

The Watchman,

And Ottawa Valley Advocate.

VOL. XLIIII

LACHUTE, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1919.

NO. 1

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,
Lamb and Ham, Fresh Sausages, and all
kinds of vegetables. Also Fruits and a
nice line of canned goods.

A. RAYMOND
Main Street, Lachute

HOUSES FOR SALE OR TO
RENT.—Four comfortable. Terms to
suit purchaser from \$2500 in cash or up
to \$10,000. 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
cents on the dollar on all taxable im-
movable property in the Municipality of
Chatham are now due. All persons who have not
paid the same are required to do so with-
in the time specified. All monies payable at the office of the
Municipality.

ALBINA LAMARCHE,
Secretary-Treasurer,
St. Philippe d'Argenteuil.

POST.—Between the Post Office and
Lachute Street, a Silver Chain Bag, with
all Dutch Silver Case. Finder will
earn same to the Watchman Office and
be rewarded.

NOTICE

F. H. Garretson announces that he
will be at his office from February 7th
to February 20th. Scientific examina-
tion of the eyes positively FREE.
Examination of children's eyes a special-
ty. Watch repairing quickly and neatly.
In his absence repairs may be left with
W. Slater.

FARM FOR SALE

Near Morrin Heights, consisting of
acres of tillable land, with house
and outbuildings thereon. For further
particulars apply to
JOHN SIMON, Lachute.

HOCKEY SCHEDULE.

30th, No. 1 vs. No. 4, 8 p.m.
30th, No. 2 vs. No. 3, 9 p.m.
4th, No. 3 vs. No. 1, 8 p.m.
4th, No. 4 vs. No. 2, 9 p.m.
6th, No. 2 vs. No. 1, 8 p.m.
6th, No. 4 vs. No. 3, 9 p.m.
11th, No. 4 vs. No. 1, 8 p.m.
11th, No. 3 vs. No. 2, 9 p.m.

CRESWELL'S

Canada Cement
Prices Right

R. Creswell Regist'd.

LOCAL NEWS

Dr. and Mrs. Paterson left last Friday
for a two months visit with friends in
Ottawa.

Miss Jessie McArthur spent a few days
this week with Mrs. Percy Nicholls of
Cushing.

The Misses P. and G. McGillivray,
of Montreal, were in town over the
week-end.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Burnett, of Mont-
real, were the guests of their aunt Mrs.
J. S. Giles.

Mrs. Norman McGillis, of Lancaster,
Ont., is the guest of her mother Mrs.
Mackie this week.

Mrs. D. T. White, of Hamilton, Ont.,
spent the week-end visiting her mother
Mrs. R. Creswell.

Miss Mima Morrison of Montreal spent
the week-end with her parents Mr. and
Mrs. Wm. Morrison.

Mr. and Mrs. Donald Bain and master
Jack Welch of Montreal, were week-end
guests of Mrs. Jas. Bain.

Mr. and Mrs. R. Johnson and Miss
Violet Johnson, of Brownsburg, spent
the week-end in Ottawa.

We are pleased to note that Captain
J. Lalanne has been awarded another
bar to his Military Cross.

Miss Mabel Nicholls of Montreal spent
the week-end in Staynerville with her
parents Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Nicholls.

Mrs. Bruneau is spending a few days
in Montreal this week attending the
Presbyterian Missionary Convention.

Mr. and Mrs. Williams, who have
been spending a couple of weeks with
their uncle Mr. J. S. Giles, left on Wed-
nesday for their future home in Australia.

CARD OF THANKS.—Mr. and Mrs.
Geo. Clark wish to thank the many
kind friends and neighbors for the kind-
ness shown them in their recent bereave-
ment.

The Sacrament of the Lord's Supper
will be dispensed on Sunday morning
next in St. Mungo's Church Cushing,
at 11 a.m. All members are requested
to be present.

CARD OF THANKS.—Mrs. Robt.
Miller, of Lachute, wishes to thank her
kind relatives and friends for their
sympathy and letters of condolence in
her recent sad bereavement.

The Rev. F. J. Hayden was unable to
conduct services in the Methodist Church
on Sunday, owing to his confinement to
the house with heavy cold. In con-
sequence the church was closed.

Church of England notices Sunday,
Feb. 9th.—Divine service will be held
(D.V.) St. Simon's Church Lachute,
10.30 a.m. and 7 p.m.; St. Aidan's
Church, Lachute 3 p.m.; Brownsburg
7 p.m.

The Vankleek Hill Collegiate Institute
have sent a challenge to the Lachute
Academy Hockey Club to meet their
team on Friday evening, Feb. 14th.
The boys have accepted the challenge
and the game will be looked forward to
with keen interest.

A Good Road Meeting will be held in
the Court House, Lachute on Monday,
Feb. 17th, 1919, at 2 p.m. Better terms
for the proposed highway between Mont-
real and Ottawa. A delegation will
be elected for Quebec to meet the
Minister and his Colleagues.

Another of our boys we are pleased to
welcome home is Cadet Cecil Bradford
who joined up with the Princess Pats in
Feb. 1915 and went overseas in May of
the same year. Although sick in the
hospital for some few months during the
early part of the war experience he be-
came quite fit again and has seen much
active service, and was wounded once
and training for Commission in the in-
fantry where Armistice was signed.

We have received information from
the Finance Committee of Lachute
Town Corporation that 149 rate-payers,
representing a municipal valuation of
\$381,010.00, voted at the Town Hall on
Jan. 30th, in favor of By-Law No. 87
authorizing an issue of Bonds for \$20,000.00.
Not a single vote was cast against the By-
Law. The next day after the vote had
been given, the entire issue of Bonds of
\$20,000.00 had been applied for by in-
vestors in Lachute and vicinity. Price
paid and accrued interest. This is a most
satisfactory result and the members of the
Council highly appreciate the magnifi-
cent support given by the rate-payers
in passing the By-Law.

STAYNERVILLE

Miss Mabel Rodger spent last week-
end with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Wm.
Rodger.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Creswell were guests
of Mr. and Mrs. D. McKenzie on Fri-
day evening.

Miss Edna Paton and Miss Irene
Robert spent Tuesday afternoon with
Miss Muriel Nicholls.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Nichols and family
spent last Thursday evening with Mr.
and Mrs. James Murdoch.

A very pretty wedding took place in
Staynerville on Monday morning when
Miss Philinette Lalonde was united in
marriage to Mr. Romeo Damour after a
very sumptuous repast the happy couple
left for their home in St. Hermas du
Rego.

DALESVILLE

(Too late for last issue.)
Miss Ruby Silversson spent the week-
end at her home.

Mr. Lem Forrester spent Sunday with
his mother in Chabaro.

Misses Mona and Muriel Kennedy
spent the week-end in Brownsburg.

Mr. and Mrs. James Bigelow were
visiting Mrs. G. Townsend of Ogdens-
burg on Sunday last.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Cleland, Miss Gladys
and Master Ross Cleland visited in
Brownsburg on Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. D. MacPhail were in
Dalesville on Sunday last. Mr. Mac-
Phail fed the service here.

Mrs. H. Neill, Mr. Andrew and Miss
Glenora Neill of Lachute were guests of
Mrs. R. McCormick on Sunday.

OBITUARY

THE LATE MISS LAFLEUR.

Much sorrow is felt in this community
through the sudden death of Miss
Laurette Lafleur, eldest daughter of Mr.
Jos. Lafleur, who passed away on Satur-
day last at her home on Poultry Street,
after only a week's short illness. De-
ceased had just attained her twentieth
year and was one of the town's popular
young ladies of kindly demeanor, who
gained the regard and affection of all
with whom she came in contact. The
funeral was held on Sunday the service
being conducted on Monday, both of
which were largely attended.

THE LATE MRS. JONES.

The death of Mrs. David Jones aged
34, of Brownsburg, after only a few days
illness of pneumonia on Thursday even-
ing last, is deeply regretted by her many
friends. The funeral service took place
on Saturday and was conducted by the
Rev. J. L. George to Lachute Cemetery.

THE LATE MRS. CLARK.

One by one the old landmarks of this
vicinity are passing away. Isabella
McAllister relict of the late John Clark
died on the night of Jan. 31st,
1919. Deceased lady was born in Thomas-
ville in the year 1841, at the time of her
death being 77 years 1 month and 12
days. In 1861 she was united in mar-
riage to John Clark who predeceased
her eight years ago. They settled on
the farm at Mabel where she has practi-
cally resided ever since. Of this union
five children were born to them, one
daughter (deceased) and four sons who
survive them, Salter and James of Hill
Head, David of Lachute, and George on
the old homestead.

Mrs. Clark was one of those characters
who possessed a cheerful and humorous
disposition. Gloom could not remain
long in her presence, her sickness which
was of about six weeks duration, was
borne with patience although at times
she suffered great pain and weakness.
A devoted mother and kind neighbour,
one ever ready to help in times of sick-
ness and trouble has gone to her reward.
The funeral which was held on Monday
was conducted by the Rev. G. Victor
Collins of Dalesville. The pall-bearers
being three of her sons and three
nephews. Interment taking place at
Lachute.

OGDENSBURG.

The dreaded Flu has taken from our
midst one of our settlements popular
young men in the person of Randolph
McKiddie, son of Mr. Wm. McKiddie.
Deceased was only 23 years of age and
died on Monday last after only a few
days illness. Besides his parents he
leaves four brothers and two sisters to
mourn his loss. Much sympathy is felt
for the bereaved family.

CUSHING

Mrs. J. Douglas of Chabaro, was in
Montreal last week.

Capt. and Mrs. T. Weir Jr., were in
Hawkesbury on Monday.

Capt. and Mrs. J. D. Weir spent
several days in Ottawa last week.

Miss Jessie McArthur, of Montreal,
was a guest of Mrs. P. G. Nicholls.

Mrs. J. Watson is at present visit-
ing her daughter Mrs. E. O. Keatley in
Montreal.

Miss Annie Weir returned recently
from a month's visit with her brother Mr.
A. Weir in Ottawa.

Mrs. P. G. Nicholls is visiting her
parents Mr. and Mrs. John McGillivray
in Lachute this week.

Mrs. Wm. Kerr arrived home on Mon-
day from a month's visit with her daugh-
ter Mrs. R. Morrison of Lachute Road.

Mrs. Paterson is attending the Mis-
sionary Conference in Montreal where
Miss Ren of China will address the
meetings.

Nurse Hartley, of Hawkesbury, and
Miss L. Foreman, of Grenville, spent
Monday with the former's parents Mr.
and Mrs. H. Hartley.

Mr. D. McAllister, Mr. James McAl-
lister, Mrs. Archie Graham and Mr.
Hamilton Losey attended the funeral of
Mrs. John Clark of Mount Maple on
Monday.

Another returned veteran from this
district is Mr. Daniel Hill who arrived a
week or two ago and has been the guest
of his sister Mrs. J. Bradford. Mr. Hill
who is a son of the late D. Hill of Chabaro
enlisted with an Ontario battalion
and went over with the second Cana-
dian contingent. Consequently he has
been through the whole war—was wound-
ed and confined to hospital for some
time but went back determined to see the
finish—surely a record to be proud of.

After an absence of over two years the
greater part of which time he spent in a
German prison camp Pte. Wilfrid Den-
more arrived at his home in Stonefield
last week where needless to say he re-
ceived a hearty welcome. Pte. Den-
more was wounded and taken prisoner in
the spring of 1917 about the same time
that his brother James was also wound-
ed in the arm. The latter came home a
year ago but Wilfrid was not so fortunate.
Though he was able from time to time to
keep his parents informed of his welfare
they have suffered much anxiety con-
cerning him and their friends will now
rejoice with them now that it is ended.

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.

Baker & Confectioner.

Phone. 80.

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., 75 Adelaide St. W., Toronto.

Developing The Young Dairy Animals

The calf is the fundamental factor in cattle breeding. Success or failure with a herd is dependent upon securing a living calf, lusty with the inherited merits of its ancestors. The care and development of the calf are more important than a knowledge of pedigree in blending the blood lines. Not only the increase but the improvement of the herd depends upon the calf. If there is not ample provision made for the reception of the young calf and the later care and development, then no wisdom in the purchase price of the dam, no study of pedigree, no familiarity with breed history, can save the herd from passing into oblivion.

Hundreds of breeders of registered cattle, who have made liberal investments in stock and equipment, have failed simply because they had not the gumption to secure the services of good calf care takers or were unwilling themselves to give vigilant watchfulness and daily attention to care and feed. Some neglect to bring sunshine and fresh air to the calves; others think clean pails and feed boxes too much trouble. Some will feed more than the calf can digest; others will let the calf "rough it." The general appearance of the calf tells a story which the good caretaker can interpret with keen perception and avoid trouble. Getting a good start is important in every undertaking, and nowhere is it more important than in the life of a calf that is expected to make a return on an investment and express the merits of the breed. Right care and proper precautions would save many calves that are lost, and the loss is great because of the investment in the sire and dam and the long period in embryo life; but even calves that are born strong do not always continue to thrive for the simple reason that some painstaking caretaker does not look after them once a day to discern the slightest indication that health and growth are not as they should be. The sire with pedigree and individual merit has only the calf to express his value; the cow, true to type, and noted for her excellence, is a disappointment if she fails to produce a good, lusty calf.

On many farms where whole milk is sold the use of prepared calf foods has been found profitable. It seldom pays, however, to depend upon these substitute foods until the calves are from four to five weeks old, and then to use them merely as a supplement to the skim-milk and hay ration. At the leading experimental farms it has been found that the use of skim-milk or powdered milk is necessary to enable the calf to make efficient use of these prepared feeds. It has been demonstrated that the addition of protein, such as the albumen of milk or the proteins of meat helped out wonderfully in making the proteins in the cereals more easily digested. This undoubtedly explains the great value of a feed like skim-milk or soluble blood meal in supplying the deficiencies in grain feeds and prepared mixtures as well as promoting the health of the calves. Some of the

best caretakers report excellent results from the use of about one tablespoonful of soluble blood meal mixed with each feed served to keep the bowels of the calves in good condition, and since it is a comparatively inexpensive feed a wider use of it on breeding farms might be profitable.

Young animals that are being developed for breeding purposes should not be closely housed and pampered. A strong rugged heifer is the basis of success in producing well developed cows and to that end the young stock should be given as much outdoor life and exercise as is consistent with a healthy growth and normal development. By close stall feeding it is possible to obtain greater growth during the first year but it is a question whether or not this method tends to make the animals more susceptible to disease and common ailments. The calf that is well fed and allowed to run outside a few weeks to grow and develop strong muscles and a vigorous constitution is capable of making better gains from the amount of grain and roughage consumed than one that has been kept inside during the summer and fall months. When cattle become so refined in type and pleasing to the eye that the rugged life of outdoors is denied them, destructive diseases increase with the so-called improvement. It is well enough to assist nature in caring for stock, but in his misguided zeal man often sets nature's ways aside. The fat, comely heifer contentedly chewing her cud in a warm, richly bedded stall, surrounded with every comfort which her owner can think of, may not have the productive ability or the reproductive usefulness of the moderately fleshed, rough coated calf that hustles about the pasture for a living. Sun, air and grass are needed in securing that superb vigor which immunizes animals from disease. It is always better to practice safe and sane methods of growing young stock than to go to extremes.

During the first three weeks of the calf's life from four to six quarts of whole milk per day divided into three feeds will give good results. Thereafter skim-milk, grain feeds and hay may be profitably fed until the youngster is six months old. Skim-milk should play an important part in the diet of the calf. One cannot afford to omit skim-milk entirely, although prepared calf foods may be used to supplement a scant supply. When the calf is three months old silage may be fed once a day while at six months of age it will make good use of two feeds of silage each day. As early as possible grain should be introduced into the calf's ration. One-half a pound a day of a mixture made up of equal parts of cornmeal, wheat bran, ground oats, with the hulls removed, and half a part of linseed meal constitute an excellent calf ration. The skim-milk and grain ration should be continued after the calves are turned out to pasture, unless grass is unusually good and they are old enough to maintain growth and flesh condition without additional feed.

tons for last harvest. Sugar was selling in Spain a month ago at from 21 cents to 26 cents a pound. And Spain was neutral. In Austria it was from 30 cents to 54 cents a pound, when procurable, while in Turkey, just before her capitulation under smashing blows in Palestine and Mesopotamia, sugar was selling, or at least was quoted, at from \$1.70 to \$5 a pound. These figures show a globe-wide shortage.

Pedigree Seed.

When seed grain is advertised as pedigree seed, it should mean two things; first, that the record of that particular strain is known from its origin; second, that it is rich in the qualities that make it superior to other selections of the same sort.

In order that the term pedigree may have the proper significance to those who wish to purchase seed grain of high quality, the following outline is given of the essential methods in the primary selection work of pedigree varieties or strains of grain. Before seed grain can be termed pedigree it must be descended from a single plant; that particular plant must have been a superior plant to others of its kind and must have had the ability to transmit the high yield and the desirable characters for which it has been selected. This superiority can only be determined by careful observation at the time of the first selection and by a careful test under uniform conditions with the parent or other standard varieties. Also, this selected strain must be watched closely during the multiplication period for the appearance of false heads or the breaking up of the variety. This is the essential work in the propagation of pedigree seed and unless it has been selected in accordance with the above methods, the word pedigree should not be used.

Apart from those who are associated with experiment stations there are but few men in Canada who have the facilities and the knowledge essential to perform the primary selection work in the production of pedigree grain. Any observant person can, however, obtain pedigree seed and by the maintenance of a seed plot and the careful roguing out of the false heads and chance impurities, preserve the purity and quality of his seed grain that it may continue to rank as pedigree seed. As the production of pedigree strains and varieties is practically confined to the various Dominion and Provincial Experiment Stations, any so called pedigree seed that does not trace back to these sources, or is not registered in the Canadian Seed Growers' Association should not be purchased as such, without careful inquiry into its origin.

Pedigree seed bears the same relation to the grain growing industry as pedigree breeds bear to the live stock industry, and its use is necessary if a grower desires to maintain the yield, purity and quality of his grain.—Experimental Farms Notes.

GOOD HEALTH QUESTION BOX

By Andrew F. Currier, M.D.

Dr. Currier will answer all signed questions of general interest if they are sent through this column; 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., 75 Adelaide St. West, Toronto.

Cold in the Head.

The influenza, or by courtesy, the Spanish influenza, was so recently with us, (indeed is still here and will remain a long time through the seasons that have come out of it) that it seems hardly fair to begin a talk about colds in the head.

And yet those disagreeable visitors are always with us; summer and winter, more abundant in winter than in summer and with varying degrees of misery accompanying them.

We speak of "catching" cold as if there were something infectious or contagious about it and there probably is sometimes but not always.

One catches cold by contact with somebody who has it, or by exposure to the influence of certain irritating germs, but one catches cold just as effectively, at any rate with the same symptoms, by exposure to pungent gases or to draughts of air or to cold and wet.

The symptoms are familiar enough, a paroxysm of sneezing, watery discharge from the eyes and nose, swelling of the nasal mucus membrane, and necessity of mouth breathing, difficulty in sleeping on account of general discomfort.

This continues two or three days and then if there are no complications the discharge diminishes, it is no longer watery but mucous, the breathing becomes less troublesome, the general condition improves and after a few days the afflicted person seems to be as well as ever.

It is not always easy to know how to treat a cold and I take the liberty of describing the method used by a dear old medical friend, Dr. Beverly Robinson of New York, who has had more experience in public and private practice than comes to the lot of most doctors.

When sneezing, chilliness, and cough first appear give to an adult 5 to 10 grains of salicylate of ammonia and half a grain of caffeine in capsules every two hours, four or five times.

If this does not break up the cold it will probably shorten it, and pre-

FUNNY FOLD-UPS

CUT OUT AND FOLD ON DOTTED LINES



ONCE WHEN MY BATTING EYE WAS RIGHT I HIT THE BALL WITH ALL MY MIGHT HOME RUN I HEARD THE BOYS ALL SHOUT BUT BOB WAS THERE AND CAUGHT ME OUT



Poultry

Early hatching means better chicks, better success in rearing, higher prices for surplus cockerels sold as broilers, mature pullets in the fall that will lay more eggs during cold weather, and larger, plumper roasters and capons for the holiday markets. It also means greater use from incubators and brooders and better labor distribution by putting the hatching and care of the small chicks ahead of the rush of spring planting.

It is very difficult to break hens of the egg eating habit. Various methods, such as filling an egg shell with red pepper, placing a china egg in the nest, etc., have been tried, but with very little success. This habit is started because of the lack of animal food, or accidentally a hen breaks an egg in getting out of the nest and thereby establishes the habit. However, if the hens get plenty of beef scraps or sour milk and are kept busy during the day, they are not as likely to begin such a habit.

Very often there is only a hen or two in the flock which do this destructive work and by carefully watching one can pick them out and get rid of them.

"It is blessed to give; blessed is he of whom it is said that he so loved giving that he was glad to give his life."—Donald Hankey.

PROFITS IN PREPARING POULTRY PRODUCTS

By Earle W. Gage

Putting the finishing touches on a product before offering it for sale yields the farmer the greatest return of any labor. This lack of "finish" is nowhere so clearly seen as in our poultry products as shipped to market.

To prove that producers do not put the care they should on their poultry products before offering them for sale, one may visit any market and he will find that a large proportion of the poultry and eggs exposed for sale exhibits a carelessness that no other business could stand. Good farmers who follow a systematic crop rotation, who conserve all the available moisture in the soil, who never market other live stock except in a finished condition, seem to forget all their business principles when poultry and eggs are being disposed of, and think only of getting rid of them in the quickest and easiest way possible.

The time it takes to prepare produce before it is shipped from the farm is time well spent. No matter what is being sold, be it breeding stock, hatching eggs, live or dressed poultry, or market eggs, it should never be sent from the farm until it is in the best possible condition. Especially is this true when produce is intended for table use.

Well-finished broilers or roasters cost less per pound to the producer than those that are poorly fleshed, and they are much more palatable to the consumer. Though he may have to pay from twenty-five to fifty per cent. more per pound for them, as a rule, the edible portion really costs less.

The neat, attractive package is a good investment. First appearance goes a long way in determining the price of eggs and dressed poultry. The person who will take the trouble to make a neat box or crate and have it tastefully addressed and marked, will, in all likelihood, have something good to put into it.

Really good produce is sometimes sold for less than it is worth because it is packed in unattractive packages. It is the neat package that will help sell the contents every time. Therefore, it is good business to have produce not only of the best quality itself, but packed in containers that will indicate the prime quality of contents.

The ordinary packages in which eggs are shipped to market are not always attractive. The outside is frequently dirty, lacks neatness and is too often more or less flimsy. Even though the contents of such packages are of high quality they do not bring the price they should because of the unattractive container.

The best size package for ordinary shipments is, without doubt, the thirty-dozen case. For private or special shipments, packages to hold twelve, fifteen, or as low as six dozen eggs, may be made, as the customer wishes. It is an advantage to make these packages all uniform in size, or half-size, so that in placing them into the car or buggy, they fit in square and fill up the space.

Instead of placing his stock on the market during two months of the year, or at the season when there is an over-abundance, which means poor prices, the farmer should arrange to distribute his produce over more of the twelve months than he does.

For instance, instead of keeping the spring chickens all summer long and marketing them in the fall, some of them, at least, may be marketed throughout the season as broilers. Broilers bring two to three times as much per pound in May and June as they bring as roasters in the fall. If, therefore, cockerels that were large enough to be marketed at this time of the year were sold they would command, in most cases, as much per bird as they would bring if kept until fall, and the cost of production would be very materially lessened. The same obtains with hens. Hens that have completed their second laying winter and have passed through the breeding season should be marketed as soon as the breeding season is over, rather than held until fall. Hens in June bring from fifty to one hundred per cent. more than in the fall, and when marketed in June or July do not come into competition with the cockerels which are marketed as roasters in October and November. The reason that the old hens bring a lower price in the fall is due to the fact that people do not want them when they can get chickens, but, if the same hens are marketed in the spring when there are no fresh roasters, the demand is good and the prices in proportion to the demand.

The same may be said of other lines of poultry, especially ducks. Green ducks, that is, ducks, that have just completed their first coat of feathers, should be marketed at that time rather than be kept until late fall. In an experiment recently conducted with sixty-five young ducks, it was found that when sold as green ducks, at ten and a half weeks of age, they brought on the local market about two hundred per cent. more than it cost to feed them, or in other words, they cost for feed \$20 and at ten and a half weeks of age they brought \$60. Similar ducks that were kept until fall and were sold as ducks are usually sold did not pay for the cost of feed. Large produce dealers claim that they cannot get a sufficient quantity of green ducks and are advising people to sell their ducks at from ten to eleven weeks

rather than holding them until they mature.

It is a good plan to be near your market. This, however, is a relative term and does not always mean near in the sense of distance. Some people one hundred miles from the market are really nearer than others within ten miles, in that it does not cost as much to deliver and the produce arrives in better shape.

Distance from market should be considered, not in miles, but in time, condition, and expense in getting produce from the farm to the market. Two miles of rough country road from the farmer to the railroad station may be a greater distance than two hundred miles from the railroad station to the consumer. One can be miles distant and yet be close enough. Many farmers who consider themselves out of reach of the best markets may be nearer than they think. In such cases a little co-operation may make their position ideal.

The nearer the producer can come to the consumer, that is, the fewer middlemen in between, the higher will be his prices, but the greater will be the labor and expense of marketing. The best paying customers—those who are willing to pay from five to twenty cents above the market price—are the private families who want the best of everything and who are willing to pay for it. More attention must be given to this class, however, and all producers are not so situated that they can cater to it.

Next to the family trade comes the hotel and restaurant trade, which also requires a producer close enough that produce can be shipped or delivered frequently at not too high a cost. Next would come the retail store. There are good retailers in every town looking for producers who will supply eggs regularly each week the year round at several cents per dozen above the average egg price.

A difference of only a few cents per dozen makes a large difference in the income when several fowls are kept. For example, one farmer keeping one hundred hens from which he gets ten dozen eggs each year, may take the wholesale price or he may send them to one of the other markets and get a premium of five cents on a dozen. Five cents on each dozen means fifty cents per hen or \$50 per year for the flock, which is practically clear gain, the result of good business methods, uniformly good quality and honest dealings.

Grow Roses.

Everyone should celebrate the renewal of peace by planting Roses, they will grow anywhere in Canada if a little attention is given them; curiously while Roses imported from our Allies, and neutral countries bloom for a season or two, it is the Roses of England, that flourish and bloom from year to year. British Roses in British soil.

The value of a farm may be substantially increased by adding to the knowledge of the manager.

The world is full of willing people; some are willing to work, others are willing to let them.

The constant rule for cooking fish is to submit it to intense heat at first so as to sear the outside and keep the juice within. Then the temperatures should be lowered, until the fish is thoroughly done. When the flesh flakes, the fish is entirely cooked.

HIRAM JOHNSON, LTD.

The oldest established

Raw Fur Dealers

In Montreal

HIGHEST MARKET PRICES PAID

Satisfaction guaranteed to shippers

410 St. Paul St. West, Montreal

MERRYWEATHER'S ENGLISH ROSES

All orders received before February 1st will be delivered about April 1st.

Catalogues free on application to

M. A. BRUSH

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PHONE M. 3490 - TORONTO

Send your

RAW FURS

TO

Alexander 428 St. Paul St. West MONTREAL

Being manufacturers and not buying to resell we always assure 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.

Food Control Corner

There is not a scrap more food in the world because peace—"white-winged peace"—has come back. Those lands with plenty, as Canada, will, in reality, be obligated by a dictate of humanitarian honor, to send still more of their sufficiency overseas. Leaving out the enemy countries—and apparently they have been so battered and starved, and their spirits so depressed by an unvarying ration for four years, that they are bordering desperation and starvation—there are anything up to 150,000,000 people who will have to be helped over the interval until the next harvest. Even then, possibly, the normalizing of food plants and of food animals may not be complete. Out of our existing stores we were able to keep our Allies so marvelously well fed that none of them were reduced to the state of depressed, dejected national spirit which plainly contributed to the utter debacle of the once great German Empire.

None the less, the Allied home supplies have during the war been greatly eaten into, and their grain fields have been much reduced.

Dr. Vernon Kellogg, who was for

two years the night-hand man in feeding Belgium, and who is now touring Europe, says that the losses in cattle in France and Italy are very serious. Not only are meat and milk directly affected, but in these lands oxen are largely used for draught purposes, and the areas which can be ploughed next year are likely to be greatly reduced by the absence of beasts to draw the plough and harrow.

Then as to cereals, the International Agricultural Institute has declared that the production of wheat in Italy, while greater than it was last year, is below the average for the years before the war. Spain, Great Britain, Italy, Luxembourg, Switzerland, Canada, United States, India, Japan, Egypt, and Tunis (a list which, with the exception of Russia, Argentina and Southern Australia, comprises all the chief wheat-producing countries) show an increase of only 8 per cent. above the average for five years, 1912-16, these including two years of war. That 8 per cent. will make but a poor showing even to feed the Russian people, much less help in raising the general level of wheat supply for the better nourishment of millions and millions of Allies.

Rye, however, in the six chief countries, shows an increase of 50 per cent. over the average for the same period, and barley an increase of nearly 7 per cent. Oats show a drop of, roughly, 15 per cent. for the same five-year period, and (maize) corn in Spain, Switzerland, Canada and the United States altogether is estimated to show a diminution of about 3 per cent. Linseed, now more largely used than ever for animal feed, and highly important for its essential oils for human consumption, has decreased at least 16 per cent.

Sugar beet production in all the European countries, including Germany and Austria, has dropped from 8,500,000 tons in 1914-15 to 4,198,000

The Highest Price RAW FURS

TRY US, no matter what quantity. We pay the highest price, also express charges.

Try once and you are assured of satisfaction.

ABBEY FUR COMPANY

610 St. Paul St. West, Montreal, P.Q.

Reference: Bank of Montreal, St. Henry.

In business for 30 years.

INTERVENTION IN RUSSIA NEEDED

LORD MILNER SAYS HONOR DEMANDED AID TO FRIENDS

Allies Entered to Save Czecho-Slovaks and Overthrow the Power of the Bolsheviks.

In response to strong protests in the press against the secrecy maintained concerning military operations in Russia and the insistent demand by liberal newspapers that the Government explain and justify the continuance of these operations, Viscount Milner, the Secretary of War, has issued a statement to the effect that the Allies have an obligation of honor to protect the Russians and others who have aided them against the Bolsheviks.

For the Allies to scramble out of Russia now would threaten to involve the whole country in barbarism, he says.

Lord Milner, in his statement, which is in the form of a letter in reply to a correspondent, goes over the situation created by the success of the Bolsheviks in gaining control of Russian affairs, and emphasizes how their acts were affecting adversely the cause of the Allies in the west and otherwise hampering the winning of the war by the Allied nations.

"You ask me," says Viscount Milner in his letters, "what right we ever had to send British troops to Russia to meddle with the internal affairs of that country and how long we mean to keep them there, now that the war is over."

Reason for Intervention.

"The question itself shows that you misapprehend the facts of the case as well as the motives of the Government. The reason why Allied, not merely British forces—indeed, the British are only a small proportion of the total Allied troops—were sent to Russia, is that the Bolsheviks, whatever their ultimate object, were in fact assisting our enemies in every possible way."

"It was owing to their action that hundreds of thousands of German troops were let loose to hurl themselves against our men on the western front. It was owing to their betrayal that Rumania, with all its rich resources in grain and oil, fell into the hands of the Germans."

"It was they who handed over the Black Sea fleet to the Germans and treacherously attacked the Czecho-Slovaks when the latter only desired to get out of Russia in order to fight for the freedom of their own country in Europe. The Allies, every one of them, were most anxious to avoid interference in Russia, but it was an obligation of honor to save the Czecho-Slovaks, and it was military necessity of the most urgent kind to prevent those vast portions of Russia that were struggling to escape the tyranny of the Bolsheviks from being overrun by them and so thrown open as a source of supply to the enemy."

"I say nothing of the enormous quantities of military stores, the property of the Allies, which were still lying at Archangel and Vladivostok and were in course of being appropriated by the Bolsheviks and transferred to the Germans until the Allied occupation put an end to the processes."

Act Brings Success.

"And this intervention was successful. Rioting was stopped. The Czecho-Slovaks were saved from destruction. The resources of Siberia and south-eastern Russia were denied to the enemy. The northern ports of European Russia were prevented from becoming bases for the German submarine."



The Truth

is sometimes painful. For instance when the doctor says one must give up the dearly loved cup of tea or coffee.

Happiness follows however when one finds out how delicious and health making is the pure cereal drink

INSTANT POSTUM

lines, from which our North Sea barrage could have been turned.

"These were important achievements and contributed materially to the defeat of Germany."

"I say nothing of the fact that vast portions of the earth's surface and millions of people friendly to the Allies have been spared the unspeakable horrors of Bolshevik rule. But in course of this Allied intervention, thousands of Russians have taken up arms and fought on the side of the Allies. How can we, simply because our own immediate purposes have been served, come away and leave them to the tender mercies of their and our enemies before they have time to arm, train and organize so as to be strong enough to defend themselves? It would be an abominable betrayal, contrary to every British instinct of honor and humanity."

"You may be quite sure that the last thing the Government desires is to leave any British soldiers in Russia a day longer than is necessary to discharge the moral obligations we have incurred. And that, I believe, is the guiding principle of the Allies. Nor do I myself think that the time when we can withdraw without disastrous consequences is necessarily distant. But this is a case in which more haste may be less speed."

"If the Allies were all to scramble out of Russia at once, the result would almost certainly be that the barbarism that at present reigns in a part only of that country would spread over the whole of it, including the vast regions of northern and central Asia, which were included in the dominion of the Czar. The ultimate consequences of such a disaster cannot be foreseen, but they would assuredly involve a far greater strain on the resources of the British Empire than our present commitments."

VISION OF COWS

Explanation of Apparent Stupidity of Animals On Being Approached.

When a cow faces an object both eyes may with ease be focused on it. When the object is at the side or rear one eye may be focused on it, while the other is viewing objects in quite a different direction. Evidently the animal may direct attention to one object with both eyes, or it may inhibit one eye and direct and concentrate attention with the other toward some object of fear or fancy.

In advancing in a car toward cows standing in the roadway it will be noticed that those facing the car usually turn to one side and let the car pass; those with side toward the car will, if on, say, the right side of the road, run and attempt to cross to the left side; those with head away from the car will usually run down the roadway ahead, turning off at one side or the other.

The reason why the cow or chicken on the right side of the road turns to go over to the left, and vice versa, is, I suggest, because the eye of the animal, which sees and appreciates the danger of the advancing car, is by instinct kept on the dangerous object. To turn to the right and escape would blind the animal during the period of turning, and this she will not willingly do. But if she runs across the road in front of the car, the eye with which she first observed it will keep it clearly and continuously in view, and, she thinks, allow her to escape the impending danger.

Even when safely across, if turned around, by encountering a fence, or by chance, so as to perceive the enemy with the other eye. I have seen her run for dear life to recross the road to the side whence she is just come.

The instinctive action, originally protective, is thus made a source of danger to the animal. The chicken, with monocular vision, labors under the same hallucination; it, too, thinks that the danger may be avoided by running with all its might, keeping the enemy all the time in view with the eye that was originally turned toward it. Thus, truly, the cow crosses the road because she crossed the road.

Not For the Princess.

A good many years ago when Queen Alexandra was still Princess of Wales, she had accompanied the Prince upon a ceremonial visit to one of the great Midland cities, where after the main object of the day, the laying of the corner stone of a hospital, had been accomplished, there followed a round of visits to public institutions, with speeches and the presentation of bouquets, addresses and resolutions.

As the royal carriage was returning, a blocking of the road ahead delayed it in front of a school. The children had been given a recess, and were crowded on the curb to see the royalties. It had been composition day, and a very pretty little girl in a white dress still held her composition in her hand. Moved by curiosity and the pressure of her comrades behind her, she stepped into the street and stood close by the royal carriage, smiling shyly up into the Princess's face. That gracious lady returned the smile and, seeing the paper clutched in the child's hand, assumed that it was one more loyal address and stretched her hand out to take it. The surprised little author surrendered it silently—and just then the procession passed on.

A few minutes later Princess Alexandra, glancing down, was struck by something unusual in the aspect of the paper in her lap—probably a certain scrawliness and inkiness—and opened it for a better look. She read this astonishing title: "On the Habits of Toads."

RAPID PROGRESS BY ROYAL BANK

Total Resources Up 92 Millions in Year and 247 Millions in Five Years.

20 P.C. EARNED ON STOCK

Increase in Assets Represented Chiefly in Cash and Liquid Items, With Higher Ratios in Both.

Growth from within supplemented by purchases of other banks continues to make the annual figures of the Royal Bank of Canada impressive. In the past year total resources rose to 427 millions against 335 a year ago, 253 two years ago and 180 five years ago. The purchase of the Northern Crown Bank in the twelve months accounted for about 27 millions of the past year's growth, but that left the substantial increase of 65 millions to be assigned to progressive development from within the old organization.

A moderate increase in profits accompanied the large addition to the bank's potential earning power, net profits before war tax representing 20.1 per cent. on paid-up capital at the end of the year, or 20.9 per cent. on the average capital employed, against earnings at the rate of 18 per cent. a year ago and 17.8 per cent. two years ago.

A million dollars was added to reserve account, half coming from the premium on shares issued to Northern Crown shareholders and half out of profit and loss account. After this provision, with pension fund appropriation, increased writing off on bank premises, larger contributions to various public funds and the usual dividend, the bank carried forward substantially the same amount in profit and loss as a year ago.

Profits and their distribution in the past three years were:

	1918.	1917.	1916.
Profits	\$2,809,846	\$2,327,979	\$2,111,307
Prev. bal.	564,264	852,346	676,472
Total	\$3,374,110	\$3,180,325	\$2,787,779
Less:			
Dividends	\$1,614,702	\$1,549,404	\$1,417,207
Pension F.	100,000	100,000	100,000
Premiums	400,000	250,000	250,000
War Tax	133,651	128,357	118,226
Patriotic	40,000	60,000	50,000
Halifax F.	50,000		
Reserve	500,000	528,300	
Total	\$2,838,353	\$2,610,961	\$1,935,433
Balance	\$535,757	\$569,364	\$852,346

LIQUID RATIO HIGHER

The year's expansion finds reflection chiefly among assets classified as liquid, which are 59 millions higher than a year ago, and now represent a proportion of 56.6 per cent. to public liabilities against 53.9 per cent. a year ago and 53.2 per cent. two years ago. Cash items as represented in coin, Dominion notes and cover for excess note issue in the Central Gold Reserve have increased 18 millions, bringing the proportion to public liabilities under this head up to 17.1 per cent. against 16.4 per cent. a year ago and 17.8 per cent. two years ago. Balances due notes and cheques of other banks, are up over 19 millions, and there is an increase of 25 millions in security holdings, representing chiefly purchases of Dominion treasury bills.

Public deposits, which form the foundation for the bank's expansion, have increased 80 millions in the year, this gain following one of 52 millions in 1917 and one of 55 millions in 1916.

A considerable increase in note circulation and a moderate one in current loans and discounts are measures of the prosperity and activity of business in the territory served by the bank.

Comparisons of leading items of the general statements of the years ended November 30th, 1918 and 1917, follow:

	1918.	1917.
Deposits dem.	\$135,243,378	\$70,498,667
Do. savings	197,348,439	182,488,715
Do. total	332,591,817	252,987,382
Circulation	39,350,975	28,169,351
Public Deb.	397,547,102	307,129,351
Cash	42,124,658	34,364,275
Cent. Gold Res.	26,000,000	16,000,000
Balances, etc.	51,110,479	51,625,775
Securities	31,305,378	56,856,346
Call loans, Can.	10,067,481	12,040,637
Do. abroad	24,374,191	14,574,136
Total	\$2,838,353	\$2,610,961
Prev. bal.	564,264	852,346
Total	\$3,374,110	\$3,180,325

HYDRAULIC CARTRIDGES

Cheaper and More Effective Than Ordinary Explosives in Mining.

It is often difficult and sometimes dangerous to use ordinary explosives for mining and excavating in confined spaces, a fact that has led to the development of the hydraulic mining cartridge.

The cartridge consists of a steel cylinder containing numerous small pistons that move at right angles to the axis of the cylinder and expand when water is injected into them with a hand pump. After drilling a deep enough hole the workmen insert the cylinder and then set to work at the hand pump.

The tiny pistons expand until their free extremities bear against the mass of rock with constantly increasing force and the rock is gradually fractured under tremendous pressure. The operation, it is said, is not only cheaper than the ordinary blast, but integrates a larger area of rock.

The Latest Designs



These bits of serge and satin claimed a strong attraction for each other and were artfully combined in this smart creation. McCall Pattern No. 8625, Ladies' Dress. In 6 sizes, 34 to 44 bust. Price, 25 cents.



Ecclesiastical in inspiration, still quite daring in smartness, this design takes its place as one of the leaders in the panorama of advance styles. McCall Pattern No. 8685, 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.

With the Fingers! Says Corns Lift Out Without Any Pain

Sore corns, hard corns, soft corns or any kind of a corn can shortly be lifted right out with the fingers if you will apply directly upon the corn a few drops of freezone, says a Cincinnati authority.

It is claimed that at small cost one can get a quarter of an ounce of freezone at any drug store, which is sufficient to rid one's feet of every corn or callus without pain or soreness or the danger of infection.

This new drug is an ether compound, and while sticky, dries the moment it is applied and does not inflame or even irritate the surrounding tissue.

This announcement will interest many women here, for it is said that the present high-heeled footwear is putting corns on practically every woman's feet.

He Found Out.

A splendid story of the air is told in a London journal. The scion of a noble Scottish house was acting as flying-instructor to American airmen. A new type of machine was being tested. Three men went up, crashed, and were killed. Without a moment's hesitation the young instructor went into a fourth machine, flew, and came back safely. "I just wanted to find out what was wrong," he said, "and I found out what it was and put it right in the air."

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

The true home of the orange is India. Thence it migrated to Persia, and so to Europe. The Persian word for it was nareng, and the Arabian naranj; but the color of this fruit, and the notion of or, aurum (gold), gave the French word orange its form by dropping the n, which, however, is retained in some Italian dialects.

"When thou wishest to delight thyself, think of the virtues of those who live with thee; for instance, the activity of one, and the industry of another, and the liberality of a third, and some other good quality of a fourth."—Marcus Aurelius.

ISSUE No. 1—19

The Brunswick

Plays ALL records CORRECTLY

Through an error the advertisement recently published in this paper contained the wrong address. Our correct address is as follows:

The Musical Merchandise Sales Co.

Sole Canadian Distributors

EXCELSIOR LIFE BLDG. TORONTO

Write for address of your nearest dealer.

FUEL FROM THE SEA.

One Way of Fighting the Coal Shortage in Britain.

Stand on the edge of the cliff any day within an hour or two of sundown and you will observe that the beach below is dotted with stray figures, whose movements are much the same as those of gleaners in stubble, says an English writer.

The high price of coal and its scarcity has driven the thrifty fisherfolk who inhabit this bleak strip of coast to the expedient of foraging for fuel; and, not unnaturally, their happy hunting-ground is the seashore.

Driftwood makes excellent fuel, and little of it escapes the eyes of the foragers.

Old men, whose bent backs would seem to fit them for their task, children, whose energy is the result of promises, and more often threats, made to them at home by a stern parent; and womenfolk, whose aprons bulge with "firing," are scattered up and down the foreshore, harvesting the fruits of storms.

Sometimes, as happened but an evening or two ago, there are big prizes in store for the gleaners.

Away out on the smooth sea a dark object was "spotted" a couple of hours before dark. Its progress shoreward was painfully slow. Just as dusk was falling, however, the object bumped on the shingle, and an eager watcher, wading out, pronounced it to be a derelict raft.

The raft—a massive, well-built affair, weighing well over a ton—was dragged up high and dry on the beach, and then came the important question of its disposal. Down at the Customs House there was a mysterious official called the Receiver of Wreck, to whom any article given up by the sea should also in turn be given up. With commendable honesty the fuel-gatherers agreed that the Receiver of Wreck should be informed of the find the next morning.

But the next morning there was no raft, and only a few splinters and a suspicion of sawdust remained to show that there had ever been one.

With the falling of night, then, the driftwood-seekers gather up their loads, and with dragging steps climb the cliff-path to their cottage homes.

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, &c.

Over a million dollars has been paid out for sugar beets grown in Ontario this year.

Some two and a half million acres of new breaking will be available for seeding in Alberta next spring.

Spanish Flu

Claims Many Victims in Canada and should be guarded against.

In a Great Preventative, being one of the oldest remedies used. Minard's Liniment has cured thousands of cases of Grippe, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Asthma and similar diseases. It is an Enemy to Germs. Thousands of bottles being used every day, for sale by all druggists and general dealers.

MINARD'S LINIMENT CO. LTD., Yarmouth, N.S.

Spruce for Aeroplanes.

There are 300 men logging at Cumshewa Inlet, on Charlotte Islands, British Columbia, and since April, when operations commenced, more than 12,000,000 feet of spruce for aeroplanes have been cut. The Government scaler recently scaled one tree which had three logs in it with a total of 40,000 feet of No. 1 spruce. The smallest log in this tree was 80 inches at the top, while the butt of the largest log measured 11 feet 4 inches.

Some people are like rusty needles; the best way to clean and brighten them is with work.

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows

To keep apple sauce from turning dark, add the beaten white of an egg.

A Misinterpretation.

Not every man who finds himself in court fares as well as the Italian organ grinder who recently escaped a fine by a mistake at once fortunate and inopportune.

He had been playing before the house of an irascible old gentleman, who furiously and with wild gesticulations ordered him to move on. The Italian stolidly stood his ground and played on, and at last was arrested for causing a disturbance.

At the court the magistrate asked him why he did not leave when he was requested to do so.

"Me no understand" mooch Inglesse," was the reply.

"Well, but you must have known by his motions he wanted you to go."

"No, no!" said the organ grinder with perfect seriousness. "I tink he come to dance."

MONEY ORDERS.

A Dominion Express Money Order for five dollars costs three cents.

Sweden, with nearly 48 per cent. of its area under forest, is the most densely wooded country in Europe and Portugal has the least timber, only about 3 1/2 acres in each 100.

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

FOR SALE

WELL-EQUIPPED NEWSPAPER and job printing plant in Eastern Ontario. Insurance carried \$1,500. Will be for \$1,100 on quick sale. Box 58, 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.

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.

SATISFYING RELIEF FROM LUMBAGO

Sloan's Liniment has the punch that relieves rheumatic twinges

This warmth-giving, congestion-scattering circulation-stimulating remedy penetrates without rubbing right to the aching spot and brings quick relief, surely, cleanly. A wonderful help for external pains, sprains, strains, stiffness, headache, lumbago, bruises.

Get your bottle today—costs little, means much. Ask your druggist for it by name. Keep it handy for the whole family. Made in Canada. The big bottle is economy.

Sloan's Liniment Kills Pain

30c, 60c, \$1.50.



Soft White Hands

Follow use of Cuticura Soap and Ointment. At night bathe them with the Soap and hot water. Dry and rub in the Ointment. Wear old gloves during night.

Sample Each Free by Mail. Address postcard: 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

The Watchman AND Ottawa Valley Advocate

FRIDAY, FEB. 7, 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.

5c 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.

NIL After-war reaction is a condition which might be expected and reckoned with just as the Winter is anticipated while the Summer is at its height. It is bound to come. Wise folks while the war was on, looked for this reaction, and told us what was necessary to be done. Whole libraries of Reconstruction literature was written, some of it good sound practical advice, and some of it mere piffle. The fact however that it was ever written goes to show the trend of men's minds on the subject, and that wonderful changes were anticipated to take effect after the war.

In a general way of speaking War is a great regenerator. Everything will be subject to some measure of change, for exactly by the war, but because the war has stirred things up to such an extent that they cannot settle into the same moulds and situations. The map of Europe will be remodelled at the hands of The League Of Nations, now at work. The political aspect of various portions of the old world will alter vastly, and the various sections of the American continent will have a heavier responsibility in the world's economic future than ever before. These are the natural and actual results of the war, arising directly from its decision and the factors which led up to that decision. New landmarks are being, and will be, made, with new rules to their observance. New commercial objectives will be established, new social environments created, and the word "Freedom", which has been a mere dictionary word for a long time, will have a new interpretation in men's minds. We expect all those changes, but before their successful operation can be effectual and the true meaning of Freedom, or Liberty brought to its proper significance, there appears to be a vast amount of cant, bigotry, and partisan legislation to be cleared away before it will be safe, or at least expedient, to establish the new order of things and make such new laws as the people will respect or tolerate.

Enactments which enforce a new obedience, or which heavily oppress minorities, if enacted before the "people" are ready for them, engender class hatreds and lead to civil warfare, which is worse or national wellbeing than actual defeat in a war of conquest.

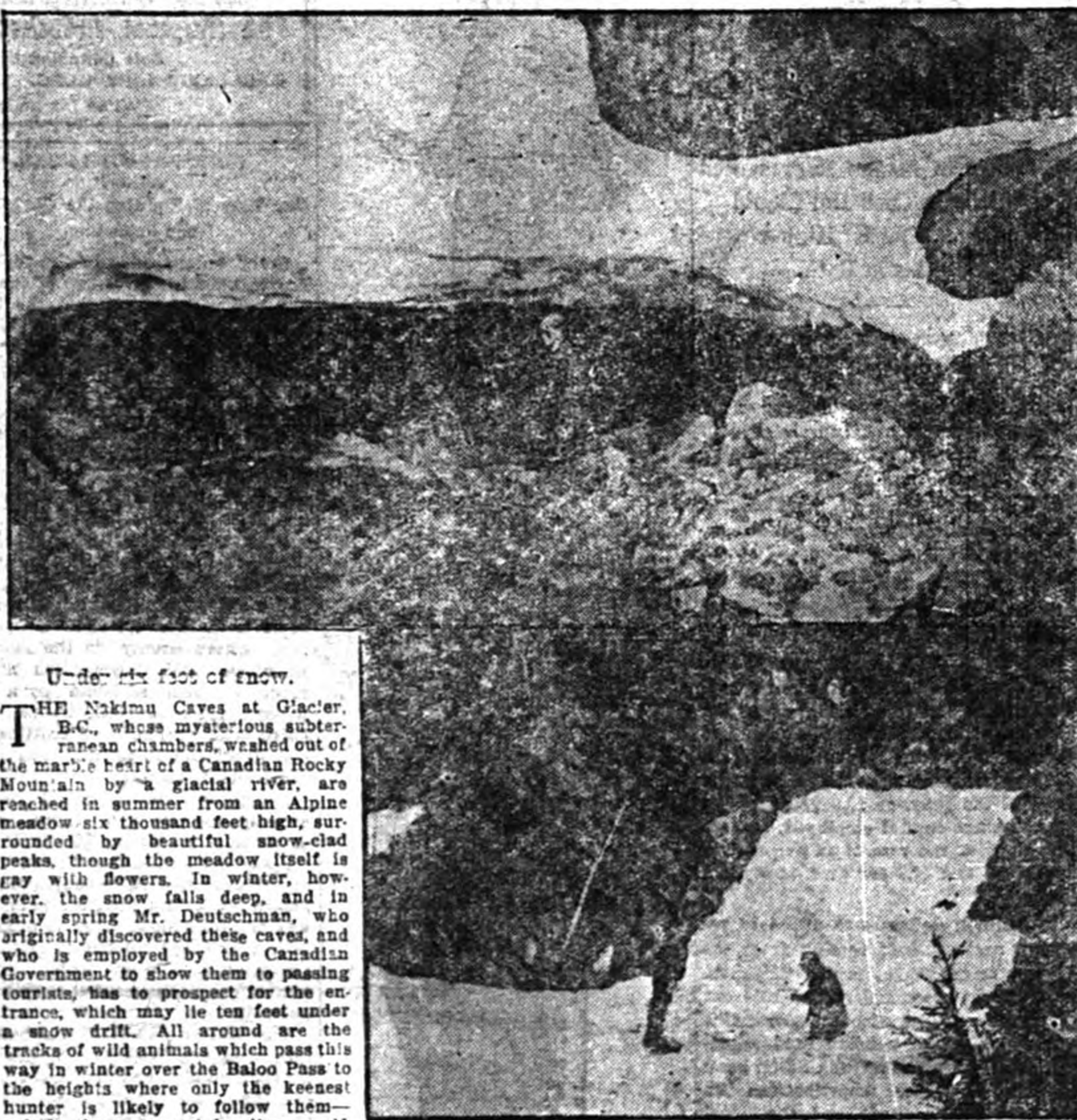
During the progress of the recent great war nearly everybody was of opinion that its conclusion would bring great changes. They expected them and prepared to make allowances. There are instances where the people of different countries submitted without any show of opposition to temporary expedients which were adopted as contributory measures toward a successful issue. It must be remembered that had these expedients been attempted at normal times they would have been provocative of much talk and trouble. Now, the permanence of these measures is likely to be questioned, even resented, in the near future.

Organized Labour in Britain, in Canada and in the United States showed up well during the trying times these countries experienced, and it was only to be expected that some sort of review of the present position of labour would have to be made, and a decision arrived at relative to its future. It is terribly disappointing however to the well-meaning people who desire to see proper and just consideration given to Labour, among other questions, to be confronted with a perfectly senseless epidemic of strikes and untimely revolts.

The British empire is at the present time in a remarkable position. It has stood between humanity and the enslaving menace which sought to over-ride it, and it has championed Freedom as never before, and see what is happening. Before the panting liberator can gather breath after the strenuous fight enemies are rising behind her, and around, trying to arouse civil war within her own borders. The British people who did their bit at home, and with a patriotic devotion which compelled the admiration of the world, gave up all that they held dear, submitting without a murmur to conscription, that antipodean extremity of the British sense of Freedom—those heroic people are confronted, now, in the first flush of Victory, with the internal war of strikes and labour disputes.

It is terribly discouraging, and to make matters worse the insanity of the strikes is accentuated by the utterly incredible excuse given. Can any reasonable being believe that a strike for forty working hours a week is promoted with a desire to find work for the returning soldiers? The fact that the Labour organizations of the Old Country do not give countenance to the Clyde strike renders it more than probable that alien interests are at work. These influences may not be directly traced to German Gold as they were in the Irish case, and in the Russian times during the war, but that they are the work of a hidden hand is a natural inference. We find refuge in the conclusion that the world has gone stark mad.

Mysterious Subterranean Chambers



Under six feet of snow.

THE Nakimu Caves at Glacier, B.C., whose mysterious subterranean chambers, washed out of the marble heart of a Canadian Rocky Mountain by a glacial river, are reached in summer from an Alpine meadow six thousand feet high, surrounded by beautiful snow-clad peaks, though the meadow itself is gay with flowers. In winter, however, the snow falls deep, and in early spring Mr. Deutschman, who originally discovered these caves, and who is employed by the Canadian Government to show them to passing tourists, has to prospect for the entrance, which may lie ten feet under a snow drift. All around are the tracks of wild animals which pass this way in winter over the Baloo Pass to the heights where only the keenest hunter is likely to follow them—grizzly bear, mountain lion, wolf, caribou, goat and mountain sheep. In summer, of course, the fiercer animals are but rarely seen, but the whistling marmots come and play around the cabin door, cheekily begging bread from the luncheon sandwiches, while overhead the eagle flies in tireless watch for his own prey. The caves themselves are entirely uninhabited, and so far no fish have

been discovered in the waters of the river. Under the blaze of a magnesium ribbon, however, there is scenery enough, and to spare—the marble flowered walls contrasting strangely with the water torn floor. Up to the present no one has discovered what becomes of the torrent which rages through the caves. It does not find any exit in the Hecelwaget Valley below, but there are strange springs on the mountain side forty miles away, which Mr. Deutschman suspects to be connected with this subterranean river. J. C. S. D.

DALESVILLE

Miss C. Murdoch and R. Silverson spent the week-end with Mrs. T. Morrow. Rev. Mr. Collins returned home last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Bethel Steele were recent visitors here. Pte. W. Burk spent the week-end with his parents Mr. and Mrs. A. Burk.

Mrs. Talbot and Mr. A. Talbot spent Sunday with Mrs. C. Hall. Mr. W. Brown, of Montreal, is spending this week with Mr. A. Burk.

LAKEFIELD

Mrs. Lupton sailed for England Monday of this week, per S.S. "Minnedosa." She has gone on a visit to her home town, and hopes to return sometime during the summer. Bon voyage!

LAKEFIELD, SHREWSBURY, AND DUNANY.
Sunday, Feb. 9th, Holy Trinity Church, Lakefield Morning Prayer 10.30 a.m.
St. John's Church, Shrewsbury Evening song 7.30 p.m.
St. Paul's Church, Dunany Evening service 7 p.m.

CORRESPONDENCE

France, Jan. 13th, 1919.

