Seas Fleet has to stay at home. If a catastrophe should happen to the British Grand Fleet, there is no power on earth that can save us, for then the German High Seas Fleet can come out and sweep the seas. The British Grand Fleet is the foundation-stone of the cause of the whole of the Allies."

This is a fine and generous tribute from the American Navy to the superlative importance of the work which the British Navy has accomplished in the war, says a London newspaper.

Deprived of her Fleet Germany sinks at once to the position of a sixth-rate naval power.

Young fowl can be judged by the skin of its feet. With young chickens the skin is tender and there is not much fat. An older chicken has hard and scaly skin around the feet.

THE AUTOMOBILE

Helpful Hints.

With the coming of cold weather one should make slight changes in carburetor adjustment. Adjust the needle valve to give a slightly richer mixture. On carburetors which have no needle valve change the low speed adjustment to give a richer mixture. Try different positions until the engine pulls best at low speed.

The air valve on high speed adjustment must be changed to the same purpose. Strengthen the spring and flash the throttle open repeatedly. If popping occurs at carburetor, mixture is too lean. If mixture smells strong at exhaust it is too rich.

Then try the car on a level road at about fifteen miles an hour. Run two blocks throttled down, then open throttle all the way. Car should speed up rapidly and smoothly and engine should not labor, stall, miss explosions, pop back at carburetor or give muffler explosions.

Look over the hot air inlet to carburetor and see that no air can enter it except around the exhaust pipe. If there is a cold air vent it should be closed. If there is no hot air pipe on the engine have one installed as it will more than pay for itself owing to the difficulty of evaporating the present low grade of gasoline.

If the carburetor is water jacketed make sure the circulation is good. Disconnect one of the pipes at the carburetor. Water should run freely out of the pipe and also out of the opening in the water jacket. Sometimes these pipes have valves which

may be jarred shut or they may be clogged. This test will tell you if the circulation is good.

Watch the wires where they fasten to the lamps, as the motion of the car makes them away and may cause a break or short circuit. A piece of tape wrapped around the wire and the plug that enters the lamp socket will re-inforce the wire and prevent trouble.

If you have detached wheels remember that the metal parts may rust. Occasionally, when you change a wheel, cover the metal contact surfaces with grease, otherwise the detachable wheel will no longer be detachable.

If in a hurry to stop a spring from squeaking pour a little kerosene over it, guiding the oil down the sides with the finger so it will run in between the leaves. Wipe off the excess. Pour cylinder oil over the springs the same way. Now shake the car, so the oil will be drawn in and find the leak.

Do not test the battery with a screwdriver, as it makes too great a drain on it. Use a hydrometer. If the liquid reads 1.275 to 1.300 all is well. If it gets down to 1.200 have system looked over by an expert.

Get into the habit of putting the gears into low or second speed when about to go down a long hill, even if you do not intend to use the engine as a brake. It will give you a sense of security. As a matter of fact, the engine should be used as a brake occasionally in order to save the brakes.

LOGGING THE LIEUTENANT.

How Officers Are Punished for Misconduct in the Royal Navy.

Although a naval captain can exact unquestioning obedience from all under his command, he has no power to inflict punishment on an officer. In the event of an officer's misconduct, the captain must apply for the offender's trial by court-martial. As a matter of practice, however, the captain can apply to an unsatisfactory officer measures which are tantamount to punishment.

The most common of these is "logging." The captain sends for the ship's log, and in the presence of the commander and the offending officer, he makes an entry on the current page, which might run as follows: "Lieutenant X— cautioned for neglect of duty as officer of the watch. The officer concerned is then required to append his signature as proof that he is aware of the unfavorable notation. In due course the fact is recorded at the Admiralty in a volume known colloquially as the Domesday Book.

Wine bills, too, may be limited or stopped at the captain's discretion. Another way in which he can visit his displeasure is by forwarding an adverse confidential report when an officer leaves the ship, or on other stated occasions. The officer thus penalized loses, as a rule, all chances of early promotion or consideration for good billets.

An officer who commits an offence that brings him before a court-martial is liable to sentences which vary between death and a merely formal reprimand. For disciplinary offences the usual punishment is deprivation of seniority or a severe reprimand, with or without dismissal from the ship. The former sentence has the immediate effect of placing an officer below many who were previously junior to him, and also results in financial loss. The latter constitutes a more or less permanent "black mark" against the offender. For grave offences imprisonment or dismissal from the Service are generally awarded.

