

The Watchman,

And Ottawa Valley Advocate.

VOL. XLIIII

LACHUTE, FRIDAY, MARCH 7, 1919.

NO. 5

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
Foundry 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
Lyle J. Funcheon
Telephone 131 & 21. Lachute.

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.

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.

Mrs. J. A. Rochon (formerly Miss
Marie Berniquier) wishes to announce
that she is prepared to receive pupils in
Pianoforte Playing and Theory after
March 1st. Studio at her home near the
Methodist Parsonage. Mrs. Rochon
holds the Licentiate in music and is a
graduate from the Dominion College
of Music and is well qualified to give
musical instruction.

GREAT CLEARING SALE.

All Winter Goods old prices less 20%.
Special table of last Summer's Blouses at
sacents. Bargains before displaying our
New Spring Goods at
H. E. BURWASH, Reg'd

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 Regist'd.

LOCAL NEWS

Mr. Alex. Evans left this week for
Hazenmore, Sask.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Calder spent the
week-end with friends in Montreal.

Mr. Gordon and Edgar Maxwell were
guests of Mrs. Rogers on Sunday last.

Miss Helena Morrison spent the early
part of last week with friends in Mon-
treal.

Mr. and Mrs. Dawson, of Montreal,
were guests of Mrs. E. Jousse for the
week-end.

Mrs. Robt. Hamilton and daughter
Evelyn, spent Tuesday last with friends
in the city.

Mr. J. E. Lalonde, of Montreal, spent
a few days in town this week visiting his
many friends.

Miss Ruby Rodgers spent the week-end
visiting her sister Mrs. A. Graham of
Cote-du-Midi.

Miss Evelyn Middleton, of Morin
Heights, is the guest of Mrs. A. Middle-
ton this week.

Mrs. Tracie Tod and daughter Audrey,
of Montreal, are guests of Mrs. Jas.
McPaul this week.

Miss Elizabeth Todd has returned to
town after spending the winter with
friends in Rockland.

Mr. Robert Cruise, M.P. for Dauphin,
spent the week-end in town the guest of
his brother Mr. Jno. Cruise.

Messrs. Henry Sutton, Howard and
Russell Rodgers and W. J. Elliott spent
the week-end in St. Amede.

Dr. Edgar Bruneau, of Montreal, spent
a few days in town this week, the guest
of his mother Mrs. I. Bruneau.

Mr. Dumouchel has purchased the
property of Mr. Chas. Miller on Grace
Street, formerly owned by Father Oui-
met.

Mr. J. T. Ayers left yesterday on a
business trip to Vancouver, B.C. and
expects to be back by the end of the
month.

Mr. and Mrs. Aelbert Bates, of Avoca,
who have been spending a short visit
in Rawdon, left on Sunday for a trip to
Vancouver, B.C.

Mr. Meeks, who for four years has
been gardener for Mr. E. H. Wilson, has
resigned his position and removed with
his family to Montreal.

Mr. Trotter, who succeeded Mr. Mo-
nette as station agent, afterwards going
to Steynerville, has now been appointed
to St. Martin Junction.

Mrs. Wm. Todd, Lachute Road, enter-
tained a number of the young folk from
town on Thursday evening last and all
report a pleasant evening.

Messrs. Malcolm and Wm. McIntyre
who have now received their discharge
from overseas service left on Monday
for their home in Cabri, Sask.

Don't miss seeing the Popular Drama
"Where are my Children" at the Albert
Hall, to-night (Thursday) March 6th.
Adults 35c, Children 15c.

Mrs. Scott and daughter who have
been the guests of Mrs. Mackie since
their return from overseas, left for their
home in Ottawa on Saturday last.

It looks as if the people of Lachute
are not much given over to vegetari-
anism for we now boast of seven butcher
shops in town, with sundry other of our
merchants who are handling meats.

Red Cross Workers are urgently re-
quested to bring in all finished and un-
finished work on Tuesday, March 11th,
as the express companies will not carry
parcels free of charge after March 15th.

Mrs. Geo. Christie and Mr. and Mrs.
Thos. Christie were in Ottawa this week,
attending the funeral of their brother-in-
law the late Mr. C. Ross one of Ottawa's
most prominent citizens, who passed
away on Sunday last March 2nd.

Messrs. T. Drysdale and J. Speight
have entered into partnership and rented
the butcher shop of Adolphe Raymond on
Main Street. They will always be
well-stocked with choice meats and or-
ders entrusted to them will be carefully
attended to.