Dear Miss Jones,—

Many thanks for the parcel which arrived a few days ago. Also for the Christmas card. Both were greatly appreciated. Please convey my thanks to all the members of the Club. With best wishes to the S.S.S. Club for the New Year, and thanking you all again. I remain, Sincerely, ALVIN SCHRYER.

5th C.M.R., France, Jan. 6th, 1919.

Dear Miss Jones,—

Many thanks to the S.S.S. Club for the nice parcel which I have just received. At present we are just outside Lille on our way home and are not going to Germany. We are moving every day in the right direction but have many halts. I don't think we will be home before the middle of March. We are going home as a unit to Sherbrooke and are all looking forward to the event.

With best wishes to all members of the S.S.S. Club for the New Year. I am,

Sincerely,
J. S. E. TODD.

IN MEMORIAM

In loving Memory of Mrs. John Clark. Dear Grandma Clark we loved you, But Our Father loved you best, And took you up to be with him Where your sufferings are at rest. On earth you were revered and loved, In Heaven 'twill be the same, Your going there is our loss, But your Eternal gain.

JESSIE, Cushing, Que.

In memory of our loving Cousin Randolph McKiddie, Ogdensburg, Que., who died February 2nd, 1919.

He has gone, gone from us all, To that beautiful home above; Where all is love, Dear is the Grave where in he is laid, Sweet is memory that never can fade, So dry away your tears, Dear mother, father, sisters and brothers, True His is joy upon the Golden Shore And oh the cup of bitterness Let not our hearts rebel, God gave, He took, He will restore He doeth all things well.

COUSIN MAY.

**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

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

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SOLD WHERE YOU



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And will redeem them for \$5 each
on Jan. 1st, 1924

Every dollar will be worth more.

W-S.S. can be registered
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THRIFT STAMPS
25 cents each

16 THRIFT STAMPS
exchangeable for one W-S.S.

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NOTARY

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Valois, notary's papers.

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NOTARY & COMMISSIONER

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INCORPORATED 1855

THE MOLSONS BANK

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Interest allowed at highest current rate.

Lachute Branch

W. A. HOUSTON

Manager

Educating Returned Soldiers

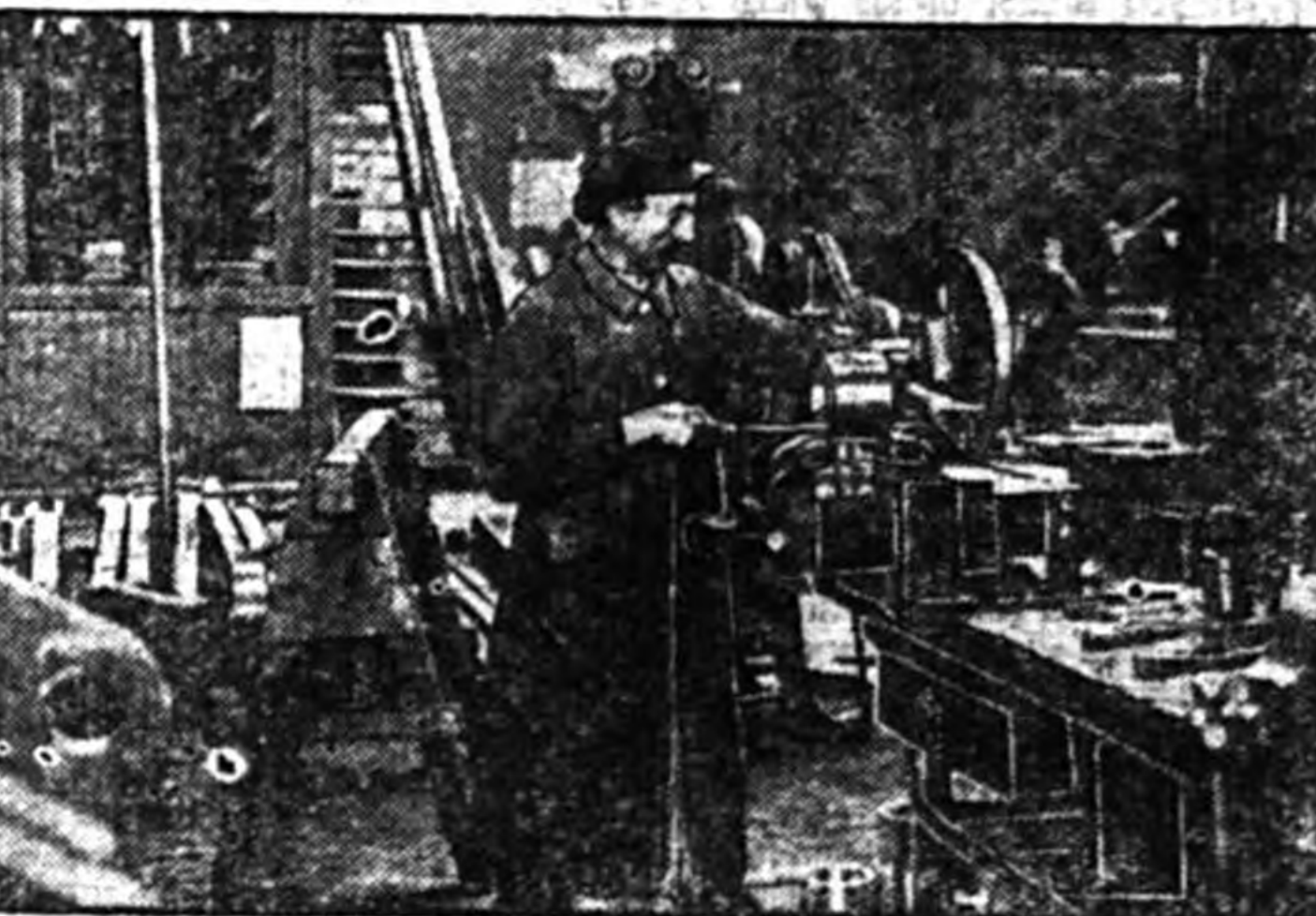
ABOUT 18 months ago it first became possible for a returned soldier, who had been so disabled by service that it was impossible for him to resume his former civil occupation, to take a course of training under government supervision and pay, which fitted him for some new occupation, the pursuit of which 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 line. 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.

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-institution 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.



Cabinet Making, Angus Shops.



Making a locomotive side rod bushing.

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 men, 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 Re-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. e., These men have taken courses in no less than 13 different trades, so it is obvious that the C. P. R. is assisting splendidly.

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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 300,000 soldiers returning increase the demands on the Salvation Army, whose

personal help alone is of avail. Consider, too, the vast and complex problems arising out of the care of soldiers' widows and orphans.

Keeping the Family Unit Intact

The women of the Salvation Army on their visiting rounds accomplish the apparently impossible. Is the discharged soldier out of a job? They find him one. Is the wife sick, the home-work piling up, the children neglected? They nurse the wife, mother the children, wash and scrub. Is there urgent need for food, fuel, clothes or medicine? They are supplied. It takes money, of course, but more important is the loving spirit of service in which the work is done.

When the Soldier Needs a Friend

The Salvation Army Lasses provide the boys with hot coffee, the pie, chocolate, magazines, writing materials, and the spiritual comfort which the boys in khaki need. Until the last home-ward-bound soldier is re-established in civilian life, will you not help the Salvation Army to combat the discomforts and evils that beset his path?

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

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 Fairlawn, 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.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT.

Province of Quebec } No. 1266
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 fester en 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.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

ART NEEDLE WORK.

5 Piece Table Set 15c.
A Lovely Table Set, Eylet design consisting of one Centerpiece with 4 Dollies to match, on Fine Quality, Natural Bleached Art Linen, all for 15c. Extra Bargain to introduce our latest catalog of exclusive designs.

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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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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.

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CANADIAN NORTHERN RAIL

Tonio, The Clown

Wounded, Weaponless, in a War Hospital, He Played His "Little Joke" a Glorious Courage.

By Edna Howell.

CHAPTER III.

Tonio sprang out of bed into the moonlight. The man lifted his two hands to him.

"Be quiet! Oh, do not move!" cried Tonio.

Morosi thrust out his hands still farther. Whiter than the white moonlight became Tonio's face. "What?" he stammered—"what do you want of me? What do you want of me?" he cried to Morosi, balancing on his white-banded feet, unconscious of pain.

The sick man's monotonous sob answered him. "Rina, Rina, Rina!" He looked at Tonio and a faint smile twitched his lips.

"You take me—ME—for your—for Rina!" said Tonio thickly. The delirious man nodded and reached out his hands to Tonio. "Rina! Rina!" he called softly and smiled.

Slowly as a man moves in a dream, Tonio moved closer. The moon not clothed his white figure, his head bandaged in its white turban, in silvery white, and he stood looking down on Morosi.

"Eh," said Morosi in a lucid moment, "she was one of those women that a man can't forget—can't live without, don't you understand?"

Tonio's head suddenly fell against his breast like a weight too heavy to hold up, and he sank back against his cot as from a blow.

At that the man looked up again and called to him fretfully, "Rina, aren't you ever coming?"

With inarticulate tenderness a soft voice answered him, "Si, caro, yes, dear, I am here!"

Morosi's feverish hand closed tightly over the clown's and he slept, holding it tight.

The surgeon, on his early morning visit, found the half-fainting figure of Tonio, his stiffened fingers still tight in that vise, and as the surgeon unclasped his hand, the sick man opened his eyes again and sleepily murmured, "Rina!"

It would have worn out an ordinary man but with steady faithfulness Tonio nursed his enemy. He spoke old phrases, soft terms that Rina alone used, and they never failed to quiet the sick man.

That very Thursday as he was bending over Morosi, Tonio stopped the gay words, with the sense some one was standing behind him. It was Rina. She stood watching him. How long she had been there he did not know. Surgeons, nurses, had come and gone and he had paid little attention. His heart stopped completely then with swift short throbs beat madly on.

She stood more like some spectral specter than a woman, leaning over the foot of Morosi's bed; only her eyes were riveted on Tonio's face and seemed starting out of her head. She was listening to a strange love-making, listening to her own words and they were wonderfully tender.

Once Tonio's eyes lifted. In a long penetrating glance he saw her as he had known her. She was no longer a girl from Kansas City or from any city. She was dressed as in the long ago. A brown velvet bodice was drawn up with silken laces and showed the lovely contour of her form, while soft against her face was the white batiste, with bishop sleeves of the same caught in with bands of brown velvet; below was the apron of Roman stripes, the colors of the rainbow. Round the neck, so low that they rested on the broad bosom, which now rose and fell with deep breathing, were three strings of scarlet coral which blessed the wearer; sunbeams dropped from her ears. The brown velvet of the bodice was the same brown as her eyes. On her head was the white Fasoletto, its embroidered fringe just touching her shoulders.

Tonio saw every detail; not a thing escaped him. He beckoned her to take his place but she shook her head; besides, Morosi would not have unclasped his grasp and was in that state of delirium which would not permit him to know the difference.

Tonio went on as if entirely unconscious of her. "Yes, yes, caro mio, I shall never leave you. I am here, close beside you. Yes, I am listening." Then came a long sigh, not from the dying man but from the clown. "What—what is it—I cannot hear—oh, he was a funny fellow—a clown, yes, yes—he forgave and forgot long ago—"

There was a movement from the woman at the foot of the bed.

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UNION MADE
OVERALLS
SHIRTS & GLOVES



Known from Coast to Coast
C. LONG & CO. LIMITED
TORONTO, CANADA

A BEWILDERING EXPERIENCE

The True Story of Tamson, the Baker.

The bewildering experiences of Tamson, the baker, that Sir Harry Lauder describes in *A Minstrel in France*, has actually been shared by many a poor fellow—and by many another who might have counted himself lucky if he had lost no more than a leg, as Tamson did.

In a Glasgow hospital a man who had gone to see a friend stopped suddenly at the side of a cot. He looked down at features that were familiar to him, and he stood staring in the utmost amazement and doubt.

"I say, man," he asked at last, "are ye not Tamson, the baker?"

The wounded man opened his eyes and looked up weakly.

"Ay," he said. "I'm Tamson, the baker."

His voice was weak and he looked tired.

"Well, Tamson, man, what's the matter wi' ye?" asked the other. "I didna hear that ye were sick or hurt. 'Ea, it be that ye ha' been to the war, man, and we not hearing of it at all?"

"Ay, I think so," said Tamson, still weakly, but as if he were rather glad of a chance to talk.

"Ye think so?" asked his friend in greater astonishment than ever. "Man if ye've been to the war, do ye not know it for sure and certain?"

"Well, I will tell ye how it is," said Tamson, very slowly and wearily. "I was in the reserve, d'ye ken. And I was standing in front of my hoose one day in August, thinkin' of nothin' at all. I marked a man who was coming down the street, wi' a blue paper in his hand, and studyin' the numbers on the doorplates. But I paid no great heed to him until he stopped and spoke to me."

"Are ye Tamson, the baker?" he just asked me—just as you asked me that same question the noo."

"And I said to him, just as I said it to ye, 'Ay, I'm Tamson, the baker.' Then it's the Hamilton Barracks for ye, Tamson," he said, and handed me the blue paper."

"Four hours from the time when he handed me the paper in front of my hoose in Glasgow I was at Hamilton Barracks. In twelve hours I was in Southampton. In twenty hours I was in France. And as soon as I got there I was in a lot of shooting and running this way and that way, that they tell me was the battle of the Marne."

"And in twenty-four hours more I was on my way back to Glasgow. In forty-eight hours I woke up in Stobe Hill infirmary, and the nurse was saying in my ear, 'Ye're all right the noo, Tamson. We ha' only just amputated your leg!'"

"So I think I ha' been to the war, but I can only say I think so. I only know what I was told—I've never seen a German yet!"

That is the true story of Tamson, the baker.

CAMERA AS EXPERT WITNESS

Photography is a Useful Means of Discovering Crime.

The camera has often been the means of giving convincing evidence of a crime, the existence of which, even, was unknown to the operator at the time he made the exposure. The motion-picture camera caught a bicycle thief the other day in New York. A boy who had been at the seaside at Newport the previous summer strolled into a West Side "movie" show and was much interested in some views of the famous seaside resort, which showed not only the beach and the harbor front but the principal streets.

Presently he was surprised to see himself prop his bicycle on the curb and walk into a grocery store. A moment later a man walked out of the same shop, coolly mounted the bicycle and rode off down the street.

The boy called the attention of the police to the picture, and they recognized the man as a suspected character against whom they had long wished to get evidence.

An amateur photographer of a suspicious turn of mind set an automatic camera with a flash-light attachment inside the curtains of the drawing room for the purpose of getting some evidence of the behavior of his household during his absence. In trying to catch a sprat he caught a whale—or, rather, a burglar. In entering the room the marauder set in action the camera, which secured such an excellent impression of his features that the police were soon able to arrest him.

A Portsmouth photographer photographed a garden party. When he developed the photograph he observed what looked like a repulsive face in the holly hedge that formed the background of the picture. A lady purchaser made the same discovery a week later and declared that the face resembled that of a man who had called at her house under very suspicious circumstances. She informed the police, who searched the district and arrested a criminal—the man who had been lurking in the hedge.

When making pies, spread a fine layer of grated bread-crumbs over the under crust. You will never notice the crumbs when the pie is baked, and it keeps the juice from coming through.



Hints For The Home Dress-maker.

The length of material to be allowed when cutting ruffles is one and a half times the length required when finished, unless the ruffle is wished very full, then twice the length must be allowed. For box pleats, three times the length is needed; for kilted by machine, three times the length.

To prevent crushing velvet when sewing it, put a small piece of velvet pile downwards under the thumb that holds the work.

In cutting velvet great care must be taken so that it all shades alike on looking from the top downwards. This can easily be ascertained by holding the velvet in the hand and looking seldgeway down it; one way it will shade lighter than the other. The pile of velvet or velveteen feels roughed toward the hand when it is rightly placed, and should be brushed in the contrary direction to other materials; thus, you would brush a velvet bodice from the waist to the throat.

If you cannot decide which is the right and wrong side of twilled material, hold the selvedge down and see that the twill goes from right to left upwards.

It is on pressing that so much of the well finished appearance of a garment depends. Pressing, although done with an iron, is not ironing, but a real pressing of a hot iron systematically on different parts. The iron must be heavy and not too hot, especially for woolen goods, as they are very liable to scorch under a very hot iron. Try a piece of the stuff with the iron before touching the garment, then you will see what heat it will stand.

In pressing a coat or waist, press the seams from the armhole to waist; be careful with the curved seams, that they are in exact curve and are not stretched when pressing.

For pressing seams in sleeves, cover a rolling pin or roll of wood, or roll up several magazines tightly, wrap with fine thread and cover with some suitable material to make the roll smooth to press on. These are better to use than a sleeve board, as just the point of the iron can be rubbed up the seam without touching the other part of the sleeve, as in some materials the mark of the fold will show through to the right side if ironed flat. Such an ironing roll will also be found useful when pressing other parts of a dress, especially curved seams and little parts of a dress that cannot be pressed otherwise.

When pressing seams in very thick cloth, rub a little soap inside of seams and press the iron over it. When pressing very thick pieces, such as the hem or facing up of a skirt, put right side down on the board, not on the blanket, and press from the wrong side.

Kilted skirts and flat pleats generally require careful pressing to keep them in form, especially if they are not taped at the back. Do not press them on a blanket, but just cover the skirt-board with a sheet and place the pleats right side down on it. Press with a hot—but not too hot—iron. If the material is very thick or springy, place a damp cloth over the pleats and press until the cloth is dry. Do not, however, make the cloth very wet. In pressing curved seams it is well to use a hard, round cushion or pad, such as tailors use.

Meat Substitutes.

With meat prices at the highest altitude within the memory of man, substitutes are eagerly looked for. These will be found very palatable.

Kidney Bean Stew.—One and a half cups of dried kidney beans, two cups of canned tomatoes, half cup of rice, two tablespoons flour, one onion, one tablespoon salt. Wash the beans, put in a covered kettle and soak over night in two quarts of cold water. Cook slowly in water in which they were soaked. If necessary, add more water to cover and continue the cooking until they are tender, usually about two hours. Wash the rice, cut up the onion and add, with tomatoes, to beans. Cook until rice is tender, about thirty minutes. Mix flour with cold water and stir in carefully to thicken. A small piece of salt pork cut up in cubes and added to the beans at the beginning of the cooking improves the flavor.

Calcutta Rice.—Two cups rice, two cups tomatoes, half pound of cheese, one tablespoon salt, peppers and celery or onions added if desired. Boil rice, mix with tomatoes, grated cheese and seasonings and pour into baking dish. Bake half hour. If peppers or celery are used, cut up and boil with rice. These dishes have as much building material as a pound and a half of solid meat.

Savory Spaghetti and Kidney Beans.—One cup spaghetti, two cupfuls dried kidney beans, one teaspoon salt. Wash and soak the beans over night, add the salt and cook until tender. Break spaghetti into pieces about an inch long, cook in boiling salted water until soft. Drain and rinse with cold water. Make a tomato sauce as follows: Three tablespoons fat, three tablespoons flour, two cups stewed tomatoes. Melt the fat, add

the flour and cook until bubbling. Add the tomato and cook all until thickened and well blended. Mix together the cooked beans, spaghetti, and tomato sauce, season with salt, pepper and red pepper, and serve hot. This may be varied by substituting one cup or more of boiled rice for the spaghetti.

Good Manners.

To teach children good manners must be the work of every day and hour. "Line upon line" they will learn the little courtesies. Children are so imitative that very much of this will be unconsciously acquired through imitation of the habits and manners of their elders. "Thank you," and "If you please," and "Excuse me, please," come early to the tongue if they are frequently heard, and the boy who sees his father rise when a lady comes into the room will instinctively follow that example, even with very little direct instruction. Good manners at table are so necessary to the comfort of everyone concerned that mothers will hardly neglect to watch and direct their children most carefully in this respect. It is very easy to teach children the right use of the knife and fork to ask for what they want politely, and to chew their food quietly. To fail to do these things has condemned many a man as a boor and a nuisance. In other words, manners often make the man; certainly the lack of manners may unmake him.

A MARVEL OF SURGERY

New York Officer the Subject of an Interesting Operation in England.

A surgeon has played a trick on Lieutenant Clement G. Felt, of Olean, N.Y. But the lieutenant is not angry about it. In fact, he is one of the happiest men in London. He was hit by a shell on September 29 in the battle between Cambrai and St. Quentin, when the Hindenburg line was broken. He lay unconscious in a shell hole, nobody knows how long. He doesn't.

When he came to himself, he found that he was wounded in the hip, in the hand, and also that his lower lip had been blown away. He was taken to hospital and examined by a surgeon, who, in due course, placed him under an anaesthetic, and made him a new lip. The work was so perfectly done that even the lieutenant's own mother would never detect that the present lip is the second one that here son has worn. All that remains to show that he was wounded in the mouth is a slight scar, just a badge of honor.

Lieutenant Felt often wondered where the new flesh came from that went to his face. Was it taken from the anatomy of some generous colonel, or major general? Was it a contribution of some pretty young English maiden? That was what he hoped most of all. Lieutenant Felt is a bachelor. But, alas! It wasn't. Only the other day came the disillusionment. The bandages of his own left hand, which he thought had been damaged by the shell, were unwrapped. Then he discovered the trick the surgeon had played upon him while he was under the influence of the ether. There was a deep cut in the hand. That was the new lip.

Tears.

I bade you go with a smile, my boy,
With a cheery, blithe good-bye,
Though I knew the chance of a grave
In France
Was the couch where you would lie.
I sped your way with an idle jest,
And a courage good to see,
But I'm faint somehow, and I'm weeping now
When you soon will come to me.

I sent you out with a cheery word
And I would not let you guess,
That my soul was seared by the things
I feared

As I prayed that God would bless,
But now, when I know that war is done
And you're safe and well, my boy,
I am sobbing here as your train draws near,
But my tears are tears of joy.

Townshend of Constantinople.

One of the lions of the moment is General Townshend, who, after being so long a prisoner in Turkey, is doubly able to appreciate the turning of the tide. Unlike many other prisoners who had fallen into enemy hands, Gen. Townshend seems to have been quite well treated, and was described during his term of captivity as "the best-dressed man in Constantinople."

This recalls the amusing message which he sent by wireless from Kut to London in the early part of 1916. He stated that he would be wanting his evening-clothes at an early date! There were some who took this seriously, and wondered why a British general should trouble himself over such trivial matters as this in wartime.

But the wise knew that the wire was sent to reassure his family and to perplex the Turks.

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TWO ARCH-MURDERERS

Kaiser Wilhelm and the Persian Governor, Hassan-Ben-Sabbah.

The famous War Book published by the German Government soon after the outbreak of the present conflict lays down certain definite rules in regard to various treacheries and crimes which it declares to be permissible and even virtuous acts when perpetrated in behalf of the Fatherland. Special stress is laid upon the virtue of assassination.

There is an extraordinary reminder here of the political doctrines of the Murder State organized in Persia during the eleventh century by Hassan-ben-Sabbah, a native of Khorasan, who, gaining by stratagem possession of the strong mountain fortress of Alamut, established a government lasting for more than 150 years.

His followers were called "Hashashin" from which our word "assassin" is derived—and their chief business was systematic murder. Their code rejected all morality, and the sole obligation imposed upon them was unquestioning obedience to the will of their superiors.

Hassan-ben-Sabbah was known as the Old Man of the Mountains, and it is understood that by the use of a drug, which he alone knew how to supply, he obtained over his people an absolute influence and control. Anybody who opposed or offended him suffered swift death at the hands of his fanatical agents, and even the rulers of powerful States did not escape their daggers.

Not only Persia, but Egypt and Syria became fairly terrorized. The Hashhashin spread, a secret political organization, into both the latter countries, and it was not until 1256 A. D. that military efforts directed against them on a large scale resulted in the capture of Alamut and the killing without quarter of 12,000 professional murderers. A short time later they were exterminated in Syria.

The drug alleged to have been used by Hassan-ben-Sabbah (knowledge of it being bequeathed to his successors) was hashesh—whence the term Hashhashin. It is obtained from the seed vessels of a variety of hemp, and engenders of fantastic visions. Nowadays it is smoked most commonly in pipes and cigarettes, but in the Orient it is also sold in the form of a sweet-meat.

It is interesting to observe how closely the Hashhashin resembles in several particulars the modern German State—i.e., in the repudiation of all morality, in the malign completeness of their organization, and in the blind devotion and obedience to their All-Highest required of his followers.

Peace.

Lovely word, flying like a light across the happy land,
When the buds break and all the earth is changed,
Bringing back the sailor from his watch upon the perilled seas,
Re-joining shores long severed and estranged,
Peace, like the Spring, that makes the torrent dance afresh
And bursts the bough with sap of beauty pent,
Flower from our hearts into passionate recovery
Of all the mind lost in that banishment.
Come to us mighty as a young and glad deliverer
From wrong's old canker and out-dated lease,
Then will we sing thee in thy triumph and thy majesty,
Then from our throats shall be prepared our peace.

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CHRISTMAS WITH THE CANADIANS

FIVE CHRISTMAS DAYS SPENT OVERSEAS

First Contingent Had Roughest Experiences and Are Now Sharing a Well-Deserved Victory.

The sun of December 25, 1918, rose upon the happiest Christmas Canada's sons have ever spent at the front. It is interesting to review former Christmasides of the Canadian Expeditionary Force overseas. The first, of course, was at Salisbury Plain. Despite the rain and mud, that first Yuletide across the seas was a jolly one. Good dinners were served, and amusements were provided in camp, and a general relaxation of duties marked the festive day. Some men got up to London. However, a grim prospect faced Canada's First Division across the Channel, and that, combined with the fact that many lads were spending their first Christmas away from home, rather cast a gloom over the celebrations.

Xmas at the Front, 1914.

The Patricia's were the only Canadian fighting unit in France for Christmas, 1914. On the first Christmas at the front British and Germans fraternized. The morning of the 25th of December, soon after the last Vercy fight had died away and pale, misty daylight revealed No Man's Land, heads popped cautiously over parapets, salutations were exchanged, snipers ceased fire, and in a few minutes men who had lately hardly dared stand upright in the shallow trenches climbed boldly on the parapets and shouted greetings across to one another. A general meeting was arranged in No Man's Land, where cigarettes and beer and other luxuries were exchanged, Christmas greetings given, and in one or two places impromptu games of football held between the British and Germans. That same night war began again harder than ever. A sharp reprimand was issued to the British troops by G.H.Q. for their fraternization with the enemy.

On Christmas, 1915, some of the Germans tried to start fraternizing, but were sharply repulsed. In one case a crowd of Hunns, despite warnings from the Canadians, persisted in coming across No Man's Land. Warnings having failed, a sharp spatter of fire sent them hustling back to their trenches. Any feelings of respect Canadians may have had for the Boche had vanished after the second battle of Ypres. Our men wanted to kill the beasts who used poison gas, not to chum with them.

I had the privilege of spending Christmas, 1916, in the trenches with the Canadians, says a Canadian correspondent. The corps was then in front of Loos, up in Belgium. The weather that Christmas morning as we walked up towards the front through ruined mining villages of red brick, was raw and blustery, with practically no snow. The duckboards in the trenches were afloat in places, and I blessed my rubber hip boots.

Every soldier in the Canadian Corps had a good Christmas dinner. Turkey was on most tables, and if not turkey, then goose or chicken. Plum puddings and mince pies abounded. Many of the men were of course, on duty, where it was not possible for them to get a regular good sit-down dinner on Christmas Day, but if not, their turn came next day to just as good a feed. Nothing was spared to make Christmas as pleasant as possible for everyone.

A War-Time Christmas Tree.

That Christmas night, while gas shells were coming over, and the sky was aflicker with the flashes of German cannon, the late Brigadier-General (Senator) James Mason, of the Home Bank, Toronto, whose seventy-two years had not deterred him from wading through the mud and water of the trenches, played Santa Claus to a lot of poor British kiddies. In company with Brigadier-General Robert Rennie, the old soldier went to a schoolhouse in a neighboring village. The roof had been shattered with shellfire and outside the boom of the guns shook the air. But the forlorn building had been decorated for the occasion and a Christmas tree, loaded with presents from the Canadian Red Cross, stood ready to welcome the children. Poor youngsters, they had been in danger of their lives for two years, some living in cellars. They actually played with the Canadian artillerymen in the gunpits and had to be "shooed" away when the guns started into action.

Sight of that Christmas tree, aglow with scores of colored candles, glistening with tinsel balls and laden with gifts, made the children fairly shriek with delight. Santa Claus gave each child its present. The French Mayor of the poor little village read an address of thanks to the Canadian soldiers and to the good women of Canada, who had given the wherewithal for this Christmas treat.

At Christmas last year, the Canadian Corps was well back of the trenches, in rest after Passchendaele. With many comrades lost in that great fight, Christmas, 1917, though

comfortably passed, brought sad memories.

Christmas, 1918, was spent in the glow of victory and peace across the Rhine, at the goal whose attainment seemed so hopelessly distant, if not impossible, only a year ago. Thousands of Canadian soldiers have already returned to spend Christmas at home. Godspeed to the others who will return for next Christmas.

MODERN CATACOMBS

Twentieth Century Christians Worship Underground As In Third Century.

In the third century the catacombs of Rome were used as churches by persecuted Christians. The Germans in the twentieth century have brought to France and Belgium much the same condition. Men, women and children in occupied and devastated areas live in cellars to escape death from bombs and shells and they worship in vaults beneath shattered cathedrals.

But it has been left to a mining village "somewhere in France" to produce real twentieth century catacombs for history.

Their advent was an accident, of course, just as the catacombs of Rome as a place of religious worship grew out of the exigencies of pagan oppression. The mining village is a wreck and when allied forces occupied it they found dead men and ruined habitations everywhere.

But beneath the ruins lay spacious vaults and a labyrinth of galleries and cellars which the Hun had been unable to destroy in their entirety. These vaults and these galleries and cellars were utilized by the church army as catacombs in the early Christian place of worship sense of the term. There are no tombs.

The chambers nearest the entrance to the mines were fitted up as recreation and rest quarters for men just back from the front line, and here they come to bathe and change their clothes, to eat, sleep and read and write. Beyond the rest rooms in the farthest underground section and reached through a labyrinth of passage-ways and stairs and winding galleries is a chapel.

The soldiers themselves decorated the chapel and made its furniture. The kneeling benches and the altar are crude and rough; the cross above the altar was hewn from an old packing box; the candlesticks were fashioned from iron mbonaona cmfwy mfw mfw from the tin of bully beef cans; the altar cloth is a strip from Tommy's sleeping blanket, and the battered chalice was salvaged from the knapsack of a dead German. He had stolen it from a sacked church and was taking it home with him.

The prayer books there are tattered and some are bloodstained, and hymn books are few. But the worshippers care little for the printed word of Faith. Some one, a young artist once a member of some company stationed there and since "gone west," painted two or three sacred pictures on the black walls, and these help Tommy more than prayer books.

As for the rest, Sundays always find the chapel decorated for services. There are flowers when flowers are to be had, and green boughs. Christmas was celebrated with extra candles and red and white paper secured some how and looped up, and a replica of the stable of Bethlehem was made out of mud and bits of wood and bark, the figures being of clay and draped with bits of cloth.

WHAT CRUSOE MISSED

Juan Fernandez Now Has a Lobster Canning Industry.

That Robinson Crusoe, in spite of his well known resourcefulness, overlooked a fine business opportunity is shown by the fact that the island of his adventures, Mas-a-Tierra of the Juan Fernandez group off the coast of Chile, is now the seat of a large lobster-canning industry.

Crusoe seemed to think he was doing remarkably well to pick up the necessities of life on that island—and most of them were washed ashore from the wreck at that—but its modern inhabitants do a rushing business in the export of luxuries.

Not everyone knows that the story of Robinson Crusoe is based upon the actual adventures of a man upon this little island of the South American coast. Alexander Selkirk, a Scotchman of eccentric nature, came to the Juan Fernandez island in the year 1701 and lived there alone for three years. He thought that he was tired of the human race; but after this period of solitude decided that his fellow-men, with all their faults, were a great comfort in life. Accordingly he journeyed back to England, where he talked a wrote a great deal about his experiences.

Upon these Daniel Defoe based his great book, which is to-day, after nearly two centuries, still one of the most popular stories in the world, and is regarded as the forerunner of the modern novel. The most curious thing about this book is that Defoe never saw the island of which he wrote, or any other tropical island. He got all his "dope" by hearsay and by reading books. Yet he made the story as vividly real as any modern "realism."

In sweetening anything use half syrup and half sugar. This is a patriotic and at the same time more practical than using all syrup.

MILITARY CROSS FOR CANADIANS

MEDICAL MEN AND CHAPLAINS INCLUDED IN LIST

Glorious Deeds of Canada's Sons Win For Them a Well-Deserved Decoration.

A number of medical men and chaplains were included in a recent list of Canadians awarded the Military Cross, says a London despatch. The names have already been cabled, and the following are particulars of the deeds which were thus recognized:

Capt. James E. Barry, tended the wounded of the attacking companies, searched the field under full observation, saving lives of many men lying in exposed positions.

Major Frederick C. Clarke, collected four severely wounded men under heavy shelling, dressed them and placed them under cover. His cheerfulness and devotion inspired all under him.

Capt. Harry Dunlop, followed close behind the attack and attended the wounded under heavy machine fire.

Capt. Joseph C. Eagar, went without food or sleep to work amongst the wounded under heavy shelling and machine fire.

Capt. Bellenden S. Hutcheson, dressed the wounded in the open under an unceasing barrage; also voluntarily dressed nearly one hundred enemy wounded.

Capt. James K. Mossman, in charge of a section of stretcher-bearers, rapidly organized the evacuation of the wounded, following closely the attacking infantry waves.

Capt. Finlay Munroe, attended the wounded during a barrage, always with disregard of personal danger.

Rev. William L. Murray, stayed with the battalion throughout the operations, attending the wounded on exposed ground.

Rev. Frederick G. Sherring, was constantly under heavy fire assisting the divisional burying officer, his coolness being an inspiration to all.

Saved Many Lives.

Capt. Albert H. Wallace, established collecting posts directly behind the battalion, thereby saving many lives.

Capt. William C. Walsh, worked all day and night in the open until all the wounded were off the field.

Capt. Hudson S. Salisbury, 2nd C.M.G., rushed and captured two machine guns, one officer and ten men, with only two casualties.

Lieut. Angus S. Gunn, when six lorries loaded with ammunition were bombed and two set on fire he at once removed the others and extinguished the fire, then unloaded the ammunition amidst constant explosions.

Lieut. George F. Kerr, put a machine gun nest out of action, killing about thirty and capturing the nest. Continued to the final objective, although wounded.

Lieut. Frederick J. Longworth, brought up ammunition waggons by night to a forward position under heavy fire, with only two casualties.

Lieut. James A. MacLaren, 19th, when fighting in a village, shot two of the enemy who were about to bayonet a wounded man.

Pte. William McFarlane Campbell (M2-153312), Army Service Corps, attached R.A.M.C., Hamilton, Ont., has been awarded the Croix de Guerre.

NEW LIGHT ON THE HORSE

As Described by an Indian Student Learning English.

First attempts at writing English are often amusing, especially when the beginner has acquired a large number of words the exact meaning of which he only vaguely senses. In The Awakening of India Mr. Sherwood Eddy gives amusing instances of the mistakes made by Hindus who are learning English. A Bombay high school student wrote the following essay on a horse:

The horse is a very noble quadruped, but when he is angry he will not do so. He is ridden on the spinal cord by the bridle, and sadly the driver places his foot on the stirrup and divides his lower limbs across the saddle, and drives his animal to the meadow. He has a long mouth, and his head is attached to the trunk by a long protuberance called the neck. He has two legs; two are in the front side and two are afterwards. These are the weapons on which he runs and also defends himself by extending those in the rear in a parallel direction toward the foe. But this he does only when in a vexatious mood. His feeding is generally grasses and grains. He is also useful to take on the back a man or woman as well as some cargo. He has power to run as fast as he could. He has got no sleep at nighttime, but always standing awake. Also there are horses of short sizes. They do the same as the others are generally doing. There is no animal like the horse. No sooner they see their guardian or master they always cry, for feeding, but it is always at the morning time. They have got tall, but not so long as the cow and other such animals.

BRITAIN ROYALLY REWARDS HEROES

A PEERAGE FOR SIR DOUGLAS HAIG.

Men Who Have Made Great Sacrifices Richly Remembered by a Grateful Country.

England's list of heroes who have been signally rewarded by a grateful country for services in war is a luminous one, and if Sir Douglas Haig is elevated to the peerage, as seems likely from recent despatches, he will join a distinguished company.

Going no further back than the eighteenth century, a hasty glance at the roster would reveal these puissant warriors as having gained high titles and great estates for their valor and military genius in England's times of stress.

John Churchill, first Duke of Marlborough, who, entering the army as an ensign in 1667, became successively a baron, earl and duke, the latter title awarded in 1702 by reason of his almost invariably success in battle, and was beside loaded with sundry rich gifts, including a magnificent estate.

Arthur Wellesley, first Duke of Wellington, younger son of an earl, who crowned a wonderful military career by overthrowing Napoleon at Waterloo, and beside his title received a grant of \$1,000,000 from Parliament.

Sir Garnet Wolseley became Earl Wolseley as a reward of his brilliant success in Afghanistan, India, Africa and elsewhere.

Naval Heroes Not Forgotten

In the Boer war, fought at the close of the nineteenth and the beginning of the twentieth century, General Roberts and General Kitchener both won the title of nobility as rewards for effective services, the former being made Earl Roberts of Kandahar, while the doughty warrior who was drowned off the Orkneys when his ship was sunk by a mine in the war just brought to a victorious finish, was proud of his title of Earl Kitchener of Khartoum, a graceful recognition of his splendid work in subduing the fierce tribesmen of the Soudan.

Horatio Nelson became Viscount Nelson by reason of his stupendous victories at sea, and a companion in honors bestowed in recognition of naval service was Cuthbert Collingwood, who succeeded that illustrious seadog in command when Nelson fell at Trafalgar, and was raised to the peerage.

One only has to recall the names of Robert Blake and Sir Francis Drake to realize that Britain did not forget her naval heroes as far back as the seventeenth century and earlier, while Lord Clive of India showed that civilians also were eligible to title, glory and wealth through Britain's reward of valuable service.

FLIGHT AND THE FUTURE

Aircraft Will Probably Rival the Railway Train and Automobile.

Some striking statements were made by Lord Weir the other day in his review of the development of the British air service during the war. At the outset of hostilities France and Germany held a very considerable lead in aircraft, both from a military point of view and in regard to industrial training, but his Lordship was able to point with pardonable pride to the fact that Britain emerges from the war in a position of unquestioned supremacy. Great difficulties handicapped her efforts, and her success is not only drawing level with, but finally outstripping her greatest rival is a signal triumph alike for the organization of the Department and for the gallant aviators to whose prowess the Air Minister paid generous tribute.

Now that the war is over great preparations are afoot for the use of aircraft for commercial purposes, and it is satisfactory to have Lord Weir's assurance that this work will receive liberal Government support. As an indication of the extraordinary developments we may expect, it will be noted that recently an air machine, the largest in the world, carrying no fewer than forty passengers, made a successful trip round London. There seems every prospect that within a few short years aircraft will, to no small extent, take the place now occupied by the railway train and the automobile. Indeed, the future of the air service, if the present rate of progress is maintained, promises to be on such startling lines as will throw the imaginative forecasts of the novelist completely in the shade.

Houses Without Nails.

In Alberta there is a village the houses of which have been constructed without nails. These were built by Ruthenian immigrants, and are of the typical Ruthenian style—long, pitch-roofed, thatched and wide in the eaves. Even the door, an affair of slender twigs, woven and laced together, swings on home-made hinges, and is latched with a wooden hasp. The floor is of hewn logs unnailed. The roof is a wonderful fabric of poles and cross-woven wheat straw ten inches thick, packed tightly and solidly, and laid with such care that it will endure any weather for 20 years.

END BOLSHEVISM DUTY OF ALLIES

A NECESSARY PRELIMINARY TO PEACE.

Intervention in Force in Russia is Strongly Advocated by Entente Statesmen.

No fixed order in which the main topics will be taken up in the peace preliminaries has been determined, says a Paris despatch, but it is the desire of the French that when such a sequence and grouping are arranged the matter of intervention in Russia shall be made practically a co-ordinate question with that of fixing Germany's eastern boundaries.

That there must be intervention in force to end Bolshevism is the opinion of European and Entente statesmen; because otherwise, they say, there will be no eastern barrier to prevent Teutonic expansion. Their hope is that President Wilson will eventually take the same view of the matter. They don't consider Bolshevism as merely an internal Russian matter nor even one confined to Europe, but is a problem for both Europe and America to solve together.

Keen For Intervention.

The only dissenting note here is that of the Socialists, who denounce every plan of intervention as a subterfuge to restore the old regime in Russia. This is one of the main points on which the French Socialists claim to be more in accord with President Wilson than any other group in Europe.

Except for the Socialists France is keen for intervention. This is in part due to sentiment, as she would like to rescue her old ally from anarchy, but chiefly due to a sense of self-preservation. For it is the unshaken belief of French statesmen that the menace of Germany will not be avoided if that country has to the east of her a weak, helpless Russia. When holders of this opinion are asked what is necessary in terms of number of troops they don't pretend to know, but reply that no matter how many troops are needed they must be sent by all the nations which joined in defeating Germany.

FACTS ABOUT OZONE

The Health-Giving Constituent of the Atmosphere.

Seashore air is supposed to be exceptionally rich in ozone, which is a health-giving stimulant.

That this gas is plentiful in the upper regions of the atmosphere there is no question. It helps to render invigorating the northwest wind, which is sky air, drawn down from the upper levels of the atmosphere.

Ozone is a form of oxygen. The only difference is that each molecule of the former contains an additional atom. Speaking crudely, it is an intensified oxygen.

It is used for certain industrial purposes, such as bleaching, being derived from atmospheric air by electrical means. But it cannot be kept liquid for any length of time, because it is unstable, and soon is converted into ordinary oxygen.

Ozone has a distinct and recognizable smell, which is sulphurlike. Often after a thunderstorm, one may smell it, the gas being generated by discharges of lightning.

As for oxygen (which used to be regarded as rather a mystery) one can buy it in the shape of sodium peroxide—a solid put up in half-pound tins. Punch a few holes in the top immerse the can in water, and immediately it will begin to give out bubbles of pure oxygen gas.

Put the can in a suitable receptacle, provided with a stopcock and rubber pipe, and the oxygen may be drawn off as wanted. One half-pound tin will yield twenty-seven quarts of the gas. Oxygen in this form is sold for physicians' use chiefly.

CLOTHES AND IDLENESS

Coat Sleeves Indicate "Nothing Doing" in Way of Rough Work.

Do you know the real reason why Joseph's brethren hated him and sold him to a band of Ishmaelites and into slavery, and after first deciding to slay him?

You remember the story in Genesis—and which, by the way, is the most interesting book in the Bible—that Joseph's father gave him a "coat of many colors."

The father did not give the other brothers coats of many colors, for, as stated in the story, he loved him more than the others.

Now here is the real reason Joseph was hated:

"Coat of many colors" of that time, in the land of Canaan and adjoining civilization, was a badge of idleness. The sleeves of a coat of many colors came down almost to the finger-tips to indicate that the wearer did not do manual labor.

As late as the French Revolution in Europe, and even in our Colonial time on this continent, certain gentlemen wore lace on their coat sleeves that covered their hands, thereby indicating that so far as they were concerned there was "nothing doing" in the way of actual work.

A SOLDIER'S GARDEN VILLAGE

EXPERIMENTAL SETTLEMENT IN SOUTH OF SCOTLAND

This Model Village to Consist of Sixty Houses is the Most Attractive of Its Kind Yet Planned.

An effort to attract soldiers to the land has been set in operation in East Lothian near the village of Longniddry. The location was chosen because it has a railway with connections for a nearby town and also for a summer resort and the county seat. It is on the main line from Edinburgh to London. The surrounding country is among the best agricultural districts of Scotland. It is also half a mile from the southern side of the Firth of Forth. Midway between the old village and the railway station the experimental settlement has been started. The main street branches off from the main road, forms a crescent and again returns to the road. This is the recreation ground. On the opposite side of the road is the bowling green.

House and Garden.

The house faces on the crescent and each has a southern exposure thus insuring sunshine for the front rooms. There are three kinds of houses all built in the same general style and differing only in size. The smallest has kitchen, scullery, bath room and living room all embodying the latest ideas as to convenience and sanitation. Hot and cold water are provided for. This style of house is intended for a childless couple. The next style has an additional living room upstairs and the third style has three living rooms, two of which are upstairs, and all the rooms are considerably larger than in the other two styles.

Attached to each house is a front and back garden. In each garden there have been planted one apple tree, six gooseberry bushes, six red and six black currant bushes and several rose bushes. The original scheme provides for sixty houses. So far twenty have been erected, and are on what has been called Kitchener Crescent. The Scottish Veterans Garden City Association before launching this experiment visited a number of garden cities and how well they have planned this one is shown by the report of the Edinburgh Trades Council which after paying an official visit pronounced the settlement far in advance of others of years' standing. The cost of erecting each house was \$3,000, and the rent is 25 cents, 50 cents, 65 cents per week, according to the size of the house.

Memorials to War Heroes.

Plainly this movement is philanthropic. Many of the houses are memorials and even parts of houses are of that character. Gayfield Cottage bears a tablet on the staircase to the effect that the cottage was erected by the staff and pupils of London Street Public School in Edinburgh "as a tribute to Scottish heroes who fell in the Great War." "Craigbrinling Cottage" has a plaque on the wall with the following inscription: "In memory of Eric James Thompson, Lieutenant 7th Royal Scots, killed in action on Gallipoli on June 28, 1915." One cottage is erected to the memory of the "Warrior" (and so named) "commanded by Capt. V. B. Molteno R.N. in the battle of Jutland, May 31, 1916." "Mohawk Valley Cottage" is erected by the members of the Mohawk Valley Garden City Association Schenectady and Amsterdam, New York. It is a memorial to Kitchener and its memorial stone was laid by his sister, Mrs. Parker. Two other cottages, "Shoreby" and "Colorado Springs Cottage" have both been built by contributions from the United States.

At about fifteen minutes' walk from the settlement is an allotment of ten acres to become, in time, chiefly a fruit farm. Already the jam factory is being remodeled. Piggeries, hen runs and hives are being prepared. Each man in the settlement will have his allotment here and his training. The chances for happiness to both children and adults are immense and the experiment will be watched with interest.

Dolls That Shed Tears.

We have walking dolls, talking dolls and dolls that go to sleep when placed in a recumbent posture, but the weeping doll is a new invention.

This novel kind of nursery mannikin has a hollow head that is filled with a big cork, through which passes a rubber tube. The head reservoir is filled through the tube, the outer end of which is provided with a stopper. The doll's eyes have two little openings, close to the nose on either side to release the tears, which, when the tube is pinched, flow freely.

If a child be in grief (as often happens—for instance, after a spanking) it is a great comfort to have a doll that manifests plain symptoms of sympathy.

Most fruit contains a very large percentage of water, from 75 to 95 per cent.

Never waste time in canning or preserving imperfect fruit or vegetables.

February Sale!

**Horse Blankets
Moccasins
Mitts
Gloves
Bells
Skates.**

The above to clear at Cost Price
during February.

G. L. MEIKLE & CO.
White Front.



ESTABLISHED 1874.

Capital Paid up\$4,000,000 00
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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.
Brenville, E. M. HOBEN, Calumet, H. W. STEPHENS,
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Scientifically
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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, 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
Stanfield's Unshrinkable Under-
wear, "The Best Procurable."

Our store is as 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.

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Physician and Surgeon,
Opposite T. Christie's Drug
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NOTARY PUBLIC,
ST. SCHOLASTIQUE, P.Q.
Money to Loan. Farms for Sale
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, Minro & 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
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Rope, Binder
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Harness repairing neatly and promptly done on the premises
by Mr. Louis Lacroix

Open to Buy Spruce, Balsam and Poplar
Pulp Wood.

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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
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FINE GROUND FEED OUR SPECIALTY.
All grinding guaranteed. Grinding Saturday's Only.

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Main Street, Lachute.

INCIA

NADA

Incorporated by Act of Parliament, July 10, 1900.
Capital authorized: \$2,000,000.00
Capital paid up and Surplus: 1,637,873.49

It is the aim of the Bank to give customers a
most efficient service and to see that all busi-
ness entrusted to its care receives the most careful atten-
tion 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.

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.

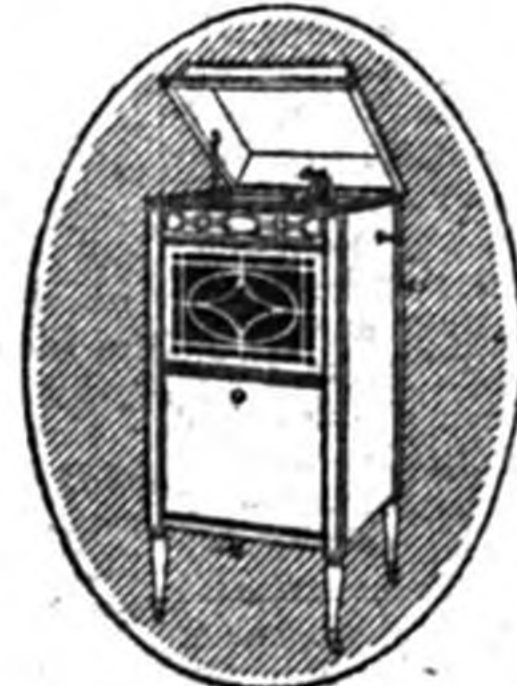
It is at such times that you derive the greatest
comfort from

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.

DR. G. A. CLUNIE, L.D.S.
SURGEON DENTIST
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The Watchman,

And Ottawa Valley Advocate.

VOL. XLIII

LACHUTE, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1919.

NO. 2

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 to Builders.

Perfect Pressed Brick.

Longest life. Perfect and rich in color. Impervious to fire, water and smoke. Strong as granite. Helps to keep houses warmer. Economical! Prices right. Absolutely no breakage loss. Samples sent on request.

Manufactured by

W. J. Funcheon
Telephone 131 & 21. Lachute.

Interest to Farmers.

Mr. G. V. Deacon wishes to inform the farmers of this County that he has proposed the agency of the Grimm Evaporators and will carry a full stock of the same. Syrup Cans, Sap Spouts, Syrup Strainers and Testers.

A large line of Blue Serges for Suits and dresses, at prices that will surprise you. These were bought like our best Dress Goods, before the great advance in prices.

W. BANFORD & SON.

HOUSES FOR SALE OR TO RENT.—Four comfortable Terms to purchase from \$2500 in cash or up to \$1000 down. Apply to VICTOR LEBEVRE, Telephone 77, Lachute.

WASHING and Plain Sewing taken at my home on Chatham Street, West. Opposite Wilson Store. No. 5. Information apply to Mrs. Abbott.

NOTICE

H. Garretsee announces that he will be at his office from February 7th to February 20th. Scientific examination of the eyes, positively FREE. Examination of children's eyes a speciality. Repairing quickly and neatly. In absence repairs may be left with Slater.

EAST SETTLEMENT.

Miss Ella Todd and Olive Struther, at the week-end with the Misses Cleland and Mamie Duncan.

BIRTHS

AT.—At Bethany, on Sunday, 9th, 1919, to Mr. and Mrs. Ray McQuat, a son.

CRESWELL'S

Canada Cement

Prices Right

Creswell Regist'd.

LOCAL NEWS

Mr. Harry Gain, of Dunany, left on Monday for Elbow, Sask.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Morrow, of Detroit, are visiting friends in town.

Mrs. Jas. Gall is spending this week visiting friends in Montreal.

Mr. McGowan, of Lachine, was the week-end guest of Mrs. Mackie.

Miss H. Barron returned from a pleasant visit to Kingston on Friday last.

Miss VanVliet spent the week-end with Mr. and Mrs. Rupert Bradford.

Mr. Ralph McQuat, of Indian Head, is visiting his many friends in town.

Mr. Gilbert Christie, of Victoria, B.C., paid a hurried visit to town this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Bolton, of Montreal, were guests of Mr. A. Bishop this week.

Mr. Vey, of Montreal, was the week-end guest of Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Campbell.

Mr. Ben Fraser, of Montreal, is the guest of his parents Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Fraser.

Mrs. Jas. Cottingham and daughter Allison spent a few days in Montreal this week.

Mrs. Mossman Gall spent this week in Scotland attending the funeral of her nephew.

Miss Ethel Mackie left this week for a visit with her sister Mrs. McGillis, of Lancaster, Ont.

Mrs. Cooke and her son Sergt.-Major Cooke were the guests of Mrs. P. Dobbie over the week-end.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Vowles, of Toronto, are guests of Mrs. A. M. Campbell for a few weeks.

Mrs. J. S. Giles spent the week-end at Carleton Place the guests of the Rev. P. and Mrs. Forsythe.

Miss Kenmore Barron left on Monday for a visit with her sister (Rev.) Mrs. MacGregor of Moose Jaw, Sask.

Mr. McDonald who has been visiting Mr. Jos. Boyd of Louisa, for the past few months left for Haileybury, Ont. on Tuesday.

The many friends of Miss Aggie Wilson will be pleased to know that she is recovering from a serious illness of bronchial pneumonia.

Mrs. Douglas Picken and daughter, of Hamilton, are spending a few weeks with her parents Mr. and Mrs. Malcolm Smith, prior to making their home in Montreal.

The Willing Workers were entertained on the 5th inst. by Mrs. Jas. Cleland. A large number of members and several visitors spent a very pleasant afternoon together.

Those interested in the Incorporation of a Curling Rink are asked to meet at Mr. Rice's Hall to-night (Thursday) to discuss ways and means for its accomplishment.

A Conference of Baptist Sunday School Workers of this district will be held in the Ogilvensburg School House on the afternoon and evening of Monday, Feb. 17th, to be addressed by the Rev. P. K. Dayfoot of Toronto and others.

Miss F. Rae who was called suddenly to London, Ont. owing to the illness and death of her father, returned to Dalesville on Saturday last and is now the guest of Rev. and Mrs. Victor Collins. Mr. McLellan of Montreal, spent the week end also with them.

Mr. Geo. Hay Jr. district agriculturalist of Kamloops, B.C., arrived in town on Saturday with his bride, formerly Miss Marcelle McLean, the marriage being solemnized at Kamloops on Tuesday, January 28th. They expect to return in about three weeks.

Several of the boys have arrived home from the front this week, the latest being Guy Doig, L. Dallaire, W. Laviolette and A. Beauséjour. Though about 35 lbs. lighter than when he left with the 73rd Guy looks well, and intends to remain here for a brief spell before leaving for his home in Winnipeg. Pte. W. R. Kennedy of Dalesville has also returned home this week.

A "Good Roads" Meeting will be held at Lachute, Monday, Feb. 17th, at 2 p.m. in the Court House. The object of this meeting is—better terms from the government on the proposed Highway between Montreal and Hull. It is expected that Mr. Fortier federal member for Labelle and the Provincial members for these Counties and the Mayors of Municipalities will be present.

There will be a Special Service in St. Mungo's Church, Cushing, and St. Columbia Church, Point Fortune, on Sunday morning, Feb. 16th, in accordance with the King's Proclamation Calling for Intercessory Prayer, by all churches on the guidance and the Blessing of God upon the Peace Conference now in Session in France.

Messrs. Dr. Clunie, C. McBurney, H. M. Gall, J. Burke, J. Watson, W. H. Garretsee, W. McGibbon, J. A. Rice, Dr. W. Alexander and W. J. Rodger, were in Montreal this week attending the 49th Annual Communication of the Masonic Fraternity. The Honors of Deputy Grand Master were accorded to Chas. McBurney, B.A., District Deputy Grand Master Chas. J. Stanforth, and District Grand Chaplain, Gordon Zor Duncan.

LACHUTE ACADEMY EXAMS.

GRADE XI.

ENGLISH LITERATURE.

Class I.—Lyall Middleton 89, Keith Owens 88, Doris Hammond, Percy Matthews 87, James McGibbon 86, Jamie Calder, Mand Dobbie 84, Jean Campbell 83, Sadie McQuat 79, Percy Carpenter, Kenneth Hay, Margaret Stanforth 77, Herbert Bruneau, Gordon Matthews, L. Stanforth 76.

Class II.—Hattie Giles 71, Myrtle Berry 64.

GRADE X.

FRENCH

Honours.—Stella Armstrong 95, E. Tomalty 93.

Class I.—Violet Perks 85, E. Davis 75.

Class II.—Beryl Todd 70, Anna Scott 66, Ruth Dobbie 63, Ruth Arthur 62.

Class III.—Hazel Brown 54.

GRADE IX.

HISTORY.

Honours.—Edna MacGregor 92.

Class I.—Margaret McQuat 88, Gerald Bruneau 85, Henry Murphy 76, Eva Campbell, Helen Whinfield 75.

Class II.—Ella Giles 72, Hazel Boyd, Ivan Carpenter 71, Edythe Silversen 67, K. McQuat 63, Margaret Jones 60.