There is, however, a special code for refractory midshipmen. For minor offences they may be required to remain on board for a fixed period—in other words, their leave is stopped. For more serious offences the captain has the power to deprive them of seniority for any period not exceeding six months. It is only under exceptional circumstances that the "young gen-

tleman" are logged or tried by court-martial. The Admiralty is willing to make allowances for the vagaries of youth.

FROM MONS TO MONS.

Gunner With a Canadian Battery Goes Through Whole War.

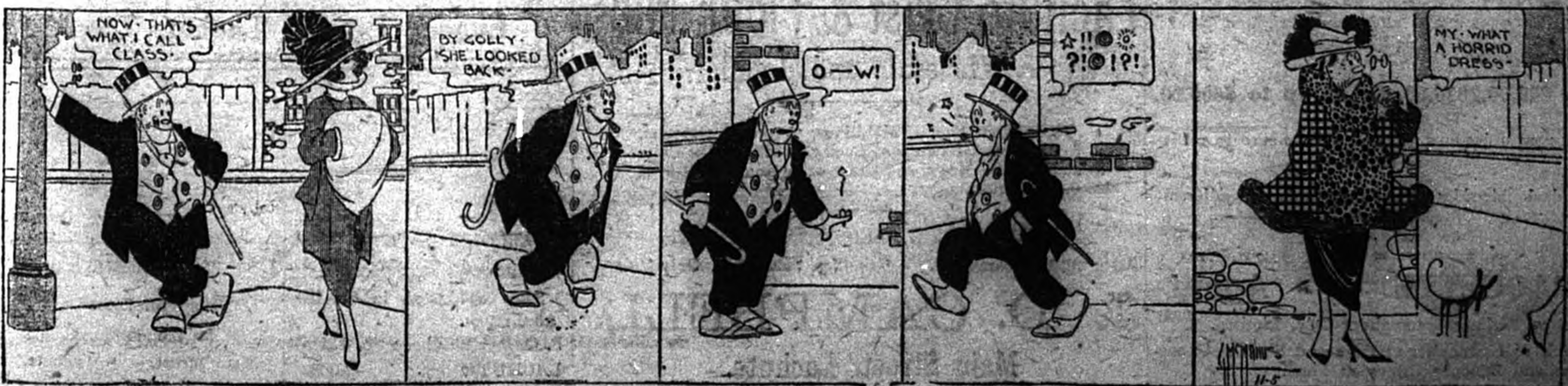
To have been with the British at Mons in 1914, and to return and retake Mons, with the Canadians, in 1918, has been the unique experience of Gunner E. J. Bowyer, of the 110th Heavy Battery, R.G.A. He was a British reservist and was called out at the outbreak of the war. He was a motor-man on the Toronto Street Railway. Gunner Bowyer was gassed in 1917. In a letter to Secretary Gibbons, of the Street Railwaymen's Union, Gunner Bowyer writes on Nov. 25: "You will see that I am at that famous place, Mons. I shall never forget when I was there in 1914, and never thought I should ever see it again, but I thank God, He has taken care of me all through the ups and downs since I left Canadian shores on Aug. 15th, 1914. I was at Valenciennes a few days ago, where the Canadians fought the last battle of the war and took 11,000 prisoners, and now my battery is attached to a Canadian division that is going to march to Cologne, in Germany. I have been with several different Canadian regiments and we have always been the best of chums, but I have not met one soul I knew during my stay in Toronto, but please God, we shall meet when the time comes for me to return back to my wife and child after being away for so long.

"I have been to Vimy, where the Canadians fought and earned a great name for themselves, and the monument that has been erected there in memory of them is a thing worth seeing, and something to be proud of, and the cemetery there is well cared for. I was with the 48th at Cambrai, and must say they did their work in splendid order.

"I am sorry to say there are only four of us left in the battery, of the 65 that came over from Canada with me at the beginning. I hear that we have got to take our turn for demobilization, but how long it will take it is hard to say. I am anxious to get back. Best wishes to the boys of the 113th Division, hoping to be back with them soon.

Fireless cookers that can be built into walls of houses have been invented.

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