A large number of friends attended
the interment of the late Mrs. Smith,
of Kingston, whose body arrived on Sat-
urday last on arrival of the morning
train from Montreal. The sympathy of
this community is extended to our re-
spected friend Mr. Fred Hooper, in the
loss he has sustained through the death
of his beloved mother.

Methodist Notes

Mr. A. O. Dawson, of St. James Metho-
dist Church, Montreal, gave an admi-
rable address to the Golden Rule Class
on "The great objectives of life." There
were about forty present and enjoyed
same with much profit.

Miss Hansen is going to Montreal as a
delegate to the Sunday School Con-
vention at which the Rev. Mr. Hayden is to
be one of the speakers.

Rev. A. B. Mackay, M.A., B.D., will
preach morning and evening in the
Methodist Church next Sunday and also
at the East Settlement in the afternoon.

Don't Miss the Celebrated Lecture on
Harry Laurer, by Rev. George Adam, of
Montreal, to be given Next Friday Night,
March 14th, in the Victoria Hall, at 8.15
p.m. Tender songs will be rendered.
Don't Miss this Great Treat.

The Vankleek Hill Senior Hockey
Club will play a friendly game of hockey
in the L.A.A. Rink, Lachute, on Fri-
day, March 7th. Puck Faced at 8 p.m.
Admission 15c and 25c.

The Lachute Branch of the Red Cross
have still on hand a quantity of Yarn,
some Cotton, Sheet, Socks, and un-
finished shirts at reduced rates. The
rooms will be open Tuesday afternoon,
March 11th, from 1 to 5 for the last
chance to buy.

APPRECIATION.—I take this oppor-
tunity of thanking the Returned Soldiers'
Committee, The Ladies, and the General
Public of Brownsburg, for the welcome
and hearty reception I received on my
return from Overseas.

Sapper J. E. Gallery, Brownsburg.

The Annual Sunday School Convention
of the Province of Quebec takes place
on Thursday, Friday, Saturday and Sun-
day, of this week, in Emmanuel Church,
Drummond St., Montreal. Noted lead-
ers and speakers will address the meet-
ings. All Sunday School workers in-
vited. Do not miss it.

The Thank-Offering Meeting of the
Ladies' Circle of the Baptist Church on
Tuesday last, was a great success. Altho
owing to the inclement weather and sick-
ness, the attendance was small. A good
program was given, and an address by
Mrs. Victor Collins, subject "Three
reasons why I believe in Foreign Mis-
sions." Refreshments were served at
the close and the sum of \$25. raised,
which will be sent to the India famine
Fund.

The Academy boys, as promised, play-
ed their return match with Vankleek
Hill Collegiate on Friday last, but failed
to bring home the laurels. The game
was a good one although not as swift as
in Lachute owing to it being an out door
rink and weather conditions not favor-
able. However, the boys are loud in
their praises, of the good time provided
by the young ladies of the Hill, who en-
tertained so pleasantly that some of the
boys were unable to even get the pro-
verbial "forty winks." The score was
6-2 in favor of the Hill, both goals being
scored by Jamie McGibbon.

Still They Come!

As the trains are daily coming in many
of our boys are slipping home and drop-
ping off at the stations oftentimes with no
one to meet them. We know this is
really what the boys would desire, to just
quietly make their return without any
ceremonial, but the uncertainty of their
arrival makes it somewhat difficult to
know what to do. 'Tis not by any means
indifference or lack of appreciation and
that will be fully demonstrated shortly.
It is expected the boys will all be home
in a couple of months and then the Wel-
come will be given with no uncertain
sound.

Among those to reach home this week
we welcome Eddie Boyd and Dell Mit-
chell, both of whom are looking fit and
well after their hard experiences. Dell
was one of the first of the Argentine
boys to go over and he has been particu-
larly fortunate.

ST. ANDREWS

The Red Shield Drive for the Salvation
Army War Work which was carried on
as a contest by the St. Andrews Young
People resulted in a collection of \$306.00.
Of this amount the Reds, of whom A. S.
McQuat was Captain collected \$209.01.

The Blues, led by P. McCulloch col-
lected \$96.99.

The amounts collected in each district
were as follows:—
St. Andrews Village \$141.00
Lachute Road 20.00
Lachute aux Chats 1.00
Beech Ridge 3.00
Riviera Range 28.00
La Baie 9.00
Lachute Town 61.00
East Settlement 31.00
Vide Sac 11.00

\$306.00

FOUND.—A Collie Dog. Owner can
have same by applying to Mrs. Thomas
Barron Lachute, and paying cost of advt

LOST.—Between Mr. Wm. Stan-
forth's and Mr. Wm. Scott's residence,
a gold watch bracelet Waltham move-
ment, initial M. E. S. 1916. Finder
kindly return to Mr. John Mope and re-
ceive reward.