Class III.—Evelyn Gagnon 57, Q. Campbell 50.

GRADE VIII.

GRAMMAR

Honours.—Lillian Hamilton 94, Lena Copeland 91.

Class I.—Blanche Smith 89, George Fuller, Edna Warwick 86, Annie Stevenson, Robt. Whinfield 83, Tillie Strong 81, Evelyn Hamilton 80, Olive Kerr 79, Mariel Burk, Kenneth Campbell, John Stiles 78, Myrtle Mitchell 76, Lulu Riddell 75.

Class II.—Ian Hay 70, James Hay 68, W. Cottingham, Clifford McPaul 65, G. Gray 63, Violet Bryerton 62.

Class III.—Muriel Townsend 56.

GRADE VII.

FRENCH

Honours.—Grace Morrison 96, Arnold Scott 95, Lillie Bradford, Nellie Cowart 90.

Class I.—Lawrence Cruise, I. Graham, Jessie Hay 89, Elmer Ryan 86, Hilda Sutton 85, Mina Paul 80, E. Patterson 79.

Class II.—Evelyn Creswell 74, May Robinson 60.

Class III.—Kenneth Elliott 56, John Dobbie 52.

GRADE VI.

HYGIENE.

Class I.—Ella Longpre 83, Geo. MacGibbon 86, Harold Window 81, Lillie Paul 80, Margaret Scott 79, F. Scott 78, Norman Drysdale 75.

Class II.—Ethel Hay, Willie Miller 74, Jean McQuat 73, Myrtle Barker, G. Cruise, Douglas Drysdale 72, Hazel Drysdale 71, Alice Burk 67, Ida Ramp-ton 60.

Class III.—Cecil Stanforth 57, Linton Armstrong 53, Louis Fourbonniere 52.

GRADE V.

ARITHMETIC

Honours.—Bessie Rodgers 97, Edgar Burwash 92.

Class I.—Hazel Kettle 86, Russell Robertson 78, Fred Barker, Lloyd Souerville 76, Eleanor Yelland 75.

Class II.—Lyla McKiddie 74, Gaston Desjardins 73, Florence Armstrong 66, Kilgore Wilson 60.

Class III.—Ethel McQuat 55, Elsie Stewart 50.

GRADE IV.

READING.

Honours.—Violet Paul 98, A. Miller 97, Nellie Hay 93, Hazel McKiddie 92, Willis Stanforth 91, Amy Combie 90.

Class I.—Stella Scott 88, Gertrude Galloway 87, Apollinaire Joly 86, L. Dupras 84, Chester Cruise 82, Jean Manson 81, Gordon Dobbie 80, John Manson 79.

GRADE III.

HISTORY

Honours.—Howard Doig 100, Russell Elliott 95, Janet McQuat 90.

Class I.—James Wilson 89, Willie Painter 87, Dorothy Morrison 86, Lorne Morrin 82, Reta Jones 80, R. McPaul 75.

Class II.—Eric Wilson 68, E. Grand-maison, Grace Rodger 67, Elinor McCoy, Bessie Morrin 66, Ernest Lemay, Bissland Murray, Evelyn Cruise 65.

GRADE II.

SPELLING

Honours.—James Velland 98, Percival Hayden 96, Stanley Boyd, Gordon McQuat 94, Kenneth McPaul 92.

Class I.—Roy Cruise 88, R. Cowan, Shirley Hamilton 86, Anna Garretsee 84, Kenneth Murray 78, C. McPaul 76.

Class II.—Ernest Manson 72, Lloyd Cruise, Hartland Paul 66, F. Elkington 62.

Class III.—Morton Morrison 56, Eric Middleton, Herman Murray 52.

Farmers' Meeting.

The Farmers' Club of St. Jérusalem have made arrangements with Mr. Fixter, of the Experimental Farm System, Ottawa, to address a meeting of farmers, their wives and families, in the Albert Hall, Lachute, on Thursday, Feb. 20th, at 7.30 p.m. Mr. Fixter is a most interesting and able speaker and will have lantern slides to illustrate his subject. The Farmers' Club urge all farmers and those interested in farming to attend this treat. Members of other clubs are specially invited.

A. POLLOCK, Sec'y.

Spring 1919

This is the moment for buying your spring dry goods, and getting your sewing done. Soon the busy rush of spring work will come and it is good to feel you are well ahead with your sewing.

Wash Goods in Prints and Gingham are now ready for you in nice colours, quality and patterns. A great advance has taken place again in cotton goods, but we have anticipated it well. Many lines are at Last Year's Prices.

We have also an excellent showing in Black Dress Goods at prices way below their real values. A nice Black Dress is always needed and this opportunity will not return for many days or years likely.

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 confections, both loose and in pretty boxes.

Cakes of all descriptions made to order. Wedding 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., 75 Adelaide St. W., Toronto.

Cheap Housing and Labor Saving in The Winter Fattening of Swine.

One of the most common losses in connection with winter swine management is due to crippling or rheumatism. That this malady easy to contract and difficult to cure, may be practically eliminated, or rather, prevented, in breeding stock, wintered out-of-doors with open shelters, has been demonstrated beyond doubt. No ill effect has cropped up to offset this advantage. With several individuals in a small, well-bedded cabin, there is no apparent discomfort to the inmates even during the most rigorous months of the Canadian winter.

The fattening hog, heavily fed, required to make maximum gains in minimum time, would seem to require warm quarters. The energy required to offset cold would thereby be utilized for growth and fat production. Less feed would be required. While the latter premise proves true, the fact of the matter is that the swine feeder is confronted with the choice of two apparent evils,—a comparatively cold house, that because of its nature, is practically like out-doors and therefore dry, or a more expensive, tightly-built, warmer structure, that, even if ventilated, usually proves more or less damp. Crippling in hogs will appear to a greater or lesser degree under bad or good management. Damp quarters undoubtedly predispose to it. Add to this, heavy feeding, with occasional over-feeding, and the result is frequently that of several more or less crippled pigs, the whole or partial losses from which will seriously affect the winter's profits. On the other hand it has now been pretty well proven at several points in the Experimental Farm System that such losses from outdoor-fattened hogs are practically negligible and that the evidence of thrift and quality resultant, very greatly over-balances the extra cost of outdoor feeding. Cold air should in itself have no virtue. Nevertheless the open-air hog is more vigorous and healthy than the one fed in warm, dry quarters. Constantly pure air and a certain

amount of exercise would seem to be responsible.

Very little capital need, then, be tied up in winter swine feeding quarters. A low sleeping berth made of old boards and covered with straw within or near a shed for feeding purposes, is necessary. While a straw stack is frequently used for shelter, the above arrangement is better. Access to a pile of horse manure in the shed or yard will provide a certain amount of food and exercise and a very considerable amount of recreation for the hogs. Such an arrangement, as discussed, provides a dry, comfortable bed, a difficult acquisition in the fairly expensive building.

The use of the self-feeder during winter has also proven a success. The feeder or feeders must be protected by a shed, as suggested. There is no trouble from frozen troughs and the general inconvenience and waste of slop-feeding in winter. Much disagreeable labor in the cold is avoided; in fact, the man who has used the self-feeder for winter work finds it even more of a convenience than it proves in summer. As to gains and cost-to-produce, tests have proven it usually superior to the hand-feeding method. Whole, cracked, or ground corn, ground barley or barley and oats may be fed. Shorts, bran, re-cleaned screenings, etc., may be mixed with the above, or following the American plan, fed separately in compartments. Where corn enters heavily into the ration, tankage should be fed in a compartment by itself. Charcoal, woodashes, slaked-lime, salt, etc., or a mixture of these should be available. If nothing better, supply plenty of ashes, both coal and wood. Where dairy by-products are not available, water, preferably slightly warmed, must be supplied. Some form of watering device including a tank heater, home-made, or purchased, will prove useful where many hogs are kept. A rough rack along one side of the shed near the trough or feeder should be kept filled with well-cured clover or alfalfa hay. Enough of it will be eaten to help balance the meal ration, supply necessary and palatable roughage, and materially reduce costs.

fatten when fed corn, oats and clover hay, then his digestive system must be out of condition. Of course, there are some horses that are naturally slow to take on additional flesh and they must be given individual attention. The first thing to do with one of this kind is to have his teeth examined and put in shape if they are out of order. We have in mind one case where a horse was "fattened" all winter and he never gained a pound. In the spring the advice of a veterinarian was sought and it was found that the horse had two long grinders and he actually couldn't bring his teeth together. But even when their teeth are in perfect condition, there will sometimes be individuals in a bunch that will not do well on corn, oats and clover hay. They have to be petted, as it were, and there are different ways of doing this. If one can get a horse of this kind to eat a warm bran mash two or three times a week, this will often bring him into condition, and especially if you will give him a tablespoonful of sulphur once a week. A ration of molasses once a day also frequently gives good results when the animals are not otherwise doing well.

Many a good horse gets his digestive system out of condition, but he can be put back in shape and be worth a good deal of money if he is started in the right way, and that is why it is advisable to go to a little extra trouble in handling those individuals that do not respond to the ordinary ration. It may also be added that one can sometimes get greater gains by feeding soaked grain than can be made by feeding it dry. Soaking may be done anywhere from twenty-four to thirty-six hours. This applies especially to those cases where a horse is inclined to have the colic under high pressure feeding.

Poultry

Charcoal is not a food, and may not be a panacea for all poultry ills, but it is a valuable aid to digestion, and a corrective of digestive troubles. It is good for poultry of any age. It may be mixed with the mash, wet or dry, or fed in hoppers so that the birds may help themselves. I find it is especially valuable in fattening or forced feeding. Experiments with fattening fowls and turkeys have shown that those having charcoal made much greater gains than those not receiving it. Finely granulated is the most convenient and desirable form for feeding it. Although supply houses usually charge a pretty good price for it in small quantities, it is comparatively expensive when bought by the 1 or barrel.

Bones or corn are sometimes resorted to for poultry, but this is inexact except on a small scale.

Sheep Notes

The sheep shearing machine is practical. I don't think a man can shear any more sheep in a day than he can with a common pair of sheep shears if he is an expert, but the sheep shearing machine allows a novice to shear sheep without cutting them all to pieces and, too, if he is careful he can get along without cutting the fibre off twice as is done in many instances with a common pair of sheep shears.

It would be very difficult to tell a man how to use a sheep shearing machine without being there and giving personal instructions. If you can run a horse clipping machine there is no reason why you can't run a sheep shearing machine. There is more in getting the knack of holding the sheep in a proper position than there is in operating the machine itself. Of course, one man must turn the crank in operating this machine and the other man must hold the sheep. It works very nicely if you know how to hold the sheep.

There is a great knack in shearing the sheep. It isn't everybody that can do it successfully. The principal thing to do is to use the left hand back of the shears in pulling the skin of the sheep smooth and tight, then operate the machine with the right hand and you will push it all ways on a smooth surface. If you don't pull the skin smooth and tight, however, you will always have wrinkles in front of the knife which will prevent you from doing a good job. There is no danger of getting the sheep sheared too close with a sheep shearing machine. What you want

FUNNY FOLD-UPS



HERE I COME, READY OR NOT. ALL AROUND THE GOAL ARE CAUGHT ONE, TWO, THREE FOR WILLIE CARROL. HIDING IN THAT SUGAR BARREL.



to do is to get all the wool off that you can.

Sheep are sheared only once a year. The staple on sheep is none too long at that. The longer the staple the better.

MOTHER-WISDOM

Have You Provided a Safe Medicine-Chest for Emergencies?

By Helen Johnson Keyes

The campaign for honest advertising has done more than anything else ever did to put out of business the base dealers in drugs which claim to be cure-alls. Many of these medicines have been analyzed and found to contain little more than flavored water, though selling at a high price. To sell these is dishonest, because they give no equivalent for the money paid. Far more alarming, however, are those remedies which contain morphine, cocaine, heroin, cocaine and high percentages of alcohol. These quieting drugs appease the symptoms of disease, without touching the causes; consequently the patient believes himself cured and keeps on taking the medicine to avoid the return of those distressing pains from which he sought relief. Thus the disease is concealed and may progress to a dangerous extent while the unconscious victim puts his misery to sleep and believes himself convalescent. Moreover, these quieting drugs are habit-forming. More and more of them is required to produce a given effect and to do without them becomes distressing, even an agony. Finally, in the worst cases, they create a drug fiend, a man or woman with shattered nerves, approaching insanity, a slave to morphine, heroin or cocaine.

Medicine containing these drugs or high percentages of alcohol when given to children may form in them a desire which will satisfy itself later in ruinous habits. Given to adolescent children, they may create drug-addicts and drinkers almost at once.

Beware, then, Mothers, of "medicine shows," traveling salesmen of remedies claiming to cure all the ills of mankind; of all medicines advertised in publications which do not "stand behind" their advertising. Magazines and newspapers of standing now guarantee their readers that if any goods advertised by them are proven to contain false statements, about themselves, the publication will refund to the purchaser the money spent. This means that the publication employs agents to examine every article advertised by them and will not accept at any price a dishonest statement in regard to it.

Because in the country, doctors are difficult to get, there is great temptation to use patent medicines which can be bought through the man or which are delivered at the door. And, of course, there are well-established remedies of this kind to which there is no objection and which are prescribed by doctors at times, such as preparations of iron or of cod-liver oil but these never claim marvelous cures for deadly diseases; they are frankly tonics, meeting certain conditions of debility, with their ingredients printed on their labels.

The remoteness of medical service leads to another dangerous practice, the exchange of doctors' prescriptions between neighbors. This is perilous for two reasons. (1) Mrs. Smith's child may be tired and without appetite because her heart is not acting accordingly; your child may be tired and without appetite because she is coming down with typhoid fever. If she takes the heart-medicine, which has made a new child of Mrs. Smith's daughter, the results are likely to be seriously bad. A doctor's prescription is written to meet an individual case, with the action of all the organs in view and understood by him, and the use of this prescription by other than the patient, is consequently fraught with dangerous possibilities.

(2) Many if not most drugs act very differently on children from what they do on grown-ups. Some which are in constant and valuable use for adults would never be prescribed for a child by a well-educated doctor. They do not cure the ailment as it manifests itself in childhood and they may produce symptoms of real danger, even if given in greatly reduced doses. Never give to a child prescriptions written for an adult, except with the doctor's permission.

There is a safe medicine-chest that should be set up in every farm house and which will meet most of the daily needs of the family, except when serious illnesses occur. When these descend upon us, doctors must be had, even though it seems impossible.

This medicine chest should contain several classes of remedies, each one carefully labeled and well corked. Medicines should not be kept so long that they are stale; they should never be put in unlabeled bottles or, what is worse still, in bottles with the wrong label. Always they should be shaken before use, for their ingredients frequently separate and if not shaken the dose may be too weak at the top and the contents of the bottom dangerously strong.

The following list may be helpful: Laxatives: Castor oil; rhubarb and soda (for chronic constipation). To Reduce Fever: (given after the laxative); Sweet spirits of nitre. Antiseptics: Iodine (for bad wounds and infected ones after cleaning); peroxide of hydrogen (for surface wounds and cleansing); boracic acid, or borax, (½ teaspoonful in glass of water, for cleansing surfaces and soaking sterilized instruments, nipples, and so forth).

Ointments and Lotions: Anti-phlogistine (for muscular stiffness, sprains and so forth); boric ointment (for sores); vaseline (for greasing the end of syringes, clinical thermometers, and so forth); glycerine and rose water (for chapped hands); a preparation of balsam (for chilblains); compound tincture of benzoin and a camel's hair brush for application (for sore nipples during nursing); Sella's tablets (for a gargle and nose douche); 10 per cent. solution of argyrol (for infected or tired eyes); camphor ice (for chapped lips); flexible collodion (a sort of fluid cold-plate, to close cuts; it is very inflammable); powdered rice powder or talcum powder.

Dressings: One package of gauze; adhesive tape (a sticky tape to fasten on dressings); a pound of cotton waste; a white flannel cloth about half a yard long (to wring out in hot solutions and apply to congested parts). Half a yard of rubber sheeting (to protect beds); half a yard of oil silk (to lay over hot dressings to retain the heat); a package of clean, old, soft cloths which have been boiled, then sewed up in cloth and baked in the oven (to use in dressing wounds).

Instruments and Implements: A fountain syringe, with extra rubber tubing or a soft catheter; a clinical thermometer; hot water bag; medicine dropper.

Vinegar is an excellent antiseptic. Salt, half a teaspoonful to a glass of water, is a good gargle. Bran is best substitute for soap in cases of eczema. It should be sewed into bags and allowed to thicken the bathing water. Baking soda, a teaspoonful in a glass of warm water, half an hour before eating, promotes digestion. Olive oil, warmed, relieves ear ache. Vinegar or sugar cures hicoughs.

GOOD HEALTH QUESTION BOX

By Andrew F. Currier, M.D.

Dr. Currier will answer all signed letters pertaining to health. If the 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., 75 Adelaide St. West, Toronto.

A Suitably Balanced Diet.

A well-balanced diet means proper proportions of protein, carbohydrates, fats and mineral salts.

The protein substances include meats, eggs, fish, and a portion of the constituents of cereals.

The carbohydrates are starch and sugar, the first of these being converted into the second, both in plants and animals, before it is finally used as nutriment.

The carbohydrates therefore include all vegetables, for the product of every form of plant life is starch.

The fats may be animal, vegetable or mineral. Animal fat differs in quantity and consistency in different animals, vegetable fat like olive oil and peanut oil is a product of nuts and seeds; mineral fat like petroleum, is something for which the chemistry of the body has no great affinity, it passes through the body with very little change and acts mainly as a lubricant and perhaps as stimulant to the intestinal muscle.

The mineral salts have no food value, but are very essential to the processes and tissues of the body.

We require common salt or chloride of sodium, we also require the mineral salts which are in the husks of grain which are so often foolishly destroyed.

Proteins are the tissue builders, our bodies are composed largely of protein material and as this is constantly being wasted and worn out, we renew it from the proteins we take in and absorb.

The carbohydrates and fats supply us with heat and energy, enabling the body in health to maintain an even temperature, and fat is stored up under the skin in varying quantities as a reserve for the supply of heat.

In sickness for example, it is called upon and used up and we become thin in consequence.

The mineral salts go to the blood and the tissues and are indispensable to their normal condition.

The simplest form of diet for an adult in good health, working in the open air, would be approximately 14 ounces lean meat, 17 ounces bread, 3 ounces of butter, and 3 pints of water per day.

This gives the proper proportions of protein, starch, fat, and mineral salts.

The water and the bread we may leave as constants, there is nothing which is cheaper, nothing which is more essential, and we can live on bread and water; if it is good bread of whole wheat, rye or oats and

good water, we could live on it a lifetime without starving and do our work.

It would not be a pleasant diet, but a great many people get nothing else and perhaps are glad to get that.

Butter at present prices is prohibitive to many, oleomargarine accomplishes the same end at a third of the cost, or fat may be supplied by various oils, cotton-seed, olive, peanut. Meat, at present prices, is also prohibitive in large families with small incomes.

Where the income is sufficient, tendency with us is almost invariably to eat much more than is necessary or desirable.

Except for those whose work is severe, meat once a day should suffice. The albumen, the protein we need for the blood and tissues we may get from cheese, milk, fish and cereals less cost than from beef, mutton, veal and chicken, and usually with greater benefit.

Frequent use of white beans is most desirable.

Of the essential elements they contain about 56 per cent. of starch, 10 of albumen, and 3 of fat.

Potatoes contain only 30 per cent. of starch and 3 of albumen, while the rest is mostly water.

Rice, on the other hand, which is far cheaper than potatoes, and is a staple article of diet of the majority of the people in the world, contains nearly 89 per cent. of starch and of albumen.

Surely there are no healthier, finer people than the Scotch who live largely on oat-meal with its 60 per cent. of starch and about 24 of albumen and other nitrogenous material.

Spaghetti or macaroni when cooked with cheese is one of the most nutritious and economical of foods.

The fruits are luxuries, they are agreeable to the taste and in many cases help digestion, though in many others their acid cannot be tolerated. Milk is the perfect food and even at present prices is the most economical that can be placed before adults as well as children.

Never throw away anything that can be eaten, that has in any sense a food value, including many of the things which now go to the garbage pail for the benefit of the cats and dogs.

Unless these things had a value the animals would not eat them out and if you are particular in this respect you may be sure will make a money balance in many very long time, which can be abundantly used for other purposes.

WAR SAVING STAMPS.

Cost \$4.00. They may be had at any bank, post office and the principal railway stations.

\$5.00 will be paid by the Government for them in 1924.

They are backed by the credit of Canada.

THRIFT STAMPS.

Cost 25 cents each.

They are a means of buying a War Savings Stamp on the instalment plan.

Sixteen of them may be exchanged for a War Savings Stamp.

They may be had wherever War Savings Stamps are sold.

Use for a Mattock.

In tearing down old buildings, either brick or frame, my experience is that no tool is superior to a mattock. Especially is this true if the structure is frame and it is desirable to remove the lumber without splintering or breaking it. Used properly it becomes a giant claw hammer. The hoe part, owing to its relatively broad surface, enables the operator to press off the boards without splintering them around the nails; the ax part makes a good fulcrum: while the handle, if it be strong and of usual length, provides a lever that has great prying strength. For removing siding, weather-boarding, sheathing, or prying loose firmly nailed timbers, it is far better than the curved wrecking bars that constitute a part of every carpenter's kit of tools.

I find the following method of using the mattock the one that gives best results: The hoe part of the tool is inserted under the edge of the board that is to be pried loose, if possible between it and the timber to which it is fastened; a gentle backward or forward bending of the handle invariably starts the board, giving an opportunity to obtain a better "bite." A repetition of the movement a time or two enables the operator to press the board entirely free from its fastenings. Generally it will be found that the point of the ax bears just right to furnish the best kind of a fulcrum. A little trying and fitting will enable the operator to discover the position that renders the tool capable of doing the most efficient work.

When a hole comes in linen, place a piece of white paper under the hole. Machine closely together in the length, then across the breadth. When the linen is washed the paper comes away and leaves a neat darn.

Food Control Corner

The demand for Canada's agricultural products during the re-construction period of Europe will be as great or greater than the demand during the war, according to those in touch with the situation.

Canada will have a net war of about \$1,300,000,000 for war expenditures alone by March next. Her exports of animal products increased during the war to \$53,400,000 in 1913-14 to \$172,000,000 last year. The opportunity exists of holding this trade and paying Canada's war debt inside ten years by live stock alone.

"The feed situation in Canada now excellent," declared an official of the Feed Division of the Live Stock Branch at Ottawa. "There is plenty of feed offering, both Canadian and imported. There is plenty of plenty of concentrates, plenty of screenings. The Dominion Government have a reserve of 100,000 bushels of corn offering at \$1.40 a bushel. Tiffin, Ont., 25,000 tons of off meal in 200 pound sacks at a ton f.o.b. Toronto, and \$68.00 a ton."

"There seems to be a big shortage of flaxseed in the country for crushers are all busy now. Flax and shorts are purchasable on open market to-day in straight load lots, without the war-time easiness of buying flour as well as feed. We have 15,000 tons of screenings at Fort William are offering No. 4 yellow throughout the Western provinces at a basis of \$1.40 a bushel, flax meal. There is a good crop of coarse grain crop throughout greater part of the country, having sown mixed barley and for feed purposes to a larger extent than usual. So with the government reserves and the commercial offer there is no danger of feed shortage in Canada. Nobody need worry about that."

Many mean men are men of means. A rich deposit of asphalt has been discovered in the Philippines so near the waters edge that no transportation whatever is necessary. Vitamines exist in their purest form in milk, and in degree in green vegetables and whole grains. The fat-soluble vitamins of the milk, the cream, and the water-soluble vitamins of the skim milk. Both are used by cooking.

Horse Sales

It is often desirable to give horses a little extra attention before they are offered for sale, either at a public sale or otherwise. An animal in a nice fat condition always brings a better price than one which appears to be in a rundown condition, and one will more than be repaid for the expense of getting the animals in good marketable shape.

When it is the desire to make large gains daily, heavy grain feeding will have to be practiced and this means the cutting down of the hay supply. Twelve or fifteen pounds of hay daily will be enough for the average horse, and after that he ought to have just about all the grain he will clean up three times a day. If a horse won't

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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 ARMY FOOD DRIVE

FOOD WASTAGE WAS A SCANDAL OF EARLY WAR DAYS.

To-Day There is Hardly an Item "Left Over" That is Not Put to Some Use.

In the summer of 1916 a definite movement was inaugurated to conserve and control Army food consumption, but most of all to put a check on the hideous waste that was sacrificing untold tons of supplies every year, says a war correspondent.

The only way to get efficient cooks was to train them, so schools of cookery were started. The course of instruction lasts four weeks, at the end of which he is required to pass an examination. If he meets all requirements he is given a small card, which certifies that he has completed the course in the School of Cookery, and it becomes his passport into the zone of full-fledged Army cooks. Since the establishment of these schools 42,000 graduate cooks have been turned out.

The stockpot is a very important first aid to Army food saving. It is usually a huge kettle, in which all surplus meat and bones are dumped, and which becomes the sanctuary of the justly famous Army stew.

This constant supervision of cooking not only reduced waste, but enabled the British Army to curtail its rations considerably during 1917. Two ounces a day were pinched off the allowance of breadstuffs, except in the cases of soldiers under nineteen, who have the prize appetites of the Service. The salt ration was cut down by one-fourth of an ounce per man a day, and a considerable saving was effected in the consumption of tea.

Kitchen Refuse. Although this whelp-hand over waste reduced the ration, and eliminated extravagance in the preparation of food there was still an enormous sacrifice in the kitchen. Every day in the hundreds of Army cook-houses the leavings were dumped indiscriminately into the garbage heap. These represented, in the course of a year, thousands of tons of bone and fat which had commercial value.

As long ago as 1915 England realized that she was paying an excessive price for glycerine, which is one of the essentials in the making of high explosives. The soapmakers in the United Kingdom notified the Government that, owing to the abnormal price for gly-

cerine—it was \$1,250 a ton, against the pre-war price of \$250 a ton—the American soapmakers were in a position to sell their product abroad at a price with which the British manufacturers could not compete.

Glycerine From Fat.

In order to understand the connection between soap-making and glycerine (from which nitro-glycerine is made) you must first know that animal fat produces soap. One of the by-products of soap-making, in turn, is the much needed and now highly-prized glycerine. One hundred pounds of fat produces ten pounds of glycerine. Before the war, and when there was only a normal demand for high explosives, glycerine had to be content to occupy a place in the industrial catalogue as a mere by-product. Since the war the tail wags the dog, and glycerine is as rare and almost as precious as gold. Now you can see why the American soapmaker could afford to sell his product for a song in the United Kingdom.

No wonder the British soapmakers were up in arms. The government at once got busy. It prohibited the importation of soap from the United States, and decided to collect all the fat from the Army camps, and use it for the double purpose of producing British-made soap and British glycerine for British shells. Here you have one of the many side-lights on that growing self-sufficiency of the Empire, which will be a tremendous weapon now that the war is over.

An agreement was entered into between the Army, the Government, and the soapmakers. The Army agreed to turn over all the by-products of camp and kitchen to the soapmakers, and the soapmakers, on their part, undertook to supply the Ministry of Munitions with all the glycerine extracted from the fat at the pre-war price of \$250 a ton. The scale of prices for all refuse would depend upon the market variations, and would be fixed each month by a group of manufacturers known as the Committee for the Purchase of Army Camp Refuse.

Now began the great mobilization of waste products. It was easier said than done. Here was the problem. In thousands of camps the grease and bones were dumped out every day. Obviously, all this litter could not be conveyed to England.

Waste Products Utilized.

A chemist in the Royal Army Medical Corps—Captain Ellis by name, who was an Assistant Inspector of Catering—Invented an apparatus known as the Ellis Field Fat-Extracting Plant. In this process the rough fat and bones collected from the camps are treated in boiling tanks, through which superheated steam is passed. The fat is run out, put into barrels or kegs, and despatched to England to the Committee for the Purchase of Army Camp Refuse.

The conversion of actual meat refuse into fat for soap-making is only one phase of the utilization of waste products. Bones compete with dripping in salvage importance. After all the fat is boiled out of the bones—one hundred pounds of bones produce ten pounds of fat—the remains are used for the manufacture of tooth and nail brushes, while the small pieces are crushed and sold for fertilizer.

Even the scraps from the soldiers' plates are utilized. When you go to an Army mess-hall you will observe that every soldier files out plate in hand. Outside the door he stops at a tub, and scrapes all the leavings on the dish into it. These leavings are dried and chopped up for chicken food. Breadcrumbs are treated in the same way.

Facts and Figures.

I can give you no better idea of the results of these salvage operations than to say that last year enough glycerine was obtained from Army fat to provide the propellant for 18,000,000 eighteen-pound shells. This means that approximately 1,800 tons of glycerine were obtained from the refuse of the camp-kitchens.

The gross income from the sale of by-products alone last year was \$3,850,000. Add to this the saving in the cost of glycerine, and the value of the reduction in rations brought about by the supervision of cooking and other economies, and you get a total saving estimated to be not less than \$30,000,000. A larger phase of this conservation lies in the fact that it enabled a considerable amount of food to be released to the general public. At the same time, the Army and Navy got all its soap free of charge.

War is not all waste!

Comrades In Arms.

(The following lines were written by a Chicagoan last Spring for private circulation among acquaintances. As the sentiment shown is interesting even yet in victory, perhaps it may not be amiss to publish them as showing how Americans felt during the great German endeavor to crush the Canadians, English, French and their Allies before American aid in strength could reach them.)

Ho, Freeman, sound the last advance,
Ho, bugles, blow to-day,
Before the Allied front in France
The Hun is giving way:
Now glory to the Lord of Hosts
Unto God glory be—
Who gives us victory in the fight
For human liberty.

Now many a mile of khaki-line
Beneath "Old Glory" cheers,
Ho, maidens, lift your hearts to-day
And, mothers, steel your fears;
Our Brothers of the North went first,
We follow where they led,
To fill the thinning ranks of war
Above their hero dead.

Ho, men of Canada, we come
As brothers at your need,
For common speech and common home
And common life and creed;
The Union Jack and Stars and Stripes
Have joined to win the war—
Now glory to Almighty God
From Whom all glories are.

Ho, Freeman, sound the last advance,
Ho, bugles, blow to-day,
Before the Allied front in France
The Hun is giving way:
Now glory to the Lord of Hosts
Unto God glory be—
Who gives us victory in the fight
For human liberty.

—Hugh Malcolm McCormick.

SUBSTITUTES FOR GLASS

Enormous Quantities Needed in the Reconstruction of Europe.

The shortage of glass, of which enormous quantities have been destroyed, is likely to be seriously felt in the reconstruction of Europe, and recent fairs at Lyons and Paris have exhibited numerous substitute materials, including some translucent ones that may be used for the windows of such places as cellars, stables and garages. Transparent, though somewhat costly, are siloxides, a bluish glass of silica and such acid oxides as those of zirconium and titanium, and artificial mica, an electrically fused mixture of green sand bauxite, magnesia, and alkali.

Excellent substitutes of somewhat imperfect transparency are numerous cellulose products, sheet gelatin, various products of casein and albuminoid substances, and a synthetic resin of phenols condensed with formal.

A very cheap material consists of two sheets of paper united by translucent glue, with strengthening hemp strands between, the outside being coated with flexible waterproof varnish.

A better waterproof substitute, which is known as "vitro-cellose," and may be made into glass-like panes, consists of light metal lattice work coated with non-inflammable film, and a similar material—"flexible glass," made by coating muslin, gauze or fine metal cloth with a flexible film—may be rolled up when being transported.

Laugh When People Step On Your Feet

Try this yourself then pass it along to others. It works!

Ouch! ? ! ? ! This kind of rough talk will be heard less here in town if people troubled with corns will follow the simple advice of this Cincinnati authority, who claims that a few drops of a drug called freezone when applied to a tender, aching corn stops soreness at once, and soon the corn dries up and lifts right off without pain.

He says freezone is an ether compound which dries immediately and never inflames or even irritates the surrounding tissue or skin. A quarter of an ounce of freezone will cost very little at any drug store, but is sufficient to remove every hard or soft corn or callus from one's feet. Millions of American women will welcome this announcement since the inauguration of the high heels.

TO PLEAD HER CAUSE.

Germany Systematically Canvassed French Prisoners.

When it was evident that the end of the war was near, Germany made a systematic canvass of French prisoners of war in an effort to find men who would plead the case of "New Germany" in France, according to statements made by soldiers who have returned from enemy prison camps.

This work began late in October, but the efforts of the Germans were redoubled early in November. It is said. The French prisoners were told that the German Socialists wished nothing more than to live on friendly terms with their French comrades. German agents said they wanted to get in touch with French deputies to announce the complete triumph of Socialistic ideas in Germany, and to convince them of the necessity of clearing up difficulties between the two countries, the prisoners say.

George Ledebour, the German Social Democratic leader, asked a subordinate French officer to impress upon his comrades the importance of uniting the proletariat of Germany and France and impressing the French Government with the plea that the armistice terms be made less onerous, it is said. Later, another French officer is reported to have been brought before Dr. Edouard David, one of the German Secretaries of State, who received him cordially and urged that Germany must be fed, and said there was a necessity of mitigating the terms of the armistice, especially as to the clause calling for the delivery of railway material.

Beets for Influenza.

An Austrian doctor, having discovered that beets were a preventive of and remedy for influenza, gave his patients a plateful of beet salad as soon as the fever set in, and within eight hours after they had eaten the beets the fever would leave them—so he asserted. According to a report from the Hague, this alleged cure on becoming known in Holland led to such a demand for beets that the price advanced to 40 cents each, whereas before the war they had cost about two cents.

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

A Curious Plant.

In the desert of Sonora, Mexico, there is a plant; the guarequi, which husbands its water supply. The guarequi is a relative of the squash and pumpkin, and inhabits a locality in which practically all the rain falls within a period of six weeks. The base of the stem is swollen to form a hard, woody structure which in time attains the size of a large squash. It is really nothing more than a vegetable reservoir designed to hoard up the scanty moisture and dole out the precious fluid in time of need.

A Health Saving Reminder.

Minard's Liniment

At the first sign of it. Its Healing Qualities are amazing. THE OLD RELIABLE. MINARD'S LINIMENT CO. Ltd. Yarmouth, N.S.

Quebec's Great Drydock.

Quebec's new drydock, which is one of the largest in the world, is practically complete. It has been under construction for the past four years. The structure is situated on the south bank of the St. Lawrence River and has a length of 1,150 feet and a breadth of 120 feet. It is divided into two compartments, the inner of which is 650 feet long. A floating caisson closes the interior entrance while a rolling caisson has been provided for the outer one. Although four hours may be required for filling the dock, its pumping equipment, designed to deliver 6,300 gallons a minute, is expected to empty it in about two and a half hours.

MONEY ORDERS.

When ordering goods by mail send a Dominion Express Money Order.

Origin of Khaki.

Several years ago in India, a company of English troops grew weary of exposing themselves in white cotton uniforms to the fire of the enemy snipers. So they adopted nature's good old law of protective coloring and daubed their uniforms with mud from the banks of one of the sluggish streams. Those who direct the affairs of the army in India heard of this camouflage and proceeded to make some interesting experiments. What they discovered evidently pleased them, for eventually a uniform of this color as a standard was adopted for all the troops in active service in the East. Khaki, the name given the color of the new uniforms, is the Hindu word for muddy.

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

Save the bacon rinds and cook them with lentils or dried peas for soup, or broil them with beans or cabbage to give these vegetables a good flavor.

The Weekly Fashions



The Gertrude serves as either a slip or a petticoat, buttons on the shoulders, and the drawers are either plain or gathered at the knee. McCall Pattern No. 8680, Girl's Set of Underwear. In 6 sizes, 2 to 12 years. Price, 15 cents. Transfer Design No. 856. Price, 10 cents.



When one desires a combination of materials, this design offers an excellent opportunity to contrast two attractive fabrics. McCall Pattern No. 8665, Ladies' Semi-Fitted Dress. In 6 sizes, 34 to 44 bust. Price, 25 cents. Transfer Design No. 924, price, 15 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, etc.

Old wallpaper can easily be removed by applying to it freely with a brush a liquid made by adding one heaping tablespoonful of salt-peter to a gallon of hot water. The water should be kept hot. A whitewash brush is best to use.

How to Purify the Blood

"Fifteen to thirty drops of Extract of Roots, commonly called Mother Seigel's Carative Syrup, may be taken in water with meals and at bedtime, for the cure of indigestion, constipation and bad blood. Persistence in this treatment will effect a cure in nearly every case." Get the genuine at druggists.

HIRST'S PAIN EXTERMINATOR

DON'T SUFFER PAIN—BUY HIRST'S! and be prepared against attacks of rheumatism, lumbago, neuralgia, toothache and earache. Equally effective for relieving swollen joints, sprains, sore throat and other painful ailments. For over 40 years a family friend. Don't experiment—buy Hirst's—always have a bottle in the house. Has a hundred uses. At dealers or write us. HIRST REMEDY CO., Hamilton, Canada.

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Coronado Beach, California

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

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Write for Winter Folder and Golf Program

JOHN J. HERNAN, Manager

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WELL EQUIPPED NEWSPAPER
Established printing plant in Eastern Ontario. Selling at \$1,400. Will go for \$1,000.00. For sale. Box 54, Wilson Publishing Co., Ltd., Toronto.

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In New Orleans. Selling at \$1,400. Will go for \$1,000.00. For sale. Box 54, Wilson Publishing Co., Ltd., Toronto.

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Internal and external cured without pain by our home treatment. Write us before too late. Dr. Salinas Medical Co., Limited, Collingwood, Ont.

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INSTANTLY RELIEVED WITH
ASTHMADOR
OR MONEY REFUNDED. ASK ANY DRUGGIST
or write Lyman-Knox Co., Montreal, P.Q. Price 65c.

DON'T CUT OUT
A Shoe Bole, Capped
Hock or Bursitis
FOR
ABSORBINE
will reduce them and leave no blemish. Stops lameness promptly. Does not blister or remove the hair, and horse can be worked. \$2.50 a bottle delivered. Send \$1.00 for Absorbine. J.R. for Absorbine, the complete treatment for Bells, Bruises, Cuts, Swellings, Varicose Veins, Ailments and Inflammations. Price \$1.25 a bottle at drug stores delivered. Will tell you more if you write. W.F. YOUNG, P.O. Box 116, Lyons, N.Y., Montreal, Canada.

DON'T NEGLECT A
RHEUMATIC PAIN
Go after it with Sloan's
Liniment before it gets
dangerous
Apply a little, don't rub, let it penetrate, and—good-by twinges! Same for external aches, pains, strains, stiffness of joints or muscles, lameness, bruises. Instant relief without mussiness or soiled clothing. Reliable—the biggest selling liniment year after year. Economical by reason of enormous sales. Keep a big bottle ready at all times. Made in Canada. Ask your druggist for Sloan's Liniment.

Sloan's
Liniment
Kills Pain
50c, 60c, \$1.20.

FACE A FRIGHT
WITH PIMPLES

Also On Back. Kept Awake. Cuticura Healed at Cost of 75c.

"My face and back were all broken out with pimples, and my face was a fright to look at. The pimples festered and were scattered, and were so itchy that I scratched until the skin was sore and red. They kept me awake at night." "When I saw Cuticura Soap and Ointment advertised I thought I would try them. I was completely healed after using one box of Cuticura Ointment and one cake of Soap." (Signed) Miss Mary Hasted, Cottam, Ont., August 19, 1917. Keep your skin clear by using Cuticura Soap and Ointment for every-day toilet purposes. Nothing better. For Free Sample Each by Mail address post-card: "Cuticura, Dept. A, Boston, U. S. A." Sold everywhere.

The handiest kind of lunch for a hungry boy or girl, is a dish of Grape-Nuts

Eaten direct from the package it doesn't bother Mother and with milk or cream it's delicious. Have you ever eaten Grape-Nuts?

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FRIDAY, FEB. 14, 1919.

The Watchman will be published every Friday.

Subscription \$1.50 in advance to point in Canada, and \$2.00 in the United States.

J. S. GILES, Editor and Prop.

5c 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.

Strike Tactics. IT HAS COME TO LIGHT that what we have been regarding as an epidemic of strikes in England is not an epidemic at all, like the flu or measles, but simply a preconceived plan, arranged by "extreme labour" sections of political wirepullers, for the purpose of "crushing the government."

Several illuminating side lights have been focussed upon labour troubles lately, and it has been shown that the strikes have been organized for political purposes. The working part of the plan, or plot, is like this:—Get up a strike which might last a week or two without much noise, and then exploit it. It must have definite claims at the start. These claims need not be reasonable, but they must be definite and unlikely of amicable settlement wholly or in part. Once the strike is fairly in operation proceed to throw out threats, and organize a "sympathetic" strike among indispensable industries, which will dislocate or paralyze the business of the nation, and inconvenience everybody.

This is nothing less than the introduction of Bolshevik methods and tactics into political matters, and it will not, must not, succeed. The object-lessons of Russia and Germany in the hands of irresponsible trouble makers ought to be clear enough for our Labour Leaders to read with the naked eye, and if they wish to retain the power they have been able to acquire during the war, when the public mind was unusually impressionable, they will have the acumen to curb the revolutionary socialists who are undermining their power and alienating the tolerant sympathy with which all right minded men regard the aspirations of decent labour organisations nowadays.

The misuse of "labour" power, as shown in these uncalculated strikes and civil disturbances, is the surest way to the reduction of that power, for it is not reasonable to expect the people, who have been so sorely tried during these bitter four years, to submit to internal warfare, instituted and engineered by their country's enemies. To be delivered from the horrors of war and then to fall an easy prey to the alien strike exploiter is not in accordance with the principles of freedom which have actuated the British people since 1914.

At the present moment the greater labour parties have a power, which, if rightly used, would place them in a position unequalled by any political party for many years. I see no reason why they should not aspire to the possession of greater power, even to the length of forming a large portion of the government of their country, but I also think I see reasons why they do not thus succeed. They have too many leaders—too many clever men who are capable leaders up to a certain point.

They have men, strong, self-reliant, honest, and fearless, who fall at the last fence. What they lack is one man who can lead leaders—one leader who can command the allegiance and help of all the others, and who would be the keystone of the arch.

Occasionally there arises a man who seems likely to fill the gap, but somehow, they do not quite equal the expectations made John Burns very nearly succeeded, for a time. Clydes, or Barnes may yet succeed, if they would quit trimming their sails to catch each sailing, fitful breeze. They regard the light and variable air too steadfastly, and when a real storm arrives, they have pettifogging troubles to think of, and fail to create the waves which would carry them forward to fortune. Just such a "storm" rides at the present hour. Labour unrest is at full tide, but the shipper has not even put to sea. Scared? No, but the ship lies in dock while he is studying his charts, thinking internationally, idly speculating on what the Peace Conference will think of the Berne Congress and at the same time letting a foreign crew raise Cain in the Home Port.

I do not suppose that strikes will ever become a regular habit after this in any part of the British empire. In Canada we are rather inclined to endure the ills we have than fly to others that we know not of, yet we never know when something may transpire to shake our foundations and disturb the peaceful tenor of our ways.

As I said last week, there is a sure preventive of strikes—and incidentally many of the other troubles that arise in communities. It is the timely application of common sense. Without indulging in any Utopian day dreams, I fail to see why men are able to clear their own requirements and the benefits of concerted action cannot combine to do away with the troubles which beset the community. In short, say, local advisory bodies composed of the "tribune" type of men.

There is no objection to the suggestion that the "tribune" type of men should be organized into a permanent body, and that they should be given the right to call a strike at any time.

A LITTLE DISPLAY OF TEMPER



A Group of Rocky Mountain Sheep.

ONE hears of the affection of wild creatures and their devotion to one another, even unto death. This is undoubtedly true in many instances, but to my mind more wild animals die through displaying bad temper than through gentler sensations. I have seen a grand ten-point black-tailed deer brought down while bullying a game little spike buck; I have lain on the edge of deep pools and watched a surly pike ram his head into a net while attempting to intimidate a big bull trout. Moreover I once saw a grizzly that died because he had lost his temper when a man approached as the bear was eating, and I was once an active participant in the death of a lynx that would have escaped unscathed had it not stopped to claw up a dog that it could have outrun on three legs.

On the other hand, there are many stories of affection. Once I was an interested observer of a she-bear putting a fast-climbing Dane up a tree and keeping him there while her twin offspring climbed neighboring saplings, and were, in her opinion safe. I have been told of devoted trout that committed deliberate suicide because their mates had taken the hook. I know of enormous bull walrus off the coast of British Columbia who personally see to it that even the smallest pup is driven into the safety of the black waters when danger threatens. Then there are the tales of the male salmon guarding the spawning beds from buccaneering trout while the female salmon deposit eggs; and sailing men have told me of mother whales sheltering calves under their great flukes while the harpoons were reaching deep for

the mother's vitals. All these are worth telling, and may be told, but at present the subject is temper leading up to the demise of the mountain sheep whose eighteen-inch horns had been the ambition of hunters for three long seasons.

He ranged the peaks a score of miles below Palliser where, from the highest pinnacles of his range he could look down the fair sweep of the valley and see C. P. R. trains toiling up or roaring down the grades. He did not know what they were nor did they bother his mind much. To him they may have been crawling flies. His simple life did not include them, his chief annoyances were the self-imposed duties of whipping young and ambitious bucks, keeping his band of ewes in proper subjection, and avoiding the two-legged creatures who crawled to clumsily about the rocks and frightened one with sharp noises followed by high-pitched whines. Once, when he had heard the sharp sound and did not hear the whine, his side had hurt for a long time and the blood had flowed as it does when an eagle or a mountain lion rips the hide, and he did not want to repeat that experience. So he was very watchful.

One day he stood on a wind-swept slope and gazed, high-headed, over the broad valley. Nearby his band browsed placidly. A youthful and in-judicious male edged over to a charming young female and butted her playfully. She too displayed feistily, she shouldered him away invitingly. The king of the band saw these carryings on and stamped a stern warning. The young buck and the silly ewe sprang apart with a

keen appreciation of what followed outbursts of temper by the lord and master. A small stone, loosened by the hasty feet of the young buck rolled and clattered down the rocky grade.

Around behind a distant shoulder of rocks a man who had been fruitlessly hunting all afternoon had turned toward his valley camp, warned by the lengthening shadows of late afternoon. He heard a distant clatter of a rolling stone on loose shale and paused a moment before dropping to his knees and creeping noiselessly toward the point from whence the clatter came. The big buck, high-headed and watchful, but raging and roaring with anger, was just stepping down toward the impudent young male with every intention of inflicting the merited chastisement when the rifle cracked. The animal turned and fed, blindly and fast, half stunned by the blow that smote his shoulder and burned his interior. He ran instinctively upward while his band also scattered to the heights by other routes and the white man, breathless and panting, followed the blood drops that marked the path of his prize. He followed to the snow line and beyond, his hunter's soul gladdened by the crimson dashes on the white mantle. And at last, a half mile from where he had raised the band, and a thousand feet above the spot, he came upon the bighorn chief's body, half buried in the pure white of a heaven-climbing slide. One little display of jealous temper had ruined the life of the most astute Rocky Mountain sheep in the whole hunting country south of the C. P. R. main line, — L. V. K.

BROWNSBURG SCHOOL EXAMS.

GRADE VIII.

GEOGRAPHY.
Class I.—Ruby McPaul 87.

GRADE VII.

ENGLISH COMPOSITION.
Honours.—Donald Clarke 91.
Class I.—Flora Macdonald 88, T. Clarke 86, Elsie McAllister 80, Alice Bain 78, Eileen McManus 75.

GRADE VI.

ENGLISH GRAMMAR
Honours.—Mabel Hutchins 94.
Class I.—Gladys Moseley 78.
Class II.—Gertrude Gilmour 66.
Class III.—Bertha Boyd 58, Jack Golphin 50.

GRADE V.

ARITHMETIC.
Honours.—Elizabeth Murray 100, E. Todd 99, Gordon Heale, Irvin Bain 95, Inez Thompson 94.
Class I.—Moyra Monk 84.
Class II.—John Duncan 71, Marion Stewart 70, Harley Radkin 69.
Class III.—Hattie Hawkins 57, Alfreda Zimmers 50.

GRADE IV.

SPELLING AND DICTATION
Honours.—Evelyn Thompson 94, W. Wilson 93, Lida Gilmour 90.
Class I.—Violet Green 86, Rupert McManus 86, Kenneth McGibbon 85, W. Clarke 83, Willard Wilson 82, Cuthbert McQuaig 76.

GRADE III.

ARITHMETIC
Class I.—Marion Bain 89, Jack Stewart 86.

UPPER SCHOOL.

GRADE III.

ARITHMETIC.

Honours.—Doris Golphin, Melville Fletcher equal 91.
Class I.—Alice Hendry 84, W. Petley 83, Jim Hazel 80, Dorothy McLeod 78, Margaret Seary 77, Wilbert Handie 75.
Class II.—Alwyn Stewart 73, Gordon Hendry 68.
Class III.—Helen Thomson 56, Rileen McGibbon 53.

GRADE II.

ARITHMETIC.

Honours.—Leona Thompson, Lindsay McManus equal 100, Raymond Hutchins 99, Dora Barber 98, Grace Moorcroft, Ivan Monk, Colin Martin equal 97, Alex McGibbon 95, Ida Fletcher 94, Polly Duncan 92, Glenn Gilbert, Harry Ball equal 91, Maudie Wilson 90.
Class II.—Melvina Wilson 79, Doris Reid 74, Mildred Wilson 71.

GRADE I, PART II.

ARITHMETIC.

Honours.—Davidovitch 98, Izzie Davidovitch 96, Lorne Martin, Mildred Heale 95.
Class I.—Freddie Witham 89, Eveline Highfield 87, Katie Brown 85, Willie Brown 84, Nelson Warwick 79, Violet Brown 78, John Brown 77.

Class II.—Lillian Seale 64, Agnes Duncan 62, Morris Chambers 60.
Class III.—Phyllis Fletcher 59.

We have a large stock of D. & A. Corsets in all sizes. We bought these before present great advance in prices of cotton goods. W. BANFORD & SON.

CARD OF THANKS.—Mrs. H. Mason and family of Lachute, wish to thank the many kind friends and Odd-fellows for their letters of condolence and sympathy during her recent sad bereavement.

CARD OF THANKS.—Mrs. Wm. White of Lachute, wish to thank her many friends for kindness extended to her during the illness and sad bereavement of her late husband.

It is impossible to buy wholesale today such beautiful Black Dress goods as we offer you. The prices are far below present values.

W. BANFORD & SON.

BROWNSBURG

TO THE EDITOR OF THE WATCHMAN.

DEAR SIR,—

The Victory Bond Contest has come to a close and we beg to announce the results, as per the final count on 4th Feb., made by Messrs. A. M. Campbell of the D.C. Co. and Mr. W. Lepine Manager of the Provincial Bank.

The winners were:—Albert Martin, Fergie Kettle and Wm. Howell.

Number of votes cast—53592 of which the first three drew 29375, or more than 50% of the total.

The contest was as gratifying to us as to the winners and their friends, and we extend our thanks to all those who participated in it and boosted it in a real Brownsburg way.

We could consider it a favour if our customers would continue to ask for their tickets when paying their accounts as the tickets are worth 24% discount anyway, if not more.

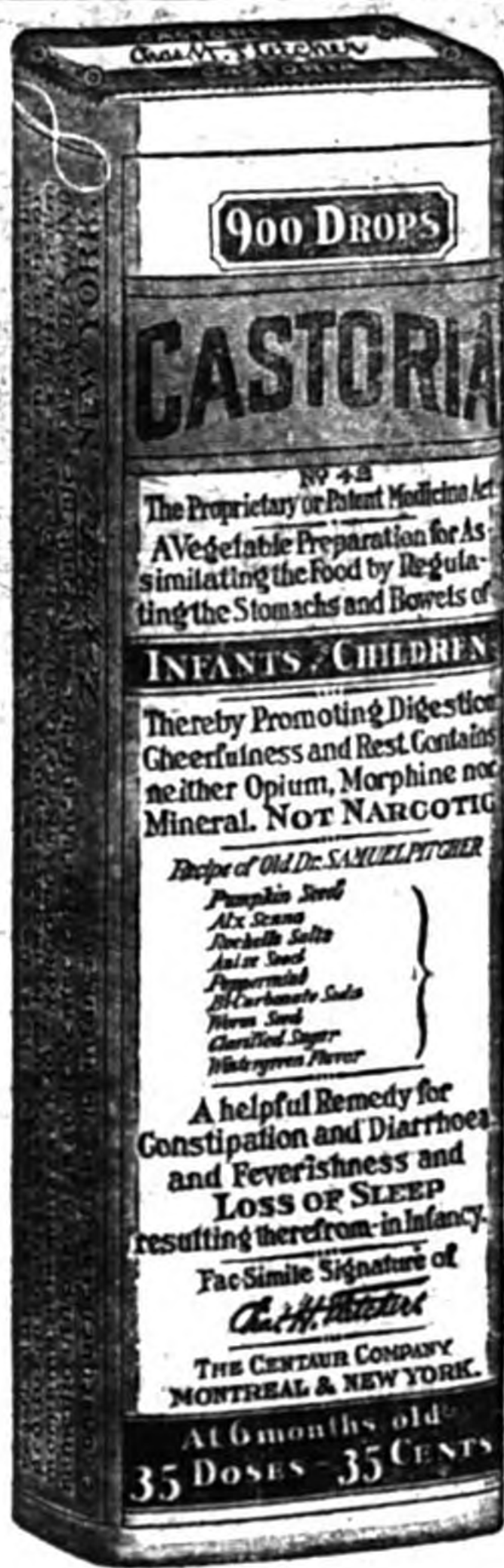
So watch Habib's

Yours truly

A. HABIB.
I hereby certify that I have received from Mr. A. Habib a \$50 Victory Bond (1918) No. H. 101045 to be held in trust for Mr. Albert Martin winner of the bond in the recent contest held by Mr. Habib, Nov. 15th to Feb. 4th last. For Brownsburg Soldier's Committee, A. M. CAMPBELL.

11th Feb. 1919.
Purchase certificates for \$1 and \$20. have been issued for the bonds of the 2nd and 3rd prizes.

Our Wash Goods are in full stock. The prices are reasonable. Better see them for yourself. W. BANFORD & SON.



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For Infants and Children.

Mothers Know That
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Read the Figures

Notice how the cost—and the cash value—of the stamp advances each month until, on the 1st day of January, 1924, the Dominion of Canada is pledged to pay \$5.00 for each W-S.

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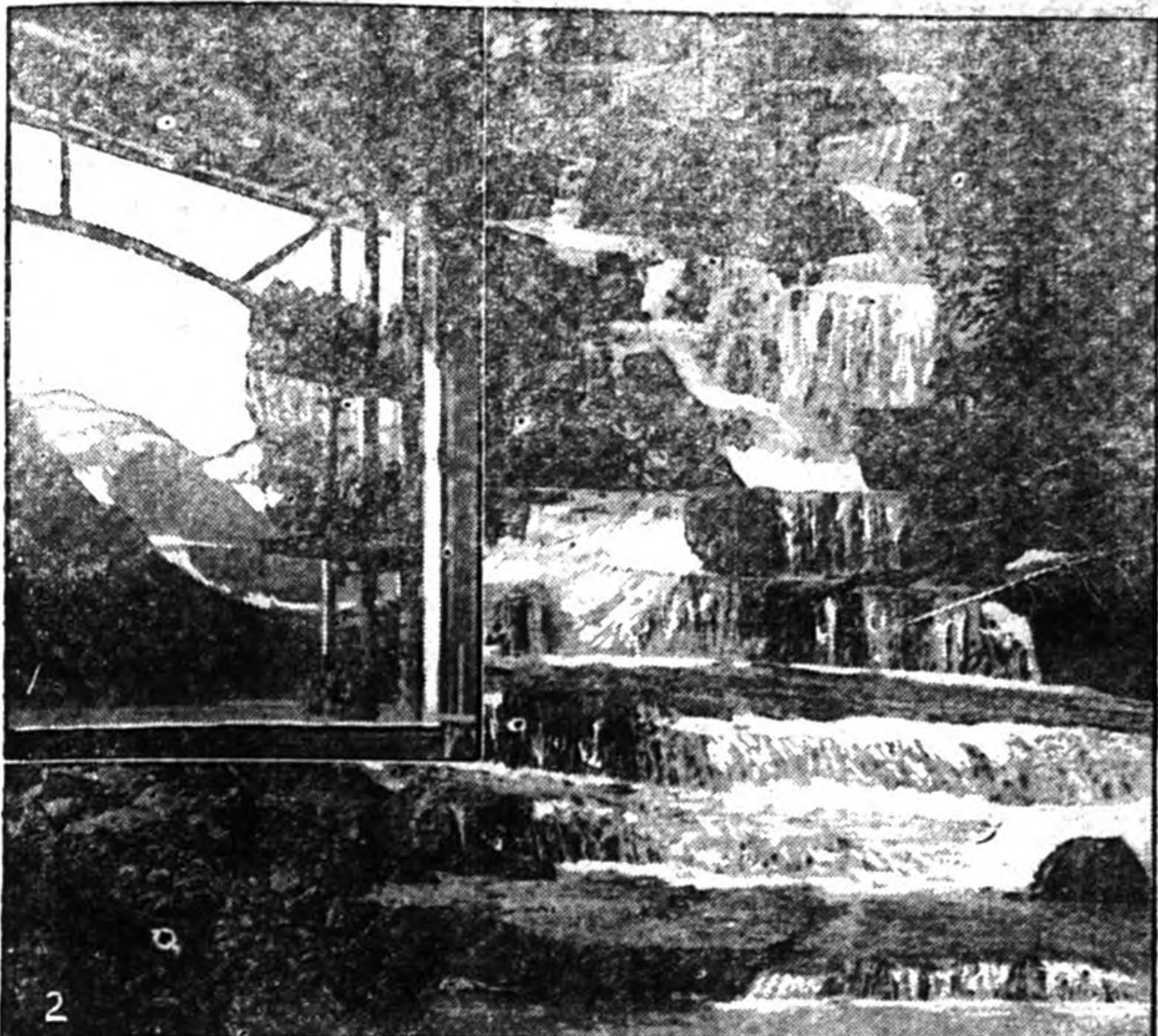
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Interest allowed at high current rate.

Lachute

W. A. MASON

IMPRISONING LOUISE



(1) View from the Chateau verandah.
(2) Giant Steps in the Paradise Valley.
(3) At Lake Louise.

NOBODY ever gets accustomed to Lake Louise. You come down in the morning, thinking of canteloupes and coffee. And at the stairhead you have your first—yes, it is a smashing glimpse of the lake.

No water could be so greenly-blue, so shot with amethyst half-shadows, so blent with undersurface diamonds and banded agates and shivering sapphires. The cinder cliffs to the left make a frame for it—the jade slopes to the right give it fire by their sombre contrast. But that dazzling, unbelievable whiteness that froth over the top of the world at the lake's end—that soaring, singing, living wonder that somebody tethered to the earth by the process of naming it the Victoria Glacier—it's unrealer than Louise itself.

But the artist looks at it with just the same worshipful hopelessness, at least so says Walter D. Wilcox, P.R.G.S., who got his first sight of Louise in 1891, and has been an annual pilgrim ever since. It was just an annex of Banff then, this wonder-lake, and there weren't a hundred people in the east who had ever seen it.

"You can't paint it," declared Mr. Wilcox this year, out of twenty-seven seasons knowledge of its dancing modeness. "You get your clouds and your rock colors in. Then you try for the water. But the clouds you painted are gone and this lake is quite different in tone from the lake that went with your light effect. You might work for years and never see the precise combination repeated that you tried to get—and got a maddening half of."

Mr. Wilcox made his second visit with some college friends in 1893, and this time he brought a camera, a little 5 x 7, that laid the foundation for all his future reputation in the



world of films and plates. In addition to the delicacy and correctness of his photographs, Mr. Wilcox can claim to have taken the largest picture ever achieved in Canada at a height of 10,000 feet. This is his panorama from Mt. Nioblock with an IXX 14 camera, and so real looking that a hot day makes you want to put it up beside the electric fan as a chill-producer.

Mr. Wilcox's famous Lak' Ohara study in another bit of wizardry.

"It took me just four years to get that one," he told me. "I believe I brought the camera back at least ten times, and when I finally had a promising day, I waited from eight till twelve o'clock for the psychological moment that brought the light I wanted on the water and the mountains."

Another scene the picture-maker coveted was the sparkling Giant's Steps in Paradise Valley.

"I worked on that falls for two days and I had a man to help me. We cut down a tree that interfered with the camera and we tidied up heaven knows how much rubbish. I don't believe in making a scene artificial but I do believe in making it artistically natural."

The beginner doesn't get one plate

in twelve," said Mr. Wilcox. "Often he gets his whole dozen. You can be a little careless and still have some sort of result in ordinary photography. But in color work, it's all or nothing."

"Nowadays I'm going over all the old beauty spots here in the new way. I have the composition worked out from my experiments of years ago. The precise location of the camera is marked in every case. All that I have to do is to wait for the right light effect."

Sixty-two thousand people came to see Louise last year. Won't it be wonderful, folks, when the time comes that will give every pilgrim the chance to carry it away with him, imprisoned in a little gorgeous opal-colored miniature!

But alas, even that won't altogether satisfy the true Louise-lover. You can't photograph the spice of the fire, the cool breath that blows straight from the glistening heart of the glacier, the puff of snow-spray and the long rumble that spells avalanche to the trance watch on the hotel verandah. And you can't have a fairy movie-man standing behind your wee autochrome, stirring the shifting shadows of cloudland into the spell of your lake.

B. T.

OGDENSBURG.

Closely following on the death of his brother Randolph, Malory McKiddie, aged 34 years, and eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. McKiddie of Ogdenburg, passed away on Thursday night, Feb. 6th. The funeral took place on Friday the interment being made in the Ogdenburg cemetery. The other members of the family, who were also stricken with the flu are, we are pleased to say, on a fair way to recovery.

LAKEFIELD

The Messrs. Wilbert and Clarence Sherritt and Gordon Hampton, Misses Mildred and I. C. Bennett spent Sunday visiting friends in Louisa.

Mrs. A. H. Lupton left last week for England where she will remain some few months.

Mr. Gordon Hampton, of Lachute, spent last week at Lakeside Cottage.

Mr. Clarence M. Sherritt is spending a few days in Montreal.

The Influenza which was so bad around Lakefield and vicinity, is we are glad to say improving.

CORRESPONDENCE

Jan. 18th, 1919

Miss Margaret Jones, Secy. S.S.S. Club.

Dear Miss Jones,— Many thanks for parcel received yesterday. Also to Mrs. Wm. Black for shirt and Miss Irene Scott for socks. We are facing Westward on our long journey, but will not sail for weeks yet I am afraid.

All good wishes to the Club.

Yours Very Sincerely,
L. M. HOOKER, Capt.

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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In Use For Over 30 Years
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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.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT.

Province of Quebec } No. 1266
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 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.

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CIRCUIT COURT

The February term of the Circuit Court opened on Monday last, the Hon. Mr. Justice Robitoux presiding. The following cases were called.

APPEALABLE.

1. Leonidas Carriere vs. Fred. Richer. Petition in contestation of election of School Commissioner. Adjourned until April term for enquete. Mr. Legault for Petitioner. Mr. Ethier for Respondent.

2. Fred Prophet vs. Joseph Bellechue. Action to recover price of 200 bushels of oats. Defendant had bought a quantity of oats in a bin at plaintiff's auction sale for 85 ct. a bushel of 33 pounds. Plaintiff claimed that the oats had been removed by the defendant in the absence of plaintiff and would not accept the measurement thereof made by defendant. The latter made a tender of \$111.50 with his plea, which was declared to be insufficient and judgment was given for \$116.86 and costs. Mr. Legault for plaintiff and Aug. Lemieux, K. C., for defendant.

NON-APPEALABLE

1. D. Derbyshire Ltd. vs. Nap. Dumoulin. Motion for security for costs Motion granted. Costs to follow suit \$50 bond within 30 days delay. L. L. Legault for plaintiff. D. McCormick, K. C. for defendant.

2. Darcin, on one hand vs. Jos Gayne. The plaintiff and his attorney, although called, having made default to appear, the action was dismissed with costs. R. A. Drapeau for Plaintiff. L. L. Legault for Defendant.

3. George Gunn vs. Ernest Mackreth. Judgment for plaintiff, ex-parte. L. L. Legault for plaintiff and R. A. Drapeau for Defendant.

4. Ranger vs. Desforges. Judgment for plaintiff, ex-parte. L. L. Legault for Plaintiff and R. A. Drapeau for Defendant.

5. Corporation of Gore vs. Douglass. Action for a penalty for obstructing a public road. Judgment for \$18.00 fine at \$2.00 per day for 9 days during which the road was obstructed. Mr. Legault for Plaintiff and Mr. Charbonneau for Defendant.

6. Damase Larose vs. Oscar Baudin. Action dismissed.

7. Omer Tessier es qual vs. Wallace Thompson. Action for conducting cheese factory without authority. Condemned to pay \$20.00 and cost in default of so doing to be imprisoned for ten days. Mr. Bertrand for plaintiff.

8. Brown vs. Montpetit. Action on account. Referred to expert. Mr. Legault for plaintiff and Mr. Charbonneau for Defendant.

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CANADIAN NORTHERN RAILWAY

Not the Meanest Man

By C. Courtenay Savage

PART I.

"As for John Thompson, he is the meanest man that ever lived. Any one that could act the way he does to his mother would do 'most anything'."

Nettie had noticed both women as they took the seat behind her on the interurban trolley. The mention of a familiar name made her sit upright. She was not listening but the high-pitched voices, raised above the hum of the hurrying trolley, carried their story to her.

"I understand they've got company to spend the summer with them. I suppose John has it figured out that he'll save money on the extra help hired."

"It's a wonder his mother doesn't revolt, doing all the work you speak of and having such a poor place to work in."

"I don't suppose that the poor woman can revolt—not against John Thompson. Why—the rumble of the car as it passed over a long bridge shut off the angry tones of the first speaker. When the car again reached a solid roadbed the two women were no longer discussing John Thompson and his mother."

Nettie leaned back in her seat, wondering if there could be two John Thompsons who were to have company for the summer."

She did not know either John Thompson or his mother though she had seen photographs of Mrs. Thompson, her mother's closest friend in school days."

Nettie had been teaching in Ottawa for two years and was delighted with the invitation to spend the vacation months with the woman who had been so near and dear to her mother. Now for the first time, a shadow came over her visit. After a moment's thought she scolded herself for thinking such a thing possible."

When she finally stepped from the car, she looked quickly at the group of people who were waiting for passengers or desired to go from the little settlement to the cities that lay at either end of the line. Her first glance showed Nettie no person she would pick out for the man she expected. Not until the car departed did she see a tall man coming around the corner of the waiting room."

"Are you Miss Ransom?" he asked as he raised his hat.

In that instant Nettie felt that this John Thompson could never be mean; that he was capable of nothing unfriendly to any man."

"Yes. You must be John Thompson."

He took her proffered hand and shook it gravely.

"The horse is round back of the shed. He's young and I hardly dare allow him to stand alone when the trolley comes. He's apt to shy." He picked up her bag and led the way.

They talked little on the way home. It was the end of a warm day and a little breeze that came out of nowhere, swayed the growing grain. The sun was making long shadows of the trees and touching the farmhouses with a magic kiss that transformed them into fairy palaces."

Nettie was surprised at the houses. They were large and fine—not at all like the places she had known in the district where she had always spent her summers with her mother's people. It was exhilarating to think of living in such a home!

She was immeasurably shocked when they turned into a great unkempt driveway that led to a small house in need of paint. Her quick eyes noted the barn beyond—far more handsome than the house. John stopped the horse at the door and a quaint old woman came bustling out.

"My dear, dear girl!" she whispered in Nettie's ear as she held her close. Then stepping back she surveyed the girl from head to foot. "Just like your mother at her age! Fresh as a summer morning and eyes of the violet's blue!"

She led the way into the house, insisting that the bag was not heavy and carrying it all the way to the front room that was to be Nettie's. Her welcome was most hearty.

"Now, dearie, just rest yourself and when you feel like it, come down. I'm going to hurry supper and after that there'll be time to talk."

For a passing moment Nettie felt ashamed that her friends should live in an untidy place though inside the house was very clean. The cover on the bed was spotless; so were the pillows.

"It's not the kind of home either of them ought to live in," she said aloud. Then as if suddenly impelled by curiosity, she went downstairs.

Mrs. Thompson was busy in the kitchen. It was a small room, a stove occupying most of the wall. The breath of heat that met her as she opened the door was overwhelming and she knew at once that the place was not properly ventilated.

"Don't stay in here, dear. It's too hot," Mrs. Thompson told her but Nettie insisted that she be allowed to help.

There was no running water in the house. Nettie took the big pitcher to the well Mrs. Thompson pointed out. When she filled the pitcher she went to the dining room to fill the glasses.

She had not been in the dining room before and its appearance surprised her. The cloth on the table was clean but very worn. The china, glass and silver were old and cheap.

The pinch of poverty was hanging over the house, yet she knew the Thompsons were rich.

She helped put the meal on the table. There was plenty of well-cooked food. As she glanced from the edibles to the dingy walls she wondered if after all John was really mean—too mean to make this home comfortable.

During the first week Nettie studied the household. One evening John announced that he had to walk over to a neighbor's. His mother suggested that Nettie accompany him.

They took a short cut through the fields, the path leading them beside a swiftly flowing brook that murmured so sweetly.

"I'm glad you came," John said suddenly.

"Glad? Why?"

"Because of Mother. She needs someone with her. You see, Mother has lived here on the farm so many years and she's worked so hard. When she told me that she would like you to visit her this summer I hoped you could and that maybe you'd make things easier for her."

"Why don't you have a hired woman to do most of the work?" she asked.

"Mother doesn't want one."

"Nettie made no reply. In her heart she felt that John was not telling the truth."

After a while John talked of the Lumbard's to whose home they were going; of the man's success as a farmer and of the young people away at college. It was a happy picture he drew and Nettie was not surprised when they reached the Lumbard's home, to see the well-kept grounds, the big clean house, the modern furnishings, the electric lights and the plumbing."

She talked with the women of the family, admiring the house as they showed it room by room. Silently she compared it with the roof that she was sheltering her for the summer months. When it was time to go, one of the older boys took them home in an automobile."

"It's a fine home," she told Mrs. Thompson the next day. To her surprise she found that although the houses were less than a mile apart Mrs. Thompson had never visited her neighbor's house."

"I never seem to get time, dearie," the older woman explained, "but some day I'll run over there."

Never had time to visit! The older woman seldom left the run-down farmhouse even to go to the stable. That was what the woman on the trolley meant. John Thompson was the meanest man—and his mother had so great a love for her son that she was content to slave for him!

A sudden change in the weather brought stifling heat that seemed to dry up the world and wilt all that grew. At the end of four such days, Mrs. Thompson was pale and her eyes were lustreless. As she and Nettie were washing the dinner dishes, she fainted.

Nettie half carried, half dragged the unconscious woman to the porch. Placing a pillow under her head she bathed her face with water. When there were signs of reviving life she ran to the barn for John. His smile welcomed her.

"Your mother is ill. Come quickly!" was all she said. He hurried into the house. Between them they helped Mrs. Thompson to her room. Nettie undressed her while John telephoned for the doctor.

Dr. Allen made a thorough examination of his patient.

"She has collapsed because of working in the heat," he told them. "I would advise keeping her quiet for the rest of the day. I'm going to leave some medicine but my chief prescription is rest and if possible a change from her daily surroundings. Also I recommend less work if she is to continue well and strong."

In his eyes was a light that made his meaning very clear.

The news of Mrs. Thompson's illness spread rapidly through the neighborhood and before night several women called to know if they could be of assistance. They were women who Nettie found, big-hearted and eager to help. Each brought some small comfort to the sufferer.

(To be continued.)

LIEUT.-COL. E. F. HARRISON

Who Defeated German Poison Gas and Saved Many Lives.

The British Army and, indeed, the whole Army of the Allies has suffered a severe loss in the sudden death from pneumonia of Lieut.-Col. E. F. Harrison, C.M.G., R.E., Officer of the Legion of Honor. Colonel Harrison's name is associated with the protection of the British and Allied troops against gas. Since the early days of gas warfare he had occupied a leading position in the Chemical Warfare Department of Ministry of Munitions, and for over a year he had been in sole charge of research in connection with gas defence and of the manufacture of respirators for the armies in the field. It is due mainly to his brilliant efforts that throughout this war our troops have been so well protected, and that no new gas has ever been employed against us for which his foresight had not provided an antidote. He has been responsible for the manufacture of millions of respirators that have been issued to British, American and Italian troops, and he built up this enormous industry almost entirely from improvised means. In the middle of all this work he lost his eldest son, who was killed in action at the Battle of the Somme on the 30th of July, 1916.

GERMAN THRONES AND NEAR-THRONES

WHICH COMPRISED THE FORMER EMPIRE OF GERMANY

Included Three Kingdoms, Six Grand Duchies, Five Duchies, and Seven Principalities.

Now that German thrones are falling, it is interesting to recall details about the royal houses comprised in the empire. Of these there were twenty-two, according to the Constitution of 1871, and they included three kingdoms, six grand duchies, five duchies and seven principalities. In addition, it may be added for the sake of completeness that the "Empire" also included the "free towns" of Hamburg, Bremen and Lubeck and the "Reichsland" of Alsace-Lorraine. The rulers of these different States, with some particulars of their families, are set out below:

Kingdoms.

Prussia—Wilhelm II., born January 27, 1859; married Princess Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein; heir, Prince Friedrich Wilhelm (Crown Prince); five other sons and one daughter.

Bavaria—Ludwig III., born January 7, 1845; married Archduchess Maria Theresa of Austria-Este; heir, Crown Prince Rupprecht; eight other children.

Saxony—Friedrich August III., born May 25, 1865; married Princess Louise of Tuscany (marriage dissolved); heir, Prince George; five other children.

Württemberg—Wilhelm II., born February 25, 1848; married (1) Princess Marie of Waldeck-Pyrmont, died April 30, 1882; (2) Princess Charlotte of Schaumburg-Lippe; one daughter.

Grand Duchies.

Baden—Friedrich II., born July 9, 1851; married Princess Hilda of Nassau; no issue.

Hesse—Ernst Ludwig, born November 25, 1868; married (1) Princess Victoria of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha (marriage dissolved); (2) Princess Eleonore of Solms-Hohensolms-Lich; two sons.

Mecklenburg-Schwerin—Friedrich-Franz IV., born April 9, 1882; married Princess Alexandra, daughter of the Duke of Cumberland; two sons.

Mecklenburg-Strelitz—Friedrich-Franz IV., of Mecklenburg-Schwerin (see above).

Saxony—Wilhelm Ernst, born June 10, 1876; married (1) Princess Caroline of Reuss (died 1905); (2) Princess Fedora of Saxe-Meiningen; three sons, one daughter.

Oldenburg—Friedrich August, born November 16, 1852; married (1) Princess Elizabeth of Prussia (died 1895); (2) Princess Elizabeth of Mecklenburg-Schwerin; eldest daughter (Sophia) married to Prince Eitel Friedrich of Prussia; one son and two other daughters.

Duchies.

Brunswick—Ernest Augustus, born November 17, 1887; married Princess Victoria Louisa, daughter of Kaiser Wilhelm II.; two sons and one daughter.

Saxe-Meiningen—Bernhard, born April 1, 1851; married Princess Charlotte of Prussia (daughter of Emperor Friedrich II.); one daughter.

Saxe-Altenburg—Ernst II., born August 31, 1871; married Princess Adelheid of Schaumburg-Lippe; two sons, two daughters.

Saxe-Coburg and Gotha—Charles Edward (Duke of Albany); married Princess Victoria Adelheid of Schleswig-Holstein; two sons and two daughters.

Anhalt—Edward, born April 18, 1861; married Princess Louise of Saxe-Altenburg; three sons, one daughter.

Principalities.

Schwarzburg-Sonderhausen. Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt. Waldeck. Reuss (elder line). Reuss (younger line). Schaumburg-Lippe. Lippe.

COLORS FOR SAILORS

Navy Blue Has for Centuries Been Worn by Sea-Goers.

The blue color so prominent in the uniforms of almost all marines is of hoary origin. Vegetian, in his fifth book on the military affairs of the Romans, traces the origin of this color to the Veneti, an ancient people dwelling near the coast of Biscay, and well versed in seamanship. It was customary among them to paint their outgoing ships as well as the masts and sails with a blue color; also their soldiers and sailors wore blue uniforms. According to our author, the Latin word "Ventus" which was both the name of the color and that of the people, points to its origin. From the Veneti the custom was adopted by the Romans. Thus the son of Pompeius, after defeating Caesar's fleet in a naval battle, wore the navy blue, although entitled to the purple. The Veneti were subdued by Caesar after a severe maritime war in 56 B. C.

Hon. Duncan Marshall is quoted as expressing the opinion that prices of breeding stock will hold for three years yet.

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WONDER GRASSES OF WORLD

The Bamboo Grows Two Feet a Day in Some Districts.

The grasses are a tribe of plants remarkably varied. Indian corn is a grass—though the average person might not suspect the fact. A whopping big one, truly.

But the giant of all the grasses is the bamboo—a plant with which we are comparatively unfamiliar in this country, and which is found in more numerous varieties in Japan and China than anywhere else in the world.

Bamboos in China and Japan grow in veritable forests, which spread of their own accord by the extension of roots. A clump is planted, and it widens over the landscape with remarkable rapidity. Two feet a day is not an unusual growth in height for a bamboo. The largest attain 150 feet and a diameter of two feet.

In Japan and China the bamboo supplies a large part of the wants of the people. It takes the place to a great extent of iron and steel. The farmer builds his house and fences of it; his household furniture is manufactured from it, while the tender shoots furnish him with a delicious vegetable for his table.

The bamboo supplies framework for awnings, ribs for sails and handles of rakes, material for chicken-coops and bird-cages, stuffing for pillows and mattresses, chopsticks for eating, pipes for smoking, brooms for sweeping, chairs to sit upon, skewers to pin the hair, hats to screen the head, paper to write on, the pencil to write with, the cup for measuring quantity, the crab net, the fishpole, and goodness knows what else.

A score or two of bamboo poles for joists and rafters, fifty fathoms of rattan rope, and an adequate quantity of bamboo mats for a roof furnish material for a house in China.

Once in half a century or so the bamboos take a notion to flower and bear seed over wide areas. Ordinarily they do nothing of the kind. This happened in India in 1901, by great good luck; for in that year there was a famine, and hundreds of thousands of people were saved from starvation by the "bamboo rice," somewhat resembling oats.

When the bamboo produces seed, it dies soon thereafter, so that the phenomenon is not an unmitigated blessing. Ordinarily the plant is propagated by root-cuttings.

Bamboos are among the most graceful forms of plant life, lending a charm to any landscape with their waving plumes of delicate green foliage. The "golden-striped" variety has a golden-yellow stem striped with brilliant green, its leaves variegated with bands of green and white.

The Japanese cultivate for ornamental purposes bamboos artificially dwarfed in pots that confine their roots. They are among the curiosities of horticulture.

CALIFORNIA SENDS LADYBIRDS

Millions of Tiny Red Bugs to Destroy Insects in Devastated France.

An army of millions is to be sent from Southern California to fight the Hunnish hordes in northern France. The first battalion were shipped the other day, carefully packed in orange leaves.

The army will consist of healthy and hungry 'ladybirds,' the tiny red bugs that thrive on all sorts of insect pests. These are being shipped from the Southern Branch Insectary at Alhambra, of the State Commission of Horticulture, to similar institutions in northern France. The omnivorous pest destroyers will be incubated until spring and then liberated in the fields that have been without cultivation during the war and which are expected to be the prey of all sorts of insect destroyers.

Arrangements for sending over the seas the famous California ladybirds were made several months ago when the French Agricultural Commission visited California and purchased large quantities of nursery stock for restoring the devastated orchards. California is credited with leading the United States in developing natural methods of fighting pests.

The women of West Australia have had the right of municipal suffrage since 1871.

Hon. Sydney Fisher, in an address at Ottawa, predicted that food prices will remain high for two or three years at least.



Where the House-fly Winters.

It seems to be the prevailing opinion, with most people, that the house-fly, or typhoid fly, lives through the winter months as an adult, hiding in cracks and crevices in the warmer portions of the house, or perhaps somewhere in the attic. We have been confident of this because we have seen flies about Christmas time, crawling around when the house became unusually warm, or we have seen flies late into the winter.

From this we may have concluded that the flies passed the winter in the house and then only as full-grown adults. But scientists tell us differently. They say that the house-fly does not stay in the out-of-the-way places in the house all winter unless a suitable breeding place, where it is warm, is provided. In warm houses or in other sheltered places they may live for a much longer period of time but never will they pass the entire winter unless they are breeding in some decaying refuse. This insect has been found in houses as late as the latter part of January but rarely later. Under outdoor conditions house flies are killed during the late fall when the temperature falls to about fifteen or ten degrees Fahrenheit. It stands to reason that the numberless thousands of flies that come out early in the spring cannot all be produced by the few over-wintering flies that we have observed in the house.

There are other species of flies, similar to the house flies, that may be found in crevices in the house during the late winter and these are often mistaken for the house flies and are responsible for our belief that the house fly really spends the winter in houses. If it does not pass the winter in the house, where then does it hibernate? As a result of a large number of experiments and observations it has been found that flies pass the winter in one of two ways: either by continuous breeding in some refuse around the house, in bakeries, green-houses, animal breeding houses, or possibly in some hog houses, or they may pass the winter as a larva (maggot), or pupa in the manure pile or in the ground near the border of the pile. If these piles of manure are left from fall until well into the spring they will provide thousands of flies with a place to spend the winter and from these piles an army of flies will go to the house for their first meal. Even if the manure has been drawn out the fields during the winter flies often breed in the soil on the site of the old piles.

Food Conservation.

Many women begin to cut down the food allowance when they plan to economize. This seems strange, but nevertheless it is true. They cut down upon meat, glibly quoting the wonderful value of legumes and dried vegetables. Next comes butter, milk and eggs and fresh fruit vegetables. These are all used very sparingly, owing to their seemingly high cost. Yet health demands plenty of good, nutritious food, and this is particularly true where there are growing children.

At least one pound of meat is necessary weekly for each individual person. Now if the portion used is expensive, there will be a large loss, due to trimmings, bones, etc., for one has only to remember that there is 60 per cent. waste in sirloin steak and from 40 to 60 per cent. waste on the fancy cuts, such as chops, steaks and roasts. Then, too, these cuts are proportionately high in price.

Where cost is an item to be considered, the cheaper cuts of meat nicely seasoned and well cooked by long, slow, moist methods will give far greater satisfaction for food value than the higher priced cuts. This is true not only of meats, but also of other foods. Take, for instance, the ready-to-eat cereal. The cost of this will be six or seven times greater than the cost of the cereal cooked at home. Then again, oatmeal, barley, etc., can be purchased in bulk at a real proportionate saving that will help the prudent woman materially to conserve.

Take for instance, the purchase of a pan of mush. While it may be purchased for less than twenty cents, the actual cost to the housewife, exclusive of labor and time that it requires to cook the mush, which is about three quarters of an hour, it will cost about four cents. Figure it out for yourself. One quart of boiling water, one teaspoonful of salt, one cupful of corn meal or corn flour. And then compare this made at home with that purchased and note the difference.

How many women know if they intend having pork chops for a meat course if the bone is removed before cooking they have pork cutlets? Then remove the excess fat and place the bones in a saucepan and add the fat minced very fine. Then add just enough cold water, to cover the bones and then two tablespoonfuls of onion, minced fine.

Simmer slowly for one hour and then remove the bones, scrape every bit of meat from them, and then return the meat to the liquid. Now

measure. There should be one quart of liquid. Now add: one teaspoonful of salt, one-half teaspoonful of pepper, one teaspoonful of poultry seasoning, one-half cupful of cornmeal, one-half cupful of buckwheat flour. Stir to prevent lumping and cook for twenty minutes. Pour into a pan to mold. This will give you a pan of scrapple that can be used for breakfast and will cost very little, outside of the labor and fuel that is required to cook it.

Ever try making a ginger bread as follows: One cupful of syrup, one-half cupful of water, three tablespoonfuls of shortening, two tablespoonfuls of cocoa, one tablespoonful of cinnamon, one-half tablespoonful of ginger, one teaspoonful of cloves, one cupful of barley flour, one cupful of wheat flour, four teaspoonfuls of baking powder, one-half cupful of raisins, one-quarter cupful of chopped peanuts. Mix and then bake in either loaf-shaped pans or in well-greased muffin pans in moderate oven twenty-five minutes.

Cleaning Wings For Millinery.

When you are dressing a barnyard fowl or a game bird brought in by your home Nimrod, haven't you often held up a wing and said, "Wouldn't that be beautiful on a hat?"

It would. And very often it does, and you pay a milliner a good price for it, under a new name. But it is merely a wing or a feather of somebody's chancier of guinea hen.

Next time you get the wing at home fix it yourself. First clean the end which was cut off, in slightly warm, soft water. Be sure to remove all dirt, but do not handle the plumage roughly. Soak it in the water until the matter removes easily. Then put the wing in a dish of benzine and leave until all fat and grease are dissolved, usually three days. Remove from the benzine and lay on brown paper until all odor evaporates, when the wing is ready for use. Benzine, like gasoline, must not be used near a fire, light, nor in a closed room.

THE MARK OF THE BEAST

The Shocking Plight of British Returned Prisoners.

One morning last week, says the London Daily Mail, St. Pancras Station, London, saw a picture which would steel the heart of any man or woman against all peace proposals that fail to embody punishment of the Hun brutes through whose hands British prisoners of war have passed.

Two trainload of repatriated British soldiers, sailors and civilians, 581 in all, came in, including nearly four score who were too ill or hurt to walk. Most were fresh from German prison camps. The majority of them had lost a leg or an arm, some of their two limbs, and one poor fellow two legs and an arm.

"The pity of it is," said one of the officers with them, "that many a British soldier has been forced to submit to unnecessary amputation at the hands of the Huns. Many of the operations were done so badly that after the men had been nursed back to sufficient strength a further amputation had to follow."

Stretcher-bearers were soon bringing their loads from the hospital cars to the ambulances. Men from Dutch camps were in khaki; those direct from German prisons were in nondescript garb of all sorts. Some were almost in rags. Their faces were wax and waxy. Sallow skins and emaciated forms told of insufficient nourishment. They spoke but little.

Their eyes glanced pitifully round them in the dim light—just wrecks of men some of them. One clasped close a big Michaelmas daisy; another read and re-read his message from the King as he lay in the ambulance. They were at home at last, but too broken to show relief or joy. The cruelty and semi-starvation had left the mark of the Hun beast. "Damn the Hun brutes!" says a grey-haired spectator. "Amen, O Lord," murmured a woman in black.

Memories From Flowers.

A sprig of lavender, a fleecy shawl, Old shoulders bent with care, And waving silvery hair, My mother's loving smile—and that is all.

A rose, a maiden's tender face I call From out the vault of time, Her voice, her smile sublime, My sweetheart's murmured "Yes," and that is all.

An orange bud, I see it softly fall With golden-misted eyes, Our sacred marriage ties, Our whispered vow to God—and that is all.

A white carnation, and the marble wall Of death I fight in vain, I kneel in questioning pain, A tiny snow-white casket—that is all.

A lily, whitely brave and bravely tall, Upon the altar there, I, thankful, breathe a prayer, My shining faith in God—and that is all.



Scotty and The Lost Knife.

Many a time Scotty had hunted for the knife that Lawrence lost. That is, he had been out with Lawrence when Lawrence was hunting, so alert and so eager to be of help that you would be sure he knew just what he was hunting for. Lawrence did not doubt that Scotty knew all about the lost knife—for had he not told Scotty all about it? The two had been the closest friends ever since Scotty had come to the farm from Toronto a clumsy, excited little puppy in a box, five years before; and in that time a dog like Scotty and a boy like Lawrence come to know all that there is to be known about each other.

Lawrence felt badly about losing the knife. His Aunt Blanche had given it to him the Christmas before, and it was a wonderful knife—with a gimlet, a file, a hook and a screw driver, besides the three sharp blades. Few boys had a knife like that—and then to lose it!

Well, it was Scotty that, finally found the lost knife. The way he found it makes a story that any lover of dogs will enjoy—and there is something wrong with the person who is not a lover of dogs. The knife was lost in the middle of April and it was late in July when Scotty found it. Lawrence had almost forgotten about it—not quite but almost—but no boy has so good a memory as a dog like Scotty.

But the story of the woodchuck hunt really comes before the story of finding the lost knife. The woodchuck hunt was one of many that Scotty enjoyed that summer. The woodchucks were a pest in the garden and in the clover patch, and their holes made danger for the horses working in the fields. Thus Scotty had a lot of extra work to do in addition to his usual chores. Frances, Lawrence's sister, kept a record of the woodchucks that Scotty proudly brought to the house, and the score stood at fourteen when the particular hunt that we are talking about took place.

It was on one of the hottest days of the whole summer. Most of the time Scotty slept at the entrance to the cellar hallway behind the house. Between the shade of the great elm tree that towered overhead and the cool air that came up from the cellar, that was the most comfortable spot he could find. Once in a while he went down into the cellar itself, where it was much cooler; but down there it was hard to hear the men when they came up from the field with a load of hay, and of course he had to be round to help in the unloading. Usually he went into the field with them after the loads of hay, although he never went in the morning when the mowing machine was clicking away through the tall grass—but it was too hot for that to-day.

Late in the afternoon a cool breeze came up, and then Frances saw Scotty leave the yard and go off into the

orchard. A little later she heard him barking in the pasture beyond the orchard.

"That's woodchuck number fifteen!" cried Frances, and straightway she stopped helping her mother get supper and ran off to the pasture to see about it.

She found Scotty barking loudly beside the pasture wall, and by peering in between the rocks she could see the woodchuck. Scotty had caught it away from its hole, probably making a raid on the garden, and it had taken refuge in the wall. Of course Frances felt sorry for the woodchuck, but it was nevertheless her duty to help Scotty catch it. She began to pull away the stones of the wall, while Scotty danced beside her and pawed the dirt and barked louder.

Suddenly, as Frances tugged at a larger rock, the woodchuck slipped out of the opening that she had made and ran toward a pile of stones near by. Probably its hole was there. As the little brownish-red creature ran, rather clumsily, through the grass and weeds, a very curious thing happened. Scotty, the famous woodchuck hunter, paid no attention whatever to his escaping prey, but stood still, eagerly barking, with his nose at the hole where the large rock had been.

"Why, Scotty, Scotty!" cried Frances. "Are you blind? Are you going to let that woodchuck get away?"

Scotty stood right where he was, except that he pushed his nose a bit farther into the hole in the stone wall. Could it be possible that he had not seen the escaping woodchuck? No wonder Frances was bewildered! Then she stepped nearer and looked into the hole herself. What do you think she saw there? It was the knife that Lawrence had lost more than three months before!

Frances forgot about the woodchuck as quickly as Scotty had. She seized the knife and, with Scotty leaping along beside her, ran back to the house, where they were just sitting down to supper.

Lawrence was the only one not amazed at her story.

"Of course Scotty let the woodchuck get away," he said. "He can get that fellow some other day. It was the knife that he was after this time. He had been thinking about that knife all these weeks, and he just happened to remember that I might have lost it there when I was helping father repair the wall last spring. So he went and looked. The woodchuck just happened to be there—that's all!"

That explanation might not have satisfied everyone, but it satisfied Lawrence, and he saw to it that Scotty had an extra good supper that night. But Frances, who was rather glad that for a change one woodchuck got away, sometimes has a feeling that perhaps Scotty really went woodchuck hunting and found the lost knife by chance. Who can say?

ture use. Likewise the rifles turned in by soldiers.

Taken as a whole, the problem is big. John Bull, on the conclusion of a final peace, will find himself in much the same position as a man who, after putting in a large stock of costly furniture and goods, is driven out of business. He sells his stuff for what he can get—a small fraction, presumably, of its original cost, and makes a philosophical best of the situation.

In this case, John Bull has had the satisfaction of driving his sole competitor entirely out of business.

OLD NEWSPAPERS

Eighty-five Per Cent. of Old Material is Re-pulped.

If new paper has gone up in price 600 per cent., waste paper has increased its selling price correspondingly. The man who has a dump of old newspapers holds treasure-trove.

The quantity of paper used in London is enormous, says an English writer. The shavings alone cut from the edges of magazines and papers weigh something like 3,000 tons a year. The contents of waste-paper baskets in business houses of the City—just old envelopes and torn letters—weigh something like 700 tons in a year.

Old ledgers alone which are turned out of the London offices weigh 1,000 tons every year.

In fact, nearly all old newspapers are repulped eventually. At the present juncture there can be no doubt that 85 per cent. of the paper actually used by the newspaper press finds its way back to the machines and appears as a new paper within six months.

The weekly yield of waste paper for all London even in wartime may be placed as high as 800 tons.

A rather sad side of the paper shortage is the way that books are being pulped. Old books are worth as waste paper ten times what the second-hand book dealer could offer. In this way many treasures are doubtless disappearing. Only the other day a collector saved a set of one of the early Thackeray "numbers" which had come in among a lot of old magazines.

BARBED-WIRE DISEASES

A New Ailment Which is Common Among War Prisoners.

A peculiar psychosis of war prisoners which is international in type, as shown by its identity in all races represented in the prison camps, is described in the Medical Record. In these war prisoners the barbed wire fences act as a red flag to a bull. Prisoners themselves have coined the name given the ailment.

There is a period of latency before the barbed wire disease develops. The first phase is one of stimulation. Men argue, become quarrelsome and envious. There is a rage for games. Gradually the picture changes to one of depression. One is no longer able to concentrate. Even music becomes undesirable. Sleep is disturbed by dreams and there is an abnormal sensitiveness to sounds.

The barbed wire acts throughout as the badge and symbol of servitude. The part played by the wire appears to be shown in the fact that the prisoners who work in small squads in the open do not develop the disease. The author sees analogies of the "barbed wire disease" in Napoleon's life in St. Helena, in Stanley's prison experience, in Dostoyevsky's Siberian convicts, and especially in the polar explorers' mental state as recorded in many diaries.

PRICE ON HIS HEAD

Raemaekers Was Valued at \$3,000 by the Germans.

M. Raemaekers, the famous Belgian cartoonist, has now taken up his abode in England. While he was working in Holland many attempts were made to suppress him by the Germans, both by application to the Dutch Government and by cruder methods of their own.

At one time he had a house near London, but he is now living at Bath, with occasional visits to the front to make drawings. Some of his friends think he runs some risk in doing so, since the Germans put a heavy price on the head of the man who has been estimated to be worth an army corps to the allies.

M. Raemaekers was asked one day at how much in hard cash he was valued by the Boche. He admitted regretfully that his price had gone down, and that he was now valued at no more than \$3,000.

M. Raemaekers speaks English quite fluently, and but for his extreme fairness, is rather English in appearance.

My Cathedral.

'Tis underneath the forest tree That my cathedral comes to me. Where love is in the lines of leaves, Where beauty in its birth believes, Where silence is the sacred word, And music is the singing bird, Where each blown breath of blessed air Is but an answer unto prayer.

'Tis underneath the forest tree That my cathedral comes to me.

Each cow should have a name, which should always be spoken when approaching her.

CHEAPER BINDING TWINES

Hawaiian Discovery That is a Boon to Farmers.

As the sisal fibre industry of Yucatan has passed into the hands of a powerful monopoly which has greatly increased the cost to the American wheat grower of binding twine, and the cost of Manila fibre has greatly advanced, the news that fibre of greater strength can be raised cheaply in Hawaii will cause general satisfaction.

To people unfamiliar with the details of the wheat-growing and harvesting industry in the great West and Northwest, the bit of string with which sheaves are tied seems insignificant. Yet this seeming trifle looms so large in the aggregate that it has led to the invention of costly and elaborate machines for heading the wheat as it stands in the fields. It is said that tests have shown that the Hawaiian fibre is eight times as strong as the ordinary hemp and three times as strong as the famous Manila fibre.

The properties of the Hawaiian product have long been known as nets made from it have served at least two generations of Sandwich Islanders.

PULVERIZED COAL

Increased Surface Permits of Freer Combustion.

Pulverized coal is solving many fuel problems. The ideal condition in which to burn coal is pulverized. With pulverized coal there can be no clinkers and no smoke, and the combustion is complete.

Pulverized coal is ground so fine that a pinch of it between the fingers does not feel gritty. A cubic inch of coal is ground into such fine particles that 95 per cent. of it will pass through a sieve having 10,000 openings to the square inch. The advantage of pulverized coal will become apparent when you remember that a cubic inch of coal has a surface of superficial area of six square inches; but when it has been converted into these small particles its superficial area is increased some 700 times. This means that each one of the two million particles is surrounded by air and, when burned, permits perfect instantaneous combustion. There is no waste. Pulverized coal burns like gas.

"The Realization of Victory."

"Benediction lilies" is the new name given to Dog-tooth violets in British Columbia. The old name is not only incorrect, but it is far from expressing the beauty of the flower, which, when seen in the dim light of the forest, appears to be bending its beautiful head in prayer).

When the birds fly to the Northland In the coming Spring, We shall hear new notes of music! In the songs they sing: We shall feel anew life's gladness, We shall bid good-bye to sadness, And we'll bless the God of Victory, As His minstrels sing.

When the Benediction lilies Bend their heads in prayer In our stately woods and forests, Making Spring so fair, We shall the war is ended, And all bitterness expended, And we'll bless the God of Victory, As His flowers so rare.

We shall know from whence the Victory.

And the joys of peace, As the Springtime docks the wood-lands,

And our sorrows cease, We will realize the blessing, All our thanklessness confessing, As we bless the God of Victory For our land at peace.

—Justin Wilson.

Military Maxims.

Napoleon was a prolific war maxim-maker. His maxims number more than a hundred. Many of them are as true to-day as when they were made.

"In war," said Napoleon, "there is never more than one favorable moment. The great art is to seize it and use it well."

Foch seized the "favorable moment" and in a month not only saved the situation, but turned the tables on the enemy. He "concentrated his troops and acted with energy," as Napoleon laid down.

Common-sense—the application of wisdom to circumstances—is Foch's Maxim, as it was Napoleon's. Napoleon has written: "Plans may be modified ad infinitum according to circumstances, the genius of the general, the character of the troops, and the features of the country."

Napoleon insisted upon the study of past campaigns. "The science of strategy," he said, "is only to be acquired by experience, and by studying the campaigns of all the great captains."

Foch has been a lifelong student of military history. In the spring he was acting up to Napoleon's dictum—"the measure which is not profoundly meditated in all its details produces no result." When Foch was ready he "dared at the right moment." For twenty years past Foch has been profoundly meditating the details of the strategy which has given him such vital success.

Water tanks that work successfully are being made in Australia from native clays, one of 10,000 gallons capacity having been constructed.

THE WEEKLY SERMON

Behold, how good and how pleasant it is for brethren to dwell together in unity!—Psalm 133, 1.

The individual has a certain relationship to other people. He owes something to his family, his relatives, his community, his state and nation, and to the whole world. Being a man he must bear his share of humanity's burdens, else he is a coward and a useless member of society. Just in proportion to a man's loyalty to other men, both those near and those far off, is his loyalty to himself. It is not true, as some say, that society owes every man a living. It is rather true to say that every man owes it to society to do his share of the world's work.

Now that which is true of individuals, of corporations, of societies, of churches. They owe an allegiance to the larger bodies of which they are a part. And while their independence of action cannot be denied, neither can their responsibility to each other and to the world be neglected.

We are all one body. Church and place are only subdivisions of Christ's blessed kingdom. He is provincial and narrow who thinks his own church, his own home, his own denomination is everything. He must wake up and open his eyes and see how others are working and serving, and bring his special division into line with the whole large body of which his church and his denomination are only parts. For Christianity is an army of Christians. It is not abstract, but concrete. As an earthly army has its soldiers, its companies, its battalions, its regiments, its brigades and its divisions, so has the Lord's army its individual Christians, its churches, its denominations and its great world-wide bodies, and all must be recognized and loyally considered if the individual Christian would reach his highest and best.

No Man Liveth to Himself

Consider, first, how we need each other, and how that need is best satisfied as we know each other and work and worship together. I need my fellow men; I serve them and they serve me. So my society needs the other societies of my community, my province, my nation. If there is isolation, selfishness, pride in my organization, then it will suffer and its life will grow unhealthy. I need the larger atmosphere which a gathering of many co-workers brings.

CANADIANS IN RUSSIA

Fish and Shoot Game and Turn Their Hands to Many Things.

The Canadian troops with the Allied forces on the River Dvina in North Russia consist of a composite force of specially picked fighting men. The following extracts from a letter from an officer give an excellent idea of the nature and conditions of the expedition:

"We came by train here, and were greatly surprised to find huts nearly ready for us. We have long, narrow board buildings, and we are double-boarding and filling in with stuff between the walls. We have built bunks, and are getting quite comfortable. A— is making a kennel for the 200 dogs when they arrive. I dined with the C-in-C the first night. Russians, French, and Poles at dinner. A real Russian dinner, starting in with rum (neat), sardines, smoked salmon, cheese, beans, etc. By special request I brought my pipe, and he played at dinner and marched around the table later. He made a great hit.

"I have seen ptarmigan and Arctic hare, and one of the men saw a bear this morning. We are sending men out to shoot and fish. A British officer got a forty-two pound salmon the other day after five hours' play. We mess in a boxcar, and hard tack is hard on the teeth, but we are completing an oven, and will get bannocks. Our men are healthy and very cheery. They are in great demand, as they can turn their hand to anything.

"The 'Russiks' here say the Allies will have to stay in Russia for ten years after the war, until there is a stable government.

"The Lapps have not come in yet with their reindeer—two Lapp women only have appeared with reindeer. One of our officers is away south purchasing ponies."

BABY'S FOOTPRINTS

A Record of Identity That Will Carry Weight in Any Court.

As a means of establishing identity in future years, it is now the custom in many countries to take a baby's foot-prints soon after it is born. For, as with finger-prints, the impression affords a life record. That is to say from birth right through till death there will never be any change in the formation of the lines. The only difference will be in the size and, of course, the foot-prints of no two babies are exactly alike.

The impression can be easily taken by any mother in her own home a few weeks after birth. All that is necessary is to cover the sole of the child's foot with printer's ink by means of a roller, and then transfer the impression on to a sheet of paper. Afterwards the ink can be cleaned off the foot with alcohol. Provided that care be taken not to disturb the impression before it is dry, there will then be in existence a record of baby's identity which will carry weight in any court of law in after years.

That is why we have so many conventions of all kinds—bankers, lawyers, doctors, business men, ministers. We all get together, compare notes, discuss problems, and so are mutually helped.

Consider, also, that we need to learn one from another. Each society and each church have their own way of doing things and it may be a very good way, but if it is good we should be ready and willing to tell others about it, and if others have a good way of doing things too it may greatly profit us to learn of them. No man is so wise but that he can learn something even from the lowliest of his fellowmen, and the readiness to learn constitutes the noblest character and guarantees the surest advance. No man knows everything. There is no monopoly in goodness as we struggle on to grow in grace. Where I have failed another may have succeeded and his secret of success he should gladly share with me. Whatever good is possessed in the Kingdom of God is common property because it is God's gift, and for any man or church to keep such good under lock and key is to deny others of their inalienable right and to defraud God who gives as well as receive, and in order to give it must come into contact with others.

The Benefits of Unity

And then, there is so much in common worship. Not only does it deepen and enrich the individual, but it also brings to God that praise and glory which He rightly asks. Christ loves every child of His, and He never loses sight of any one of us. But just as He formed a little body of His disciples and taught them and lived with them, so now He teaches and lives with His church. He loves your prayers and mine when we kneel down in the solitude of our closets. But He loves also our Sunday worship when the people are gathered together and lift up their hearts and voices in praise and supplication.

What are we doing, in association with other Christians, for the welfare of our community? What common voice of protest against evil is raised, what demand made as the plea of all Christians for honor and righteousness? Ah, only as we work and pray together can we rightly claim the promises of God!—Rev. G. W. Tompkins.

Health

Fresh Air For Baby.

Keep the baby out of doors. Except in winter, begin when the baby is two weeks old to take him out for a few minutes every day in mild, pleasant weather, increasing the time gradually until he is staying out most of the time. Probably no other thing will do so much to ensure a healthy babyhood as this, and the result will well repay whatever trouble is necessary to secure it. With the exceptions mentioned below, a baby may spend practically all the time out of doors, both sleeping and waking, if there is someone to look after him to see that he is protected against sun, wind and dangerous insects.

A young baby may stay in his carriage or crib on the porch, on the roof, under the trees, or in the backyard, where the busy mother can look after him; older babies who need exercise may be kept in a creeping pen either on the porch or in the yard. If it is not feasible to provide out-of-door sleeping places for these older babies at least the windows of the nursery should be kept wide open most of the year.

When the weather is very cold, when the snow is melting, or when there is a heavy storm in progress or a high wind blowing quantities of dust about, it will be best to give the baby his airing indoors or on a protected porch. Dress him as for going out, open all the windows wide and let him remain in the fresh air for some time. Very young or delicate babies require much heat and must be very warmly covered to protect them against being chilled, and a baby under three months of age should not be taken out in severe weather; but plenty of fresh air is essential to all babies.

When the weather is excessively hot the baby should be taken out early in the day and kept indoors until the late afternoon. From that time on until the rooms have cooled in the evening he should be kept out, being well protected from mosquitoes. If a screened porch is available the health and comfort of the baby will be greatly increased.

"How soon the millennium would come if the good things people intend to do to-morrow were only done to-day."

Satisfactory marketing can be done only in person. Food advertisements should be closely followed, and encouraged. Reliable dealers who are up to the minute in food conservation topics, and who take care to display their license numbers on all occasions, should be regularly patronized. The local market is invariably worth encouraging.

THE SURPLUS STOCK OF WAR

WHAT ARE WE TO DO WITH WAR'S LEFT-OVERS?

Problem of Disposing of Vast Quantities and Varieties of Military Equipment.

With the end of the war comes a new and very puzzling problem. It relates to the disposal of vast quantities of all kinds of military supplies. What shall be done with them?

Suppose, for a guess, that the War Department has on hand 10,000,000 pairs of unworn and undistributed soldiers' shoes. Inasmuch as a fighting man in the field wears out from five to seven pairs of shoes per annum, this is probably not an over-estimate.

They are the finest men's shoes ever made, built of the highest-grade material, waterproof and scientifically constructed for comfort. Who is going to wear them?

Probably the bulk of them will be sold in great lots to the highest bidders in the wholesale trade and will find eventual use by civilians. There will be no trouble in finding buyers. But about the millions of new and unworn uniforms? There will be no market for those.

Much Valuable "Junk."

An army officer owns his uniform and equipment; he is obliged to pay for them out of his own pocket. The enlisted man, on the other hand, owns nothing that he wears or carries. His rifle belongs to the Government; likewise the contents of his "pack," including his mess-kit, and every article of his clothing down to his socks.

All this stuff must be turned in or accounted for in some way. What is to be done with it? It will be, of course, in all stages of dilapidation—in effect, so much junk. Yet, in the aggregate, it will possess a very large value.

How great this value may be is suggested by the fact that one huge "salvage station" in France, dealing with military exuviae, produces therefrom \$100,000 worth of utilizable material a day. Every scrap of available leather is turned to fresh account, and so with all sorts of other things, from worn blankets to "tin hats."

The quartermaster's department, which divides and distributes all the personal belongings of our soldiers, will have nothing to do with the settlement of the question here discussed. It is the general staff that will control the whole affair. The business of that governing committee of the army is to make war plans, and already—though nobody is permitted to know what it is going to do—it has taken gravely into consideration the disposal of the left-overs of the great conflict.

Ask an ordnance officer what is to be done with all the hundreds of millions of shells, bombs and other projectiles remaining in stock at the war's end, and he will tell you that he hasn't the slightest idea. The general staff will decide.

Costly Material in Question.

Projectiles are costly to make. For big guns the manufacturing price runs up into the hundreds of dollars apiece. It would never do to destroy them, and doubtless they will be stored—in the hope that no use for them will ever be found. But they are ready-loaded with high explosives, or with gas-producing chemicals. It is a fair presumption that their bursting or gas charges will be extracted, if only for the sake of precaution.

Again, there is a question of disposing of thousands of artillery guns of all calibres—not to mention machine guns, trench mortars, etc. What is to be done with them? Big guns are enormously expensive to manufacture. We can hardly "scrap" them for their high-grade steel. Doubtless they will be stored for possible future use.

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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.

ROVINCO

DA

Incorporated by Act of Parliament

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

It is the aim of this Bank to conduct a
well as efficient service in connection with all busi-
ness entrusted to its care. The careful atten-
tion 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.

Dream Pictures

Suddenly, in the glow of the evening lamp,
a presence appears—a great artist, with violin in
hand; who at our bidding, draws from the strings
a thrill of joy, a sob of grief, a sigh of love.

And under the enchanting witchery of
music, we are transported back to the old-time
rest and comfort of happier days.

Gradually the dream picture dissolves, the
presence fades, and we behold the most
marvelous of all musical instruments—

The NEW EDISON
"The Phonograph with a Soul"

Let Edison dream pictures enrich your
days. Let the life-like Edison Re-Creations
round out your life, broaden your outlook,
bring you the consolation, the contentment,
the solace, of beautiful music.

We will gladly
place a New Edison
in your home long
enough for you to
appreciate what an
ever-ready and inex-
haustible fountain of
mental refreshment
it is.



Eugene Jousse, Lachute, Que.

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 & 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. XLIIII

LACHUTE, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1919.

NO. 3

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 to Builders.

Perfect Pressed Brick.

Longest life, Perfect and rich in
color, Impervious to fire, water
and smoke, Strong as granite,
Helps to keep houses warmer,
Economical, Prices right, Absolu-
tely no breakage loss, Sam-
ples sent on request.

Manufactured by

Lyle J. Funcheson

Telephone 131 r 21. Lachute.

A Concert is to be held in aid of the
Disabled Soldiers of Bellevue Hospital,
in the Town Hall, St. Andrews, on Tues-
day night, March 4th, at 8.15 p.m. sharp.
Miss Morrison of Montreal, and Mr.
Simpson, of the Apollo Glee Club will
be the soloists and Miss Christie as
elocutionist will be among those to fur-
nish an excellent programme. Admis-
sion 35 cents.

A large line of Blue Serges for Suits
and dresses, at prices that will sur-
prise you. These were bought like our
Black Dress Goods, before the great ad-
vance in prices.

W. BANFORD & SON.

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.

WASHING and Plain Sewing taken
in at my home on Chatham Street, West,
Lachute Mills, opposite Wilson Store
house No. 5. Information apply to Mrs.
Rumbolt.

NOTICE

W. H. Garretsee announces that he
will be at his office from February 7th,
until February 20th. Scientific examina-
tion of the eyes positively FREE.
Examination of children's eyes a speci-
ality.
Watch repairing quickly and neatly
done.
In his absence repairs may be left with
M. V. Slater.

NOTICE.—The farmer's Club of St
Jerusalem have ordered a car load of
Barab Davies Fertilizer, and expect it
to arrive around the middle of March.
Further announcements will be made,
but in the meantime make your wants
known to—
A. POLLOCK, Secretary.

CRESWELL'S

Canada Cement

Prices Right

R Creswell Regist'd

LOCAL NEWS

Mrs. Lackey is spending a few weeks
in Ottawa.

Miss Aggie Hay, of Montreal, spent
the week-end in town.

Mrs. H. J. Deacon is spending a few
weeks in Montreal visiting friends.

Mr. Percy Stanforth, of Arundel, is
the guest of Mrs. J. Hope this week.

Mr. Thos. Roa, of Montreal, spent the
week-end visiting friends in town and
vicinity.

Mrs. Robinson of Shawbridge has been
spending the past week with friends in
Lachute.

Mrs. Robt. Hamilton and Mrs. Jas.
McFaul spent a few days in Montreal
this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Harlow Giles jr., of
Montreal, spent the week-end with Mr.
and Mrs. Henry Giles.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Thorburn left this
week to make their home in Montreal
for the next few months.

Miss Roberts and Mr. and Mrs. J. C.
Hadley, of Montreal, were guests of
Mrs. Fred Roberts for the week-end.

Mrs. H. Giroux, Mrs. J. Turner and
son Leslie, of Montreal, were guests of
their mother Mrs. J. Macriff on Sunday.

Mr. Lawrence Gordon, of Macdonald
College, Montreal, spent the week-end
with his parents Mr. and Mrs. W. H.
Gordon.

Messrs. Bob and Steven Arnold, of
Grenville, who have lately returned
from overseas service were in town on
Monday.

Mrs. Percy Nicholls, of Oshing, and
the Misses McGillivray, of Montreal,
were guests of Mrs. Jno. McGillivray
for the week-end.

Mr. Alex. Barrie, of Cambri, Sask.,
who has lately returned from overseas
service, was the guest of his aunt Mrs.
Geo. Calder for the week-end.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Hay, of Kamloops,
B.C., leave this week for their home
after spending a pleasant visit with their
parents Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Hay.

Lakefield and Shrewsbury services for
Sunday, Feb. 23rd, will be:—Holy Tri-
nity Church, Morning Prayer, 10.30 a.m.,
St. John's Church, Evening service, 7.30
p.m.

Mrs. Geo. O'Brien, of Lochaber Bay,
who spent a few days this week the
guest of her sister Mrs. W. W. Hume
returned on Thursday accompanied by
her niece Miss Bessie Hume.