OBITUARY

Much sympathy is felt for Mr. and
Mrs. Jas. Drew, of Beech Ridge, in the
death of their infant son and only child
of 3 months old, who passed away on
Saturday last after only a few days ill-
ness. The funeral took place on Sunday
afternoon and was conducted by their
pastor Rev. J. L. George.

Thus over a happy home the shadow
of a little grave has fallen, and it is
wonderful how long a shadow a little
grave can throw.

BIRTHS

LEFEBVRE.—At Lachute, Saturday,
March 1st, a son to Mr. and Mrs. J. W.
Lefebvre.

DEATHS

DREW.—At Beech Ridge, on Saturday,
March 1st, William Alexander infant
son of Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Drew, aged
3 months.

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.

They're Coming Home!

And Proud indeed are we to welcome them all as
they come back, for the Manly and Noble part they
have played in the Great War.

Just here we wish to remind our Patrons that we
have everything in our store conducive to Happiness,
and its just like "Coming Home" when you come
to us, because we are always well-stocked with
Choice Fresh Groceries and everything in the edible
line and our Dry-goods Department is always at the
top notch.

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.

"SALADA"

In infusion is worth every cent of its cost, the flavor is Delicious and the strength Abundant.

Beyond All
Question...

The Most Economical
Tea Obtainable Anywhere.



Are Parents Fair To Their Children?

The lesson of our responsibility to posterity is forced on us anew by our war with a Government whose teachings have had a degenerating influence upon its people. Had the German home fostered the conception of universal brotherhood instead of the daily creed of conquest the conflict just over might never have wracked the world.

It is the daily thoughts of the child moulded by its environment that eventually determine the man to be. You fathers who know the effect sun, moisture and weeding have upon your garden—do you give as much heed to the power your kindness, sincerity and self-control have upon the greatest seedling of all, your child's mind? And do you honestly give as much thought to the training of the child in your case as you give to the proper growth of your business?

One father who prides himself upon his expert cultivation of roses has covered his grounds with the brush, but grumbles when his wife pleads for a bit of ground for the child's garden. But another man has interested his little four-year-old girl to the extent that she begged for some seeds, and with rake and shovel cultivates a tiny little garden of her own "as daddy does his." The ugly influence of the first example and the excellent effect of the latter will show themselves in the future.

It is tradition that the father should relegate the training of the child to the mother. If it is so much easier than to expend the energy necessary to co-operate. But would he with a little compunction permit her to run his business? In order that the child receive a well-rounded training it is essential for both parents to contribute their bit. What man would enter business without carefully studying the materials concerned, salesmanship, advertising schemes, etc.? How many undertake parenthood with as much knowledge and forethought? Neither father nor mother makes much attempt to get acquainted with the problem until it is thrust upon them.

During my first years of teaching I had occasion to appreciate the incompetence and ignorance of so many mothers. I had a class of fifty—boys and girls—more than a handful for an inexperienced teacher—when a dejected-looking mother walked in leading her two children. "I can do nothing with them," she pleaded. "Perhaps you can manage them." I reassured her, but I was appalled. How could I, who had so many, manage them when she, with only them to look after, had failed? She, like many other mothers, had left their training to their teachers.

Men's sex does not qualify a woman to rear a child. The privilege of doing that entails much thought, infinite patience and understanding. We recognize now that environment overwhelms the influence of heredity. It is what the child sees, absorbs and imitates that is responsible for his character. Unerringly the child will enslave your principles from your conduct and make them his own. If you wish Polly to be absolutely truthful you yourself must guard your tongue and thoughts. Mrs. J. complained to me of her boy's habit of lying—a propensity which was first discovered when he claimed to be the author of a poem later found to be in his reader. When he came to me as a culprit he had been playing truant and concocting the most marvellous schemes for allaying suspicion.

Investigation disclosed that the mother herself was an inveterate juggler of facts. Her boy was being poisoned by the tainted atmosphere of exaggeration in which he lived. What she did or failed to do was grossly misrepresented. To her husband her hat cost \$10, to her friends \$20, while the truth was \$15.

Do you wonder at the effect on the boy's character? Further investigation disclosed the fact that the boy was a sensitive, highly imaginative creature, and had to be carefully handled. His excess nervous energy needed direction into proper channels. But the first step was to make the mother see the mote in her own eye—a delicate task, and not a very hopeful one.

Things To Know.

A lovely table runner can be made from a strip of tan linen embroidered with bits of bright colored yarns left over from your knitting. Tan felt also makes a good foundation.

Putting a hard-boiled egg in cold water immediately after it is done will keep it from discoloring.

It is well to look over the cans on your cellar shelves frequently to see that nothing has happened or that no can is "working." Sometimes a faulty lid or rubber will spoil a can of fruit after you are sure it is safe for winter. A little vigilance on home-canned goods has saved many a can of fruit in time enough to have it cooked over.

Rainwater, borax and cornmeal boiled for a few minutes is a good mixture for whitening the hands.

A few drops of ammonia in the water in which silver is washed will keep it bright for a long time without cleaning.

Iodine may be removed by soaking the article in cold water to which strong ammonia has been added.

Grind a handful of sunflower seeds and give them to the canary. The birds relish the little tender pieces that are found among the seeds.

Three-quarters of a cup of raisins and one-quarter of a cup of walnut meats put separately through the meat chopper, then mixed, salted, shaped into small flat cakes and wrapped in paraffin paper are concentrated nourishment for children or grown-ups who take lunches.

Any bit of fine linen, provided it is eight or nine inches square, can be utilized for charming hand-rolled handkerchiefs.

A yard of plain black noire ribbon can be made into a pretty little neck accessory by adding colored tassels and embroidery on the ends.

Four sacks and salt bags, washed clean, make just as good dust-cloths as a yard of cheesecloth, and are much less expensive.

A little water sprinkled over ashes when they are removed from the furnace or the fireplace will keep them from blowing about.

Men's shirts which are worn out at collar band and wrists can be made into neat little play dresses for small children.

A mixture to fill in the cracks of a floor that you want to paint over is made with two-thirds ashes and one-third salt. Moisten with water and drop in the cracks. It soon hardens so that it can be painted over.

Beans Baked For Summer.

Beans may be baked in the winter months and sealed in glass jars, and are as palatable as though they were just baked. Take the amount of any kind of beans you may wish and prepare in your usual way for baking. When baked put into glass jars and place in kettle or boiler with slats across the bottom to avoid breaking. Let them boil for four hours. Then snap down the cover. This will save fuel in the summer and also time.

When the beans are to be used open jars and heat. They are just as nice as though they were just baked. Many families keep a coal fire in their kitchen ranges, so this can be done without extra cost. One may try a few each week while baking for the regular meal.

Eat More Cod.

The proportion of cod consumed in Canada is very small. It is a fish we have in great abundance, but one which is not appreciated as it should be by the Canadian housewife. It is plentiful and cheap at all seasons and if the consumption were larger it would be cheaper still. Our forefathers used more codfish, pickled and dried, than we do to-day. Years ago, every country store in the eastern provinces carried stocks of salted and dried codfish but nowadays the tastes of the people run to halibut, salmon and haddock, while the cod is neglected.

Old Chums!

A soldier returning home wrote his sister: "No jam or cheese. I never wish to see them again!"

The average length of life is greater in Norway than in any other country. This is attributed to the fact that the temperature is cool and uniform throughout the year.

What I Saw in a London Air Raid

By William Harcourt Dean.

PART II.

Next morning I threw open the windows to the balconies overlooking the street and let a flood of golden sunlight into the room. Across the way other windows were up and women shook out rugs. On another sill somebody had put out a caged bird and the little fellow was fairly bursting his throat with song. Up from the street came the song of a peddler. Then the horn of the mender of broken chairs, and somewhere the clear laughter of a child.

Had it really happened? No, one can't dream these things. Besides, there on the table lay a section of the broken propeller of that wrecked French plane.

Now, then, I thought, how much fear has the Hun put into the hearts of these people? How have they taken it? I put on my cap and went out to learn.

In the hall I met the floor valet, a discharged soldier from the Marne. He began to laugh as he told me how last night he had started to open the window in his room when a bomb had landed in the court and blown the glass in his face.

"Was your wife frightened?" I asked him.

"No, no, no!" he shouted, waving his hands. "But she could kill the German emperor for the two francs it will cost to replace that glass."

Down in the streets taxicabs were honking their noisy way through the traffic. The sidewalks swarmed with the kaleidoscopic colors of uniforms of French, British, Americans, Australians, New Zealanders, Senegals, Chasseurs, Serbians, Belgians, Turcos—laughing, jostling on their holiday from the front. I began to look for the terror-stricken.

Not far from where Preston and I stood in Concorde last night, three of the Huns' bombs had hit close together in the narrow street. Everything in the radius of their destructive power had been killed or wounded.