The "Hochelaga's" of Montreal, are
playing a friendly game in the local rink
on Saturday, and the match is expected
to be a good one as the visitors are a
swift aggregation of players.

Church of England services in the
Parish of Lachute will be held (D.V.)
on Sunday, Feb. 23rd, as follows:—St.
Simon's Church, Lachute, 10.30 a.m.,
and 7 p.m. St. Aidans church Louisa,
3 p.m. Brownsburg 7 p.m.

Dr. and Mrs. Mason with their little
daughter Freda are leaving this week
for a three weeks visit to New York and
Florida. During their absence Dr.
Higginson, Graduate of Queen's Uni-
versity Kingston, will take charge.

The Thank-Offering meeting of the
Women's Mission Circle of the Baptist
Church will be held in the Church on
Tuesday evening, March 4th. All
members of the church and congregation
are cordially invited. A good program
will be presented and refreshments will
be served. A special offering will be
received.

The little daughter Ida of Mr. Robt.
Stewart Brownsburg, met with an un-
usual accident last week. Her little
brother was whittling and the stick hit
the wee maiden on the side of the eye,
causing a large lump and affecting the
sight. It was thought best to take her
to Royal Victoria Hospital where an
operation has been performed in the
hope her eye may be saved.

The town is glad to welcome home
with us Pte. Archie Bos, who has been
prisoner in Germany for upwards of 43
months. "Archie" went over with the
1st Canadian Contingent in 1914 and
was taken prisoner on April 25th, 1915
during the battle of Ypres. Since that
he has been working in the coal mines
and has endeavored to make his escape
on five different occasions, the last of
which was three days before the armis-
tice was signed. He slipped through
Holland and regained his freedom.
He has some pretty harrowing tales of
his experiences, although he is certainly
looking well considering his diet was
mainly vegetable soup. Archie is at pre-
sent on a sixty day furlough which he
is spending amongst his many friends in
this vicinity.

Methodist Notes.

The Woman's Missionary meeting will
be held next Wednesday afternoon at
Mrs. J. Armstrong's.

The Methodist Brotherhood will hold
its session next Sunday morning at
11.30, the subject being "The League of
Nations, the great Magna Charta of the
Future." The address will be given by
the Rev. F. J. Hayden. His subject at
the morning service will be "Love the
Dynamic of Life."

Service will be held next Sunday in
the St. Canute Methodist Church next
Sunday afternoon at 3 p.m.

An easy Trim.

Somewhat of the old-time enthusiasm
was raised on Friday evening last when
in spite of the bad weather, a goodly
number turned out to witness the hockey
match between the Vankleek Hill
Collegiate Institute and the Lachute
Academy teams. The visitors put up a
game struggle to save the calamity of
returning to the Hill, tainted with an
odor that is not of the eau-de-cologne
type, but our Academy boys proved too
much for them and when time was called
the score stood five to nothing. A re-
turn match is shortly to be played in the
Hill, when we hope our boys will give
an equally good account of themselves.
After the match the teams were hospitably
entertained by a number of young lady
friends.

Curling for Next Season.

In order that Lachute will have a curl-
ing rink next year, a meeting of those
interested was held in Rice's Hall on
Friday evening last, and a real start
was made by applying for Incorporation
for \$10,000 to be issued in bonds of \$50.00
denomination, purchase of which is
limited to five. Application is being
made in the name of Lachute Curling
Club, and it is the intention to provide
a bowling green and tennis court when
things get properly under way. This
will be an appreciable feature and pro-
vide a healthful and vigorous pastime
for those of our townsfolk who wish to
indulge. The charter is now being
formulated by Notary Valois and will
be discussed at a further meeting to-
night for acceptance by the Town
Council.

The New Fire Brigade.

Everything is being systematized now-
-days, and we are pleased to see that the
ol' hap-hazard way of handling fires is to
be laid aside, and a real fire brigade, com-
prising two companies has been establis-
hed. It is purely a volunteer brigade and
the Council will doubtless render all as-
sistance possible in furnishing the boys
with the necessaries. The teams chosen
are G. Brennan, J. Falconer, G. and W.
Deacon and A. Dallaire for the West
End; W. McKimmie, Wilbur Fraser,
W. Rogers, J. Dion and W. Jolicoeur
for the Centre and East, both of whom
are under the direction of Mr. A. Beers
and Mr. J. Carpenter, who have always
been on hand when our town has been
threatened by conflagrations. Now they
will be ably assisted by a bunch of young
fellows, eager to do their bidding and
when necessity arises, (which we trust
will be far distant) we shall be better
prepared to save property and perhaps
the lives of our citizens.

A Loss to the Town.

The School Commissioners met on
Tuesday last and formally accepted the
resignation of Mr. A. D. Hogg, who for
the past 7 years has been associated with
Lachute Academy, the last four of which
he has held as assistant principal to Mr.
McBurney. The severance of his con-
nection with Lachute is much to be re-
gretted as his position will be one very
hard to fill, not only because of his
ability as a teacher, but because of his
own striking personality which has ap-
pealed so strongly to those coming under
his care. In addition to his scholastic
duties Mr. Hogg has lent himself to the
development of the physical side and
has sought to bring the true manhood to
the fore, and many of our boys and girls
will long remember him for his kindly
interest in this respect. As Scout Master
of the Boy Scouts, Mr. Hogg is what
General Fosch is to the Allied Army, a
man beloved and deeply respected.

Taffy is a thing positively detested by
Mr. Hogg, but we could not refrain from
making above comments, because it is
the sincere sentiments of his many
friends.

The Late Thos. McQuat.

The death of Mr. Thomas McQuat,
which occurred at his home in the West
End on Sunday morning last, has re-
moved from our midst, a man of sterling
quality and one who has figured largely
in the town's welfare, both in the
sphere of commercial activity, in which
he had built up an extensive business,
and also as a private citizen where his
influence has always counted on the side
of right. His death was not unexpected
as for the last two years he had been
in failing health.

Deceased was the youngest son of Mr.
Andrew McQuat and came from Ottawa
some 40 years ago in company with Mr.
Jno. Melroe, now deceased. They labor-
ed together until 1903 when the partner-
ship was dissolved. Since that time a
large business has matured, but with all
the hard work Mr. McQuat never lost
sight of "the better things" and he
was never more happy than when en-
gaged in Church work. An Elder of the
Presbyterian Church he had been for
years, also taking deep interest in the
Sunday School in which he taught for 32
years and was its Superintendent for 19
years.

The funeral took place on Tuesday
last, conducted by the Rev. Mr. McKen-
zie of Peterboro, and Rev. J. L. George,
in the midst of a large number of sym-
pathizing relatives and friends. Before
the body was taken from the home, the
members of Laurentian Lodge No. 14,
I.O.O.F., of which deceased was a chart-
er member, who proudly bore his veteran's
jewel, gathered around the remains and
conducted their short service of remem-
brance. There were many very beautiful
floral tributes from friends far and near
which bore silent tribute to the departed.

He is survived by his beloved wife,
two daughters Mrs. Dr. G. Clinie, and
Miss Bessie at home and his two sons
Arthur and Albert.

Spring 1919

This is the moment for buying your spring dry goods,
and getting your sewing done. Soon the busy rush of spring
work will come and it is good to feel you are well ahead
with your sewing.

Wash Goods in Prints and Gingham are now ready for
you in nice colours, quality and patterns. A great advance
has taken place again in cotton goods, but we have antici-
pated it well. Many lines are at Last Year's Prices.

We have also an excellent showing in Black Dress Goods
at prices way below their real values. A nice Black Dress
is always needed and this opportunity will not return for
many days or years likely.

**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., 78 Adelaide St. W., Toronto.

FITTING COWS FOR LACTATION.

All mammals, when in proper environment and under normal conditions, naturally take on flesh during pregnancy, the reserve being used in milk production when the young is born. As we expect a dairy cow to give much more milk than her calf requires it is only reasonable that she should be in extra good condition of flesh at calving time. A further consideration is the procuring of strong, well-nourished calves which cannot be expected from poorly-nourished cows. Grain fed during the dry period has been found to give greater returns than the same amount of grain fed after calving, these returns being in the form of a more vigorous calf and increased milk production. To have the cows in proper condition of flesh, one of the first requisites is to give them sufficient rest between lactation periods. The cow that is milked up to within two or three weeks of calving may pile up quite a record for that year but she will surely fall off in the next lactation period. Each cow should have from six to eight weeks of a rest period.

The feeding of the cow during this period will depend upon her condition when dried off. If she is in good condition of flesh then very little more than a maintenance ration is necessary, but the feeder should watch that she does not lose her thrifty condition. If she has become thin and run down then a liberal ration should be allowed. The character of the ration need not differ materially from that fed to the milch cows. Pasture, supplemented by silage or soiling crops in summer and roots or silage and legume hay in winter should be sufficient for the cow in good condition. Those in poorer condition should receive grain in addition up to six or seven pounds per day if necessary. It is important at all times that dairy cows receive a laxative ration but particularly so just at calving time. To this end, the grain ration should consist of such laxative feeds as wheat bran and oil cake together with either ground oats, barley, or corn, preferably the former, in equal parts. For every 100 pounds of the above grain mixture there should be added 1 pound each of ground rock phosphate, charcoal and common salt. The salt is a necessity in the ration while the other ingredients act as a tonic. Cows not receiving the grain should be fed some of this tonic mixture separately, or the last day or two before calving the regular ration should be replaced by bran alone which should be fed up to calving time and for a few days afterwards.

To ensure the best results from the above method of fitting the cow for her lactation period she should be allowed plenty of exercise. Running with the milch cows in summer and being turned out in the barnyard for an hour or two daily in winter will meet requirements in this regard. This exercise will be found to do away with many of the calving and udder troubles experienced with cows

highly fed on heat-producing foods just previous to calving.

ADVICE ON PLANT DISEASES.

In view of the present vital need for increased production the Central Experimental Farm urges every farmer to look well into the question of crop diseases, for the losses which these diseases cause each year in orchard, field and garden are, in the aggregate, simply appalling. The U.S. Department of Agriculture estimates that the smutted wheat grown in that country in 1917 would fill a line of freight cars reaching from New York to Cleveland (600 miles). In 1916 in Canada the loss from rust on grain amounted to \$50,000,000 while the Canadian potato crop in 1915 was almost cut in two by the ravages of blight and rot. Each year about one quarter of the Ontario apple crop is lost from apple scab and the loss in the plum crop from brown rot is at least as high.

These are only a few common examples of the numerous diseases which yearly take heavy toll of our crops everywhere. Indeed it has been said that the dollars annually lost from crop diseases on the average farm would pay the hired man's wages.

A great number of these diseases can be prevented by well tried and simple measures, and since we are now in the midst of the greatest food crisis the world has ever seen, every bit of food saved from the wastage of disease becomes not only profit for the grower but an asset to our country and a boon to starving humanity.

In order to make it easy for everyone to get in touch with all the available help on plant diseases the following sources of information are given:

Identification of Diseases and Advice Regarding Treatment:

1. The Agricultural Representative in your county, if there is one; phone or write him or get him to call.
2. The Agricultural College in your province. Each college makes it a part of its policy to answer all such inquiries.
3. The Central Experimental Farm at Ottawa maintains a well-equipped plant disease service which everyone is invited to make use of. Address, Division of Botany, C. E. F., Ottawa, Ontario.
4. The Central Experimental Farm has also branch stations for the study of plant diseases, any of which will be glad to give every assistance on request. Address, Field Laboratory of Plant Pathology, (Charlottetown, P.E.I.), (Fredericton, N.B.), (St. Catharines, Ont.) or (Brandon, Man.).

In writing do not worry about the exact address. Your letter will reach the proper place if it goes to any Government Department. Give as full and clear a description of the trouble as you can, and send specimens where possible. Several specimens are better than one. They should be typical of the trouble and should be packed so as to arrive in good condition. When addressed to (3) about, no postage is required on letters, or on packages of specimens not exceeding 12 oz. in weight.

Bulletins:

Bulletins give in condensed form all the important information about diseases and their control. If well studied they give a clear understanding of the trouble, and if kept for reference they save burdening the memory with many details of methods. They are sent free of charge.

Requests sent to any of the addresses given above will bring bulletins on plant diseases. Write for either, (a), a list of those published from which you can make your own selection, (b), those bulletins dealing with the disease of some particular crop, as potatoes, or (c), a bulletin on a certain disease, as smut in oats.

Cut this out and put away for further reference.—Experimental Farms Note.

Mother.

Mother is a little girl who trod my path before me
Just a bigger, wiser little girl who ran ahead—
Bigger, wiser, stronger girl who always watches over me,
One who knows the pitfalls in the rugged road I tread.
Mother is a playmate who will always treat me kindly—
Playmate who will yield me what true happiness demands.
She will never let my feet stray into brambles blindly—
Mother's just a bigger little girl who understands.
Mother is an older little playmate who'll befriend me—
Yesterday she travelled in the path that's mine to-day!
Never need I fear a foe from which she might defend me—
Faithful little pal who ran ahead and learned the way!

Horse Sense

There used to be a signboard set up behind the British lines at the front, which read:

"Kindness to animals; 500 horses are lamed weekly by nails dropped on roads and horse lines by cooks carrying firewood with nails left in. Please remove the nails." A comment on this notice draws attention to "Tommy's" love of animals, which is in direct contrast to the spirit shown by the Germans, who have during the war given many instances of their nature by torturing the animals in their hands.

A man who will intentionally keep any animal in misery, more especially a horse, may well be called more or less than a German, which is the worst that can be said of anything. Instances of unintentional cruelty to animals are, however, too common and one of these is the neglect of the horse's feet.

In the case of the work horse, and that includes any horse that has to travel on the road or do heavy work on a farm, particular attention should be given to the matter of shoeing, which should be repeated at such short intervals as to obviate the possibility of the foot overlapping the shoe, breaking away from the clinches or pressing upon the bars so as to give an excuse for the formation of corns. A good healthy foot will grow so rapidly in many cases as to necessitate shoeing at the end of three weeks, though on soft ground the horse may stand to go a week longer. Soft-going, however, does not remove the danger of corns.

Loose stones should never be neglected, and if the rule of picking out the horse's feet every morning is followed the animal will at least start the day right, then, if on his making his first false step the feet are examined again it may be found that he has picked up a stone, or possibly a nail, while traveling. If the trouble is due to a stone this should be removed at once, and no bad effect may result, but in case of a nail in the hoof an examination of the extent of the injury should be made, and if it is a great precaution against further trouble must be taken even if it means taking the horse out of work at once.

The horse is a good deal of a Spartan, and too often the opinion is held by his driver that he is out of pain because he goes evenly after traveling a few yards, when he has shown lameness on first leaving the stable. It is true that many minor troubles of the horse succumb to exercise, but it is better to make sure that early-morning lameness is not due to fever of the feet, which often occurs in the case of a well-fed, under-worked horse, and should be treated by poulticing and the giving of a dose of physic.

Other foot troubles that are sometimes overlooked for too long are: Thrush, which is brought on by stand-

ing in wet or dirt and by bad shoeing; contracted feet, which can be improved by shoeing and attention to the coronet, and sand crack, which should be guarded against by seeing that the shoeing-smith does not do any rasping on the outside walls of the foot after the shoe is laid on.

Finally, all sharp-pointed metal, hoop iron, etc., should be removed from all places where the horse is likely to go. In following this instruction the horse's master may also save himself an uncomfortable experience.

Food Control Corner

An enormous deficiency in the stock of food animals in the principal European countries has occurred in the past four years of war, during which period production was necessarily hampered, while consumption by the armies probably more than made up for the decreased consumption of the civilian population. The fighting men had to have plenty of meat.

The estimated decrease in European live stock since the war, not counting Russia, Austria-Hungary and the Balkans, is made up as follows:

Cattle	28,080,000
Sheep	45,500,000
Hogs	32,425,000
Total	111,005,000
Last census Canada's total live stock numbered as follows:	
Cattle	6,526,113
Sheep	2,174,300
Hogs	3,634,778

Total 12,335,191

In other words the decrease in Europe is nearly ten times the total live stock population of Canada, counting only those leading countries from which figures are available.

Britain's imports as based on normal figures, are:

Beef	1,077,154,000 lbs.
Pork	1,261,082,032 lbs.
Butter	452,795,264 lbs.
Eggs	190,850,520 doz.
Canada, in the year ending in the fall of 1918, exported:	
Beef	104,710,813 lbs.
Pork	149,934,593 lbs.
Butter	6,783,466 lbs.
Eggs	3,861,389 doz.

Prevents Eggs From Cracking.

When boiling eggs wet the shells thoroughly in cold water before dropping in the boiling water and they will not crack.

During the past four years of warfare, 1,645,000 actual pounds net weight of high grade fruit products, including jams, jellies and canned fruits have been prepared at Vineland Horticultural Experiment Station and donated by the Ontario Government to the Canadian Military hospitals overseas.

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., 78 Adelaide St. West, Toronto.

Enlarged Glands in the Neck.

Many inquiries have come to this department concerning this very common trouble, common enough at any period of life but particularly so during childhood.

A child with such a collection of glands was called scrfulous in former times before the influence of bacteria in causing disease was known and understood.

We now know that they are generally, or at least very often, due to the influence of the tubercle bacillus and that the tissues in general of those who suffer with them are weak and of poor resisting power, but it does not follow by any means that pulmonary tuberculosis will necessarily develop in such cases.

These glands are a part of the lymphatic system and are normally dense and firm in structure serving as a kind of filter for the materials which must be separated from the lymph stream on its way to join the blood current.

It is not strange that bacteria which may be retained in them in the course of this filtering process should cause disease.

The lymphatic glands on either side of the neck are very numerous and a single one of them may become diseased and enlarged, or an entire chain of them on either side or both sides.

They may resemble a string of beads or they may become distinct masses or tumors.

There may be no very great degree of swelling at the surface but the enlargement of individuals or groups of glands may extend deeply into the tissues of the neck.

The enlargement may begin in childhood and progress slowly until adult life and then it is possible that it may gradually subside.

This is particularly the case when the person affected has good care and treatment and leads a normal life.

In other cases there occur acute attacks of inflammation, the inflamed gland or glands suppurate and undergo the history which is common to abscesses in other portions of the body.

When the inflammation subsides

the swollen gland may remain inactive and perhaps do little harm unless inflammation is re-excited by some disturbing cause.

In many cases the abscess breaks through the skin and discharges its contents, but instead of healing promptly as other abscesses often do, it may continue to discharge and remain an open sore for an indefinite period.

This disease is very often associated with disease of the tonsils and bacteria are very often directly transferred from the tonsils to the lymphatic glands in the neck with subsequent disease in these glands.

When children suffer from enlarged and troublesome tonsils it is very important to examine the neck and see if there are not also enlarged lymphatic glands.

The removal of diseased tonsils will sometimes be followed by disappearance of swollen glands in the neck.

It can be laid down as a rule that enlarged glands in the neck, particularly in children, mean poor nutrition and that in such cases there is an urgent call for an abundance of simple food, especially milk, out-of-door life, sleep, cod-liver-oil and iodine.

A child who is thus diseased should be taken out of school, removed to the country and encouraged to play out of doors in the sunshine as much as possible. A child with discharging glands, that is with running sores in the neck, should have such sores dressed and cleansed daily in addition to the care which is given to his diet and habits.

When there is acute inflammation in these glands and they are very painful they must be opened and treated as abscesses elsewhere are treated.

After they are opened it is often necessary to scrape the interior and remove any diseased tissues which would retard the healing process.

Not all enlarged glands require removal; good judgment is required in deciding when an operation is necessary and how extensive it should be.

LITTLE CHILDREN ON THE FARM

By N. F. Milburn

Much is said and written about making farm life attractive to young people, but there are few persons who realize that the training of our future farmers and farmers' wives must begin in early childhood.

One of the principal reasons for dissatisfaction and unrest among country young folks is that older persons have the habit of talking much about the hardships of a farmer's life, inveighing against the weather, fretting over loss of animals, failure of crops, etc. This constant complaining creates a very harmful atmosphere. In consulting several city dwellers, who are working in different occupations, as to why they left homes in the country, they have almost universally declared it was because their fathers constantly complained about the hard work, etc. Nothing was ever said about the absolute security the farming people have against want, the independence of being one's own boss, the joys of country life, the beauty of the woods and hills in changing seasons, and the interest of the growing animals and crops!

The value of fresh air, pure, wholesome food, plenty of room outdoors for play or exercise, tranquility of mind and communion with Nature, in raising a family of children, far outweighs any advantages of education, chances to make money, or amusement facilities which are found in the crowded, busy city.

Why not impress these things upon the plastic, attentive minds of children? It pays to cultivate the habit of cheerfulness, hopefulness and patience in any situation of life. In dealing with the uncontrollable forces of Nature, the farmer should hold fast to reason and philosophy and never grumble.

Answer Questions Carefully

The country child is born into a world of loveliness, wonder and delight. As soon as he can express himself in speech, he finds a thousand questions to ask. Of course, children should not be allowed to chatter unceasingly, and must be taught not to interrupt persons when they are busy, but considerate, far-sighted parents will realize the importance of a right start, and educate the dawning powers of the child.

Healthy children are full of unused energy and vim. They enjoy either household or outdoor work if it is made easy and interesting.

Many parents never ask a child to do a bit of work, until they actually need the child's help. Then the untrained, inexperienced little one is awkward and unwilling.

It is the part of wisdom and due to the child, to teach it how to work, how to use its hands and its strength, and to inculcate habits of useful industry while it is still young and immature. Of course, its tiny efforts are of no value, but the mother and father will reap great benefits in years to come, and it will have the advantage of capability and efficiency in manhood or womanhood.

As soon as a child can toddle about the house, the mother should teach it orderly habits and usefulness, by telling it kindly to pick up its own toys and put them in a box or basket, should allow it to carry small articles from room to room for her, and pick up chips for the kitchen fire. The dear little one will be happy to think it is "helping mother." Children should be taught to be self-helpful and to help others. A child of three or four years will be proud to particularly wash and dress itself and then help wait on the baby; to bring towels and soap for washing, to help dress it, buttoning its apron, lacing its shoes, etc.

At this age, a child can have a small broom and dustcloth and assist in tidying up the rooms. When mother washes dishes, it can wipe teaspoons, pans and saucer, and put them in place on the table. One factful mother makes household tasks a round of games for the little helpers. They play being automobiles while carrying dishes from kitchen table to cupboard, play—being brownies or fairies and make beds, sweep hearths, dust furniture, etc.

Singing familiar songs while working lightens all labor. Of course, young children should never be allowed to carry heavy loads, or work at tasks until fatigued. "Just a little" of several different duties is the best way to train them.

Out-of-doors children love to follow a kind father about, and if controlled properly need never be in the way. The sharp ears and bright eyes will learn much of agricultural methods and store up useful knowledge.

Country children should be given small garden tools and allowed to have miniature truck and flower beds of their own.

Boys should be given a few essential tools, as nails, hammer, small saw, etc. They will soon learn to mend small breaks in fences, make chicken coops, dove cotes, rabbit traps, etc.

All children love animals. Pet dogs, cats, chickens, ducks, tame rabbits, squirrels, etc., are sources of never-failing delight. The habit of regularly caring for pets, bringing them food and water at appointed times, supplying them with fresh straw, etc., is valuable training for children.

Dangerous pitfalls should never be permitted on a farm, and the fences should be secure against roving cattle. This ensures peace of mind for the mother without constant recourse to "Don'ts," which are very difficult for an active, enterprising child to remember.

It is very easy to keep a young child quietly entertained. A pile of clean corn-cobs will afford occupation and amusement. It can learn to make walls, log houses, fortresses, fences, etc. Corn-cobs can be dressed in scraps of calico to make dolls for little girls. Odd-shaped gourds will serve as different kinds of animals. Acorn cups can be doll dishes, and hickory-nuts serve as heads for dolls made of corn-husks. There is an infinite store of treasures to be found in the woods and fields. Moss and wild flowers can be transplanted and made into fairy gardens. Bright pebbles or queerly shaped stones can make tiny rockeries.

Parents should purchase books telling about plants and animals and thus be able to answer a child's pertinent questions about Nature's wonders.

Co-Operate With Teacher

Of course, all ambitious parents take an interest in the progress of their children in school. Father and mother should consider it a duty to lay aside their own reading or sewing in the evening to help the little ones with their studies. It is worth while to revive one's knowledge of arithmetic and grammar and keep in touch with new school methods.

All sorts of home occupations and innocent amusements should be encouraged by parents.

If the mother and father can join in candy-making, popping corn, cracking nuts, playing checkers, singing choruses around the piano, reading aloud and telling stories, they will be laying up stores of happy memories and rivet the chains that bind the children to country life and the old home farm.

On account of their isolated situation, many country lads and lassies are oppressed with a sense of bashfulness and awkwardness, when meeting strangers.

There is no need of this peculiarity, however. Careful, kindly, home training will eradicate such tendencies and give ease of manner and proper speech.

I have known of two families of agricultural people who were deservedly popular and much admired because of their cordial, courtly behavior.

Both of these families were descended from several generations of country dwellers. In each home, from the days of infancy, the little ones were shown the correct way to express themselves in speech, proper table habits, polite forms of greeting, etc. There is nothing more pleasing than to hear a little child say "Thank you" or "Excuse me" readily and naturally. A timid little tot should be led by the hand to visitors and told to say, "Good morning."

Cheerful morning greetings should be exchanged in the home. In a household where hospitality abounds the children have ample opportunity to become accustomed to well-bred social conduct.

There is no better preparation for success in life than a foundation of self-respect and good manners.

Physical culture tends to eliminate muscular awkwardness. Simple gymnastics can be practiced at home as well as at school. Turning poles, dumb bells, Indian clubs, trapeze swings, etc., can be made and boys will greatly enjoy cultivating their strength and muscular control in the big barn on rainy days.

Let Them Invite Playmates

One wise mother as soon as her children are old enough to go to school, allows them to invite one or two schoolmates to spend the afternoon or entire day on pleasant Saturdays. Each child has its regular tasks every day. On Saturday these are quickly accomplished in anticipation of the company. When there is extra work, the little girl guests must think it great fun to help wash dishes, and churn butter, while the boys help husk corn, or weed in the garden.

A plain country dinner is served at noon, and before the children leave for home, a simple, wholesome lunch of bread and butter and a glass of milk is given to each one of the hungry, happy band.

In the country, the Sabbath still retains its primal significance as a day of peace and rest. Little ones enjoy the ride to church, the meeting of friends and relatives, the cheering, inspiring songs and instruction in the Sunday School.

Family visiting in the winter time, walks in the woods and fields in summer, the singing of sacred songs around the piano in the evening, close the beautiful day.

The true spirit of religion in which our forefathers established the government of our country, is fostered in country life to-day. Family prayers, study of the Scriptures, reading sermons by celebrated writers, or stories with a moral purpose, teach the usefulness, beauty and happiness of an inward, spiritual life, and surround the children with noble, uplifting influences.

Do not throw away the silk from the discarded umbrella. It will make excellent linings for your hats.

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These cute little rompers have contrasting collar, belt and cuffs, which are sufficient trimming for the costume. McCall Pattern No. 8690. Child's Rompers. In 4 sizes, 1 to 6 years. Price, 15 cents.



The separate skirt and blouse may be made one of the most attractive costumes that one could wear, and this is surely an illustration of such. McCall Pattern No. 8713, Ladies' Waist. In 6 sizes, 34 to 44 bust. Price, 20 cents. No. 8710, Ladies' Four-Piece Skirt. In sizes, 22 to 34 waist. Price, 20 cents. Transfer Design No. 883. Price, 15 cents. These patterns may be obtained from your local McCall dealer, or from the McCall Co., 70 Bond St., Toronto, Ont. W.

The Use of Lime.

It is an old saying, "Lime makes the father rich and the son poor." This is on account of the property of lime to make some plant food available, thereby increasing the loss from the soil and leaving less for future use. But, in connection with crop rotation and the use of manure and fertilizers, lime aids in maintaining the soil at a high degree of productiveness.

Rumania, it is announced, has begun to show an interest in Canadian Holstein cattle and Percheron horses, with prospects of purchases being made in both lines.



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TERRORIZED THE STRASBOURG CITIZENS TO THE LAST

Alsations Declare Life Was Made Undesirable During the Four Years of the War.

The following rough notes of a four days stay in Strasbourg, in the early part of December, have been forwarded by a correspondent who signs himself E. A. S.:

The taking over of the administration of Strasbourg by the French has been completed with remarkable speed and efficiency. The last German soldiers were leaving the town as French cavalry entered it. Up to the last the Germans behaved in the usual German way, trying to terrorize the civilian population by the senseless discharge of rifles and revolvers in the air during the night preceding the occupation.

I spoke during my four days' stay in Strasbourg with scores of Alsations, who were unanimous in declaring that life in Strasbourg was unbearable during over four years of war. Denunciations on the slightest pretext were followed by forcible removal to Germany, where most of them have remained ever since. It must be remembered, however, that there is to-day a very large purely German population in the town estimated by the latest returns to be about 65,000. The Alsations seem to be getting a little of their own back on these and their position is not an enviable one. By a decree of the French no purely German household, business premises, or German room was allowed to display a tricolor or bunting or any form of decoration, and as all Alsations vied with one another in their display of patriotic ardor the contrast was very marked and the German inhabitants made very noticeable by his lack of national emblems.

Alsations Sing "Marsellaise."

There was, however, not the slightest disorder or ill feeling on the part of the Alsations, who sang the "Marsellaise" all day with a strong German accent and were immensely amused at the more youthful members of the French army, both officers and men, who walked to the Rhine in order to spit just once into it. This harmless pastime seemed to fill the Alsation gamin with delight. Not a single policeman was visible, and the French military carried out all their administrative duties with wonderful tact and discretion.

A remarkable sight was that of the French poilus walking about with Alsation soldiers in German uniforms. These latter filled the streets and were mostly deserters from the German army or had been allowed to return over the Rhine, the Germans having no more use for them. Hardly any of these youths could speak anything but German, but they were determined on every occasion to show their love for France by plastering themselves with red, white and blue.

The most curious and at the same time the most pathetic sight in Strasbourg was on the Rhine Bridge, which is the dividing line between Alsace and Germany. The bridge is ten minutes drive from the centre of the town. The one bank is held by the French and the other by the Germans, and the centre of the bridge is a sort of No Man's Land. The Germans allow no one to cross to their side, and threaten every officer with immediate arrest if he crosses the dividing line; but from the German side there pours, in one uninterrupted flow, a procession of wretched humanity which can only be compared with the exodus from Belgium during the early days of the war. They are mostly Alsations who, for various reasons, have been kept in Germany for years or months in durance vile and are now returning to homes, which in many cases have been sequestered and sold up by the Germans. They are mostly women and very young children or old men. They are all poverty stricken and bear on their hollow faces the traces of endless suffering. They carry with them all their earthly possessions—bicycles (without rubber tires), perambulators, handcars, the children grasping some cherished toy, an aged woman borne on a stretcher—and move on in a never-ending stream out of the shadows into the sunlight, from the horrors of internment camp into a country which is France once more, to the accompaniment of bands and the waving of flags and with a joy which is immense and demonstrative.

British Prisoners Return.

Mixed with the motley crowd are Alsation soldiers in German field gray and, saddest of all, British soldiers, singly and in little groups; some of their old khaki tunics, with German trousers and German caps, nearly all in rags, and hollow-cheeked and hungry. There were 20 degrees of frost, but not one had any overcoat. I was the first British officer they had seen for months or years, and they were delighted, for it made them think that home was near at hand. Most of these men had been allowed by the Germans to escape and they had been simply turned adrift to find their way back, without food or proper clothing. In due course

they came to the bridge and joined the throng of returning refugees. More than 300 walked in in two days.

BEATTY AND THE HUNS.

British Admiral Has Profound Contempt For Cowardly Foe.

"Request you will report on sinking of U-93, as same appeared avoidable." "Torpedoes you failed to send with latest convoy of submarines you will forward by next transport." "You will stop using your wireless till further orders."

The above are three wireless messages typical of those that Admiral Beatty sent across the seas to Kiel during the days the German fleet was surrendering.

Few who were up with the Grand Fleet for the recent surrender have returned without a reverence for the whole attitude and bearing of the British Commander-in-Chief.

Deprived of his Trafalgar, Beatty has been sending wireless broadsides after broadsides into the Huns. Said a commander at Rosyth: "They are eating the dirt thrown them by Beatty."

So they have been.

Beatty has lived and dreamt and pondered the Day for four long years. Shortly before armistice day he assembled his men in "Big Lizzy." "Men," he said in that abrupt, incisive way of his, biting his words, "they're coming out. I always said they would." A week later he repeated the same address. On the day of the great surrender he again addressed his tars. "Men," he began, "I always told you they'd come out. . . . Not on a piece of string, though!"

The High Seas Fleet on a piece of string! Was the thing ever better expressed? In all this wide war no more dramatic day than November 21 has passed us by. The spectacular side, great grey ships steaming in battle array, meant nought—ordinary manoeuvres.

It wasn't the ships that mattered, but the men in them. For people who like to play with human emotions it was an unreturning orgy. The Huns who so arrogantly goose-stepped across the bodies of outraged women—four years ago—in the waters of the Fifth of FORTH, now cringed to heel like a dog with its tail between its legs.

"To think we've waited all these years to fight them," ruminated a British admiral, "and now to have to go out and meet them by appointment, like meeting a girl—only they'll be punctual!"

Admiral Beatty knew all about that. He is a disgusted, disappointed man, and his every gesture has emphasized the fact. He was out to humiliate the Hun, to make him eat worms. In all his messages you will detect a virile undercurrent of contempt. To dishonor the sea by murder was bad enough; to follow up with cowardice—only Germans could do that; rank materialists reasoning: "Is it going to serve any useful purpose if we come out?" and deciding in the negative. Beaten bullies with a moral kink.

Beatty knew all that and acted accordingly. icy courtesy. Granite firmness. Contempt.

Safe Paths Over the Sea.

"Britannia rules the waves"—no idle boast; Necessity's her plea—Her rule must reach from coast to furthest coast, Whose paths are on the sea.

Had this British boast been an idle boast

'Where would our race be now? By Krupp's grim steel 'neath the Kaiser's heel, Slaves at the Teuton plough.

She early sought and with life-blood bought An Empire o'er the wave; By fleets 'twas won and from jealous Hun Only her fleets could save.

To her distant lands and India's Strand Her highways are the sea; The race that outbuilds our Motherland Holds to her wealth the key.

Britannia's need with millions to feed, Is safe paths o'er the sea; Would you have men of the British breed Ask bread on bended knee?

Would you have them yield old Neptune's shield, A jealous foe to please? They kept in the past with broadside blast

Real freedom of the seas. Has this rule been just as a sacred trust?

Let subject races say, At Britannia's call they gave their all, To save for her "the day."

So long as she boasts her "far-flung" coasts, And her union of the free, She must make sure that the ties endure

By safe paths o'er the sea.

"Big Bertha" Left to Rust.

Disembodied and with its war-worn parts already beginning to rust, the big Bertha, which startled the world by its long-range fire on Paris last Spring, has been left to its fate in an old German artillery yard in West Prussia. The famous gun is lying in the open air, protected from the curious by a board fence. The Third Army has learned. Other guns of large calibre are within the yard, a few German soldiers acting as guards.

OLDER MEN FOUGHT IN WAR

Average Age Higher Than in Former Conflicts—Generals Were Old Men.

"Old men for counsel and young men for war" is an adage old as history. Nearly all wars have been fought by young men. The young men had a great part in the present war, although the age percentage was higher than in wars of the past, because of the enormous demand for men. But the distinction of this was in the fact that most of its generals in high command were men of mature years. Several were taken from the retired list after the great war began.

Most of the great martial figures in history had their marked success while young men. Alexander died at thirty-three. Hannibal crossed the Alps at twenty-nine. Charlemagne began the conquest of Saxony before he was thirty. Godfrey of Bouillon was made king of Jerusalem at thirty-eight. There are only a few exceptions. Caesar was fifty-one when he crossed the Rubicon and Cincinnatus was sixty-one when called from the plow.

Three of the great figures at Waterloo, Napoleon, Wellington and Ney, were each forty-six. Washington became commander in chief of the Revolutionary armies at forty-three.

At the beginning of the great war Kitchener was sixty-four. Haig will be fifty-eight next June. Petain is sixty-two. De Castelnau is sixty-seven. Foch was sixty-seven Oct. 2, while Hindenburg was seventy-one on the same day. Pershing is fifty-eight. Mangin and Ludendorff are each in their middle fifties. The Italian generals are of advanced age. The conditions of fighting were such that line and brigade officers were subjected to the severest examinations to determine their physical fitness. The age of retirement was placed low, with the general in command held personally responsible for exceptions. But it is clear that the men who had the planning to do were unusually mature. The theory that older men would be unable, because of fixed habits of thought, to adopt their plans to the changed conditions of war-making is completely refuted by results.

It Works! Try It

Tells how to loosen a sore, tender corn so it lifts out without pain.

Good news spreads rapidly and druggists here are kept busy dispensing freezone, the ether discovery of a Cincinnati man, which is said to loosen any corn so it lifts out with the fingers.

Ask at any pharmacy for a quarter ounce of freezone, which will cost very little, but is said to be sufficient to rid one's feet of every hard or soft corn or callus.

You apply just a few drops on the tender, aching corn and instantly the soreness is relieved, and soon the corn is so shriveled that it lifts out without pain. It is a sticky substance which dries when applied and never inflames or even irritates the adjoining tissue.

This discovery will prevent thousands of deaths annually from lockjaw and infection heretofore resulting from the suicidal habit of cutting corns.

RECEIVED NEWS IN SIX MINUTES.

When the British Empire Learned That War Was Declared.

It required only six minutes to inform the British Empire that England was at war on the night of August 4, 1914, says Lord Harcourt, who was then Colonial Secretary.

"On that unforgettable night," he said to the Empire Parliamentary Association, "I was in the cabinet room, Downing Street, with a few colleagues. Our eyes were on the clock, our thoughts on one subject only; but there was a feeble effort to direct our conversation to other matters. We were waiting for a reply, which we knew full well would never come, to our ultimatum to Berlin."

"When Big Ben struck 11:30—midnight in Berlin—we left the room knowing that the British Empire was at war."

"I crossed to the colonial office to send a war telegram to the whole of the British Empire. I asked the official in charge of that duty how long it would take. He said 'about six minutes.'"

"I asked him to return to my room when he had done his work. In seven minutes he was back and before morning I received an acknowledgment of my telegram from every single colonial protectorate, and even islet in the Pacific."

"So the grim machinery of war began revolving in perfect order and with perfect preparation because, more than two years previously, an individual warbook had been prepared by the colonial committee of defense for every single protectorate and island. It was at that moment locked in the safe of each Government or commissioner and they knew at once what to do."

A nice way to use stale bread is to slice and steam it. Then butter well and pour over the slices well-seasoned canned tomatoes.

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, Etc.

Place a piano cornerwise and keep the top clear of vases and other bric-a-brac. This will give a much better sound.

The Road and the Book.

When I, wayfaring, care no more to learn

What lies beyond the path's next turn—

And vision takes with no responsive thrill

The valley view beyond the hill:

It will be time for me to quit the road,
The jostling crowd, the joyous din;
And I shall calmly doff the pilgrim's load
And seek the restful wayside inn.

When I can say "to-morrow" carelessly,
With no deep sense of mystery—

Upon that day when I without regret
Can see the sun of its hope set,

The book of life will reach its logic's end,

With "finis" all that's left to write,
I'll dedicate it to some faithful friend
And find oblivion in the night.

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Paris-to-Channel Canal.

Construction of a canal to give Paris direct communication with the English Channel at Dieppe is receiving serious consideration. This plan is by no means a new one. It was originally suggested in 1894 and has since been re-proposed on several occasions. The congestion of traffic on the Seine makes the project one of considerable importance at this time. According to the plans that have been prepared, the waterway will accommodate vessels of about 1,400-ton cargo capacity. It will be approximately 102 miles in length, as compared with the Seine's devious route of some 219 miles. Tracks will be laid parallel with it so that barges may be towed by electric locomotives.

MONEY ORDERS.

Dominion Express Money Orders are on sale in five thousand offices throughout Canada.

The Vindictive.

No sooner had the Germans evacuated Ostend and Zeebrugge than the British Admiralty authorities set about clearing the harbors of sunken ships and other material intended to block up the waterways to the docks. A waterway has already been cleared, allowing vessels carrying about 700 tons of cargo to go right up to the deep water quay and discharge. It is proposed shortly to begin the work of raising the Vindictive. It is not improbable that her ultimate destination will be the Thames. To get her to the surface, however, will be one of the stiffest pieces of work which the salvage men have had cast upon them.

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

The present Japanese dynasty is by far the oldest in the world. For Yoshitomo claims to be the one hundred and twenty-third monarch of an unbroken line dating from the seventh century before the Christian era.

A Cure for Pimples

"You don't need mercury, potash or any other strong mineral to cure pimples caused by poor blood. Take Extract of Roots—druggist calls it 'Mother Selig's Carative Syrup'—and your skin will clear up as fresh as a baby's. It will sweeten your stomach and regulate your bowels." Get the genuine. 50c. and \$1.00 Bottles. At drug stores.

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WELL-EQUIPPED NEWSPAPER and job printing plant in Eastern Ontario. Insurance carried \$1,000. Will go for \$1,200 on quick sale. Box 48, Wilson Publishing Co. Ltd., Toronto.

WEEKLY NEWSPAPER FOR SALE in New Ontario. Owner going to France. Will sell for \$1,200. Write to before too late. Dr. Saliman Medical Co. Limited, Collingwood, Ont.

MISCELLANEOUS

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

Utilizing Wheat Straw.

One of the scientists of the University of Saskatchewan, who has been experimenting for some time with the manufacture of gas from wheat straw, has been able, by a gas-bag attachment of 300 cubic feet capacity, to run his automobile with perfectly satisfactory results. It is estimated, says the Saskatchewan Herald, that a ton of straw will generate 11,000 to 12,000 cubic feet of gas, and that 300 feet of gas is equal to a gallon of gasoline, so that with this hitherto waste product on his hands the farmer will be able to run his automobile.

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

If Canada is to maintain a large export trade it will be necessary for every stockman to maintain the maximum number of animals on his farm, and to finish his stock before marketing it.

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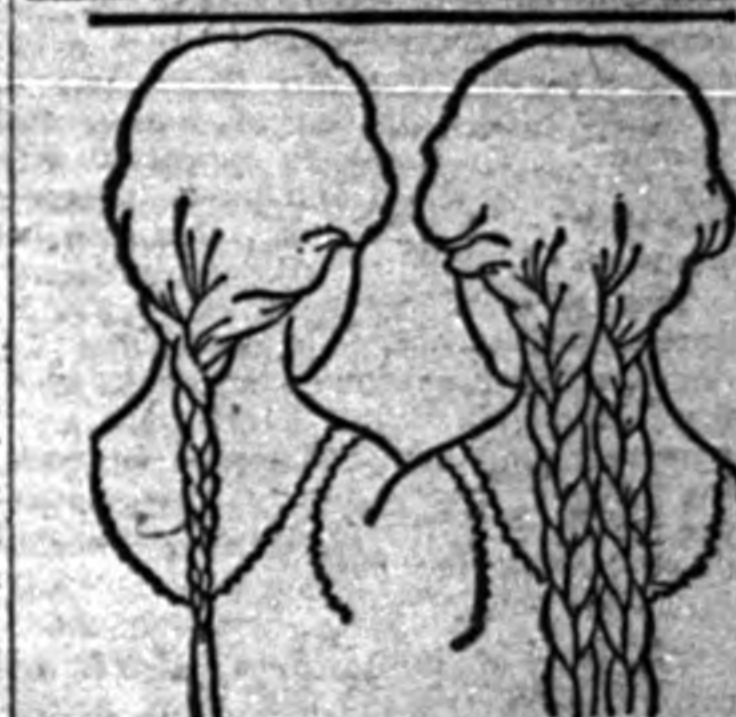
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This famous reliever of rheumatic aches, soreness, stiffness, painful sprains, neuralgic pains, and most other external twinges that humanity suffers from, enjoys its great sales because it practically never fails to bring speedy, comforting relief.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

Pain? Hirst's will stop it!

Used for 40 years to relieve rheumatism, lumbago, neuralgia, sprains, laminae, toothache, earache, swollen joints, sore throat and other painful complaints. Have a bottle in the house. All dealers or write us.

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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, FEB. 21, 1919.

The Watchman will be published every Friday.

Subscription \$1.50 in advance to point 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.

"How beautiful upon the mountains are the feet of him that publisheth Peace."

The Peace Programme of the world is published. Versailles, where in all its historic grandeur, stands the palace of Louis Philippe, built by Louis XIII, and in which the King of Prussia was proclaimed German Emperor after the war in 1871, is the fitting scene of the most momentous enactment in the world's history. Versailles The Beautiful has now the gem of Peace added to her diadem, and in the old palace where hangs the famous collection of battle-pictures, the best that art has produced, there but remains to add, that crowning historical glory, a painting of the Peace Conference of 1919.

A solemn convocation of serious men, gathered from the ends of the earth, sat them down to remodel international morals and to form for their countries a covenant for the establishment of Universal Peace, and in a series of twenty six articles they have embodied the aspirations and hopes of mankind through centuries of rapine and slaughter, rounded off by romantic dreamings of happier days when men should beat their swords into plough-shares, and to pruning hooks their spears.

Since the armistice in November last, when the people of the old and new worlds were relieved from the incubus of actual war, their minds began to turn towards the peace proposals then taking form. But they knew in their hearts that the dark days were done, and with childlike confidence they spoke of the "conference" mildly, yet with a depth of interest which their placidity did not conceal. Now that the main features of the covenant are disclosed, the public show by their quiet study of them that they expected nothing less, and that although they are not going peace-mad, they accept with confidence and relief all that compact implies.

During the progress of the war the public mind was clearly made up that some such "arrangement" must eventually result. Gradually they came to look for it as a matter of course, and now they are prepared to accept it with the deep satisfaction, and quiet assurance, that certainty has but taken the place of the most probable of all possibilities.

The art of the covenant may not be surrounded by joyous dancers, but the deep passive thankfulness which all mankind will hold in their hearts will open new vistas for them and arouse as nothing has ever before done, a true civilising influence hitherto curbed and held down by warlike instincts.

The glory of war has departed. It will rank high in tradition, but as an actuality, its pomp and circumstance will be relegated to the past. We shall continue to read with glowing hearts and throbbing pulses of the great and glorious deeds achieved by our ancestors, and in these later days by our heroic kinsmen, our sons, brothers, and fathers. In our homes and in public we may enshrine them as the noblest sons on earth. The highest tribute we can pay them is now made possible. They bought us peace with their banners in our churches and praise God for the privilege of giving them honour. They have lifted us into the calm heaven of peace and have cast the demon of war into the region of eternal extinction.

When first the published text of "The Covenant of The Society of Nations" came to hand I read it twice. Next day I began to compare its provisions and edicts into a synoptic form concentrating the whole page into a little less than half a column.

But the preamble had to stand. That was the whole of The Triumph Of Peace in a nutshell.

Preamble.—"In order to promote international co-operation and to secure international peace and security by the acceptance of obligations not to resort to war, by the prescription of open, just and honourable relations between nations, by the firm establishment of the understanding of international law as the actual rule of conduct among governments, and by the maintenance of justice and a scrupulous respect for all treaty obligations in the dealings of organized peoples with one another, the powers signatory to this covenant adopt this constitution of the league of nations."

This momentous document, clothed in modern English, and free from any legal or technical terminology, touches the spot everywhere. As Franklin said of the Constitution of The United States, "It is a document to find the system of government to perfection as it does."

There is a human reason why Universal Peace should reign, now and for ever. The safeguards cannot be too many, and the penalties for violation cannot be too plainly put. There have been too many lapses from what appears to be the path of duty, and the path of duty is the path of peace.

fore-see; and provided for Once, a Permanent Peace was short lived. It was called The "Perpetual Peace" and was signed in 1529 between England and Scotland, yet eleven years later Flodden Field was fought,—one of the most sanguinary conflicts recorded in British History,—and its consequences carried a down two centuries, until Scotland annexed England and the two kingdoms were legislatively united in 1707.

A new international morality must be based upon a commonwealth of equity to which religion and racial division must be as subservient in future as they have been paramount before. The idea is hedged about with difficulties, but it is not hopelessly involved, and the present temper of the nations certainly indicates an ardent desire to, once for all establish that long looked for and institution "The Parliament of Man: the Federation of the World."

LINKSMAN.

BROWNSBURG SCHOOL EXAMS.

GRADE VIII.
SPELLING AND DICTATION.

Honours,—Phoebe McQuat 96.
Class I,—Ruby McPaul 77.

GRADE VII.
HISTORY.

Class I,—Elsie McAllister 86, Donald Clarke 80.

Class II,—Flora Macdonald 72, Rileen McManus 62.

Class III,—Truman Clarke 57.

GRADE VI.
ENGLISH LITERATURE.

Class I,—Charles Hendry 78, Gladys Moseley 73.

Class II,—Mabel Hutchin 62, Jack Golphin 60.

Class III,—Gertrude Gilmour 51.

GRADE V.
SCRIPTURE.

Honours,—Elizabeth Murray, Irvin Bain 98, Elsie Todd 97, Donald McAllister 95, Gordon Heale 94.

Class I,—Hilda Hardie 85.

Class II,—Alta MacDonald 73, John Duncan 71, Harley Rodkin 68, Hattie Hawkins 66, Marion Stewart 64.

Class III,—Hattie Petrie 62, Gladys Warwick 59, Inez Thompson 57.

GRADE IV.
ARITHMETIC.

Honours,—Wilhelmina Clarke 91, R. Moncrieff, Kenneth McGibbon 90.

Class I,—Cuthbert McQuat 89, Sarah MacVicar 85, Wallace Wilson 83, W. Wilson 79, Elsie Seale, Violet Green 78.

Class II,—Ruth Hazel 72, Evelyn Thompson 68, Kenneth Stewart 62.

Class III,—Gladys Boyd 59, Rupert McManus 55.

GRADE III.
SCRIPTURE.

Class II,—Marion Bain 79, J. Stewart 72.

GRADE I.
SPELLING.

Class I,—Douglas Stewart 84.

UPPER SCHOOL.
GRADE III.
GEOGRAPHY.

Honours,—Margaret Seary 99, Gordon Hendry 98, Helen Thompson 97, Dorothy McLeod 95, Alwyn Stewart, James Hazel equal 94, Eileen McGibbon 92, Alice Hendry 90.

Class I,—Wilbert Hardie 85, Melville Fletcher 83, Doris Golphin 82.

Class II,—Joe Cumbers 60, Daisy Hosgood 51.

GRADE II.
SPELLING AND DICTATION.

Honours,—Leona Thompson 99, Raymond Hutchin 98, Polly Duncan 97, Grace Moncrieff 96, Mansiel Wilson 95, Mildred Wilson, Alex McGibbon equal 94, Lindsay McManus 93, Doris Reid 92.

Class I,—Ida Fletcher 88, Harry Ball, Melvina Wilson equal 87, Dora Barber, Ivan Monk equal 86, Colin Martin 85.

GRADE I, PART II.
SPELLING.

Honours,—Katie Brown, Issidore Davidovitch 100, Willie Woods, Izzie Davidovitch 98, Mildred Heale 96, Izzie Golphin, Evelyn Highfield 94, Lily Seale 92, Nelson Warwick, Teddy Zimmers 90.

Class I,—Lorne Martin, B. Roberts, John Brown 88, Edna Woods 78.

Repay The Boys.

Girls—what are you going to do when our boys come back from the war?

They are going to look with critical eyes at what they've been fighting for.

Will they see in your manner, actions and dress

A reflection of inward grace, Or will they see but God forbid, What the world calls—"going the pace."

You can lift them up, or draw them down, Their good, or bad angel be, But answer you must for this wonderful power

At the bar of eternity.

Our boys have seen what women can do, Cruelty—injustice endure, And it must have stamped on their minds for aye

A love for the good and the pure.

You have bravely done your bit at home, Continue the work I pray, And help to clean up this wicked world, For it badly needs to-day.

Make homes for the boys—forget about wealth,

The curse of this world age, Remember—'tis not always the happiest birth

That lives in a gilded cage.

For the heart of a good, true, honest man Is the finest thing in the land

And the holiest joy a woman can feel Is the touch of a wee wee hand.

Montreal Gazette.

THE ACADEMY EXAMS.

GRADE XI.
ALGEBRA.

Class I,—Lynn Middleton 80, Kenneth Hay 77.

Class II,—Doris Hammond 71, Maud Dobbie 69, Sadie McQuat 67.

Class III,—Margaret Stanforth 57, Lizzie Stanforth 53, Herbert Bruneau 50.

GRADE X.
ALGEBRA.

Honours,—Violet Perks 91, Edith Davis 90.

Class I,—Stella Armstrong 87, Ruth Dobbie, Elizabeth Tomalty 85, Katie McQuat 75.

Class II,—Olive Morrison 68, Anna Scott 60.

Class III,—Beryl Todd 55, R. Arthur 52, Hazel Brown 50.

GRADE IX.
LITERATURE.

Class I,—Margaret Jones 84, Hazel Boyd, Henry Murphy 81, M. McQuat 80, Ivan Carpenter 79, Eva Campbell 77.

Class II,—Queenie Campbell 74, E. Gagnon, Edna MacGregor 73, Violet Johnson, Kenneth McQuat 71, Helen Whitfield 70, Raymond Boyd 68, Gladys Armstrong 67, Ella Giles, Emma Smith 66, Edythe Silversen 64, W. Moseley 63.

Class III,—Isabel Owens 55, Gerald Bruneau 53.

GRADE VIII.
LATIN.

Class I,—Edna Warwick 81.

Class II,—George Fuller 68, Gladys Grey, Lillian Hamilton 65, Annie Stevenson 63, Kenneth Campbell 62, O. Kerr 61, Lulu Riddell 60.

Class III,—J. Stiles 58, Tillie Strong 57, Lena Copeland, Robt. Whitfield 54, Evelyn Hamilton 51, Muriel Burk 50.

GRADE VII.
AGRICULTURAL.

Honours,—Kenneth Elliott 94.

Class I,—Lawrence Cruise, Ivy Graham Arnold Scott, Hilda Sutton 86, Nellie Cowan 84, Grace Morrison 79.

Class II,—Elmer Ryan 74, Ethel Patterson 73, John Dobbie 72, R. Creswell 70, Lillie Bradford 69, Mina Paul 66, May Robinson 64.

Class III,—Jessie Hay 55.

GRADE VI.
FRENCH.

Honours,—Ella Longpre 93, Margaret Scott 91, Myrtle Barker 90.

Class I,—Jean McQuat 86, H. Window 85, Linton Armstrong 84, Lillie Paul 83, Gordon Cruise 82, Norman Drysdale 80, Willie Miller 79.

Class II,—Hazel Drysdale, Ethel Hay 73, Frank Scott 71, George MacGibbon 70, I. Bampton 66, Douglas Drysdale 63.

Class III,—Harold Calder 50.

GRADE V.
ENGLISH LITERATURE.

Honours,—Bessie Rodgers 93, Edgar Burwash 90.

Class I,—Eleanor Yelland 88, Norma Joyd 87, Lloyd Somerville 80, Ethel McQuat 79, Hazel Kettyle 78.

Class II,—Russell Robertson, Kilgour Wilson 73, Freddie Barker, Hazel Morrison 72, Florence Armstrong 71, Elsie Scott 69, Inez McKiddie 64, Muriel McPhail 63, Mary Cruise, Edith Jones, E. Stewart 62, Elizabeth McKimmie 61.

Class III,—Lyla McKiddie 58, Gaston Desjardins 56, May Yelland 50.

GRADE IV.
MENTAL AND RAPID ARITHMETIC.

Honours,—Amy Campbell, Laurence Dupras 98, N. Hay, Apollinaire July 95.

Class I,—Readino Urban 89, Stella Scott 85, Jean Manson 81, G. Dobbie 78.

Class II,—Violet Paul 72, Gordon Hay, Annie Miller, Edouard Tasse 71, John Manson 70, Chester Cruise 67, Gertrude Galloway 60.

Class III,—Willis Stanforth 54, Lizzie Hay 53.

GRADE III.
ARITHMETIC.

Honours,—L. Morrin, B. Morrin 90.

Class I,—Dorothy Morrison, E. Wilson 79, Howard Doig, Grace Rodgers 78, J. McQuat 77.

Class II,—Ernest Grandmason 70, J. Wilson 68, Lawson Bampton, Russell Elliott 62.

Class III,—Willie Painter 59, Reta Jones 55, Eileen McPaul 53, Elinor McCoy 51.

GRADE II.
ARITHMETIC.

Honours,—Eric Middleton 90.

Class I,—Rowena Cowan 87, Stanley Boyd 86, Gordon McQuat 84, R. Cruise 80.

Class II,—Shirley Hamilton 74, Lloyd Cruise 69, Ada Logan 68, Percival Hayded 66, James Yelland 63.

Class III,—Kenneth McPaul, Alma McCullough 59, Quintin Black 58, Hartland Paul 55, Cecil McPaul 54, Ernest Manson 51.

DALESVILLE

Pte. Wm. Burke returned home on Monday having received his discharge. Mr. and Mrs. D. A. McQuat, Master Walter and Miss Doris McQuat visited Mrs. J. A. Campbell on Sunday.

Mr. L. Forrester attended the funeral of his aunt the late Miss L. Forrester in Chatham on Tuesday of this week.

After the weekly prayer meeting which was held with Mr. Kennedy on Thursday last a social time was spent in honour of the return of Pte. Russell Kennedy.

While pumping water for his cattle on Tuesday Mr. Austin Morrow had the misfortune to break his arm in two places above the elbow. Dr. Mason was called, and at present Mr. Morrow is doing well.

THE LATE MISS L. FORRESTER.

The death occurred on Monday Feb. 17 1919 of Miss L. Forrester of Chatham, Que. after an illness of a few days. Deceased was born near Surling Scotland in 1853 and came to Canada when twelve years old with her parents, brothers, and sisters to Chatham where she resided since.

The funeral service took place from the residence of Mrs. Robert Forrester on Tuesday Feb. 19 at 2 o'clock at the cemetery. Rev. Dr. Cameron officiated.

The Passing of a Great Statesman.

Vibrating throughout our vast Dominion there is a wondrous chord of sympathy and homage expressed through the sudden death of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, which occurred on Monday last, and has removed one of the World's Greatest Statesmen and the Illustrious Leader of the Liberal Party.

Sir Wilfrid had been in particularly good health all the winter, contemplating with great interest the impending session of parliament with its reflective influence upon the political situation. He was out on Saturday and went home in the evening after attending to an always extensive correspondence. Sunday morning he had a weak turn, followed by a light stroke; at noon there was a second rupture on the brain and though he rallied and regained consciousness, a third attack at midnight carried him to the end. He never regained consciousness though now and then he would press the hands of those who tenderly administered to him.

That he lived so long under the circumstances of his illness reflects his remarkable vitality. All day yesterday and last night hundreds of cables and telegrams conveyed to his sorrowing help-mate expressions of most profound sympathy.

Honored in life by the highest gift at the hands of his countrymen, he will be accorded in death all the tributes the state can bestow. Sir Wilfrid's remains will be buried in Ottawa, the city of his adoption to which he had an unswerving devotion. The funeral, under the auspices of the Dominion government, will take place on Saturday next.

After the opening of parliament on Thursday afternoon, the body will be removed to the chamber of the senate, where it will lie in state until Saturday morning, when the funeral service will be chanted at the Church of the Sacred Heart, the parish to which Sir Wilfrid belonged. Monsignor Mathieu, Archbishop of Regina, an old friend of the dead statesman, has been asked to officiate at the solemn mass of requiem. The service will be of a semi-private nature in that tickets will be issued only to the capacity of the church. Burial will be at Notre Dame cemetery.

Great Sunday school Convention.

Montreal March 6-9.

Emmanuel Congregational Church.

Beginning on Thursday afternoon, Mar. 6th, at 2:00 o'clock, and closing on Sunday evening with a mass-meeting in St. James Methodist church addressed by Mr. Marion Lawrence, of Chicago, and Rev. George Adam, of Montreal.

The Convention this year is promoted by a co-operative committee, representing the various denominations and the Sunday School Association.

More than forty Sunday School leaders will take part in the program, among whom are Mr. Marion Lawrence, of Chicago; Rev. Samuel D. Price, D.D., of New York; Rev. J. O. Robertson, D.D., Toronto; Mrs. Palmer G. Burgess, of Ottawa, and Rev. O. C. Wallace, D.D., L.L.D., of Montreal.

One thousand delegates are expected. Registration fee \$1.00. Room and breakfast provided free. Every Sunday School should send two or more delegates. Get busy now. Send in your names to Rev. Gordon H. Baker, 917 New Birks Buildings, Montreal, Secretary of the Co-operative Committee. Programmes sent on application.

CUSHING

Miss Alice Davidson is away on a visit to friends in the city.

Mrs. Percy Nicholls spent the early part of this week in Lachute.

Miss Alberta Cleland spent a few days here last week the guest of Miss Grace Fraser.

Mrs. S. Townsend is visiting her sister Mrs. R. Morrison of Lachute Road at present.

Mrs. J. Douglas, of Chatham, returned on Tuesday from a three weeks visit to the city.

Miss O. Cameron left on Monday for Montreal where she intends to spend a week or two visiting friends.

The Ladies' Association of St. Mungo's Church met at the home of Mrs. J. McAllister Jr. Chute-au-Blondeau on Thursday last.

Another returned veteran is Mr. Alcide Tessier of Greece's Point who arrived on Monday at the home of his uncle Mr. T. Ranger after an absence of over two years overseas.

Mr. E. and Miss C. McMurtrie entertained a number of the young people of the vicinity very pleasantly on Friday evening last, the guest of honor being their cousin Mr. Geo. Owens son of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Owens of Stonefield who returned last week from overseas where he has been since shortly after the outbreak of the war and participated in some very strenuous experiences.

IN MEMORIAM

In loving memory of our dear Lily who passed away on Feb. 20th, 1914.

The call was tho't, the blow severe, To part with one we loved so dear, But it was God who willed it so. When He commands we all must go.

Inserted by her parents, MR. & MRS. JOHN CRUISE & FAMILY.

We have a large stock of D. & A. C. sets in all sizes. We bought these before present at advance in prices of goods. BARNFORD & 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

Chas. H. Fletcher and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy.

Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but

Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

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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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Chas. H. Fletcher

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MANITOBA 501 Electric Railway Chambers, Winnipeg
THUNDER BAY Room 410 Grain Exchange, Fort William, Ont.
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O.H.M.S. Letters addressed to "Secretary, War-Savings Committee," and marked on envelope "O. H. M. S." require no postage.

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War to Peace

Make The Returning Soldier Welcome

THIS is an important hour for Canada. The nation is entering on a new era. It is passing from war to peace. Let us start this new era right. There are thousands of soldiers returning from overseas. The Government is doing all in its power to get these men back to civil life.

It is giving a *War Service Gratuity*—more than any other nation—to keep the soldier going till he gets a job.

It gives him a pension—where his usefulness is impaired by his service.

It teaches a man a new trade when his service unfits him for his former trade.

It gives him free medical treatment when illness recurs, and supplies free artificial limbs and surgical appliances.

It is bringing back to Canada at the public expense the soldiers' dependents now overseas.

But the Government, however willing, cannot provide the personal touch needed in this work of repatriation. That must be given by the people themselves.

The men who went from these parts to fight in Flanders deserve a real welcome home—the best we can give.

In most towns committees of citizens have already been organized to meet the soldiers and their dependents at the station, to provide hot meals, supply automobiles, afford temporary accommodation when necessary.

In addition, many other towns are organizing social gatherings to give public welcome to returned men after they have been home a few days.

After he has rested, the soldier must be provided with an opportunity for employment. In towns of 10,000 population, Public Employment Offices have been established to help soldiers, as well as war-workers, secure good jobs quickly. Where these exist, citizens should co-operate. Where they do not exist, the citizens themselves should help put the soldier in touch with employment.

The fighting job is done. It has cost many a heart-burning. But it has been well done. The least we can do is to show our appreciation in no uncertain manner.

Don't let the welcome die away with the cheers.



The Repatriation Committee

OTTAWA

OVILA CARRIERE,
FIRST-CLASS LIVERY
Good rigs, Good Horses,
Meet Every Train. Phone 34.
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LACHUTE, QUE.
Our Wash Goods in Galateas, Gingham, Prints, Percales, etc., are in full stock. The prices are most reasonable. Better see them for yourself.
W. BANFORD & SON.
It is impossible to buy wholesale today such beautiful Black Dress goods as we offer you. The prices are far below present values.
W. BANFORD & SON.

McKIDDIE.—In loving memory of Malory McKiddie, of Odgensburg, who departed this life on Feb. 7th, 1919. "Gone but not forgotten."
Asleep in Jesus! blessed sleep! From which none ever wake to weep! A calm and undisturbed repose, Unbroken by the last of foes. Asleep in Jesus! Oh, how sweet To be for such a slumber meet! With Holy confidence to sing That death hath lost its venom sting! Asleep in Jesus! peaceful rest! Whose waking is supremely blest; No fear, no woe, shall dim the hour That manifests the Saviour's power. Asleep in Jesus! Oh, for me May such a blissful refuge be! Securely shall my ashes lie. And wait the summons from on high. Asleep in Jesus! far from Thee Thy kindred and their graves may be; But thine is still a blessed sleep From which none ever wake to weep.

McKIDDIE.—In loving memory of my dear friend Joseph McKiddie who died Feb. 2nd, 1919. "Rest in Peace."
We shall sleep, but not forever, There shall be a glorious dawn! We shall meet to part—no, never, On the Resurrection Morn! From the deepest caves of ocean, From the desert and the plain, From the valley and the mountain, Countless throngs shall rise again. We shall sleep, but not forever, In the lone and silent grave; Blessed be the Lord that taketh, Blessed be the Lord that giveth. In the bright eternal city, Death can never, never come! In His own good time He'll call us From our rest to Home sweet Home.
From A Friend.

Special Bargains in Foot-wear



Extra Special
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Men's and Boy's Boots

Men's and Boy's Overcoats, Suits, Hats, Caps and Mitts.
Peabody's Guaranteed Overalls, 10c. a button, 25c. a rip if defective within 30 days from date of purchase. Get your Boys this Suit with the Guarantee.
Semi-Ready Suits made to Order and Fit Guaranteed. Boots Repaired.

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., etc., etc., are of the very best. They are sold by Public Auction, due notices of which are given in the Daily papers.

W. G. Stanforth, Lachute

Rae & Donnelly

After Four Years of War

The Railway Situation as Viewed by President E. W. Beatty of the C.P.R.

FOUR years of active participation in the war and intimate association with the problems which the emergency produced must, I think, have had such a pronounced effect on the thought and spirit of the Canadian people, as will enable them to grasp and overcome the after-war problems with confidence and ease.

"No record of Canada's share in the war—military, commercial, fiscal or economic, but adds to our pride in Canadians and Canadian institutions and stimulates confidence in our future. The problems ahead of us are indeed serious, but so was the war. Same optimism as to our future is justified.

"From a transportation standpoint the Canadian people have, I think, every reason to be satisfied. The efforts of the companies, both on land and sea during the period of the war, have been eminently successful, especially from the public point of view. In spite of weather conditions unprecedentedly severe, at no time was there an approach to a physical breakdown. At no time was any disposition shown by any company to refuse assistance to any other company temporarily and locally embarrassed as to equipment or facilities. At first by the companies themselves and later under the aegis of the Canadian Railway War Board a continuous effort was maintained. The efforts of the railways were co-ordinated in such a way as to accomplish the maximum result and still not destroy or even injure the legitimate business of any one company. The results were highly satisfactory and reflect great credit, not only on the directors of the companies and the War Board, but also on the officers and men of the companies, whose loyalty, self-sacrifice and efficiency made Canada's great transportation record possible.

"While periodic attempts are made to compel an immediate decision as to the permanent solution of the so-called railway problem—though so far as efficiency and rates are concerned, there is no problem that I can see—it must be admitted that next to the war itself no question so important in its effect upon the earning power and prosperity of Canadians, as this question of further Government ownership of railways, has ever faced us. It is too important to be decided merely upon the view of extremists on either side. It can only be properly determined by careful consideration on the part of the people after having obtained some knowledge of the principles underlying efficient railroad service, the facts as to the present efficiency of the roads, and the probable—not fanciful effect which any serious change of policy must have upon that service and facts.

"Many mistakes have been made in the past, due to the ambitions of men or the ill-considered action of Governments. No good purpose, so far as I can see, is served by dwelling on these mistakes now. They were sanctioned at the time by a majority of the people of Canada. They can now serve only as a warning against other popular mistakes of even greater magnitude. An error in the shaping of our railroad policy now—a policy which would be difficult to reverse—would carry with it consequences much more disastrous to the country than those of our previous railway miscalculations, for the reason that the systems involved are so much larger. It should be remembered too that mistakes in railway policies have been made in other countries besides Canada, and that the opportunity to observe the efforts, for example, of the United States, in attempting to correct their errors, is invaluable to us, the more so since this particular example of the United States comes nearer to paralleling



Canadian conditions—though the parallel is far from perfect—than any other that could possibly be chosen.

"The desire of everyone is that Canada should have to-day a railway system or systems so administered that the best service to the public will be obtained at the lowest rates consistent with fair wages, both for labor and capital. I say fair wages, because without them efficiency, loyalty and enterprise cannot be obtained, and without these things the quality of work which ensures efficient operation and low rates, cannot be secured. The question therefore is: Will Government ownership bring about this result? The question sounds simple but is in reality complex. Theoretically much may be said in favor of Government ownership. Will those theories stand the test of practice? If these theories prove a failure initially, but correct themselves, as their exponents may urge, in course of time—how long a time can Canadian people afford to pay the losses on demoralized railroad service? Do they wish to launch out on the experiment now? Or wait until their near neighbors, the United States, have worked out their experiment a little more satisfactorily? The cost of our experiment could not fail to be great, a cost certain to be collected directly or indirectly from the pockets of the Canadian people. Railway men have an admirable slogan which I feel inclined to commend to the attention of the people of Canada at this moment, namely, "Stop, look and listen."

"I have my own view on public ownership of railways, but they are not unalterable. I am undoubtedly prejudiced by an association with one company. The company has slowly developed to a point of efficiency and successful operation. Looking back over that history one is amazed at the importance of the part played by men whose enterprise, resourcefulness and tenacity of purpose could not, I think, have been stimulated and given rein in any civil service. It has taken more than thirty odd years to make the C. P. R. as efficient as it is to-day. It was not easy. Even when accomplished this degree of efficiency can be quickly lost. The consciousness that it is so easily shattered is largely responsible for the constant and intense ambition on the part of officers and men to maintain and even improve on the tradi-

tion. "This much may, it seems to me, be said with confidence now, namely, that we do not know enough that is encouraging about Government operation of large railway systems to justify any further excursions into that field at this time. To argue from the experience of other countries where civil service obtains a much better share of the ambitious young men than in Canada, or to argue from the alleged success of comparatively local affairs, or Government organizations dominated by exceptional personalities, is unfair—not to the railways but to the country which has so much at stake in this issue. We can well afford to wait, to study dispassionately our own situation and the experiment of the United States before committing our country to serious changes in policy. The solution finally adopted in the United States will be of incalculable value to Canada. Meantime, too, the experience which Canada will now have of the present newly organized Government system will demonstrate many things. It will indicate very largely the general nature of the results we may hope to secure from an extension of the system.

"When we know more about Government operation in Canada and in the United States we may modify or entirely alter the present arrangements. We shall be justified then in reconsidering our permanent policies. But to do so without the advantage of this information—information available in due time—in fact, without the knowledge essential to the determination of the problem would be to my mind, the height of folly.

"Even though a Government co-ordination of Canadian railways rather than the present voluntary co-ordination through the Canadian Railway War Board should show an immediate saving to the people of Canada—and the experience of Government co-ordination of United States railways holds out little hope for any such saving—the sum involved would be a drop in the bucket compared to the larger ultimate losses which in the event of the failure of such policy must inevitably result, and which could not be corrected. If I may be permitted to parody the old proverb, I should say "Nationalize in haste, repent at leisure."—From the Montreal "Gazette."



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Not the Meanest Man

By C. Courtenay Savage

PART II.

The following morning Mrs. Thompson remained in bed until she had finished breakfast. Nettie refused to allow her near the kitchen.

"You heard what the doctor said about resting," Nettie asked.

"I don't want to rest but somehow I feel that he is right. I'm getting old, Nettie. I think I realized it for the first time this morning."

That afternoon Nettie harnessed one of the horses and took Mrs. Thompson to call on the Lumbards. They stayed more than two hours. Mrs. Lumbard showing John's mother the house with all its modern equipment. When they started home, Mrs. Thompson's eyes were brighter as if what she had seen had given her a broader outlook on life.

"That's a very comfortable porch," was the only comment she made. "I think I could take more rest if I had a place as nice as that."

That evening after the supper dishes were washed, Nettie went to the barn in search of John. She was determined to speak to him on this matter even if she had to leave his home as a consequence.

"Mr. Thompson," she began her narrative with no introduction, "I want you to give me fifty dollars."

"Fifty dollars?" he said quickly.

"Yes. Your mother has to spend several hours a day resting and she needs clean, bright surroundings. I shall take her money over to Mrs. Lumbard and ask her as a favor to go to Rockland and buy three wicker chairs, some cushions and a rug like those she has. They're for the porch. Then I want you to let one of the hired men paint the porch to-morrow and clean up the front yard, path and all."

John looked at her with wide, staring eyes.

"But my mother—" he commenced. Nettie cut his words short. "The doctor told us both what rest and pleasant surroundings would do for her and it must be done. If you haven't the money in the house, can't I have a cheque? If you won't give me the money, I—I think I'll have to use my own."

She turned and looked out the big doorway, idly watching a passing automobile. For several minutes there was silence. When she looked again at the man she imagined she despised, knowledge that overwhelmed her came rushing into her heart.

Two tears had coursed their way down John Thompson's sun-tanned cheeks.

"Nettie—Nettie! You believed it too!" He placed his hand on her shoulder and looked into her eyes.

"I'm not the meanest man, Nettie, even if they say so. Here in my barn I have every modern equipment while my house is old and habby. It isn't my wish to have it so. I don't want my mother in the kitchen doing a hired girl's work."

"She and Father were poor for years—but very, very happy. When riches came to her, Mother was afraid to change her manner of living. She felt that if she were to have luxuries, happiness might not come with them. She had always been happy at her work—she wanted to stay that way. When I wanted to put running water in the house, Mother objected. When I begged her to get a hired girl, she laughed and told me that she was still able to do her own work. She's been in a rut all these years and is afraid to get out. Can't you help her? Don't ask Mrs. Lumbard to buy the furniture. Take Mother and let her buy it herself."

Would she help? Together they went over each detail of the new house. Nettie made a dozen practical suggestions, carried away with the enthusiasm with which John described his home.

During the next few days Mrs. Thompson was frankly annoyed. Purposely in her hearing, Nettie complaining about the lack of facilities. Gradually, however, after she had heard Nettie wonder many times how it would be possible to work year after year in such a manner without becoming too tired to live, Mrs. Thompson, for the first time in her life, looked back over her toil-filled years and questioned if she had not been doing unnecessary work.

"Nettie," she said suddenly one evening, "I've been wondering if it would make a lot of work to put running water into the house."

"Of course it wouldn't," John answered before the girl could speak. "What if it did, if it would make you more comfortable?"

Gradually, very gradually, Nettie and John swung the conversation to the point where not only running water was being considered but also a new stove and bathroom.

"If necessary, you and Nettie could take a trip while the work was being done and I could get a woman to do the housework," John suggested.

"A trip? No, thank you. I'll stay here and see they do it properly. It's my kitchen they're fixing over. But that idea of getting a woman to help with the work isn't bad, for I really am tired and I don't want Nettie to work."

Nettie urged that the work be done at once, for even if John built the house he planned on the rise of ground a quarter of a mile away, the old farmhouse could be used as a tenant house and needed repairs.

John was quick to see the argument.

The new work was finished in less than two weeks' time and Mrs. Thompson admitted that she was more comfortable than ever before.

By a word here and a word there, John and Nettie sounded Mrs. Thompson on the prospect of a new home.

At first she laughed at the idea but in a few weeks she had come to think that some day they might build.

Before the end of another week John showed his mother the cherished plans. His enthusiasm crept into his mother's heart as it had into Nettie's.

"Then it's decided, Mother? We may build up there on the knoll?"

"You may build at once—only build well, my son, build well!"

September came swiftly while the busy work of excavating and laying the foundation for the new home went forward. In the swamp land, the soft maples were turning red; in the orchards the fruit was fast ripening for a plentiful harvest. Nettie was planning to go back soon to the city to settle down to her winter labors.

In the hush of twilight, she and John walked to the knoll where the new house was to stand. The foundation was nearly finished. The ground was littered with rough boards. At one end of the lot stood an orderly heap of lumber—the upright posts that would soon go into place. For a minute they stood in silence, each picturing the completed house.

"Perhaps when it's finished you'll ask me to come and see it? I feel as if it were mine, as if every bit of wood and stone were part of my being. Queer, isn't it, how you can really love a house?"

"It's real love, Nettie," John took her hands in his and drew her close to him. "When you wrote that you were coming here, I prayed that you would be just what you have been—an angel to unlatch the door that led to my mother's happiness. The house will be finished at Christmas. May I come for you then? May I bring you here? I love you, Nettie. I love you beyond all the world."

"You—you—dearest man!" she sobbed and buried her head on his shoulder.

(The End.)

THE UNBOASTING ENGLISH.

Another U.S. Writer Pays Tribute to the British People.

H. H. Windsor, in an article in the Popular Mechanics Magazine of Chicago, pays the following tribute to Great Britain's war record:

"Of all people the English are least concerned with praise for having done what the conscience of the nation understood to be the right thing to do. They never seek applause, nor are they swayed from a course deemed right for lack of it. It is a sterling quality which has often been mistaken for mere stubbornness. Among some other things we have discovered during the war, one is that the Huns have maliciously and persistently, for years, sowed seeds of suspicion and hate of the English throughout the world."

Because Germany was jealous of England she hated her; and hating her wanted all other countries to hate England also. And so around the world went an army of German spies whose mission was to spread a propaganda of hatred. Germany, ungrateful, had no cause for this.

English ports the world over were open freely to German ships to come and go and trade at will. England herself bought from Germany annually millions of dollars worth of German-made goods in excess of what Germany bought from England. Germans in England were as free to work, travel, sell goods as any Englishman, while the Englishman in Germany was subject to constant surveillance and in arriving at a German city must first of all file a lengthy report containing a personal history, the nature of his errand there and how many days he intended to remain in that place.

As we all know, it was a question of honor and not necessity which brought England into war immediately. She, too, with the exception of a strong navy, was entirely unprepared, and the world will never cease to owe a debt of gratitude to those brave men who, with only scanty supplies and scantier ammunition, held, actually by a thread, and at awful cost of life, the Hun line, while an army was gathered and munition works were being built. But for the English navy the war would have ended very differently. But for English ships, also, only thirty per cent. of the American troops could have reached France.

Of all the great things of the war none is greater than the magnificent loyalty of the British Dominions and colonies to the mother country. While they might have remained aloof, without a moment's hesitation they united and heartily rallied to her aid. Of their best of life and treasure they sent from far-distant lands and climes, freely, voluntarily, uncomplainingly. It was a grand spectacle, a mighty tribute.

Because no press bureau was maintained to keep us constantly reminded, there are few of us who as yet begin to realize our debt to Great Britain in this war; but time, which adjusts all these things, will write the story of our debt, and with that understanding will come a truer sense of our obligation.

Once more fruit growers are reminded that small apple trees can be protected against mice and rabbits by tying building paper around the trunk and covering the first 18 inches.

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A PARADISE FOR BIRDS

Palestine Abounds in Features of Scientific and Religious Interest.

Swarms of European birds visit Palestine in winter and many breed there. The cranes, as in Dante's fine line, still pass in winter, "trailing their long-drawn line across the sky," and in the spring the voice of the turtle is heard in the land.

The Holy Land is appropriately a stronghold of the pigeon family; turtle doves are found, the wood pigeon comes in myriads in winter, and the common pigeon, the true dove of Scripture, is still abundant, both wild and tame, throughout the country. As a contrast to these, "every raven after his kind," the crow tribe of several species is in abundance, and birds of prey, from the great griffin vulture, the "eagle" of Scripture, to the sparrowhawk, are a feature of the country.

In the deep tropical Jordan valley we find a sort of aviary of real tropical birds, which found there a refuge from the last glacial epoch—the lovely little sunbird, or "Jericho hummingbird," the land-feeding white-breasted kingfisher and a species of gregarious thrush.

On the coast is found the great Indian fishing owl, and among the rocks of Marsaba the monks have half tamed the orange-winged blackbird, which is really a startling of African type, as much out of his latitude as the hyrax. One of the birds peculiar to Palestine, the pretty little pygmy Mobite sparrow, which lives in reed beds, is one of the rarest birds in the world.

Reptiles abound, and even the Nile crocodile, the leviathan of the Bible, lingered long enough to give Tristram the chance of obtaining a specimen nearly 12 feet long, while in addition to the African cobra, we find the grass snake among the harmless species, and the wicked little horned viper lies in wait, as in olden times, to bite the heels of the horses.

As for the fish, they are as abundant and varied as ever, and it is interesting to note that the Sea of Galilee is still packed with them, and that the commonest kinds are of an African family, an interesting illustration of the scientific interest which unites with the religious to make Palestine among the most interesting of all countries.

SIGNED IN GOLD BOOK

Two Canadian Officers Had Signal Honor on Entry Into Mons.

Writing to his mother, who resides in Toronto, on Nov. 15th, Signaller H. T. Sears, 42nd Battalion (Montreal Highlanders), says: "No doubt you will have read about the taking of Mons. I am pleased to say our battalion was the captor, and naturally I was in the little stunt. We came into the outskirts of the town at 2.30 in the morning. Not a move going on except old Fritz firing a few parting shots. Daylight brought with it a wonderful reception. Our officer with another and four other fellows and myself started out at daybreak to the city square. The people ran out of their houses, and at times I had four or five hanging round my neck, kissing me, and bringing out tea and coffee. When we reached the square they flung open the doors of the town hall and in we went, just with our trench clothes on, and right into the council chamber, where we were received by the mayor and all the city authorities. The two officers signed their names in the big gold book of the town, the first for four years. Then I went back and ran a telephone line into the town hall, on which was received the first news of the finish of the war."

"I looked all over for a suitable Christmas present for you, but there is absolutely nothing. Whatever stock they did get, the Boche took."

Tattooed Eagle on Face.

Pte. Wm. J. Breen, who was wounded at Cambrai, writing to his home in Toronto, from Orpington Hospital, tells of the excellent progress he is making in recovering from machine gun wounds. He says: "There are few Imperials in the ward. One poor fellow here was a prisoner in Germany. They tattooed a big eagle on his face. It looks awful, and under his chin they printed 'Gott Strafe die English.' They are going to take it off and graft new skin in its place."

BUILT "TRAIN SHEDS" IN WATER

GERMANS TRIED TO ROOF THE OCEAN

Hit Submarines in Concrete Sheds, But Had to Abandon Them Because of British Bombardment.

The Germans built great "train sheds" in the water to shelter their submarines at Bruges, Belgium, from bombs dropped from the air.

The sheds have concrete roofs 11 feet thick, and are of massive proportions. From early in 1917 until the Huns were forced to abandon Bruges altogether, 4,000 workmen were employed in building the great sheds for the undersea boats.

Hundreds of concrete pillars, each two feet thick and 25 feet high, supported the heavy roof. Eight of the sheds had been completed and the ninth was being built when the Germans decided to run along home.

In the very early days of the war the Germans clearly planned the harbors of Zeebrugge and Ostend as permanent bases and repair stations for their submarines, the original boats being built at Hoboken works, near Antwerp. The first large repair works appear to have been situated at the Atelier de la Marine at Ostend, but it is probable that the docks at Bruges, which are connected with Zeebrugge by a ship canal, were being developed at an early period of the war.

British Bombing Campaign.

Largely owing to offensive naval operations off the Belgian coast, assisted by aircraft, the two harbors became exceedingly unhealthy shelters for such comparatively fragile craft as submarines, and after the bombardment of May, 1916, the large floating docks at Ostend were towed around to Zeebrugge, and so up to Bruges.

Following up this initial victory with great vigor, British airmen commenced, in January, 1917, an intensive bombing campaign, directed chiefly against the docks at Bruges, the lock-gates and harbor at Zeebrugge, and the ship canal itself, which was, of course, the only outlet by which the submarines could gain access to the sea.

Some idea of the severity of these attacks may be gained from the fact that no fewer than 6,123 bombs were dropped upon Bruges docks alone, while a similarly large number were dropped upon Zeebrugge and Ostend.

Apart from the immense and continuous damage caused to the Mole, sidings, quays, railways and shipping at Zeebrugge, the lock-gates themselves—a singularly difficult target to hit, even from a low height—were kept practically always under repair. Indeed, on several occasions, as the result of direct hits by British airmen, one of the gates had to be removed by immense floating cranes, and a spare gate fitted, the damaged gate being towed laboriously to Bruges for repair in drydock.

Germans Had to Move.

Owing to the great damage which was caused by the Germans on their evacuation of the docks, it is difficult to differentiate between their deliberate work and the destruction resulting from the terrific bombing from the air during the last few months of the war. Information from various sources, however, makes it abundantly clear that the enemy's decision to give up the port of Bruges, as a repair base for submarines, was in the main due to his inability to defend it against the increasingly powerful attacks from the air.

The biggest explosion ever experienced in Bruges was caused by British airmen at La Brugeoise works, May 31, 1918. The concussion was felt all over the city, and the flames lit up the sky for many miles around. It is said that the explosion wrought so much destruction of valuable machinery that work was never properly resumed in these extensive factories.

The Raven's Warning.

Tradition has it that all the calamities which dog the footsteps of the ill-fated Austrian Royal family are foreshadowed by the appearance of a raven.

When the Archduke Maximilian departed for Mexico—and execution—a raven followed him on the path; and when the Archduchess Christina left for her unhappy life in Spain a raven hovered over the carriage.

A whole flight of ravens is said to have hovered over the crowning of the late Francis Joseph, and one of the ill-omened birds dashed a peach from the hand of the Empress Elizabeth the day before she was murdered at Geneva.

More U. S. Settlers.

As shown by the report of the Department of the Interior on immigration for the fiscal year 1917, the number of settlers from the United States who entered Canada at western points of entry during the year shows an increase of about 100 per cent. compared with the previous year.



Forty Ways to Save Food

Here are forty ways in which housewives may save food:— Eliminate the fourth meal.

Practice the gospel of the clean plate.

Add to this gospel the gospel of the watched garbage pail.

No matter how saving you have been you must be more vigilant. By careful buying.

1—Look over the food in your pantry and ice box before you go marketing. Plan to use foods on hand before buying more.

2—Do not buy more fruits, vegetables and perishable foods than you can use within a short time.

3—Buy seasonable foods because your family needs them, and because their use means the saving of staples which can be shipped.

4—Take home everything you buy. Do not leave meat bones or trimmings for the butcher. Bones can be used in soups. Fats can be rendered out. Fish trimmings can be used for chowder.

By careful storage.

5—Sort fruits and vegetables, and use the imperfect ones first, so that they will not spoil, and then have to be thrown out.

6—Do not allow vegetables to wilt. 7—Keep milk in a cool place so it will not sour.

8—Remove meat from paper and keep in a cool place.

9—Keep butter or fat in a covered container to prevent absorption of odors and flavors.

10—Keep tea, coffee and spices in covered tins so they will not lose their strength.

11—Keep your bread box clean and aired so that bread will not become mouldy.

By careful preparation.

12—Do not burn food.

13—Make everything you cook taste good so that it will be eaten and relished.

14—Scraps out mixing bowls and cooking utensils, so that good food is not left to go into the dish water.

15—Empty entirely such things as milk bottles, tin cans and paper bags. Do not leave bits of food to be thrown away.

16—Save water in which rice and vegetables have been cooked and use for soups.

17—Use outside leaves of cabbage and lettuce for "shredded" salads, soups, or "stuffed" leaves.

18—Use apple parings and cores for apple jelly or for vinegar.

19—Dry celery leaves and parsley and save for seasonings.

20—Use sour milk in baking and for cottage cheese or salad dressing.

21—Make parings of fruit and vegetables thin.

22—Try out chicken fat and other fat trimmings for use in cooking.

23—Strain and save all drippings.

24—Try to cook only the amount of food needed for a meal, unless you wish more for a special purpose.

When Food is on the Table.

25—Cut the bread at the table so there will be no extra slices to be "used somehow."

26—Serve small portions and allow second helpings.

27—Give a person opportunity to say whether food shall be served to him or not. Do not serve any one food which he does not like and will not eat.

28—In serving meat, do not serve fat which will not be eaten. Cut it off and leave it on serving plate, to be tried out later for cooking. Save steak bones or serving plate.

29—Serve smaller amounts of salad dressing.

After The Meal.

30—Save small amounts of meat for sandwiches or to season vegetables or casserole dishes.

31—Save left over vegetables for salads, soups or seasonings.

32—Save fruit juices for ices, gelatine desserts or puddings.

33—Save liquids from vegetables for soups.

34—Save crumbs from bread board.

35—Save left over biscuits, muffins or bits of bread. Dry and make crumbs for baking or for scalloped dishes.

36—Save cake crumbs for puddings or dark cake.

37—Cook soft eggs until hard and use in salads, sandwiches or with potatoes.

38—Save cold cereals for thickening soups, for puddings, muffins, bread, or to be sliced when cold and sautéed.

39—Save bits of fruit for fruit salad or mixed fruit desserts.

40—Put away all left overs carefully so as to prevent spoilage.

Your Storeroom.

Have your storeroom as far from the furnace as possible, and see that it has at least one window. The window should be easy to open and shut, and for proper ventilation it should be closed during the day in warm weather and opened at night. In cold weather it should be opened during the day and closed at night.

Collect your boxes, barrels, crates and baskets and clean them well. They should not be put on the floor, but raised on slats so that air can

circulate freely on all sides; then beets, parsnips, turnips, salsify, celery, celeriac, cabbage, onions and apples may safely be stored in them.

The common vegetables with few exceptions are best stored in a temperature ranging from 35 to 45 degrees Fahrenheit, but the roots will be safe between 32 and 50 degrees. The air should be moist and should circulate freely. A pan of water set in the cellar is a great help in keeping vegetables from freezing in a cold snap. Onions should be stored in a dry place with the temperature just above the freezing point. Do not store them before cold weather sets in. Potatoes are best stored in shallow bins. Before being put away they should be well dried by spreading them out in a dry, rather shady place for a few hours after digging. It pays to sort them over with care before storing, putting aside for immediate use all those that have been cut or bruised or show signs of decay. Do not wash them. During the winter go over them occasionally, pinching off the sprouts.

Have Potted Meat Ready

The end of a boiled ham or corned beef sorted, bone and gristle removed, fat and meat chopped fine, may yield more than could be used advantageously at a single meal. Heat it, with little water, in its own fat and pack solidly in jelly tumblers or small jars. There should be a quarter inch of fat on top to harden and form a seal from the air. With a tin cover on top, meat thus prepared will keep several weeks.

Seasoning may be added as for any potted meat. Meat thus prepared, both fat and lean, is ready to be used with from two to four times its bulk of potatoes or other vegetables for hashes, or for sandwiches, etc.

LIFE IN MESOPOTAMIA

Soil and Climate Ideal and No One Has to Work Hard.

Seekers of "soft snaps" are turning their wistful optics on Mesopotamia, which seems to have maintained Utopian conditions in spite of Turkish oppression. Prince Raphael Emmanuel, son of a Chaldean high priest, who has been lecturing in this country, is largely responsible for their wistful attitude. According to the prince's fascinating account of his native land, the soil is so rich that it is only necessary to work four months in the year. Then there are the additional lures of beautiful climate and comfortable habits and customs which add a potent charm to inherent laziness. The Kansas City Star reports him as saying:

There is no money in Mesopotamia. There is need for none. We pay no taxes, neither do we pay tribute. Wheat, fruit and skins are the only medium of exchange. We have no policemen, no courts, no judges. The people do not know there is a war. They would not understand the meaning of fighting for liberty, as they always have been free.

There is no record of time in Mesopotamia. We never know what day of the week it is and do not care. Clocks or watches are unknown; my people would not know what to do with them. Time is told by the height of the sun and servants arise by the cock's crow as they did in the days of Jesus.

We raise the finest tobacco in Mesopotamia, but we do not chew it or smoke cigars. The men smoke cigarettes or pipes. Our women do not smoke. There are no saloons in Mesopotamia. My people make wine, but it is not the fermented kind that you have here. It is only used on occasions, however, and then it is not considered proper for women to drink it.

SIAM'S NEW FLAG

Changed Into a Tri-Color to Commemorate Joining Allies.

Siam has a new flag. To commemorate the entry of his country into the war against Germany, King Mahavajiravudh decided to modify the flag by adding blue to it, in order that it might be a tricolor like the flag of the other allies.

"This addition," says the royal decree, "will serve as a token of equality and honesty between Siam and his allies, for it is a sign of the alliance of the world against barbarism. Besides the color blue recalls the birthday of his Majesty and is used especially for him. It seems good to do so to make it figure in the national flag."

By the terms of this decree the new flag has five horizontal stripes—red, white, blue, white, red. The width of the blue stripe is three sevenths of the total breadth, and that of each of the red and white stripes is one-seventh.

This flag is called the "Thong Rong," and is flown upon all merchant vessels and ashore in Siam territory. Vessels in the Government service fly the same flag, but with an anchor, a wheel and a crown, in the middle. Those of the Siamese navy carry in the middle red discs which are a tricolor

OPINIONS ON WORLD PROBLEMS

BY CHAS. M. BICE, B.A., LL.B., DENVER, COLORADO.

AMERICANS.

Americans were little known to Europeans before the war. America is naturally a peace-loving nation, unschooled in arms in the European sense. Our soldiers were regarded generally as inadequately trained, as no doubt they were, judged by European standards. Their mettle was also an unknown quantity abroad, except in Great Britain; and we know that it was with great misgivings and reluctance on the part of the Allied command that they were assigned to independent and responsible stations.

We can imagine how General Pershing chafed under the mental attitude, knowing well the bulldogs he would release when the hour struck. We may picture him restrained by military etiquette and a sense of his great responsibility as pleading for his doughboys to be given a fair chance.

How grandly and unforgettably those doughboys justified his faith! Calmly they set the sights of their rifles—to paraphrase the narrative—as the Germans advanced in smooth columns at Hill 165, and aimed with the same precision that they had shown on the rifle ranges at home. Each one of these marines wore a marksman's medal or better, and the German lines, fast thinning, hesitated, stopped, and then abruptly broke.

Above, a French airplane was checking up the artillery fire. Surprised that men should deliberately set their sights, adjust their range, and coolly fire at an advancing foe, each man picking his own target instead of merely blazing away in the direction of the enemy, the aviator signalled "Bravo!" which was taken up by the troops in the rear until it rose to a thunderous applause.

But it was in the hell of Belleau Wood, where bayonets streamed with blood, that the bareheaded marines, fighting day and night, without rest, without sleep, often without water, wrote their names in unfading letters of crimson upon the scroll of fame, and defeated the best trained divisions that Germany could throw against them.

Again, it was in the same sector between Soissons and Chateau Thierry, says a French writer, "that the fighting spirit of the Americans was such that in falling on the first German position they carried their objective in one blow, chasing the enemy before them with a fervor that rendered resistance impossible."

Nothing could stop them, neither reefs nor machine guns. They advanced in their wondrous, youthful zeal, with their good humor at its height. They waded in water up to their waists or even their shoulders, holding their short, bayoneted guns over their heads. Seeing them thus advance, the Germans fled head over heels, or surrendered en masse.

It was no coincidence that the Hun thereafter looked the Americans with the dreaded Canadian and Australian. All three hailed from virgin countries, where dash and initiative are at a premium; and where men play the game of life, in peace or in war, with a passion and an impetuosity that fears nothing, except failure.

WILSON IN EUROPE!

Buckingham Palace is a neutral zone. Outside of this zone the President is met with conflicting forces. He is surrounded by statesmen who are not fully in accord with his idealistic views, but who are too diplomatic to permit their opposition to interfere with his welcome. This is so in England; it was so in France. A distinct element in these two democracies is with the President of the U. S. The cry to Washington was "Come over to Macedonia and help us." The acknowledged leader of the British Independent Labor Party, Mr. Henderson, has admitted publicly that he appealed to Mr. Wilson to go to Europe and aid the cause of the progressives as against the "bitter enders." The radical elements in France and Belgium joined in that appeal.

But, it will be asked, are Clemenceau and Lloyd George reactionaries that the Executive of the U. S. should be called over to offset their doctrines? How long ago is it since the "Tiger of France" was an iconoclast, tearing down the idols of monarchist and imperialist and conservative? He, the Socialist leader, the overthrower of administrators that did not reach close enough to the people, in opposition to the idealistic program of the American President. Impossible!

Five years ago in England, the present Premier was looked upon by a great many as a demagogue bent on tearing up society by the roots and supporting a Socialistic program that would lead to the downfall of the empire. He was the most hated man in the kingdom among Tories and Whigs. Is it within the bounds of reason that he should have turned his back upon the people who gave him the power of dictatorship to such an extent that the head of another nation should be asked to attend the peace conference as an offset to the home influence?

The war wrought many changes

in nations, parties and individuals, including great leaders of men.

Messieurs Clemenceau and Lloyd George have been through the horrors of war. They have lived with it for nearly five years. They know of the close calls their countries and civilization had from the great menace. They are determined not to take any chances. These two men are no longer idealists or sentimentalists when it comes to making peace with the enemy. At one time they may have had tendencies toward Internationalism; to-day they are Nationalists with a large N. Neither is going to give way on essentials. Clemenceau is with Lloyd George against the Wilson construction of the "freedom of the seas." A "free sea" in war time would have given Germany the victory within a year. A league of nations with Germany included on equal terms does not appeal to the nations that fought an uphill fight for almost five years. These nations made the great sacrifice. It will take a century or longer to make up the loss in men, their very best and most promising men. Their war debts appear staggering. Why should they enter upon a reciprocal treaty with the power that sought their destruction and caused their countries such sacrifices?

To the people of the two nations, whose memories are short and who dread the possibility of another great war, President Wilson appears as a savior from a far-off land. His antipodes appeal to them. They have not analyzed them as have the men at the head of their governments.

The Wilson ideas sound well. Theoretically they call for a union of all the people against war. Mr. Wilson has caught the imagination of large numbers. But at Versailles it will not be the vox populi that he will have to meet; but hard-headed, well-versed statesmen and diplomats determined that the enemy shall not be placed in position to again threaten the world's peace.

A LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

Is a league of nations possible, and if so, is it advisable? We meet men who ridicule the idea of such an understanding between nations, such a co-operation as will conduce to the order and peace of the world.

What is a league of nations but the next step in the evolution of human society? Long ago the family was the unit. It was the first effort at government and maintained a separate existence. There were inter-family wars provoked by the struggle for food or the challenging boasts of vaunting parents and bragging progeny. Then the folly of conflict was realized under the pressure of common needs and common dangers. For greater security against wild animals, for greater efficiency in wrestling a livelihood, families combined and became tribes.

There were intertribal wars, out of which grew conquests and alliances that resulted in the forming of nations. Common needs and common dangers were again the impelling motives.

And now for centuries we have suffered from international rivalries and conflicts. From time to time there have been coalitions of nations seeking greater security or greater power. They have resulted in the strife of alliances of one international group with another. No group has been big enough or strong enough, and none has been inspired by the idealism to preserve the world's peace and safeguard the weak.

But out of such a way of alliances there has come a new vision. Is it not the inevitable development of human experience, the development we should expect in the light of human history?

The sense of common interest has widened from family to tribe, from tribe to nation, from nation to alliance. Shall it stop there? Can it not widen now to take in the welfare and peace of the world?

Have we not advanced far enough for this step—the logical step implied in all that has gone before?

There are indications of advance. It is true the idea of a world league to preserve world peace is not a new idea, though one of the U. S. Senate recently spoke of it as novel. Perhaps it is expecting too much to presume the Senator to be familiar with history. Men were talking about it at the end of the Sixteenth Century. A hundred years later William Penn proposed it, and Quaker-like, suggested an international force to defend peace and discipline the brawler.

Alexander I. of Russia, in the early part of the 19th century, launched the idea of the holy alliance. It became a most unholy instrument of despotism, but in his original intent it was a plan no less beneficent than that proposed to-day.

These suggestions and experiments failed, and men point to their failure as proof that they are valueless. But the conclusion does not follow.

The times were not ripe for a world league. Autocracy still ruled over millions of people, and nations were for the most part dynasties. The im-

portant factors in international councils were thrones, the vital problems, those concerning the distribution of crowns and the upholding of dynasties. Wars were fought over questions of succession—whether this or that prince should wear an ermine robe and hold a sceptre. Nations as people had little or nothing to say.

But on Nov. 11 last all that came to an end, and the biggest obstacle to a world league was destroyed when the last of the political autocracies crumbled and the will of the democracies prevailed.

The coming peace conference will be unlike any other ever held. It will be a convocation of statesmen representing peoples rather than monarchs. The peoples concerned seem ready for a league that will be formed to enforce the laws of humanity and to preserve the peace of mankind. The league may not wholly prevent strife, but it surely can prevent violence and bloodshed. Is it not worth trying?

For the purposes of the peace conference, the German tribes must get together. They fought as a unit; they must face the consequences of defeat as a unit.

The associated powers cannot deal with a multitude of irresponsible mushroom governments, each trying to blame the other for the crimes of the war.

Penalties will be exacted, and unless the German tribes can unite to bear the burden of a guilt in which all shared, the allied armies may be compelled to cross the Rhine and enforce the righteous judgments of the conference.

This danger is seen in Berlin. At present Bavaria is the chief troublemaker and points a condemnatory finger at Prussia. Let allied soldiers who fought Bavarian divisions answer her plea. They must understand that the demands must be met and that there is power behind the peace council to see that they are enforced.

The question as to the league of nations, its terms and powers, should come after the council has disposed of the chief criminal in the world war.

A league of nations that would obliterate the individuality of nations or of individuals, would not be desirable nor perhaps possible. But such is not necessary to a proper league to guarantee the peace of the world.

THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

As the war moves on to its final stage of a peace congress, precedent and comparisons of similar conferences in the world's history are interesting and useful.

It is natural to seek to read the future in the mirror of the past.

There seems to be but one precedent of value—that of the conference of Vienna. The circumstances are closely parallel. Napoleon's mad ambition to achieve world power was

thwarted by an alliance of European nations, and when he had been overthrown it was natural for those allies to meet in council to decide what was to be done with the territories Napoleon had conquered.

The map of Europe had been thrown into confusion as it is now, and it was the object of the congress to restore it to order.

The Allies then, as now, entered the Congress of Vienna, 1814, bound to each other by a pact corresponding exactly to that into which nearly all the Allies of 1918 have entered. Then, as now, they "mutually engaged" not to conclude peace separately. In fact, Lord Castlereagh's Treaty of Chaumont was clearly the model followed by the drafters of the pact of Sept. 4, 1914.

It was popularly believed then that the Vienna Congress would achieve far grander results than the mere restoration of thrones and the delimitations of frontiers. It was thought to usher in the beginning of the Millennium. If the idealists of those days did not wax eloquent about a league of nations, they encouraged belief in the approach of a civilization to be first cousin to such a Utopia.

The Congress was to result in the "reconstruction of the social order," there was to follow a regeneration of the political system of Europe, and "lasting peace," owing to "international disarmament" would be assured. All that was promised more than a century ago! The failure of its realization is known to all. But the diplomats who participated in that famous council were under no delusion as to the real purpose.

Alexander I. of Russia elected to be his own delegate, had the fixed purpose of adding another large area of Poland to his empire.

Prussia was represented, as a German frankly admitted, to "extend her possessions at the expense of all the world, and without regard to any principle of justice or even of decency."

Matternich, for Austria, and Talleyrand, for France, were chiefly concerned to prevent their respective countries suffering from the aggrandizement of the other nations.

Lord Castlereagh was England's representative, and though he waived all questions of monetary indemnity, he managed to secure substantial territorial spoils.

This Congress lasted eight months and was able to accomplish its labors by appointing separate committees to discuss special problems. Practically all the minor States were represented.

Before the first discussion an event occurred which boded ill for harmony, and that was the matter of precedence. In what order were the delegates to take their seats around the conference table, or to append their signatures to the various documents?

This preliminary squabble was settled by Alexander I., who suggested

THE WEEKLY SERMON

number of those who will strive with us. The idea of an increasing membership in the church is not that we may count numbers. Mere reports of growth are of little value unless they signify the actual increase in the church of those who have given themselves to the Master's service. Yet it is our duty and privilege to go out into the highways and hedges and compel men to come in.

The High Mark of Our Calling

There is the goal of missionary work. We speak of it every time we pray, as taught by Christ, "Thy kingdom come." This is a great missionary age, and now that the war is over there will be greater zeal in missions than ever, for the parts of the world will be drawn nearer together. Every Christian is called to be a missionary, that is, he is called to try to bring some one to Christ.

Closely associated with this is the goal of generous giving. Every Christian should give, first, for the support of his own church and its worship and, second, for the spread of Christ's Kingdom. We ought to give more than we do. Most of us are not rich; the majority of Christians are poor. But God only asks us to give as we are able and to give that which costs us something. How the Master's work would leap forward if every Christian gave according to his ability!

And they there is the goal of service. We are all citizens of this world, though looking forward to a better inheritance. That better inheritance will be the part only of those who have tried to make this world better. How are we striving to destroy evil? Is the temperance cause full of interest to us? Are we seeking to urge men to observe the Lord's Day as a day of rest and worship? Are we working for justice and purity and honesty? Are we interested in the efforts to help little children and to care for the poor and to forward all the good philanthropies which tend to bring happiness to the oppressed?

These are some of our goals. Let us press on toward them, and we will find our burdens less heavy and our lives filled with new hope and courage, for we are children of the Kingdom, looking upward, pressing onward, with Christ going before us and leading the way.



The Junior Home Defense.

Guess I've got the last potato from my field now; and I'm hungry as hungry. Is supper ready yet, Madge?

"Almost. There's corn bread in the oven, and it'll be done by the time you get in the eggs. Father did all the other chores before they left. Won't we have fun keeping house by ourselves to-night, Merle? My wristlets are finished now, so we can play games."

"That suits me," declared Merle as he started briskly for the barn.

But the cornbread was done and everything else had been waiting for several minutes when Madge heard her brother's signal rap at the front door.

"There, I thought he must be stopping for some nonsense. Probably he has something ready to tease me with. I've a mind not to go."

But there was something unusual in the vehemence with which Merle had knocked. When Madge peeped in through the half-open sitting-door she could see his face anxiously peering in through the window.

"Lock the door quick, then be sure that all the other doors and windows are fastened. But don't show a light anywhere!" he directed breathlessly as he raced inside and up to the telephone.

"Is that Mr. Peterson—Captain Peterson of the Home Defense?" Merle was asking when Madge slipped back into the sitting-room. "This is Merle Flint, Captain Peterson. Father is Nelson Flint, out on the Jerry Allen road, you know. Father and mother are in town to-night, and there's a crowd of hoboos out in our barn. Late in the evening they plan to set fire to half a dozen barns out this way—have 'em ready to blaze up all at once, you know. Then while people's attention is directed this way two of them mean to sneak in and set the grain elevators afire. They think we're all off the place and I guess they plan to break in and have a big feed pretty soon. You should be able to catch them all here if you men start right away. Have somebody come to the front door first. We'll be on the watch and ready to report."

"How many are there, Merle?" whispered Madge excitedly.

"At the barn? Nine."

"That's a good many if they're real hungry, but we have a big pan of beans and two pies, besides plenty of bread. I was thinking we might let them right in, if they come. I could make coffee and cook some potatoes, if they'd wait. Then they'll be right here when the Home Defense get out."

"You haven't seen those men or heard them talk! They're desperate fellows, and not one gets inside this house if I can prevent it. But they mean to come, and that old woodshed

that the delegates should be seated and sign in alphabetical rotation according to the first letter of the name of their State.

Another dispute arose as to which nations should be regarded as principles in the various discussions, and led to more protracted and serious divisions.

But it was when the matter of dividing their chief spoils was discussed that the enemies of the Congress assumed most dangerous form. Alexander I. dominated the whole of the Duchy of Warsaw, and Prussia was bent upon absorbing all of Saxony. These chief grabbers supported each other's claim at every turn. They and the countries they represented will not be factors in the present congress.

Lord Castlereagh opposed Russia's claim on the ground that the British government desired "an independent power" established in Poland under a distinct dynasty. France and Austria also opposed the Russian demand, and the division in the Congress became so acute that on several occasions it threatened to lead to war. That is the irony of the Congress of Vienna; it was within a hairs breadth of resulting in a free fight between the powers which had been allied to destroy Napoleon. From the secret memoirs of the congress, it is clear that the idealistic notions had no place in the actual deliberations. Lands and people were bartered to and fro as so many counters in a game. The proceedings were brought to a sudden climax by the escape of Napoleon from Elba and the dawn of the Hundred Days.

A LEGEND OF JUDAS

Germany, Repentant, Will at Last Join the Feast of Nations.

"The drumming guns have done their work. Only the bells ring out on the still autumn air their message of peace and goodwill towards men," says an English magazine.

"The sound recalls to memory a legend of how the soul of Judas Iscariot fled from the suicide's corpse through the void, and passed from

door won't hold them out long. We could put furniture against these two doors to the kitchen and I'd be able to put up a pretty good fight with chairs, since it'll be dark in the shed. If only you'd go upstairs and keep safe, but of course you won't."

"Of course not. Merle, let's throw cold water on them—that is, have the back door do it. As we caught Cousin Don, last April's Fool Day, you know."

"Say, that's an idea. Only I thought out how to make that bath a sort of continuous performance. Maybe it will not work, but I don't see why not. Take that came pan we had before and the hose mother uses on wash-day. Slip one end of the hose in the pan and then at the last minute put the other into the big tank. I believe it'll keep the water flowing like a little Niagara Falls for as long as those fellows try to get through the door. Everything being pitch dark it ought to dampen their enthusiasm some—and their matches."

"Oh, oh, oh! That's the very thing. We'll fix the pan now. Then one of us must keep watch through the kitchen window and the other from the front for the Home Defense."

"Hush, here they come now!" groaned Merle when the preparations were only started. But housewifely Madge knew where to find everything in the darkness, so that they had the partly filled pan hoisted to its place on a narrow ledge and the ends of hose properly adjusted, the one in the reservoir clamped into place by its own wire adjustment, when they felt it wise to retire to the front of the house with all intervening doors tightly shut.

"There come the Home Defense, too. They've left their cars back a little so the noise wouldn't give warning."

"Stay here, Madge, unless they come through," ordered Merle sharply as he bolted out the front door to meet the approaching men.

The company wisely divided forces in order to surround the men who were supposedly still battering at the weak back door. But when Merle and two others reached the sitting-room they were met by sudden giggles.

"They're in, or have been. All nine took a turn, I think. Merle, the cascade's an overwhelming success." So it was indeed, as everybody could see when Merle had, by instruction, switched on the woodshed light. It was a bedraggled and humble crew that Captain Peterson and his men marched back to town.

"Good work you did, young Home Defenders," called the captain heartily.

"Hurrah for the Junior Home Defense," shouted every man of the company with lusty goodwill as Madge and Merle trailed excitedly back to their cooled cornbread.

abyss to abyss, till at last remorse yielded to grief.

"And behold a great light! and the desolate ghost from the outer darkness looked in (for the windows of Heaven were open), and saw the Apostles, his brethren, standing about a table laid with bread and with wine, the body and the blood of their Lord. Then came One, who took him by the hand, and drew him aside. 'We have waited for thee, said the Master whom Judas Iscariot betrayed. My guests could not sit down to my supper till thou wast here.'

"So, after many days, will the soul of Germany, purged and renewed, come back to the fellowship of civilized nations. They may taste the communion of freedom meanwhile. But they cannot sit down to the feast till Germany is there."

Seven Sentence Sermons.

Nor love thy life, nor hate; but wher thou liv'st Live well; how long or short permit to heaven. —Milton

Conduct is the mouthpiece of character. —Phillips Brooks

These are the sins I find Would have thee take away:— Malice and cold disdain,

Hot anger and sullen hate, Scorn of the lowly and envy of the great, And discontent that casts a shadowy gray

On all the rightness of a common day. —Van Dyke

To-day, well lived, makes every yesterday a dream of happiness and every tomorrow a dream of hope. —Anon.

Reflect upon your present blessings, of which every man has many, not on your past misfortunes, of which all men have some. —Dickens

He who smiles and laughs away The little trials of life to-day Will live to smile and laugh away A greater trial another day! Selected.

He is the best teacher of others who is best taught himself; that which we know and love we cannot help but communicate. —Dr. Arnold.

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Lyle J. Funcheson
Telephone 131 r 21. Lachute.

A Concert is to be held in aid of the
Disabled Soldiers of Bellevue Hospital,
in the Town Hall, St. Andrews, on Tuesday
night, March 4th, at 8.15 p.m. sharp.
Miss Morrison of Montreal, and Mr.
Siephenson, of the Apollo Glee Club will
be the soloists and Miss Christie as
accompanist will be among those to furnish
an excellent programme. Admission
35 cents.

A large line of Blue Serges for Suits
and dresses, at prices that will surprise
you. These were bought like our
Black Dress Goods, before the great advance
in prices.

W. BANFORD & SON.

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.

LOST.—A box containing about a
yard of hand-made lace between Mr.
Banford's Store and Lachute Mills Post
Office. Finder return to Watchman
Office and be rewarded.

NOTICE

W. H. Garretson announces that he
will be at his office from February 7th,
until February 20th. Scientific examination
of the eyes positively FREE.
Examination of children's eyes a speciality.

Watch repairing quickly and neatly
done.
In his absence repairs may be left with
M. V. Slater.

NOTICE.—The farmer's Club of St.
Jerusalem have ordered a car load of
Harab Davies Fertilizer, and expect it
to arrive around the middle of March.
Further announcements will be made,
but in the meantime make your wants
known to—

A. POLLOCK, Secretary.

CRESWELL'S

Canada Cement

Prices Right

R Creswell Registered

LOCAL NEWS

Mrs. Canning is spending a few days
in Grenville.

Mrs. Harlow Giles is spending this
week in Ottawa.

Mr. Ross Muir spent a few days in
Montreal last week.

Miss Grace Dobbie spent the week-end
with friends in Montreal.

Mr. Jas. Hay left on Monday for a
business trip to Ayr, Ont.

Mr. and Mrs. S. Goldsworthy spent
the week-end in Papineauville.

Mrs. G. Richards, of Brownsburg,
spent the week-end in Montreal.

Miss Morin, of Petit Brule was the
guest of Mrs. Jno. Hay this week.

Rev. J. A. Lackey is spending a week's
holiday in Ottawa visiting friends.

Miss Marion Slater spent a few days
this week visiting friends in Avoca.

Mrs. Campbell, of Harrington, was
the guest of Miss S. McGibbon this week.

Mrs. F. J. Hayden is spending a few
days with friends in Montreal this week.

Mr. & Mrs. Ball, of Ottawa, are guests
of their son Mr. Wm. Ball for a few
months.

Mr. and Mrs. Valleeau, of Ottawa, were
week-end guests of their daughter Mrs.
Houston.

Miss A. Moore returned on Wednesday
from a pleasant visit with friends in
Montreal.

Mr. and Mrs. F. Hooper left on Wednesday
for Kingston to attend the funeral
of their mother.

Miss McMillan and Miss Norah Christie
of Montreal were week-end guests of
Mrs. Geo. Christie.

Mrs. Menzies left on Wednesday for a
visit to Ogdensburg, N.Y., owing to the
illness of her mother.

Miss Barbara Nicoll of Montreal, spent
the week-end with her parents Mr. and
Mrs. P. Nicoll, Upper Lachute.

The Willing Workers will meet on
Wednesday, March 5th, at the home of
Mrs. James Leishman, St. Jerusalem.

Mr. Wm. Todd, of East Settlement, left
on Wednesday for a visit of a month
with his brother at Maiden Rock, Wis.

Miss Amy McQuat, of Montreal, spent
the week-end the guest of her parents
Mr. and Mrs. Wm. McQuat, River Side.

Miss Florence Rae, who has been the
guest of Mrs. Victor Collins at the
Dalesville Manse, left for New York on
Saturday.

Miss Helena Dobbie, of Cushing, and
Mr. Frank Cooke of Harrington, were
the guests of Mrs. P. Dobbie for the
week-end.

Mr. T. H. Smith, of Okanagan B.C.
is in town, after an absence of 28 years
renewing old acquaintance and visiting
his many friends.

Mr. David Steele left Friday morning
last for Willand, Ont., where he expects
to spend a few months with his Uncle
there Mr. Dan McPhee.

Don't Miss seeing the Populus Drama
"Where are my Children" at the Albert
Hall, Lachute, on Thursday, March 6th.
Prices 15c, Adults 35c. See advertisement
on other page.

An important meeting of the Argenteuil
Wool Growers and Sheep Breeders
Board of Directors, will be held in Rice's
Hall, Tuesday March 4th, at 2 p.m.

Mr. Henderson Picken, who has just
returned from service overseas, and Mr.
and Mrs. Douglas Picken of Montreal,
were week end guests of Mrs. Malcolm
Smith.

The Albert Hall is putting on a Special
Night next Saturday, March 1st. In addition
to the regular performance in
which is featured "The Red Ace" and
two comic reels, Mr. Bishop has secured
The Sinking of the Lusitania by a
German Submarine. Prices 10c. and
15c.

The Red Cross are having a sale of
"goods on hand" Tuesday and Wednesday,
March 4th and 5th, from 9 a.m.
to 5 p.m. Anyone desirous of procuring
yarn, cotton, towelling, print, buttons,
etc., at wholesale prices, would do well
to come upstairs in Victoria Hall on
those dates.

Messrs. Henry and Fred Wooding, of
Ottawa, have acquired the business of
the late Robert Miller and will become
citizens of our town. We are pleased to
welcome them amongst us. Through
their advertisement appearing elsewhere
in this issue they make an appeal of acquaintance.
"Tis up to you."

The many friends of Pte. Peter McKerracher,
will be sorry to learn of his death
which occurred at his home in
Maxwell, Ont., at the age of 25 years.
Peter was one of the Bank of Ottawa
Staff Boys and very popular. He joined
up with the 73rd and as a result of gas
poisoning was returned to Canada where
he was tended at the St. Anne's Hospital.

Church of England notices.—Mr.
J. C. N. Gosling of Montreal will (D.V.)
conduct services in Lachute parish on
Sunday, March 2nd, as follows.—St.
Simeon's Church, Lachute 10.30 a.m.
and 7 p.m., Brownsburg 3 p.m. Celebrations
of the Holy Communion are postponed
to Sunday, March 9th. There will be no service
at St. Aidan's Church,
Lachute, on Tuesday, March 4th.

A Good Game.

The Hochelagas of Montreal received
somewhat of a surprise on Saturday last
when they were defeated by our locals in
the score of 6 to 12. The game was in
the hands of Mr. W. McKimmie and the
play was indeed fast, so much so that the
visitors scored four goals in quick succession
after which our boys woke up and
made the score as above, with brilliant
play on the part of D. Campbell
and P. Robinson in goal.

The late Mrs. McDonald.

The death occurred in Merriton, Ont.,
on Friday last, after a lingering illness,
of Mrs. Margaret McDonald, widow of
the late John McDonald. Deceased was
the daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs.
Donald Bain and was born in Lachute
52 years ago, removing with her husband
and family to Merriton some 20 years
ago. She leaves to mourn the loss of a
loving mother, 2 sons, 3 daughters and
one sister Mrs. Alex. Beers of Lachute.
Mrs. McDonald had been in failing
health for some time, but since armistice
had been signed was buoyed up by the
hope of her sons return from overseas
service. Her wish was gratified, as her
son Graham returned home ten days
before she passed away.

Another seizure.

Still another seizure of liquor was
made in town last week when Provincial
Revenue detectives entered one of the
small stores and restaurants on Foundry
Street. The detectives had made a fairly
thorough search and were almost on the
point of departure when they espied a
quantity of wood around the kitchen
range and upon its removal several bottles
were disclosed and immediately confiscated.
There was naturally a wailing
warfare and dire threats extended to the
men who were exercising their duty.
Like circumstances occurred at one of
our neighboring villages, and there, too,
seizures were made, but with this difference
that some of the prominent men
there, instead of backing up the laws
enforcement, plead for clemency.

Just at this time there is much organization
on behalf of the liquor interests,
who are fighting for their existence, and
all the bootlegging is only strengthening
their cause. Liquor is being sold in
town, and lots of it too. 'Tis known to
the authorities and openly talked of,
yet no one will act. Occasionally we
do have a visit of revenue officialdom,
who doubtless would act much stronger
were assured of support instead of
being curbed in his duty.

McGregor-Burk Concert.

"Genuinely Good" only lightly
expresses the opinion of the large audience
that greeted Sandy MacGregor and
Private Burke in the Presbyterian Church
on Friday last. Mr. Chas. McBurney
occupied the chair and formally introduced
the entertainers, during which he
took the opportunity of explaining that
both of these gentlemen were rendering
their services voluntarily and without
any remuneration whatever, devoting
their time and talents in the sake of humanity.
Mr. McGregor has charge of
providing entertainment and comforts
for 14 Military Hospitals, trying to
brighten up the lives of those who have
borne the brunt of battle. The chairman
remarked that a Lachute audience
was always an appreciative one and it
was said they had acquired the secret of
hiding their feelings but in this case he
wanted the audience to show their
appreciation. The class of singing indulged
in by Sandy is mostly of a jocular
nature and though his numbers were
well rendered and an able representation
of the real Harry Lander, yet there
was somewhat of a restraint because of
the surroundings. Had the concert been
in the Town Hall instead of the Church
he sure would have had the audience all
joining in the choruses, whether they
could sing or not, for his manner was
irresistible, many warm friends amongst
Lachute and St. Andrews folk. He took
occasion during the evening to speak
of the work in which he was engaged and
gave the audience an insight into the
hospital duties and what was being done
for the boys. During all their suffering
and pain many of the lads are spending
their time in making saleable articles for
which orders were taken on the samples
presented. Should any person require
a nice tea-tray as a suitable gift to a
friend, a post-card addressed to Mr.
McGregor at the Red Triangle Hut, Montreal,
will bring it to you at a reasonable
price.

Private Burke and Sandy were given a
heartily vote of thanks and the singing of
the National Anthem closed a very pleasant
evening.

Methodist Notes.

Next Sunday will be the Annual Missionary
Day, when addresses and subscriptions for the
Missionary Society will be given. The speakers are,
in the morning, Rev. F. J. Hayden, B.A. and in the
evening A. O. Dawson Esq. of St. James
Church, Montreal, assisted by Rev. F. J.
Hayden.

The "League of Nations" was the
subject discussed in the Golden Rule
Class last Sunday morning a splendid
attendance was present. Prevention of
War, Disarmament and the Protection
of Small Nations were among the subjects
that were most freely discussed. The
speaker said it was bringing nearer God's
Ideal when the Nations would beat their
swords into Ploughshares. Next Sunday
Mr. A. O. Dawson will address the Class.

The passing of a great Citizen the late
Sir Wilfrid Laurier was the subject of a
tribute paid the great Statesman last
Sunday evening by the Rev. F. J. Hayden
in the Methodist Church.

Spring 1919

This is the moment for buying your spring dry goods,
and getting your sewing done. Soon the busy rush of spring
work will come and it is good to feel you are well ahead
with your sewing.

Wash Goods in Prints and Gingham are now ready for
you in nice colours, quality and patterns. A great advance
has taken place again in cotton goods, but we have anticipated
it well. Many lines are at Last Year's Prices.

We have also an excellent showing in Black Dress Goods
at prices way below their real values. A nice Black Dress
is always needed and this opportunity will not return for
many days or years likely.

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 confections,
both loose and in pretty boxes.

Cakes of all descriptions made to order. Wedding
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.

BEAN DISEASES.

In many sections of the Dominion bush beans are now recognized as a profitable special crop, and the acreage has been greatly increased during the last few years. Approximately 100,000 acres are planted yielding considerably over one million bushels. Destructive diseases have accompanied this increase in cultivation and unless the farmer takes precaution to eliminate disease the crop will not continue to be as popular or profitable as it should. It is safe to say that probably 25% of the crop is frequently lost through the attacks of one or more diseases which might be largely prevented by planting disease free seed. The more important diseases are as follows:

Anthracnose is probably most destructive in the Maritime Provinces and Quebec and some years in Ontario. It is caused by a seed-borne fungus which attacks stem, leaves, pods and seed, producing dark brown to almost black sunken spots on the stem and pods and a blackening of the veins in the leaves. When severe the plants may be completely defoliated or even completely destroyed leaving stumps in the row.

Bacterial Blight is a serious problem to the bean growers of Ontario and to a less extent elsewhere. The bacteria or germs causing this disease are seed-borne and attack the stem, leaves, pods and seed, producing on the seed light yellow blotches sometimes involving the whole seed. Infected leaves develop small irregular water soaked areas, which later turn brown and fall out. The spots on the stem and pods are of a raised, water soaked appearance with a yellow to reddish amber color, usually smaller and not so dark as Anthracnose spots.

Rust and root rots of beans occur less frequently, but nevertheless are capable of causing serious loss. In many cases these may also be carried on the seed.

Mosaic: This is a new disease which was reported as common in Southern Ontario last year. The leaves on infected plants develop a peculiar mottled appearance. Diseased plants produced a few small pods as compared to healthy plants. Little is known concerning it. Its nature would indicate that seed from affected plants would probably produce a diseased crop therefore the use of such seed should be avoided.

Control Measures

Plant only disease free seed on soil which has not lately been planted to beans. This can be best accomplished by selecting, at the time of harvesting, disease free pods from vigorous high yielding plants. These selected pods should then be immersed for not more than 3 minutes in disinfecting solution, allowed to dry off and stored in a clean muslin bag or other disease free container. The seed from these pods should be used the following spring to plant a bean seed plot. While this is not sufficient to ensure the obtaining of disease free stock the first year, it will if practised regularly reduce disease to a minimum, and thus largely remove the cause for poor yields.

Where pod selection has not been previously practised the first start should be made by securing seed from a field relatively free from disease. This stock should be very carefully hand-selected, removing all spotted or even slightly discolored seed. After this has been done the seed may be immersed in solution of copper sulphate 1:100 for 3 minutes or in a formalin solution 1:300 for 5 minutes, allowed to dry and planted.

Beneficial results might also be obtained by pulling out and destroying diseased plants as they appear from time to time during the growing season.

So far spraying beans has not proven a commercial success but probably

might be used to some extent in helping to prevent the spread of disease in seed plots.

Cultivating, hoeing or picking beans while the foliage is wet should be avoided as the disease is readily carried from diseased to healthy plants under such conditions.

Winter Work For The Beekeeper.

Now that the most active part of the year is over and the bees are safely packed away in their winter quarters, the beekeeper should turn his attention to the preparation for next season's activities. As the honey-gathering season is comparatively short and things move very rapidly during that time, success depends mainly upon having everything in readiness before it is actually needed. Much of this work can be done during the winter months.

One of the most valuable assets of the beekeeper is a good supply of empty combs at the commencement of the season and great care should be taken to preserve them during the winter months from the ravages of mice and wax moth. A good method is to place the combs in supers and to tie the supers up one above another with a sheet of paper between each and a hive cover on top of the tier, this will prevent the mice from getting at them. The combs should be stored in a dry cool place. Exposure to zero weather will destroy the larvae of the wax moth. Fumigation with carbon bisulphide will also destroy them but care must be exercised in handling this material as it is highly inflammable.

All supplies should be thoroughly gone over and put into working shape. If any new supplies are required, order them as early as possible and get them made up before spring. By sending early orders, you not only benefit yourself but you are aiding the manufacturer to fill all orders in time. It is not advisable to put foundation in the frames till spring as it becomes very brittle in the cold weather and there is danger of breaking it in handling. If you have any old broken combs, cappings, etc., now is a good time to get them rendered, using a wax press for this purpose and to have the resulting wax made into foundation.

Protect your bees from mice by having the entrances to the winter cases reduced too small or by covering with a screen too small for mice to get through, but large enough to allow the bees to pass through freely. The entrances of the hives in the cellar can also be closed by this screening. The temperature of the cellar should be kept at about 45 degrees F. The cellar should be dark, and well insulated against changes in temperature.

If the bees were placed in winter quarters rather tight in stores, it may become necessary to feed them before bringing them out in spring. For this purpose, candy made as follows is recommended:—Stir 6 pounds white granulated sugar into one and one eighth pints of boiling water. When the sugar is thoroughly dissolved, add ¼ teaspoonful tartaric acid and boil at a temperature of 240 degrees F. over a hot fire for 3 to 4 minutes without stirring. Allow the mixture to cool to 130 degrees F. and then still stir it begins to whiten. Then pour quickly into moulds, making cakes about one inch in thickness. When cool, these cakes can be placed on the top of the frames above the cluster.

Cold Weather Motoring.

We have found that our car can be used to advantage during the winter even when there is considerable snow on the ground. We use four chains on the wheels when the ice and snow make skidding dangerous, and have had no trouble in travelling over the frozen roads. After a heavy snow when the teams have broken a track we find that riding over the snow is often smoother than during the summer. The snow packs firmly into the ruts and makes a solid track for the wheels of the car.

To prevent the radiator from freezing, some farmers use kerosene and others use commercial anti-freeze mixtures. We have found that kerosene oil is not good for the cooling system. A cold engine is hard to start so we fill the radiator with hot water whenever the car is used and then empty out the water on returning to the farm. This saves wear on the cooling system and makes starting easy. The radiator can be covered with the auto blankets when the machine is stopped for a hour or more and this will prevent freezing. If the car is allowed to stand during extremely cold weather it will be safest to empty the radiator unless the stop is a short one. This is rather inconvenient but the satisfaction of using the car in winter more than makes up for the trouble.

When traveling on drifted roads it pays to have a scoop shovel in the back of the car during the winter for a trip that would otherwise prove impossible. E. G. K.

Sheep Notes

Many sheep lose their wool, especially toward spring, from other causes than the effects of scab. In fact, if scab is present the animals are just as liable to lose their wool at one time of the year as at another. Because sheep begin to rub and bite and pull off wool, is no evidence that they are bothered with scab, as they will do that if irritated with ticks or anything else. But in order to find out what is the matter it is well to make an examination at once.

It may be well to give some of the symptoms, appearance and effect of scab. However, the man who has once seen its effects and has noticed it particularly, will never mistake scab for anything else or anything else for it. The scab insect works between the inner and outer skin. Starting at some point, usually in the flank, the insects work outward from a common centre and as they thrive and multiply they keep spreading, and some will get to other portions of the body and start a new colony, as it were. Their work causes a yellow matter to form in these spots and this in turn will form into a scab. Of course, such a scab irritates the animal and it will rub and pull at its wool, and whatever scab has formed there will come off with the wool. Even if they did not pull or rub the scabs off, they would fall off in time. Sheep are sometimes afflicted with similar scabs from other causes. For this reason, it is best to procure a strong magnifying glass, when it can be readily determined whether the trouble is genuine scab or not.

Sheep scab is not a very hard disease to eradicate, as is usually supposed by those persons who have no experience with it. A couple of good dippings with a dip will cure the disease if the dip is properly applied. However, some precaution is necessary to keep the animals from becoming infected again from old scabs and wool that may have been rubbed off. In warm weather the scab insects that have been rubbed off with the scabs and wool will survive for a considerable period of time and if they come in contact with sheep they are very likely to infect them again. It is very easy to pick out a sheep that has once had scab, for where the scabs have been the wool will never grow again, no matter how well the sore spots were cured.

WHAT SHALL I GIVE MY BOY?

By Edgar L. Vincent

This is a question asked by every father who has boys coming along toward manhood: "What shall I give my boy that will better fit him for the life he is facing?" And two or three things come first in the minds of most men. One is that they ought to place at the command of their boys as much of material goods as possible, reasoning that without these he will begin his career handicapped. If the father can give every boy a piece of land, it is usually held that he has given them a "good start" in the world. And then, most fathers like to feel that they stand well in the community for the sake of their children. The man that is looked up to, so these men think, on account of the money he has accumulated or the success he has had in his business, does much toward insuring a good future for his boys.

These are both all right enough in their place, as far as they go, but they do not go far enough. Money may be the worst thing in the world for a boy to inherit. No man can pass his good name on to a son that does not appreciate integrity to the fullest possible extent. That is, a man is what he possesses himself of real worth. The money or the farm or the good standing in society count only as adjuncts to the success of the son. What can a father do, then, that will work into the very warp and woof of the boy's life and start him on the road to upright character and make him the best possible citizen?

One thing to begin with, every father may give his son. That is, a chance to know all he himself knows about farming. It is a great thing in these days to be a good farmer. No longer is it safe to say, if it ever was, "He does not like anything else, so we will make a farmer of him." To be a good farmer, the boy ought to have just as much ability as if he were to be a doctor or a lawyer. It ought to be the pride of every father to find out all he can about the soil of his farm, how best to get the most out of it and to let his boy have this information at first hand. He cannot get from a book or from the lips of any teacher in a school room, apart from the farm, the actual, first-hand knowledge that will enable him to take a farm and operate it successfully. The farm, under the teaching of the father, is the best place in the world to learn farming. Books and schools will supplement the home training, but that is all. They cannot take the place of it.

And then, the father may give his boy all he knows about the care and keeping of stock. To do this to the best possible advantage, he should study horses and cattle himself. Every farmer must of a necessity, be something of a veterinarian. He must understand the stock he handles, well enough to feed them to the best advantage, he must have a fair knowledge of the effects of certain simple remedies and be ready to apply them when needed. These things he ought

to pass on to his boys. Right in line with this, the farmer may tell his boy how to grow every crop that is native to the part of the country where he lives and lead the way to its successful marketing. We are laying out here a big life for the farmer who is a father, and that is what we hold every farmer is worthy of doing and being. There is no greater work than that of being a fine, all-round farmer; and the father who asks himself what he can do for his boy can make no more satisfactory answer than to say, "I will help him to know the farm from beginning to end."

Finally, the father who wants his boy to win out and love the farm cannot do better than to give him a chance to operate every machine on the farm. Boys have a natural liking for machinery. It fascinates them to study and handle tools of all kinds. They do not like to feel that they are not permitted to know the "feel" of the binder, the gasoline engine or any other farm implement. And it certainly is not the part of wisdom to keep them in ignorance of these tools; for the time will come when the father will not be able to do the work that needs to be done. It may be on account of sickness or absence from home, some crop will need attention. The boy is there, and ready to do what must be done; but what if he does not understand the workings of the particular implement that must be called into operation? He may think, "I can do this. I'll try it." But he takes the matter up with something of fear and trembling after all. Things start—then they stop! Something gives way. A valuable machine is injured, it may be spoiled. All for lack of the needed instruction while father was at home or able to show his boy what to do. Many a fine implement has been thus damaged, and it may be the boy comes in for a scolding that will never be forgotten, but which may lead to a lifelong estrangement.

Far better would it be for the father to say, as soon as his boy is old enough and strong enough to handle the various farm machines, "Hurrah, now, my lad! Come and take your first lesson in using this tool! I'll show you what to do. Climb right up on. We'll make it, all right." Thus encouraged, the boy feels confidence in himself and takes hold of things fearlessly. Father is near and if anything goes wrong he will help out. Not only is a good working knowledge of the different tools gained, but the tie of affection binding father and son is strengthened.

I have said little about the things that belong to the finer side of farm life, such as good books, fair chance to go to school and the many privileges that naturally belong to the best farm life. We need to think of all these things, for life is many-sided and a well-rounded character depends upon the things the boy masters in all these different fields.

It is as natural for a sheep to shed its wool when warm weather comes as for a horse to shed its hair, although man has removed that tendency almost entirely. But if sheep are not kept in a condition of continual thrift, the wool not being properly supplied with nourishment stops growing. This breaks in the wool may be only slight, or so pronounced as to almost part the fleece in places or possibly all over the animal. When the animals begin to get more nourishment the wool will again start to grow, but the old and the new growths are so slightly connected that the old is easily rubbed off or even will sometimes drop off.

Overheating in any way will also cause wool to come off. For instance, if sheep get too much corn, especially if they have had none before, it will cause a fever which will cause the animals to lose their wool. Sheep will of course, pull and rub the wool off in spots if afflicted with ticks or lice, but this only affects the bunches pulled or rubbed off and does not loosen the rest of the fleece. Where wool is shed from any cause except scab it will grow out again, but in the case of scab it never does.

A Creeping Blanket
A creeping blanket can be made a veritable fairyland to a young adventurer on his knees if the adjustable cover is of basket woven canvas embroidered in delicate colors with cross stitch animals and flowers parading around the border.

The Dairy
Given two cows of equal dairy capacity, the one conditioned as she should be, and the other rather thin in flesh, and the one in the best condition will make the best record every time. Not only this, but condition enables many breeders to break a milk and butterfat record with a cow that conditioned no better than those which she excels, must surely have produced much less. Feeding for milk and butterfat records is one of the places where brains and experience are indispensable. The feeder must not overlook a single factor in his work; least of all can he afford to begin a feeding test without having his cows in as good condition as his competitors, for some, if not all, of them will put on test animals in the best condition it is possible to get them.

Cataract.
This trouble is such a common one, affects so disastrously the most important of the senses of the body, and is so often susceptible of cure that it is very desirable to know something about it and what steps may be taken to get over it.

It is not necessary at this time to go into the details of the complicated structure of the eye but it is essential to state that behind the beautiful curtain called the iris which gives color to the eye, black, brown, blue or grey, is a bi-convex lens of soft material, hard at the centre or nucleus and covered with a fibrous membrane or capsule called the crystalline lens.

The rays of light pass through the opening or pupil of the iris and are refracted or bent as they pass through this lens to be spread upon the sensitive retina, sight or vision being the ultimate result.

When this lens or its capsule becomes partially or completely opaque as the result of disease or injury so that the light cannot pass through properly or cannot pass through at all, sight is partly or completely destroyed and this condition is called cataract.

\$1,000.00 CASH PRIZE COMPETITION

FOR MAKERS OF BEST MAPLE SYRUP AND SUGAR

Open to all users of our well known

Champion Evaporator



We have decided to repeat on a larger scale, our very popular Prize Contest of 1913 which interested so many Maple Syrup and Sugar makers. We offer Cash Prizes to the value of \$1,000.00, \$500.00 of this for Syrup and \$500.00 for Sugar—Prizes in both classes awarded according to points scored, which are determined by color and flavor. Contestants can enter in either the Syrup or Sugar competition, or both. Full particulars to be had by writing for our special "Prize Competition Circular."

COMPETITION CLOSING APRIL 20TH, 1919

As the "Champion" Evaporator is the only machine capable of making the best syrup, owners of groves not possessing one should get busy and order one right away. By so doing you will have a chance of winning a substantial prize, thus reducing cost of the machine.

Write at once and get fully posted on this unparalleled Maple Syrup and Sugar Competition.

THE GRIMM MANUFACTURING COMPANY
58 WELLINGTON ST. MONTREAL

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.

Cataract.
This trouble is such a common one, affects so disastrously the most important of the senses of the body, and is so often susceptible of cure that it is very desirable to know something about it and what steps may be taken to get over it.

It is not necessary at this time to go into the details of the complicated structure of the eye but it is essential to state that behind the beautiful curtain called the iris which gives color to the eye, black, brown, blue or grey, is a bi-convex lens of soft material, hard at the centre or nucleus and covered with a fibrous membrane or capsule called the crystalline lens.

The rays of light pass through the opening or pupil of the iris and are refracted or bent as they pass through this lens to be spread upon the sensitive retina, sight or vision being the ultimate result.

When this lens or its capsule becomes partially or completely opaque as the result of disease or injury so that the light cannot pass through properly or cannot pass through at all, sight is partly or completely destroyed and this condition is called cataract.

It is most frequent in the eyes of the aged as the result of the degenerative changes which come with old age, but it may come at any period of life, in fact one may be born with it and be blind from birth owing to defective development of the lens.

Sometimes it follows eye disease of some other character or it may follow or accompany some disease like Bright's disease or diabetes or certain varieties of skin disease.

It may be due to the influence of certain drugs like ergot or naphthalin, to the effect of lightning or electricity or to prolonged heat in an occupation like that of glass blowers or workers in iron furnaces.

Not infrequently it is the result of blows or other injuries to the eye itself or to the head or temple, or it may follow inflammation and ulceration of the transparent convex disc in the front of the eye called the cornea.

Heredity may play an important part in causing it, some individuals and some families being more susceptible to it than others.

When it occurs in the young it is generally the result of some other disease or of injury.

There are many different kinds,

forms and degrees of opacity of the lens and hence the sight is affected variously in different individuals.

It is apt to progress rapidly when it follows injury or inflammation of the eye, especially in the young, and very slowly when due to the degenerative changes of old age.

The symptoms depend upon the extent, the character and the density of the opaque portion of the lens and the sight is affected correspondingly. The opacity may take the form of spots or stripes or rings and as it develops there may seem to be hazes or cobwebs, or veils before the eye.

The more opaque the lens becomes, the more obscure the vision until at length only the sense of light and darkness remains.

If there is no sense at all of light or shadow the vision will probably be irretrievably lost.

When cataract is developing in the aged changes in the shape of the lens may be such that they are able to distinguish near objects and even to read without glasses, giving them the so-called "second sight."

There may be nothing in the appearance of the eye to indicate this disease to the ordinary observer or the area of the pupil may be dull grey or glistening white, or black or brown.

If the lens swell as the cataract develops there will be pain in the eyeballs and intolerance of light, and colored glasses will be required.

It is important to wait until the cataract is mature or ripe before attempting any operative procedures, and while this does not take long in the young it may take years in the aged.

There is said to be no way to cure this disease but by operation, drugs will not do it and it is said that treatment by massage is likely to do more harm than good.

There have been cases in which the disease has disappeared spontaneously but these are the rarest of exceptions.

The better the general condition of the patient the more probable that the result will be a successful one, provided always that the one who does the operation is not only skillful in what is one of the most delicate manipulations in surgery, but is also possessed of rare judgment, knowing when to operate and how to take proper care of the patient afterward.

good results and thus it is necessary to use care in selecting the lens.

Fertilizers PAY

Experimental Tests show that Fertilizers Increase Wheat Yields
Gains from Fertilizers obtained in Experimental Tests:
Ontario Agricultural Experimental Station
5.3 bus. Fall Wheat gained
5.3 bus. Spring
Average of 5 years' test.
Indiana Experimental Station
7.06 bus. Wheat gained.
Average of 10 years' test.

"Exactly what should be used will depend upon the local conditions, but in any case it should be remembered that it will pay better to use liberal amounts of fertilizer on small crops than on ordinary ones, because wheat prices are likely to remain high and it will not require much for use in the yield to pay for liberal fertilization."—Prof. A. L. WATKINS, Purdue University, Indiana.

Make Your Gains on Wheat while prices are high.
Write for free literature.

Soil and Crop Improvement Bureau
of the Canadian Fertilizer Association
1111 Temple Bldg., Toronto

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-lasting-ly Good"

ONE OF THE MYSTERIES OF WAR

LOSS OF 3 BRITISH CRUISERS AT BATTLE OF JUTLAND

Theory That Vessels Were Sunk by Assembling Cordite in Turrets in Defiance of the Regulations.

One of the great mysteries of the war is the loss of Admiral Beatty's three great battle cruisers—the Queen Mary, the Indefatigable and the Invincible—in the battle of Jutland.

Two of these magnificent fighting ships were lost early in the engagement within a few minutes of each other, the third being sunk later in the day. All three sank with great rapidity after being hit, the suggestion being that their magazines were exploded by a lucky enemy shot.

Various conflicting theories have been advanced as to what occurred, but the Pall Mall Gazette professes to have obtained from "a source of unimpeachable authority" an explanation of the true facts. The correspondent also throws some new light on the battle off the Falkland Islands and on other naval matters which have hitherto remained obscure.

The sinking of the Queen Mary, with 1,550 lives; the Indefatigable, with 962 lives, and the Invincible, with 968 lives, off Jutland, on May 31, 1916, has never been explained. The Admiralty has remained silent, and it was a noticeable feature of Lord Jellicoe's and Sir David Beatty's despatches that no account was given of the end of these three mighty battle cruisers.

Various Theories.

What actually occurred will never be known with absolute certainty, but the charge of the critics of the Admiralty has always been that the flash tight doors of the ammunition hoists were at fault, and that explosions in the turrets caused by enemy shells communicated with the magazines and resulted in the destruction of the ships.

That is one theory, but it is no more than a theory, and there is strong presumptive evidence in favor of another. Explosions preceded the sinking of each cruiser—that is known—but there is very high authority for the belief that the explosions did not take place in the magazines.

Again it must be pointed out that no unchallengeable evidence exists, but the second theory of the cause of these grave disasters is that, in defiance of all rules and regulations, but animated by intense zeal and animosity and anxiety, the officers responsible, in preparing for immediate action, had assembled in the turrets the cordite which should have come up the hoists as required for serving

the guns. When the enemy were engaged the turrets were struck and the cordite fired.

Among the experts who accept the theory that the magazines exploded there are those who are convinced that the magazines were reached owing to the inadequacy of the protective deck. This involves another charge, but in common fairness it must be recalled that the Queen Mary, Indefatigable and Invincible, which were designed under Lord Fisher, were the first battle cruisers in the world, just as the Dreadnought was the first dreadnought. Speed was the main essential, and they were not designed to fight in the line at all.

Speed the Main Thing.

Lord Fisher summed up his requirements in the words, "Speed and heavy guns." No cruiser had ever carried 12-inch guns before. At Coronel the Germans overwhelmed our cruisers because they had more modern, homogeneous batteries. The Good Hope had two 9-inch and 6-inch guns, but in the early stages of the battle one of the 9.2's was knocked out, and the position was hopeless. The Scharnhorst and Gneisenau had 8½-inch guns. Big guns and speed were obtained at the cost of, among other things, heavy deck armor.

There were other considerations that weighed in favor of the design. The highest naval authorities contemplated a certain maximum range of action, but the enemy had provided for a gun elevation giving a much longer range. A remarkable and little known fact is that a shell from the Emden struck the bridge of the Sydney at a range of sixteen miles. The shot was a lucky one, but it conveyed a lesson.

The value of gun power and speed was demonstrated at the Falkland Islands. By virtue of the speed of his ships Admiral Sturdee reached his destination in time, and by virtue of his 12m. guns he put down the enemy fleet. There was no element of luck in Admiral Sturdee's achievement. Some day Lord Fisher may be able to tell how he knew of on Spee's plans; how, on the principle that it is useless to send a tortoise to catch a hare, he told the Admiral to take the Invincible and the Inflexible; and how, with a fine knowledge of the British sailor's superstitions, he accelerated the Admiral's departure in order to avoid sailing on Friday, November 13.

War Longer Than Expected.

When criticizing much of the new construction of the early months of war—and nearly all the criticisms have regard to the construction of that period—it must be borne in mind that the War Cabinet issued instructions to the Admiralty in the belief that the war would, or could, not last more than a period very much less than was generally suggested at the time. Rapidity of construction was imperative, and designs were adapted and modified in order that this might be secured. It was only when it became apparent that the first estimates of the duration of the war were wrong that new construction entered upon another phase, and a policy was adopted which has borne wonderful fruit in the shape of the British navy's overwhelming might. The German Admiralty knew more than people at home, and the future was destitute of a vestige of hope.

The monitors, or certain classes of these useful vessels, have been described in scathing terms, but these "gun platforms" have done magnificent work. As a high naval authority remarked, "They were designed for bombarding the Belgian coast and not for pleasure trips." The submarine classes run from E to R, and there is no shadow of doubt that the vessels of many of them—big vessels built for offence—would have caused terrible havoc among the enemy's capital ships in a fleet action.

During the last four years between fifty and sixty vessels of new design have been built and put into the water, many of them multiplied by the score and by the hundred. The test of battle has been denied, but their silent pressure has driven Germany to surrender through despair. The men who have worked during these four years to prepare our "sure shield" for its mighty task are of the Silent Service, but they feel very keenly the attacks, to which they cannot reply, of critics who do not know the facts.

THE TOMB OF A U-BOAT

Patches of Oil Rising All Around Showed Grave of Submarine.

Surprise and a cheery call brought me on deck. For part of the "dark hours" throughout which the drifter had maintained her never-ceasing patrol of a stretch of sea where, according to the skipper, "you never know what'll happen," I had kept a "watch below," well rocked but quite cosy. If you stayed awake on drifter patrol while danger threatened you would never sleep at all. For danger is your constant shipmate in one form or another. "Would you like to see the grave of a U-boat?" asked the skipper. "Certainly."

"Right O!" The wheel spun around and the drifter, turning to port, tumbled over the wave crests one after another until she reached a patch of strangely calm water. "The oil causes that," explained the skipper. "Watch and you'll see it coming up."

Leaning over the drifter's side, I could discern patches of oil rising all around. They came up in quite tiny points, which made big, many-hued circles as they spread widely after reaching the surface. "She lies there," said the skipper. "Oil's been coming up like that for weeks. She must have been chockful of it."

"How did you get her?" "Depth charges." And then came the story:

"A U-boat, newly commissioned, and just started upon a voyage of piracy, had tried to steal past our drifter sentinels in the darkness. But the keen, never-losing eyes of the night watch 'picked her up.' Out went the call, and in response to it the hunters encircled their quarry."

Vainly she tried to escape them by diving and doubling. Big cylinders filled with deadly explosive dropped from their decks, torturing the water into a boiling fury on every hand. This continued until the hunters were certain that they had made a "kill."

"Have you got any others?" I asked. "Yes, there's quite a lot—lying hereabouts," replied the skipper, indicating with his hand a narrow stretch of sea.

It would bring no consolation to the soul of the Kaiser to learn the number mentioned, though it was big enough to be a fine testimonial to the efficiency of our anti-submarine flotillas.

THE FIRST MAXIM GUN

The Inventor's First Weapon Was a Tin Pea-Shooter.

When the late Sir Hiram Steven Maxim was a boy, opposite his parents' house in Brooklyn lived a physician who had a pretty servant-girl. It was the custom of the policeman on the beat to pay his respects to this maid in the evening. Young Maxim spent some time at an upstairs window with a tin pea-shooter in his hand blowing peas at the policeman. Finally he became so adept at the gentle art that he could hit the wall of the doctor's house above the heads of the lovers and cause the peas to drop on them. The policeman blamed a small boy who lived next door, and threatened to visit him with the vengeance of the law, and did his best to catch him; but he never found the youth in possession of the incriminating shooter or the ammunition on him.

Wonderful!

An Irish housekeeper was showing to some visitors the family portraits in the picture gallery.

"That officer there in uniform," she said, "was the great-grandfather of the present owner of the property. He was as brave as a lion, but one of the most unfortunate of men. He never fought a battle in which he did not have a leg or arm carried away."

Then she added proudly: "He took part in twenty-four engagements."

Minard's Liniment Cures Garret in Cows

The wireless station at Carnarvon, Wales, has succeeded in sending messages clearly to Sydney, Australia, a distance of 12,000 miles.

The Weekly Fashions



The pin tucks in the skirt and sleeves are very new, and the neck stays collarless to carry out the smartness. McCall Pattern No. 8691, Ladies' Dress. In 5 sizes, 34 to 42 bust. Price, 25 cents.



This new chemisette has the overdress pointed in front and the long tight dart-fitted sleeves. McCall Pattern No. 8674, Misses' Dress. In 4 sizes, 14 to 20 years. Price, 25 cents. Transfer Design No. 798. Price, 10 cents.

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

Enthusiasts.

That your real enthusiast is never damped is amply borne out even under the vilest conditions of warfare. At the front the inveterate hair-oiler, moustachewaxer and manicurist exist. There is even found the man who must have his cold bath every morning, though a mug and a little water are his only toilet accessories. He is known to fame who, losing all else, emerges triumphantly from every battle with his old violin. Nor is he unknown who will practice the latest revue song while his comrades can think of nothing else but imminent death. Even the chess fiend survives. Two such having failed to conclude a game played at odd moments throughout the day seated themselves on the parapet where the light was somewhat better than in the trench below. A high explosive shell rudely terminated the game by blowing the antagonists into the trench and scattering the chessmen. Unhurt, this irrepressible pair picked themselves up and immediately fell into a violent altercation as to the respective strength of the positions reached before the abrupt stoppage of the game. Thus, in the face of real enthusiasm, a high explosive shell could stop the game, but could not decide the issue.

For Spanish Influenza

The Liniment that Cures All Ailments—

MINARD'S

THE OLD RELIABLE—Try It

MINARD'S LINIMENT CO., Ltd. Yarmouth, N.S.

To Keep Eyeglasses Clean.

To keep eyeglasses from steaming in cold weather rub with vaseline and polish with a silk handkerchief.

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

"A man's real worth to humanity may be well measured by the conception he has of the true relationship he should bear to his fellows."

George L. Wilson.

ISSUE No. 4—19

YES! MAGICALLY! CORNS LIFT OUT WITH FINGERS

You simply say to the drug store man, "Give me a quarter of an ounce of frezone." This will cost very little but is sufficient to remove every hard or soft corn from one's feet.

A few drops of this new ether compound applied directly upon a tender, aching corn should relieve the soreness instantly, and soon the entire corn, root and all, dries up and can be lifted out with the fingers.

This new way to rid one's feet of corns was introduced by a Cincinnati man, who says that, while frezone is sticky, it dries in a moment, and simply shrivels up the corn without inflaming or even irritating the surrounding tissue of skin.

Don't let father die of infection or lockjaw from whitening at his corns, but clip this out and make him try it.

The Solitary Grave.

Upon the farm he loved so well, Looking across the acres wide, Where wild flowers bloom and sunshine streams, They laid his body, when he died.

He lived apart from marts and men, And knew the friendliness of trees, The broad companionship of skies, And the caresses of the breeze.

His kin might lie in silent rows, Crowded together, near a town, But he would sleep where he had lived As the seared leaf drops softly down.

And so in sunshine and in rain, And when at eve the night wind sings, His dust commingles with the life Of sweet, familiar, growing things.

MONEY ORDERS.

Remit by Dominion Express Money Order. If lost or stolen you get your money back.

Hints To Poultry Keepers.

1. Keep better poultry. Standard bred poultry increases production and improves the quality.
2. Select vigorous breeders. Healthy, vigorous breeders produce strong chicks.
3. Hatch chicks early. Early hatched pullets produce fall and winter eggs.
4. Preserve eggs when cheap for use when price is high.
5. Produce infertile eggs; they keep better. Fertile eggs are necessary for hatching only.
6. Cull the flocks. Eliminate unprofitable producers and reduce the feed bill.
7. Keep a backyard flock to supply the family table.
8. Eat more poultry and eggs to conserve the meat supply.

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, Etc.

You can clean the white painted woodwork beautifully if you use warm water and spread a little whitening over the cloth, then rinse with clear water.

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

50c, 60c, \$1.25.

For Spanish Influenza

The Liniment that Cures All Ailments—

MINARD'S

THE OLD RELIABLE—Try It

MINARD'S LINIMENT CO., Ltd. Yarmouth, N.S.

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ISSUE No. 4—19

LOST ESCAPED BLACK FOX. PAY SUIT-able reward. Reid Bros., Bothwell, Ont.

FOR SALE WELL EQUIPPED NEWSPAPER and job printing plant in Eastern Ontario. Insurance carried \$1,500. Will sell for \$1,200 on quick sale. Box 52, 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. c/o 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. Ballman Medical Co., Limited, Collingwood, Ont.

Chiefly for roofing automobiles an imitation glass that resembles celluloid has been invented in Europe.

It has been estimated that Noah's ark was 547 feet long, 91 feet broad and 54 feet high. Its capacity, according to Bishop Wilkins, was 72,625 tons.

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

A Cure for Bad Breath

"Bad breath is a sign of decayed teeth, foul stomach or unclear bowel." If your teeth are good, look to your digestive organs at once. Get Selgel's Carative Syrup at druggists. 15 to 30 drops after meals, clean up your food passage and stop the bad breath odor. 50c. and \$1.00 Bottles. Do not buy substitutes. Get the genuine.

8 BIG FAMILY GAMES 10c

consisting of Checkers, Chess, Dominoes, New Game of Authors, Fox and Geese, Nine Men Morris, The Spanish Prison, and the Game of Flirtation, all for 10c. Best value. Supreme Novelty Co., Dept. P., Toronto

ASTHMA INSTANTLY RELIEVED WITH ASTHMADOR OR MONEY REFUNDED. ASK ANY DRUGGIST or write Lyman-Knox Co., Montreal, P.Q. Price 50c.

ABSORBINE will reduce inflamed, swollen joints, sprains, bruises, soft bunches, heels, boils, polio, erythema, fistula and infected sores quickly as it is a positive antiseptic and germicide. Pleasant to use, does not blister or remove the hair, and you can work the bottle \$2.50 per bottle. Absorbine, Jr., the antiseptic ointment for manhood, reduces painful swollen veins, hemorrhoids, sore throats and inflammations. Price \$1.25 per bottle at dealers or druggists. Write for more if you wish Liberal Trial Bottle for 10c in stamps. W.F. YOUNG, P.O. Box 318, Montreal, Canada. Absorbine and Absorbine, Jr., are made in Canada.

2 Cakes Cuticura Soap and 3 Boxes Ointment

Heal Two Weeks Old Baby Of Skin Trouble.

"When about two weeks old my baby turned blue, and in a couple of days broke out in a rash. Then she turned sore around her ears and on the top of her head, and on her arms and legs. The skin was red and she scratched till she made it bleed. She could not sleep."

"I wrote for a free sample of Cuticura Soap and Ointment. It was a great relief, so I bought more, and I used two cakes of Cuticura Soap and three boxes of Cuticura Ointment when she was healed." (Signed) Mrs. Alfred Ryan, 1674 St. Martin St., Montreal, Que., August 16, 1917.

For every purpose of the toilet Cuticura Soap and Ointment are supreme.

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

Save Sugar by eating Grape-Nuts as your cereal dish

This standard food needs no added sweetening for it is rich in its own sugar, developed from wheat and barley by the special Grape-Nuts process of cooking.

"There's a Reason" Cereal Food Company, Toronto, Ont.

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The Watchman AND Ottawa Valley Advocate

FRIDAY, FEB. 28, 1919.

The Watchman will be published every Friday.

Subscription \$1.50 in advance to point 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.

Long in Dark-ness. This poor old terrestrial ball, the earth, has of a surety rolled into a bank of gloom. Every day we hear gloomy reports from the corners of the known world. There are shadows of death and despair in every sky and if that were not enough, we are told that the spots on the sun are growing larger every day.

Satan, according to Milton, when sat down upon the throne of Hell, and when he cursed the sun for shining upon "this new earth" was aware of his sorrow. The story goes that he started from hell and wandered about the confines of the Universe, where he saw Chaos, or Confusion.

"Light uncollected, through the chaos

His infant way, nor order yet had drawn

His lovely train from out the dubious gloom."

He also saw Limbo, a store place for the unsorted good, bad, and indifferent fragments of creation. The Universe was a vast extended plain, fortified by part of the etherial quintessence out of which stars were created. There was a gap in the fortification through which angels passed when visiting our earth. Being weary, Satan rested awhile at the gap and contemplated the Universe. Spurred with malice, he had an inspiration that cunning usually accredited to the prince of darkness. He transformed himself into an angel of light and set out to visit Uriel, the Regent of the Sun, at that spirit's home address.

Among other things he asked Uriel, was the way to Paradise, and our earth was pointed out to him, which he forthwith set out to exploit. He plunged through the starry vault, we are told, the waters above the firmament, and the firmament, itself, reaching the earth in safety, and alighted on Mount Niphotes in Armenia, a region which has been a suburb of hell ever since.

If it were necessary to account for the epoch of darkness through which civilization is at present travelling, it would be easy to attribute it to a recrudescence of satanic influence, a recent spasm of activity. It could be said that from the time of Adam, the arch enemy of mankind has formed conspiracies with his human dupes luring them with promises of power. "All these will I give unto thee" His more recent ally would of course be the Kaiser Wilhelm, who hoodwinked his peoples with the promise of world power. Fortunately for mankind the alliance satanic was seen, dimly at first, but seen in time to put the combine out of business. Notwithstanding the timely discovery, made in the half-light of temporarily obscured Truth, yet we see a legion of smaller shadow-makers springing up and beclouding the plain light of day with their pretensions. Strikers, strike makers, dynastic aspirants, seers with oblique vision, howling derisives of democratic apostasy, all stirring up men against men in name of Freedom, and leading them captive into a wider, grosser kingdom of darkness than himself could hope for.

It is common enough to declare all shadow of evil, civil and social, which hang around us, to be the result of inherent vice. (Was it not Artemus Ward who attributed the contrary of the sun to original sin?) It is a mistake, it is also a mistake to make prohibitory laws for the suppression of evil or imaginary evils, by force, while educative influences remain untended.

Ignorance is a greater enemy of mankind than any alleged satanic possession, and the sooner we get that cloud dispelled the sooner shall we see the light: The sunshine of Truth. Social and political reformers who jump up and condemn their fellow men to Bolshevism, freedom, visionary emancipations from selfish men-made enslavements, are only remodelling existing fetters, twisting them into other shapes. Strikes, revolutions, and party inspired repressions, having for their object the forcing of opinions and rules of conduct upon others who neither need desire them will, although they may embody excellent sentiments, embitter many and suggest tyrannical to most.

Educative conversion is the open door. John Bright, the apostle of true Freedom, always declared that "Force is no remedy."

He believed in educating the masses, and although it is open to modern critics to say that his subject of education, the Fr. Trade propaganda, was pernicious, they cannot deny that his method was doctrinally sound. Free Trade may or may not eventually become universal, and nations agree on the subject, but nations are not agreed on the subject of education, and nations are not agreed on the subject of education, and nations are not agreed on the subject of education.

Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Fuller and children of Winnipeg are visiting friends here for a few days.

Mr. Wm. M. Rose, of Plantagenet spent a couple of days last week with his daughter Mrs. J. Campbell.

ing ability: clouds and false perceptions of the duties of life;—clouds, all of them. The power which only will dispel the clouds of ignorance is EDUCATION, and that brings us to our main point, which is:—If Canada aspires to take her rightful place in present day, and future, conditions of life, national life, and to be immune from the troubles and besetting sins which will hold her back, she must adopt educative measures of the most generous nature and dimensions. Her people must be speedily and thoroughly brought to a full appreciation of their potential power and their natural destiny. Her sons must be free men, proud of their heritage. I do not suggest that every mother's son of them shall have a university education, but I do strongly insist that a standard of elementary education must be set up that would not be compulsion. It is civic duty to educate children as much as it is a personal duty of parents to adequately feed them. And further, all over the country sufficient facilities should be provided for higher branches' and technical education, endowed by the government, and within reach of rich and poor alike who are found fit to receive such instruction. The number of illiterates in Canada, under twenty years of age, is a disgrace and a scandal. In Russia and in China where human life is cheap and national stagnation or rot is the prevailing condition, the proportion of illiterates is large, but here, where human beings are valued at more than hogs and maple trees, or ought to be, education in an essential to progress, and progress appears to be a condition which is at the instant command of those peoples and races most prepared for it.

Whether satanic or man-made in origin the obfuscation of their outlook may be, in other lands, there is no real reason why Canada should not have a clear sky.

LINKSMAN.

BROWNSBURG SCHOOL EXAMS.

GRADE VIII.

Honours.—Phoebe McQuat 84.
Class I.—Ruby McPaul 52.

GRADE VII.

Honours.—Truman Clarke 97.
Class I.—Flora Macdonald 86.
Class II.—Elsie McAllister 72, Donald Clarke 60.

GRADE VI.

Honours.—Gladys Moseley 96, Mabel Hutchins 94, Bertha Boyd 90.
Class I.—Gertrude Gilmour 88, Irene Davis 85, Jack Golpin 82, Charles Hendry 76.

GRADE V.

Honours.—Elizabeth Murray 93, Elsie Todd 93, Myra Monk 90.
Class I.—Irvin Bain 86, Inez Thompson, Gladys Warwick 79.
Class II.—Hilda Hardie, G. Heale 69, Alta Macdonald 67.

GRADE IV.

Honours.—Evelyn Thomson 100, W. Clarke 97, Wallace Wilson 94, E. Reid 91, Kenneth McGibbon 90.
Class I.—Ruth Hazel 88, R. Moncrieff 87, Sarah MacVicar, Gladys Boyd 83.
Class II.—Willard Wilson 71, Rupert McManus, Cathbert McQuig 71, Violet Green 68, Kenneth Stewart 66, Elsie Seale 60.

GRADE III.

Honours.—Jack Stewart 94.
Class I.—Marion Bain 83.

GRADE II.

Honours.—Dorthea MacDonald 100, Douglas Stewart 99.
Part I.—Walter McQuat 94.

UPPER SCHOOL.

Honours.—Alice Hendry, Margaret Seary equal 96, E. McGibbon, Dorothy McLeod equal 92, Helen Thomson W. Hardie, Doris Golpin equal 91.
Class I.—Gordon Hendry 88, James Hazel 85, Melville Fletcher 83, Willie Pettley 80, Alwyn Stewart 76.

GRADE I.

Honours.—Dora Barber, G. Moncrieff equal 90, Leona Thompson 95, I. Fletcher, Raymond Hutchins equal 94, Alex. McGibbon, Doris Reid equal 93, Mildred Wilson 91, Glenn Gilbert 90.
Class I.—Lindsay McManus, Harry Ball equal 89, Ivan Monk, C. Martin equal 88, Melvine Wilson 87, Mansiel Wilson 85, Lawrence Davis 84, Polly Duncan 81.

GRADE I, PART II.

Honours.—Lorne Martin 91, Violet Golpin, Eveline Highfield, M. Heale 90.
Class I.—Freddie Witham, Izzie Davidovitch 89, Katie Brown 86, Lily Seale, Willie Woods 85, Issidore Davidovitch 84, John Brown, Edna Woods 82, Morris Chambers 80, Nelson Warwick 78, Agnes Duncan 77.
Class II.—Teddy Zimmers, Johnny Kennedy, Robbie Roberts 73, Florence Wilson 66.
Class III.—Phyllis Fletcher 50.

DALESVILLE

Miss Alma Dixon, of Brownsburg, spent the week end here.

Miss Mina Dixon, of Louisa, spent the week-end with her parents Mr. and Mrs. D. Dixon.

Miss Ray who has been visiting her aunt Mrs. Ray, Collins returned to New York on Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Fuller and children of Winnipeg are visiting friends here for a few days.

Mr. Wm. M. Rose, of Plantagenet spent a couple of days last week with his daughter Mrs. J. Campbell.

LACHUTE ACADEMY EXAMS.

GRADE XI.

Honours.—Sadie McQuat 97, Lyall Middleton 91.
Class I.—Myrtle Berry 87, M. Dobbie 84, Herbert Bruneau 83, Kenneth Hay, Percy Matthews 81, Percy Carpenter, Doris Hammond 75.

Class II.—Jean Campbell 73, James McGibbon 67, Keith Owens 66, Margaret Stanforth 64.

Class III.—Hattie Giles 57, Gordon Matthews 53.

GRADE X.

Honours.—Edith Davis 88, V. Perks 75.
Class II.—Ruth Dobbie 69, Stella Armstrong 61.

Class III.—Beryl Todd 51.

GRADE IX.

Honours.—Edythe Silverson 83.
Class II.—Helen Whinfield 70, Violet Johnson 69, K. McQuat 68, G. Bruneau 64, Ray Boyd, Evelyn Gagnon, W. Moseley 60.

Class III.—Ivan Carpenter 58, Gladys Armstrong 57, Hazel Boyd 56, Eva Campbell, Henry Murphy, I. Owens 50.

GRADE VIII.

Honours.—Edna Warwick 95, Lillian Hamilton 94, Lena Copeland 92, Violet Bryerton, Myrtle Mitchell 91.

Class I.—Annie Stevenson 87, Kenneth Campbell, Ian Hay, Lulu Riddell 86, M. Burk, Evelyn Hamilton, Robt. Whinfield 85, Geo. Fuller 84, Blanche Smith 79, Gladys Gray 78, Matilda Strong 77, Olive Kerr 75.

Class II.—John Stiles 72, Clifford McPaul 63, Wm. Cottingham 61.

Class III.—James Hay, Muriel Townsend 54.

GRADE VII.

Honours.—Nellie Cowan 90.
Class I.—Ivy Graham, Grace Morrison 87, Evelyn Creswell 86, Lillie Bradford, Hilda Sutton 85, Ethel Patterson, Arnold Scott 84, Mina Paul 77.

Class II.—Kenneth Elliott 72, Elmer Ryan 69, May Robinson 64, Lawrence Cruise 61, Jessie Hay 60.

GRADE VI.

Honours.—Harold Window 96, Ella Longpre 93, Myrtle Barker, L. Paul 90.
Class I.—Jean McQuat 88, G. Cruise, 82, Margaret Scott 81, Ethel Hay 78, Ida Bampton, George MacGibbon, F. Scott 77.

Class II.—Alice Burk 72, H. Calder 71, Norman Drysdale 66, Linton Armstrong, Hazel Drysdale 65, Douglas Drysdale 60.

Class III.—Freda Copeland 56, Willie Miller 54, Cecil Stanforth 50.

GRADE V.

Honours.—Gaston Desjardins 97, E. Burwash, Bessie Rodgers 96.
Class I.—Hazel Kettyle 78, F. Barker, Norma Boyd 77, Edith Jones 75.

Class II.—Ethel McQuat, Inez McKiddie 74, Florence Armstrong 69, Elsie Scott 66, Lyla McKiddie, Elsie Stewart 65, Robert Cunningham 64, Russell Robertson 61, Kilgour Wilson 60.

Class III.—Hazel Morrison 59, Muriel McPaul 52, Lloyd Somerville 51.

GRADE IV.

Honours.—Gertrude Galloway 82, Nellie Hay 80.
Class II.—Annie Miller 73, Stella Scott 67, Willis Stanforth 62, Violet Paul 60.

Class III.—Hazel McKiddie 58, Jean Manson 54, Amy Combie 51, Lizzie Hay, John Manson 50.

GRADE III.

Honours.—Percival Hayden 84, Stanley Boyd, E. Middleton 83, Rowena Cowan, Gordon McQuat 82, Lloyd Cruise, Kenneth Murray, Shirley Hamilton, K. McPaul 79, Alma McCullough 77, Henry Dion, A. Garretsee 76, Ernest Manson 75.

Class II.—Quintin Black 72, R. Cruise 71, Hartland Paul 66, Herman Murray, Florence Elkington 64, Leonard Carpenter 63, Morton Morrison 61.

Class III.—Cecil McPaul 57.

GRADE II.

Honours.—Percival Hayden 84, Stanley Boyd, E. Middleton 83, Rowena Cowan, Gordon McQuat 82, Lloyd Cruise, Kenneth Murray, Shirley Hamilton, K. McPaul 79, Alma McCullough 77, Henry Dion, A. Garretsee 76, Ernest Manson 75.

Class II.—Quintin Black 72, R. Cruise 71, Hartland Paul 66, Herman Murray, Florence Elkington 64, Leonard Carpenter 63, Morton Morrison 61.

Class III.—Cecil McPaul 57.

GRADE I.

Honours.—Percival Hayden 84, Stanley Boyd, E. Middleton 83, Rowena Cowan, Gordon McQuat 82, Lloyd Cruise, Kenneth Murray, Shirley Hamilton, K. McPaul 79, Alma McCullough 77, Henry Dion, A. Garretsee 76, Ernest Manson 75.

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Class II.—Quintin Black 72, R. Cruise 71, Hartland Paul 66, Herman Murray, Florence Elkington 64, Leonard Carpenter 63, Morton Morrison 61.

Class III.—Cecil McPaul 57.

BIRTHS

WERT.—At achute Mills, on Feb. 26th, 1919, to Mr and Mrs. Walter Wert, a daughter.

DEATHS

SMITH.—At her residence Kingston, Ont., Henrietta Albina Staples, beloved wife of Daniel Smith and mother of F. H. Hooper, Brownsburg, Que. Interment at Lachute Cemetery on Saturday, March 1st, on arrival of the C.P.R. 9.45 a.m. train from Montreal.

Mrs. J. A. Rochon (formerly Miss Marie Berniquier) wishes to announce that she is prepared to receive pupils in Piano-forte Playing and Theory after March 1st. Studio at her home near the Methodist Parsonage. Mrs. Rochon holds the License in music and is a graduate from the Dominion College of Musician and is well qualified to give musical instruction.

BROWNSBURG

Will the ladies who have any finished or unfinished articles belonging to the Brownsburg Branch of the Canadian Red Cross Society, or any left over yarn, tape, thread or buttons, kindly return at once to Mrs. E. J. Johnson or to Red Cross rooms (corner of Dalesville Road) and oblige.

Z. L. CAMPBELL, Secretary.

PUBLIC NOTICE

All those in arrears of taxes to the Parish of St. Jerusalem, are requests to pay same at once. No further notice will be given.

In ten days from date all accounts not settled will be handed in for collection.

By Order of Council.

J. W. Gall, Secretary.

The Harry Lauder Lecture.

The Rev. George Adam, of Montreal, will deliver his celebrated Lecture "With Harry Lauder in the Trenches" on Friday, March 14th, 1919, in the Lachute, Town Hall. Rev. George Adam has delivered this Lecture to the Montreal Club, and before the Governor-General of Canada Sir Robert Borden and the late Sir Wilfrid Laurier, and all pronounced it one of the ablest things they have heard. Rev. George Adam was private Secretary to Lloyd George, when the Premier was Minister of Munitions.

Many tickets had been sold when the Lecture was postponed, these will hold good for March the 14th. Book the date. Rev. George Adam took Harry Lauder to his son's grave, and he will tell the story.

THE LATE G. A. GLINES.

While on a visit to his sister, Mrs. J. E. Sweet, of Galt, Ont., the death occurred of G. A. Glines, aged 70, since 1876 in the real estate business in Winnipeg and a large property owner in that city. While coming to Galt on a train from Montreal the deceased experienced a chill which brought about the fatal illness.

Mr. G. A. Glines was born in Lachute his parents living on the farm now occupied by Mr. James on the North River. They with Messrs. Lane, Barron and Cushing were among the pioneers of the town. The remains were brought here for interment on Wednesday last.

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.

OVER 65 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

TRADE MARKS, DESIGNS, PATENTS & C.

Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain our opinion free whether an invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. HANDBOOK on Patents sent free. Oldest agency for securing patents. Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive special notice, without charge, in the Scientific American.

A handsomely illustrated weekly, largest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms for advertisement, \$5 a year, postage prepaid. Sold by all newsdealers.

MUNN & CO. 391 Broadway, New York

Branch Office, 65 V. St., Washington, D. C.

Our Wash Goods in Galatians, G. H. Hams, Prints, Percales, etc., are in stock. The prices are most reasonable. Better see them for yourself.

W. B. BARNFORD & SON.

It is impossible to buy wholesale today such beautiful Black Dress goods as we offer you. The prices are far below present values.

W. B. BARNFORD & SON.



CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

Mothers Know That Genuine Castoria

Always Bears the Signature of

Dr. J. C. Hatcher In Use For Over Thirty Years CASTORIA

Exact Copy of Wrapper.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.



Read the Figures

Notice how the cost—and the cash value—of the stamp advances each month until, on the 1st day of January, 1924, the Dominion of Canada is pledged to pay \$5.00 for each W-S-S.

ACTUAL SIZE OF W-S-S

GAETAN VALOIS, L. L. L. NOTARY

Money to loan on security

Depositor of the late J. H.

Valois, notary's papers.

LACHUTE, QUE.

JOSEPH GIROUARD NOTARY & COMMISSIONER

ST. BENOIT, QUE.

Will's Successions, Administration of Estates, Investments.

At St. Andrews every Tuesday.

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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



War to Peace

To Solve Canada's Employment Problem

EVERYONE in Canada should understand just what the Government is doing to solve the unemployment problems that may arise through the demobilization of our fighting forces.

(1) Employment Offices.

So that everyone—male or female, soldier or civilian—can get quickly such jobs as are available the Government is co-operating with the Provinces in establishing a chain of Public Employment Offices. Employers are being urged to make use of these offices to secure any help they need. Farmers, for example, who need hired men should apply to the nearest office. There will be a Public Employment Office in every town of 10,000 people—and wherever the need for one exists. There will be 60 different offices in all—one-half are already in operation.

(2) Employment Opportunities.

The war held up much work that will now be carried on at once. Public works, shipbuilding, roadbuilding, railway work—construction of bridges, improvement of road-bed, making of new equipment—these will provide new opportunities for employment. In addition, the Government has sent a Trade Mission overseas to secure for Canada a share in the business of providing materials and products required for reconstruction work in Europe. It has also set aside the large sum of

\$25,000,000 to be loaned through the Provinces to encourage the building of workmen's houses. This will mean much new work in the spring.

(3) Land and Loans for Soldiers

To help soldiers become farmers the Government has developed a programme that includes the providing of land, the granting of loans, and the training and supervision of those inexperienced in farming. At present, the soldier is granted, free, in addition to his ordinary homestead right, one quarter-section of Dominion lands. He also receives a loan up to the maximum of \$2,500.

These original plans are now being broadened. If Parliament passes the new proposals during this session, the Soldier Settlement Board will be able to buy suitable land and re-sell it to the soldier at cost.

Land up to the value of \$5,000 may be bought by this plan—the money to be repaid in 20 years. The low interest rate of 5 per cent. will be charged. These new proposals will also permit the Soldier Settlement Board to loan the soldier-farmer up to \$2,500 for purchasing equipment, etc., in addition to \$5,000 loan on his farm.



The Repatriation Committee

OTTAWA

After Nearly Two Years Deliberation We are Permitted to Show

For the First Time in Canada, the Sensational, Powerful, Dignified and a Distinct Revelation to the World Pertaining to Race Suicide.

FEATURING

TYRONE POWER

WHERE ARE MY CHILDREN?

SHOUTED THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY!

A Powerful and Gripping Picture Drama. Prompt to Commend.—It Deals With Most Difficult Matter, a Great and Proper Argument for the Good of Humanity.

ALBERT HALL,

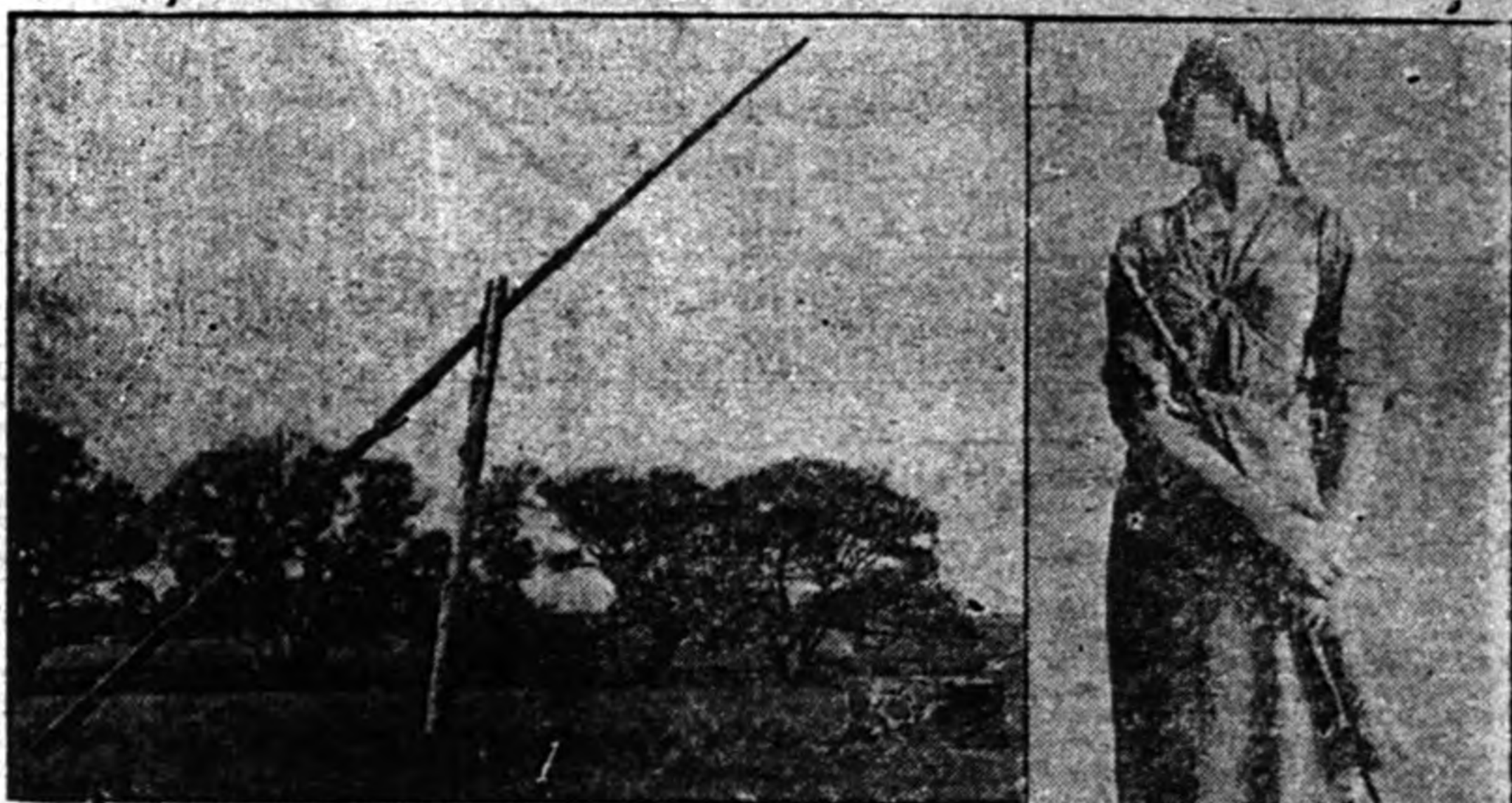
LACHUTE

(One Night Only) THURSDAY, MARCH 6th,

Prices: Children 15cents. Adults 25cents. War Tax included.

TWO SHOWS 7.30 AND 9 P.M.

Evangeline Returns to Grand Pré



(1) Evangeline's Well.
(2) Philippe Hebert's Statue of Evangeline.

WHAT lover of poetry has not dreamed of visiting the places made immortal in song? And what song has roused this longing more intensely than the story of the gentle Acadians and their Great Banishment? Many have realized this ambition for Nova Scotia is easy to reach and each succeeding summer sees more hundreds making the pilgrimage to

"The Acadian land, on the shores of the Basin of Minas. Distant, secluded, still, the little village of Grand Pré."

There they find the meadows, dunes and orchards of which Longfellow sang, and they try to retrace the action of the poem by using as a guide the still remaining well which the poet described as

"Farther down, on the slope of the hill, was the well with its moss-

grown Bucket, fastened with iron, and near it a trough for the horses."

The piece of ground at Grand Pré on which is the well of Evangeline, together with the old willows, has been bought by the Canadian Pacific for the purpose of preserving it for posterity.

Before he died last year, Philippe Hebert, the greatest of French-Canadian sculptors, was engaged on a statue representing Evangeline leaving the land of her childhood and looking back in sorrow.

Philippe Hebert was himself an Acadian and, although a perfectly happy exile in Montreal, entered into the spirit of the poem as no other sculptor could. The model of his statue has been purchased by the Canadian Pacific who have commissioned Philippe's son, Henri Hebert, also a distinguished sculptor, to complete it, life size in bronze to be

erected beside the famous well.

Thus will be added one more attraction to a land full of attractions for artists, devotees of romance and of matter-of-fact sportsmen. The artist finds an inexhaustible supply of subjects ranging from the simple vistas of apple blossoms to the romantic picturesque fisherfolk, the romantically inclined find a land of legend and sleepy beauty; the sportsman finds fishing and hunting such as is rarely equalled and never excelled.

AUCTION SALE

There will be sold by Public Auction at the residence of the late ROBERT O. PATON, St. Philippe Village, Tuesday, March 4th, 1919

The Following Effects:—Two work horses, 1 black driving mare, 1 pacing gelding, 9 milch cows, 2 heifers two years old, 2 one year old heifers, 1 grain binder, 1 mowing machine, 1 set of disk harrows, 1 set of smoothing harrows, 1 walking plow, 1 buggy, 1 horse rake, 1 set of double harness, 1 pair of 3 inch sumps, 1 light cutter, 1 rack sleigh, 1 box sleigh, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

Sale to commence at 1 p.m. sharp. TERMS \$10.00 and under cash, over that amount 8 months credit on furnishing approved joint notes. 4 per cent discount per annum off for cash.

W. J. BOYD, Licensed Auctioneer.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children

In Use For Over 30 Years

Always bears the Signature of

Chas. H. Tuttle

OVILA CARRIERE,

FIRST-CLASS LIVERY

Good rigs, Good Horses,

Meet Every Train. Phone 34.

Robert St., LACHUTE, P.Q.

W. J. BOYD,

LICENSED AUCTIONEER

Sales conducted in English and French.

Telephone 73.

LACHUTE, QUE.

Special Bargains in Foot-wear



Extra Special in Men's and Boy's Boots

Men's and Boy's Overcoats, Suits, Hats, Caps and Mitts.

Peabody's Guaranteed Overalls, 10c, a button, 25c. a rip if defective within 30 days from date of purchase. Get your Boys this Suit with the Guarantee.

Semi-Ready Suits made to Order and Fit Guaranteed. Boots Repaired.

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. Smart & Findlays Heaters, Stove Repairs. Lumbering Tools, Axes, Saws, Handles. 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

Buying a Packet of — "SALADA"

Is not a gamble, but a sure thing that you are getting the greatest possible Quality and Value to the limit of your expenditure. **TRY - IT.**

What I Saw in a London Air Raid

By William Harper Dean.

PART I.

Bismarck's theory was that to bring war to an end one must take it to the very furies of the people whose armies oppose compromise, must make war so horrible for the people at home that they will demand an unconditional surrender. For four years the German took his midnight "terror" to the very cradles in French and British homes, and never were these people stronger. Before I went to France I used to wonder what were the sensations of a night raid, wonder what the mothers of France and Britain went through those nights when the Hun would break through the defenses and drop death into the heart of the congested districts. For, be it known, he takes the premise that bombs dropped into the poorer quarters are certain to find choice targets among the children. The second premise is that a terrified, weary mother is the best possible material for the kindling of the fires of revolution.

Midnight was the hour which the brain of the assassin of peace set for his work. You got the warning, such a warning as even the Hun might have planned, one which in the first weak moment of struggle back to consciousness chills to the very marrow and raises goose flesh down the spine. It's the siren!

Sk-ree-ee-um-m! I struggled up in pitch blackness from a dream about things five thousand miles away, found my light button and snapped it on. Sk-ree-ee-um-m! Sk-ree-ee-um-m! "Never leave the house: always go to the cellar!"

The Paris Military commands this; the gendarmes will enforce the decree. And old Madame who presides over the war-time destinies of the little hotel insists that it is suicidal to go outdoors. She has seen four years of this thing.

Madame may be right. I reasoned as I jumped into my clothes, so may be the Paris Military, as well as those short-capped gendarmes, but I couldn't stomach the thought of a cellar with the bursting walls and the flying stones. I wanted the open—to see it and breathe it.

SK-REE-EE-UM-M!

The siren tore past under my window. The next moment I was dressed and out in the black hallway, making for the street five flights below. On the stairs I crashed into Preston, an ambulance driver from Verdun. He was on his way up to get me. We made the street with our lamps all blue-shrouded. Down Mont-Thabor we ran to the Rue Castiglione, then into Rue de Rivoli, straight along the ancient high-valued Tuileries to open Place de la Concorde.

The thunder increased in violence. "The barrage is up!" yelled Preston: "the boche is here!"

We stood with our backs against the monument of Alsace, rising like an unshaken pledge in the very center of the storm, still draped with the tricolor of France.

Away in the distance I could hear the shrieking of the sirens as though the cataclysmic din were not warning enough of the assassin's presence. Overhead droned and whined the planes of the Paris Air Patrol, like the motif of some wild symphony, while the planes darted among the stars like enraged fireflies, spitting red streaks from their machine guns, and maneuvering to drive the Huns into the barrage.

The din swelled—not a barrage concentrated in any one area of the city's circumference, but a barrage playing in the north, east, south, and west.

"Lord," muttered Preston, "he's here with bells to-night! Usually he breaks through from the northeast."

Suddenly there came from above a loud, musical hum, like the sound of a giant top spinning furiously on a sounding board. With tail-light aglow, a plane hurtled beneath the stars, turned, swept away with incredible speed, like a cast-off fragment of a meteor.

What was the matter with that plane?

Down it dived, turned, and, working lower, drove straight for Preston and myself hugging the base of the pedestal. It was so low that we could see the pilot as he tore across the path of the moon.

"A winged Hun as sure as —!" gasped Preston. "Look out—duck!"

The searchlight of that plane was in our eyes. The plane itself came tearing at us not more than fifty feet from the ground. The propeller was moaning deep.

It swung to the left, barely grazed the Egyptian obelisk, and then—Once I was on a train going a clean fifty miles an hour when it struck a broken rail, and turned over in a cut. The crash of it rang in my memory for years.

But the crash of that huge battle plane as it wheeled and drove head on against a massive column of steel on a just a biscuit's toss from

where we stood—it was epochal. It shook my every sense.

We must have stood immovable for a full half-minute. Then we started pell-mell for the mass of wreckage. We found it reeking with the fumes of essence which ran in streams over the uprooted concrete, over our shoes and into the gutter.

And while we stood there and stared, a broken, twisted thing in lacinated leather, with helmet driven down over its eyes, while blood leaked from under the rim, lurched crazily out of that wreckage, pawing the air and muttering.

Preston leaped forward, caught the reeling form and tore off the helmet. I took one quick glance at the ghastly face, and then ran to another bit of human wreckage cast twenty feet away. This was the machine gunner, and he lay there very still.

A little group had gathered, two or three French officers and as many American privates. Where they came from I never learned. But that didn't matter, for the great thought then was that this was a French plane. In a trice the Red Cross man had cornered a wandering taxi and whisked his charges off to a surgeon.

A volley of ear-splitting explosions tore loose at my very elbow. I whirled to see a big French canon, which had thundered up unnoticed in that din, working its anti-aircraft gun like mad. The volley finished, it roared away.

Overhead a terrific burst of shrapnel shells shook the air, and as I watched it a Hun bombing plane, its signal light snapping furiously, drove through that hurricane of steel and climbed back to safety like a luminous bullet.

Swish, swish, thuck! Shell splinters came whipping past, burying themselves in the concrete. Across the Place a gun tore loose from a roof—everywhere they were barking like hidden watchdogs.

Suddenly silence—a silence which hurt the eardrums. Even the shrieking siren was still. A few stars were shooting through space, and so proving themselves to be battle planes. The red glow still stained the heavens. The barking of a dog somewhere sounded very loud. Unnoticed, a phantom mist had gathered and was hanging low, the dim lights of a taxicab boring through it like a pair of yellow coals.

Something was hurting my teeth. I felt and took out my stone-cold pipe.

"Let's go!" said someone.

And before I reached the little hotel the black canyons of Rue de Rivoli were ringing with a bugle sounding the "All clear!" There had been three hours of it.

(To be continued.)

A Rotating Tree.

Explanation of a Strange Phenomenon of Alaskan Forest.

A cross section of the great old spruce tree from Alaska tells the story of a tree which executed a spin, like a ballet-dancer. This cross section shows a most peculiar spiral structure, which has caused a great deal of speculation among the various foresters throughout the country and a very interesting explanation is advanced in American Forestry.

It is known that a tree growing at a slant forms on the lower side of the trunk a dense reddish wood known as "rotholz." This spiral in this case is of such sort, and as it is a continuous formation, winding from the centre to within half an inch from the circumference, it is surmised that it was growing in an inclined position on the edge of a glacier, where by some shifting it was caused to rotate, so that all sides of the tree were successively on the downward side. Thus, as the tree grows, and its rotation continued slowly, the "rotholz" developed into a spiral.

MEDICAL SCIENCE IN WAR

Disease is Largely Eliminated and Comparatively Few Die of Wounds.

The following figures give some idea of the extent to which medical science is conquering fatal sickness in war.

In the South African War only one man died of wounds to every five or so who died from disease. In the Russo-Japanese War there were two deaths from wounds to one from disease.

The figures in the Australian units in this war show that 100 men die of wounds for each one who dies from one of the many illnesses developed by trench warfare and all the other enemies of the doctor.

Th figures are the more remarkable when it is remembered that the deaths from wounds are now a very small proportion of the total wounded.

EFFECT OF LOSS OF ALSACE-LORRAINE

WHAT THE ECONOMIC LOSS
MEANS TO GERMANY

Severe Blow to Industry in the Cession of These Provinces That Were Chief Sources of Raw Materials.

The economic loss to Germany involved in the cession of Alsace-Lorraine is discussed by Dr. Felix Pinner, the financial editor of the Berliner Tageblatt. He points out that Alsace-Lorraine is not only one of the most highly developed manufacturing parts of the Empire, but also, what is far more important, one of the chief sources of raw materials with which Germany is not any too well supplied.

The mere loss of a manufacturing industry, no matter how highly developed, is far less serious than the loss of a supply of raw materials. Manufacturing industries based largely on foreign raw materials may be easily transplanted; the productive forces, the capital, the enterprising spirit, the technical training and commercial connections involved are comparatively mobile and may be restored after overcoming a certain amount of disturbance during the period of transition. The loss of raw materials, on the other hand, is final and irreplaceable. The mere mention of ore, potash and petroleum is sufficient to indicate the significance of Alsace-Lorraine as regards to raw materials.

Rich Potash Deposits.

As to petroleum, Alsace produced prior to the war forty-two per cent. of the total amount of 120,000 tons of crude oil produced in Germany, and, while the yield has increased somewhat lately it is still of slight importance as compared with the total German consumption of petroleum. The potash deposits are of far greater importance both from an economic and politico-economic standpoint. It is true that the potash deposits in the other parts of Germany are more than sufficient for domestic consumption and export. But the loss of the Alsatian deposits (about ten mines belonging mostly to the German potash syndicate) will deprive Germany of the world monopoly which it has heretofore enjoyed, and take away from it one of the few weapons of economic defence. While the statements in the allied press to the effect that the Alsatian deposits will be sufficient to provide potash for all countries outside of Germany may be exaggerated, the fact remains that the loss of these deposits is of extreme importance. The potash monopoly, the writer asserts, enabled Germany not only to fix the prices for foreign markets above those for domestic consumption, but also to offer an important product in exchange for raw materials produced by countries depending on German potash. The loss of the Alsatian deposits will therefore put an end to the independent export policy of Germany as regards potash and will force it either to cut prices or enter into an agreement with the new owners of the Alsatian deposits.

Lorraine Has Valuable Iron Ore.

The most severe blow will be the loss of the iron ore deposits. It is safe to state that without the acquisition of the Lorraine iron ore deposits in 1871 the astonishing development of the German iron and steel industry would be unthinkable. From a few million tons the German iron and steel production increased within the two decades preceding the outbreak of the war to 19,000,000 tons, far outdistancing the British production and being 10,000,000 tons behind the American production. The importance of the Lorraine deposits is not indicated by the iron and steel production of Alsace-Lorraine (2,285,354 tons in 1913), but by the fact that the entire iron and steel industry of the western part of Germany, particularly in the Rhenish Westphalia and Saar districts, depended to a large extent on Lorraine minette. The Lorraine and Luxembourg mines (the Luxembourg mining industry being closely connected with that of Lorraine, and the separation of Lorraine will probably mean the loss of Luxembourg as a member of the German Customs Union) supplied in 1913, 28,500,000 tons of iron ore out of a total of 35,000,000 tons for the whole of Germany, or seventy-seven per cent. on the basis of metallic content. The loss of Lorraine would, therefore, mean that for a large part of its iron ore needs Germany would depend on foreign countries, while in 1913 it imported foreign ore to the extent of about 14,000,000 tons, with a metallic content of 7,700,000 tons. It is true that Germany will still be able to import ore from Sweden, Spain, Russia and perhaps even from France, but the raw material basis of its industry will be narrowed to such an extent as to endanger its maintenance and further development.

An Ancient Emblem.

From very remote times the eagle has been used as a device on royal banners. It was the ensign of the ancient kings of Persia and of Baby-

1919.
No flash from the rusting guns;
No rifle lights the plain;
No clotted crimson rivers uns
From Flanders to Lorraine;
The white year dawns above the hosts
Beyond the last red flare,
Save for ten million drifting ghosts,
Who neither know nor care.

How quiet now the lost trench seems,
How still across the fold,
Where lately through our broken
dreams
The mighty thunder rolled;
Where through our restless, shaken
sleep
We heard the big shells sing,
Or saw at dawn the long line leap
To take its final fling.

Can it be that at last the rod
Has brought its final lash?
Where no more out the bloody sod
A bayonet shall flash?
Or can some white dawn, know at last
The final charge is through,
With flames of war forever past
Where life and love are due?

Can it be down the world we may
Wake up at last to know
The soft white dawn of some lost day
We dreamed of long ago?
Where witht he ghostly shadows
blown
Soft arms once more shall hold their
own
Across the silent night?

To-day no storming vanguard leaps
To leave its share of slain;
At dawn no rolling thunder sweeps
From Flanders to Lorraine;
The white year breaks against the
sky
Beyond the last red flare.
Save where ten million ghosts drift by
Who neither know nor care.

Joy Comes in the Morning.

Weep thy dark grief, O clouds,
Till the earth with thy tears be
drenched,
Spread thy furrows of gloom o'er the
heaven's dome
Till the light of her stars be
quenched.
For thy tears the rivers shall leap
And the hills shall rejoice in thy
sorrow,
When the dawn shall awake the
shadows will break,
There'll be singing and sunshine
to-morrow.

Blow, ye tempestuous winds
Till the force of thy fury be spent,
Follow the path of the lightning's
wrath

Till the garments of night be rent.
There is room for thy troubled soul
Far out on the boundless deep,
There, rocked to rest on the ocean's
breast,

Thy voice shall be hushed in sleep.
Ease thou thy pain, O heart,
As the cloud and the sobbing wind,
Thou may'st go to the depths of woe
But the God of heaven is kind.
Thy sorrows shall wear more bright
The gems for thy soul's adorning,
Weeping may last till the night is
past

But joy shall come in the morning.

REPLANTING WAR FORESTS.

British Isles Will Replace Timber
Growths Sacrificed to War.

England and Scotland are preparing to replant forests which have been cut to provide war supplies. They are not waiting until peace is concluded, but are doing it now. Never before have those countries been so bare of timber. Hunting ranges and sporting grounds have been sacrificed to supply munition factories at home and armies abroad. These forests were neither large nor many but they were sufficient to tide over the time of peril. The replanting will involve certain changes.

The cutting is not yet all done, but plans for planting new forests are under way. The old forests were primarily ornamental and incidentally useful, but those which are now being deliberately provided for will be primarily useful and incidentally ornamental. This will conform to the spirit of the times after the war. Forests will no longer be planted and protected for the benefit of a few hunters and gentlemen of leisure, but will be made and maintained for the profit of the people as a whole and as delightful places of retreat from the dirt and noise of cities.

THE "CANARY GIRLS"

Munitions Workers Suffer in Hair and
Skin from Trotyl.

In the British munitions factories, women equipped with fireproof gown and cap, green veils and respirators, the brave "canary girls," their hair and skin turned bright yellow, are working in the dangerous Trotyl. Fuse workers there are who must get their fuses correct to the thousandth of an inch. Women from the universities, specialists in science and mathematics, are working as tool setters; others move 60-pound shells with ease. Women, again, work in the tailor shops and canteens connected with the arsenals, or clad in leggings and macintosh, do trucking and carrying like strong men. These English women not merely show industry and spirit and fervor, but they have set upon their work the seal of valor. Their lives are in danger from the materials in which they work and also because the factories are chief objectives of air raiders.



Tasty Meals From Waste.

Tasty nourishing meals can be made from what is usually regarded as waste. Below will be found a number of suggestions which have been printed at the suggestion of hotel chefs. They are followed by a number of recipes in which no wheat flour is used, and very little sugar. The use of wheat flour substitutes is not now compulsory, but the value of these recipes as a change in the diet, and affording housewives a chance still further to extend the use of little-known flours for which the family has taken a taste in the last twelve months, must not be overlooked. Then the question of expense, too, must be taken into account, and in the uncertain future in food matters, every cent is worth watching.

Fish Soup.—Take the head and spinal bone of one cod fish. Put in saucepan with about two quarts of cold water, well seasoned with carrots, parsley and onions; let boil for about two hours. Brown one onion cut fine, with small piece of salt pork cut in small dice, add the fish broth and two potatoes, cut in small squares. Let cook thirty minutes. Add two fresh tomatoes, peeled and cut in small pieces, let boil five minutes. Season to taste. Add half pint of cream and serve hot with chowder cracker. For four persons.

Giblet Stew.—Take the neck of turkey, cut in three pieces. Remove gall from liver and cut liver in two pieces. Take the meat only of the gizzard—well cleaned, and cut the wings in two or three pieces each. Put four ounces of butter in a saucepan with the wings, neck, gizzard, and when these are nicely fried, add the liver and three tablespoonsful of flour. Stir well, let the flour cook for one minute, then moisten with stock or water, season well with salt and pepper, add one dozen small onions, half dozen small new carrots, cut in two, let cook slowly for an hour and a half, remove the fat and add a half pint of fresh, green peas, and let cook for another half hour; then remove, and serve. For four persons.

Beef Palate.—Take six beef palates, rub them over with salt, blanch them, then you can take off the upper skin. Then cook them the same way you cook sheep's trotters or calf head, then serve them broiled or with sauce. For six persons.

Ox Feet.—Ox feet are gelatinous, and will make an inexpensive dish. One ox foot will be enough for three or four people. Take one foot—very clean, bone it and cut it in small squares; put in a deep saucepan with six sliced onions, two or three sliced carrots, one small bunch of parsley, one bay leaf, season well with salt and fresh ground pepper, add two glasses of water, one glass of cider and a small glass of white wine. Let it cook for four hours—slowly, and serve it hot.

Calf Crawl.—The calf is the curley part of the intestine. Take one very fresh, soak it in water with a little salt for one hour. Cut it in small pieces and cook it in water with one onion, one carrot, small bunch parsley, one bay leaf, salt, cloves, for two hours; when well cooked serve with vinaigrette sauce and boiled potatoes. For six persons.

Sleeping Bags For Children.

It is so difficult to keep a child covered, especially in cold weather, that many mothers have adopted sleeping bags for their children. These bags are most easily made by folding a small blanket in the middle and sewing up one end and the other side. At the top there should be strong hooks and eyes there should be intervals of a few inches. The child is put into the bag and the hooks fastened so as to hold the top of the bag around the neck and over the shoulders. If desired it may be left open the rest of the way so that the child can get his arms out, or it may be hooked all the way. One way to prevent thumb-sucking is to fasten the bag so that the child cannot get his hands to his mouth. The bag may be made of any material. An all-wool blanket is best in winter, but muslin will answer for summer. It should always be sufficiently roomy so that the child can turn and move freely about inside. An added device is to fasten tapes to each of the lower corners of the bag and tie them to the corners of the bed or crib. When the child is thus fastened loosely within the bed the ordinary bedcovers may be drawn over him without fear that he will kick them off or carry them off with himself as he turns. One great advantage of the sleeping bag is that the mother need not be disturbed at night to see whether the child is covered. A child should always be completely undressed when he goes to bed, and none of the day clothes should be worn at night. If it is so cold that it is necessary for the child to wear a shirt at night a change should be made from the one he has been wearing. Day clothing should always be thoroughly aired and dried at night, ready to put on again the next day. Likewise, all night

clothing should be well aired out of doors during the day.

Household Hints.

Flavor cream before whipping. Scalloped rice with eggs makes a good main dish.

Mice will not trouble a hole filled with any mixture containing lye.

A hot shovel held over varnished furniture will remove white spots. Turpentine put in corners of the wardrobe will do away with moths.

Peanut butter, creamed with lemon juice, may be used for cake filling.

If cut apples are placed in salt water for a few minutes they will not turn brown.

Pears baked and topped with raisins and marshmallow whip make an excellent dessert.

Keep the table sugar in a large salt shaker and you will be surprised how much you save.

The use of bread and butter plates is economical, because every bit of unused butter can be saved this way.

Sewing machines should be kept immaculately clean. Kerosene is a good thing to use for taking off "gummed" oil.

Eggs stains in linen should be soaked in cold water—never in hot, which would make them almost impossible to remove.

MINES A MENACE FOR 20 YEARS

Will Float About on Ocean Currents
Long After Peace Arrives.

The Prince of Monaco, in exhibiting his chart of ocean currents, told the Academy of Sciences in Paris that the German mines may float about, especially in the Atlantic, for 20 years. Mines from the channel will float westward until they meet the Gulf Stream, which will carry them southward along the coast of France, Spain and Morocco to the Canaries, and then to the Antilles and the Gulf of Mexico and eastward again past the Bermudas, the Azores and Madeira. The entire circuit may take four years.

Mines released north of the Straits of Dover will be carried toward Norway and the Arctic Ocean. Ships going from Europe to the United States, the Prince says, should pass northward of a line running from the entrance of the Channel to the fiftieth degree of north latitude and follow this line to the thirtieth degree of west longitude, then swinging down to the southern extremity of the Newfoundland banks. Ships coming to Europe from the United States run the greatest risks near the coasts on this side and in the Atlantic archipelago, will be safest in following a line passing north of Madeira and south of the Saragossa Sea.

IMPRISONED CHILD OF SIX

Brutal Treatment of Girl Who Gave
Crust to British Prisoner.

A letter has been received from Corp. E. Sullivan, Canadian Signaling Company, 4th Division, France, which contains this significant paragraph:

"The civilians all have the same story as to the treatment of our prisoners, and it makes one's blood boil to hear them. I will give you an idea as to the Hun methods. Our prisoners were all in a state of semi-starvation, and it was a crime punishable with imprisonment to give a prisoner anything to eat, and the Huns lived up to this to the letter. One day I was shown a little child six years of age whom the Huns had imprisoned for 36 hours for giving a prisoner a crust of bread.

"One of the ways they had of giving our prisoners food was to sweep potato peelings and crusts of bread into the street as our prisoners were marched to and from their work.

"Many of our prisoners were without shirts, and the civilians used to creep up to their camps at night and throw shirts amongst them. Nearly all the women of one town had been imprisoned for disobeying the Huns' orders concerning the prisoners."

The battleships of to-day can in two shots discharge as great a weight of metal as an entire broadside of Nelson's greatest ship.

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OPINIONS ON WORLD PROBLEMS

BY CHAS. M. BICE, B.A., LL.B., DENVER, COLORADO.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

We have very high, though ancient, authority for the fact that great governments rest upon great personalities. And while great men do not constitute the whole of life, they compose the conditions which constitute the rest. Were it not for our great men, the people could scarcely live, for great men turn the tendencies of their time, change and control the currents of our civilization. Behind their advent, races take shelter, and in that shelter grow free and live to bless mankind.

The whole world joins with the people of this great land of our in reverent sympathy with a stricken family, and partakes of our sacrament of sorrow as we gather in thought and feeling with the sorrowing family beside their beloved dead. It is meet and fitting that we should turn aside from the ordinary duties of the day to remember that a great man and a prince in Israel has fallen this day, to review the life, recount the deeds and remember the service of Theodore Roosevelt.

As we think of the busy and fruitful life, we regard him as his name Theodore implies, "The gift of God" — to us. Mr. Roosevelt was born in New York City, Oct. 27, 1858, growing in strength and power every day he was permitted to live until he passed, Jan. 6, 1919, behind the alabaster veil which separates the visible from the invisible, into the presence of the God of righteousness and justice, whom he both feared and loved.

We are deeply thankful that he was given to us, and that we have had him with us for the space of three score years of his early life, and hence for the future after death.

To attempt a resume of this great man's life and service would, in this brief space, be an impossible task. Yet a moderate effort will not be wholly unprofitable.

Born of heroic ancestry, in his veins flowed the blood of a liberty-loving people, for he was in the direct line descended from Claes Martenezon and Jeanette Roosevelt, who came from New Amsterdam in Holland to this country about 1651.

Of frail health in early life, he fought physical weakness, and so overcame it that people marveled at his powers of physical endurance.

Graduating from Harvard University in 1880, he studied law for a brief period, then entered upon the political pathway of service that ultimately led him to the thrones of the world and enshrined him in the hearts of all men.

To glance over the record of his public service is to read the romance of a fiery and indomitable soul. A member of the New York legislature in 1882, he acquired a national reputation in serving upon committees on cities and special reforms in relation to municipal corruption, supporting civil service reforms, always serving in national conventions, as police commissioner of N. Y. City, as U. S. civil service commissioner, and as assistant secretary to the U. S. navy. In the war with Spain he recruited the "Rough Riders," fought with gallantry and bravery, returned to the Governor's chair of the Empire State, passed with sturdy stride to the Vice-Presidency of the U. S.—then to the Presidency—then to the enthronement of popularity on the part of the world seldom accorded to any other of our great men.

The conception and completion of the Panama Canal is ascribed to the ability and dogged determination of Mr. Roosevelt, and the termination of the Russo-Japanese war is another example of his international statesmanship.

Until after the end of Mr. Roosevelt's term of office at the White House, Americans had never accorded him his rightful rank as a scholar and writer, but his exploration trip into the heart of Africa had increased greatly the world's store of knowledge, and books written subsequently by the ex-President had made him better understood by the people.

The Americanism and patriotic leadership of Roosevelt in the recent great war brought him close to the hearts of all, and now no one questions the wisdom of his principle of preparedness. The happy domestic life of more than thirty years stand out conspicuously in the experience of this great man and the sad and unresolvable grief of the father who saw his youngest son go down to a French grave fighting for America, has touched the heart of the whole American people.

Theodore Roosevelt, the world is lonely without you, and your memory will long live in the hearts of your countrymen as your place in history will be an evergreen chaplet around the brow to encourage future generations to uphold the right.

GERMANY UNSUBDUED.

"We are all heartily in accord with President Wilson," declares Philip Scheidemann, speaking for the new government in Germany, of which he is a cabinet officer. Von Bernstorff is equally enthusiastic in expressing his

approval of the President's program. But the most interesting utterance from the "friendly" enemy is that made by Theodore Wolff, Editor of the Berlin Tageblatt, who is quoted as follows:

"We stand fast by President Wilson's program of real peace negotiations, not on the dictation of peace terms, and we count on the President to persist in that program."

"Had we supposed we were to be given over to brutal might, our course might have been different. Our front was unbroken at the time of the armistice."

"We shall demand that Alsace-Lorraine be given the privilege of voting and determining for itself its future government, and we shall urge the same privileges for the German eastern provinces, and for German Austria. If the Entente supposes that Germany has been so humbled as to be powerless it is a mistaken reckoning, for 70,000,000 people will not be cowed indefinitely by threats. Germany will rise again and will be a strong factor in the European family. Her central position is dominating and she cannot be held down."

There you have the true German attitude. Herr Wolff is less discreet than Scheidemann and Bernstorff, who flatter America and President Wilson, but avoid direct challenge to the Entente. Herr Wolff is more frank. He speaks from the heart out, and the heart is that of an unrepentant Prussian. Doubtless Scheidemann and Bernstorff share his feelings, though wisely refraining from voicing them.

We are grateful to Herr Wolff for discarding camouflage. We learn from him that one of the chief tasks of President Wilson is to insure a negotiated peace, in which Germany will be free to "demand" and to "urge." The Tageblatt editor assumes that Mr. Wilson is committed to such a peace.

But he fails to give chapter and verse, and we cannot recall that the President has ever promised to secure Germany's admission to the Peace Conference on a footing of equality with the Allies. Moreover, we are convinced that the President will not make the effort. In this he would find himself without the support of the American people, and in sharp conflict with the people of Great Britain and France.

The ground upon which Herr Wolff presumes to claim the right of Germany to a negotiated rather than a dictated peace, and the barely concealed threats with which he supports the claim, make its admission impossible.

"Our front was unbroken," he declares. That is typically the Prussian. The Allied armies mercifully restrained themselves in the hour of German rout. The overwhelming of Germany's armed force was a matter of only a few weeks more of fighting. "We are at your mercy," said the white flag envoys to Marshal Foch, when they entered his headquarters, and no one knew it better than the brilliant commander-in-chief. He held the armies of Germany in the hollow of his hand. The armistice terms he offered were based on that assurance; their acceptance was a confession of utter defeat.

Spared the complete disaster; spared the slaughter of thousands of their fleeing soldiers, the arrogant Prussians now boast "Our front was unbroken." We have said time and again "You cannot be generous to a Prussian," and the proof is right here.

EUROPEAN STORM CENTRE.

When the star of Trotzky was in the ascendant in Russia, much was published regarding this strange character, who has moved the earth a bit off its axis. We heard almost to nausea about his strange theories and his methods to overthrow the social order. Many protested against bringing before the people the ravings of this fanatic. But they have been learning what effect the Trotzky propaganda has had upon the outer world and should be thankful for being permitted to know the general propaganda of the Bolsheviks, that first appeared as a cloud no larger than a man's hand, and which has spread until now it is dimming the sun of world federation, as viewed by the more conservative elements, and actually interfering with the Versailles program.

To-day, another similar reformer looms up, this time in Germany, Dr. Karl Liebknecht, as the storm centre of Europe. Mark him well, he will loom large in the public eye before he makes his last exit as one of the actors in the great world drama. He is very different from the Russian Jew, as different as the Teuton is from the Slav. He has many of the German characteristics. Lenin and Trotzky fled Russia when there was danger from Czarism; Liebknecht remained in Berlin and fought it out and suffered for his doctrines. He opposed his country; he fought militarism, and the "divine rights" idea that brought on the war. He was sentenced to prison; he was released a few weeks before the great Hun collapse.

Liebknecht is "human, all too human," as the Nietzsche put it of another. He succumbed for an hour to the false cry of patriotism at the beginning of the war. As a member of the Reichstag—one of the Social Democrats—he voted for the first war appropriation bill; but he was deluded by the Government spokesmen. He was called to a secret meeting and there told that authoritative information had just been received that Belgium was joined with France and had given the latter permission to go through Belgium to attack Germany. Very soon he discovered the deception. His soul had been in travail over the war and he felt misgivings regarding the acquiescence in the war. He straightway made amends. Within six weeks he was in Belgium and Holland seeking union with his International friends of pre-war days to stop the war.

When he returned to Berlin he was actively in opposition to the war, speaking wherever he could secure a meeting place. He was arrested and released. He had a following in Germany in those days. The army itself contained many of his supporters. The rulers feared the effect of making him a martyr-hero. Hands were held off just as long as possible; but one day while the war machine seemed to have the allied nations in its grip Liebknecht was arrested by command of the All-Highest and thrown in jail. His trial was dramatic in the extreme. He is eloquent, fearless, almost fanatical. If he went down, another would take his place, he told the judges and prosecutors. He cared not that the great body of his Socialist party had deserted him; he was confident that the time would soon come when Germany would listen to his plea.

Liebknecht's father was one of the founders of the Socialist party in Germany, we are informed in a Liebknecht volume just published, and of him the younger Liebknecht said: "The aim of my life is the overthrow of monarchy. As my father who appeared before this Court exactly 35 years ago to defend himself against the charge of treason was ultimately pronounced victor, so, I believe, the day is not far distant when the principles which I represent will be recognized as patriotic, as honorable, as true." And 35 years later the son underwent the same ordeal as his father, charged with high treason, and came out triumphant.

In Oct., 1907, the Liebknecht of today was tried for high treason before the Imperial Court of Germany for publishing a scathing denunciation of militarism and warning the people of its danger—a prophecy that came true. His trial stirred the whole empire. It is stated that the Kaiser, instinctively fearing the man in those days, had a secret wire to the court house to keep him informed of the trial. While serving his sentence Liebknecht was elected by a Berlin district to the Prussian Assembly, and there on his liberation he continued his struggle for what he believed was the redemption of his country from the evil thing that was to prove ultimately her undoing.

Eight years ago Liebknecht visited the United States and delivered a number of lectures in the interest of

the Socialist Labor party. Two years later he was elected to the Reichstag and a new force entered German political life. It is interesting to note that his wife is a Russian by birth, and was a leader in the Nihilistic movement. She is a bond between the two forces now at work.

Purely an Internationalist, Liebknecht has written during the past four years letters of brotherly love to the British, Belgian and French Socialists. While the whole of Germany was singing songs of hate against England and praying the God of War to bring pestilence and punishment upon the people of that country, Liebknecht was preaching Internationalism and calling upon the workers of the allied nations to reach out and stop the war and bring about the international dream of a whole world in union, ruled by the workers thereof. "The future belongs to the people," is his watchword. "The class struggle alone is the salvation of the proletariat, and we hope that we will carry on very soon, the class struggle in open international intercourse with the proletariat of all countries, even with those with whom we are at war. In the international class struggle rests not only hope for the democratization, for the political and economic emancipation of the working class, but also the one hope for the mass of the people concerned even during the war. Forward to the class struggle! Forward to the international class struggle for the emancipation of the working class!"

Not so different from the Lenin-Trotsky manifesto.

Indeed, there is no difference except the racial temperaments of the two factors in the movement. It is this that is alarming European statesmen. On his release from prison three weeks before the German surrender, Liebknecht took up the battle cry of Internationalism and opposed the Ebert administration with all his soul in the work.

The great moment had arrived. He was to unseat Ebert as his "comrades" at Petrograd had forced out the Kerensky administration that failed to go to the extreme in radicalism. He is the moving force in the Spartacus group. Spartacus was the Roman gladiator who sallied forth to free the Roman slaves. To be one of them he is said to have destroyed his horse and walked with them into battle; and for a time he kept the rulers of Rome guessing.

The American biographer of Liebknecht writes: "The immensely powerful Hohenzollern monarchy has fallen; the brave, stubborn, modern-witted, money-bolstered aristocracy is shattered, and a proscribed poor man, Karl Liebknecht, is loudly acclaimed. Was it one man, a Foch, a Wilson, a Lenin, or a Liebknecht that overturned this mighty structure, or was it the movement of a hundred million men and women, armed and unarmed, on the battlefield and in the factory, in France and England, Russia and Germany?"

The lady with the roll of papyrus—the muse of history—is silent. She is waiting to render her verdict until the tumult is over. When she does she is likely to record that the defeat

THE WEEKLY SERMON

Who art thou, Lord? What shall I do, Lord?—Acts, xxiii., 8 and 10.

A new day dawned for Saul of Tarsus when he met Jesus of Nazareth on the Damascus highway. He was following the ordinary road in the light of the common day and a surpassing light shone round about him. He found himself in the presence of a new master and the question of the text sprang to his lips, "Who art Thou, Lord? What shall I do, Lord?" These two questions are always pertinent. They arise with firm insistence at the threshold of a new day and a new year. Who is my Lord and what is my duty? I can think of no greater question unless it be, What is my hope? These are the three great questions of life and therefore of religion. My Lord, my duty and my destiny.

The new year comes with all its promise and with all its hopes, but thick veils cover the coming days. The hidden things and the things which are certain are closely knit together. Each individual has to decide who shall be his Lord and what path of duty he will take. Many uncertainties disappear when we affirm with confidence Jesus is Lord. When we meet Him upon life's highway and accept Him as our Master, then His principles and His life becomes the rule and controlling power in our lives. These years of war and destruction through which we have just passed have reaffirmed the great teachings of Christ. Self-sacrifice and generosity and the spirit of brotherly kindness have received a new baptism on the battlefields of Europe and in the lands from which the warriors came. We enter another year with an understanding of the teachings which Christ brought to this world which we have never had before.

The Hope of the World.

And now we enter the most fateful days of the world's history. Not even the war, with all its tragedy and destruction, was so freighted with possibilities of good or evil as the peace council now in session. It is for that council to determine the issues of the

war. The hopes of unborn generations are in its hands.

That council is both judiciary and legislative. It has first of all to pass judgment on the vanquished foe. It is committed to mete out justice with no unsteady hand. The stern duty rests upon it to exact retribution, and the temper of the nations will expect nothing less than the uttermost.

But that is not all. New national boundaries are to be set up and new bonds are to be welded between the nations. Men are hopeful of a new and better day. An untold price has been paid that the world might be set free.

The Corner-Stone of Peace

We are expecting a peace of democracy and a peace which will render war not only unnecessary but impossible. We must not close our eyes or deafen our ears to the fact that new social conditions are clamoring to be born.

It is not a time for bickering; to allow jealousies to raise their heads would be an eternal shame. It is a time for profound humility and a prayer of faith. As Christians our great concern is this:—

What place is Jesus Christ to have at the peace conference—Jesus of Nazareth, the man of compassionate heart; Jesus of the cross, who came not to be served but to serve?

Are the principles of the Son of Man to become the cornerstones of an abiding peace? Personally, I should like to see the Sermon on the Mount, surmounted by the cross, in the centre of the peace table.

In the new day the ancient question still will be insistent:—"Who is my Lord and what is my duty?" The consciousness of a new liberty swells in the hearts of men. The world, watered with tears and consecrated by the best blood of the best nations, has a sanctity which cries out against brutality and wrong.

Duty demands that we shall keep sacredly that which has been bought at so great a price. It can be kept if to Jesus Christ is given His rightful place as Lord.—Rev. James Palm-er.



The Kingdom of Boxtoes and Hammerheels.

There was once a King whose foot was so large that he had to have special shoes measured and made for him! And yet no one dared so much as mention the fact. And worse, beside—to make his own less conspicuous every one in his kingdom was forced to wear shoes twice as long as he needed. You can imagine how they looked and how they felt and the noise they made galumphing down the streets of the realm.

No wonder visitors called them Boxtoes and Hammerheels, and no wonder they were cross and fretful. Wherever they went they put their foot in it, as the saying goes, and in no kingdom I have ever heard of were there so many tumbles and spills. They fell up stairs, and they slid down; they sprang upon the sidewalks. Really it was terrible! And they were so cross!

It was all the fault of the King, vain creature that he was. Time and again the Princess and the Queen begged him to repeal the shoe law, but he stubbornly shook his head and there was an end to it.

Poor little Princess! What a mortification to go humping about in slipper-pers three feet long, especially when her own little feet were so small and shapely.

The Court dances were too funny for words, 'cause with such big shoes one simply couldn't be graceful, and one never knew whether he was treading on his partner's toes or not, for every one's slippers were stuffed with paper. Imagine! Not to mention the expense!

Well, things could but go so-so in such a kingdom as this; people shuffled through their daily tasks and pleasures with no joy whatever.

The King tried to make up for matters in other ways, but it was no use. People simply could not be cheerful with big feet.

Among themselves it was not so bad, but when strangers passed through the Kingdom it was mortifying to have them laugh. They really thought, of course, that all the people did have huge feet, and, as one would lose his head by stating otherwise, the poor subjects could not explain.

It was especially bad for the Princess. Her pictures in the foreign papers attracted great attention, and suitors came in scores to ask for her hand.

But always it was the same. One horrified look at those three-foot slippers and everything was over. With silk handkerchiefs stuffed in their mouths to keep from laughing, the

princes, dukes and lords would spring upon their horses and gallop away at top speed.

The Queen wept buckets of tears, but the Princess, who was a plucky little body, declared that if they did not love her well enough to take her shoes and all, then they might gallop away as fast as they pleased. Which was pretty fast!

The story spread and spread, and people from neighboring kingdoms came on pretended errands to see for themselves the big-footed people and the beautiful Princess with slippers three feet long.

The foolish old King thought they came to pay him honor and spent his whole evenings writing speeches of welcome.

New one Prince was so charmed with the Princess's picture that he resolved to wed her—big feet or not—if she proved as amiable as she looked. Disguising himself as a fiddler he got into the kingdom and was pretty soon singing under the Princess's window. Day after day he came, and every day fell more and more in love.

As for the Princess, she thought she had never seen so handsome and gallant a suitor. He never even glanced at her disfiguring slippers when they met in the garden. "Here is a man lovely of birth, but still worthy of my love!" she reflected.

So without a word to any one, they decided to elope. One day when the King and court were having tea in the garden, they heard a clatter in the road and, looking over the hedge, beheld the Princess mounting behind the fiddler.

"Catch them, after them. My daughter is eloping with a rogue of a fiddler," roared the King. A hundred started up, but they fell over their own feet and each other's feet, and not till the couple were far away did they manage to untangle themselves.

As for the King—he fell down the whole twenty flights of marble steps on his head, and from that time on was never the same. He could remember nothing, least of all, laws and such. It did not take his subjects long to kick off their huge shoes and go skipping about in proper-sized ones, I can tell you.

As for the Princess and the Prince they are happier than any royal couple you ever heard of, because he loved her well enough to overlook a three-foot slipper and she loved him well enough to marry him when she thought him a poor traveling musician, which is true love or I never have seen it!

Food Control Corner

The war stimulated the export trade in Canadian live stock products to a degree deemed well nigh impossible five years ago. Exports of beef increased 679%, of bacon and pork products 571%. Total exports of live stock products in the fiscal year ending March 31st, 1918, were valued at \$172,743,681 as compared to \$55,349,119 in 1914.

Canada has the opportunity of holding this trade and increasing it, for our meat products won a splendid reputation in Europe during the war, and Canada is in the position of the favored nation.

The price of feed has been high, and the cost of producing live stock has been correspondingly high. But the market price of finished animals has also been high. The price may decline gradually, but the price of feed will decline also, and the percentage of profit to the farmer should thus remain about the same. Indeed if the cost of feed declines first, the profit to the farmer will be increased.

J. E. Brethour of Burford, Ont., who won the first prize for export bacon hogs at the Winter Fair at Guelph, says that with the relative prices of feed and bacon then pertaining there was a good profit.

"With standard feed at \$57 a ton and hogs at \$16 live weight, I make a profit of over 20%," said Mr. Brethour. "It is the profit that counts not the selling price, and profit depends upon the relation of the price of feed to the market price of the finished animal."

Mr. Herbert Hoover, Chief of the United States Food Administration, who is at present in Europe investigating conditions at first hand, cables as follows:

"Every pound of pork products we can export before next July Europe will need, and as soon as the initial chaos of the sudden economic change from war to armistice can be overcome there will be over-demands."

Authorities say that this demand in the case of beef, even more than that of pork, will be abnormal for many years owing to the fact that Europe is estimated to be short of over 115,000,000 head of live stock, of which 28,000,000 represent cattle irreplaceable in less than five years.

Aluminum is one of the commonest minerals, though it is never found in a free state.

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