There were whole blocks of buildings shattered of every pane of their glass from concussion alone—glass a quarter of an inch thick. In the streets glass lay ankle deep, and scavengers were shoveling it up into their tremendous two-wheeled wagons; whole buildings gutted as the air tore out of them to fill the vacuums made by bombs exploding half a block away; a mangled dog hanging on a balcony rail where it had been blown from the street; rescue workers digging in cellars, with the dead packed under the wreckage.

That night, as during every air raid on the city, the American Red Cross rescue crews were at their posts, waiting in steel helmets and gas masks for the calls from their representatives in the offices of the Commissaires de Police, where instant reports of bomb explosions were reported by telephone. From ten to fifteen Red Cross ambulances stood ready for instant summons.

One ambulance party received a hurry call to a building which had been struck by a bomb, and all the floors of which, save the first above the street, had been blown out. One slender iron pillar supported the tottering wreckage.

There was every reason to believe that several persons were buried beneath the mass, some of them, perhaps, alive. In the crowd which had collected at this point were a number of Australian soldiers, who mounted the sloping mass of wreckage and were digging madly at it. They could hear a voice calling for help.

The good intentions of these sturdy men from overseas and their furious attacks upon the wreckage were a menace both to themselves and to any living creature who might be buried there. The gendarmes were quick to see this. They ordered off the Australians and assigned the rescue work to the Red Cross men and French pompiers, members of the Paris fire brigade.

It was impossible to penetrate the dangerous pile of wreckage from the front, so two of the Red Cross men went through an adjoining house and entered the demolished building by way of the rear basement. Then they heard the calls of the imprisoned man, but between him and the rescue party stood a tottering tangle of beams and stonework. Overhead lay the wreckage of several floors, threatening to crash should a single timber or block shift position.

Two Paris firemen and as many Red Cross men crept over the wreckage as carefully as though they were crossing a depth of eggshells. To reach the man they had to squeeze through a narrow rent in the wall into a small room whose ceiling, badly cracked, still held place under support of that slender iron pillar. The passage through this wall was blocked by a stove.

The firemen demolished this barrier with hatchets, passing the broken pieces back, until an opening large enough for a single man to crawl had been made. Through this crept the pompiers and the Red Cross men. Then they pulled the imprisoned man from the wreckage.

As the rescue party were passing out, overhead came a slithering, roaring crash. The party crunched and every breath was held. Pieces of plaster dropped from the ceiling and, with the report of a rifle, a great crack opened across the wall. Then silence. A minute later the rigid rescue workers began to crawl out. Another minute and they were safe in the street and their charge was speeding to a hospital.

That night sixty Gothas raided Paris for three hours and dropped fourteen tons of bombs.

The raiders heard the rumbling of their bombs and saw the fires. But they did not see, as I did, the men, women, and children of Paris the morning after searching among the ruins for convenient splinters of bombs and such things.

They did not see, as I did, the lit-

tle woman whose coffee shop was blown in and well nigh gutted calmly raking among the debris and then making pathetic effort to repair the big copper percolator now crushed to junk.

They did not see the dry-eyed mother whose baby was crushed in the wreckage of its cradle shaking her fist at the north.

They did not see the people standing before the wreckage of their homes, shrugging their shoulders and saying, "C'est la Guerre!" ("It is the war!")

I went over to Rue Francois I, and called on M. Doléans, the French censor. He lives way out in Montmartre, where a lot of things happened that night.

"Is your family safe?" I asked him.

"Most certainly, they are, my friend! And why not?"

"Oh," I said, trying to interpret his frown, "you know there was a stiff raid last night and—"

"There, there!" he said testily. "Why mention such a silly thing? Do you know, my friend, I do not permit my family to refer to such matters? And now, what can I do for you this morning?"

I saw a number of raids in Paris. Not once did I see terror among the people raided.

(To be continued.)

RAISING THE "VINDICTIVE"

Brave Old Hulk May Yet Be Towed Back to London.

The Admiralty Salvage Department, under the direction of Commodore Young, has acted with such vigor at Ostend that a waterway has been cleared allowing vessels carrying about 700 tons of cargo to go right up to the deep water quay and discharge.

The raising of the Vindictive is the biggest job and may take some months. It seems clear that she was shifted to where she now is by the enemy opening the lock gates higher up and sending down a tremendous volume of water. When the cement is taken out of her and the hull thus lightened it is quite possible that buoyancy will be established by compressed air and the brave old hulk towed to London.

The clearing of Zeebrugge presented a problem which did not differ much from that at Ostend. Here lay Capt. Fryatt's ship, the City of Brussels, at the outer entrance to the harbor, and near by were the Iphigenia, Intrepid and other British naval craft. Not far from these the enemy, before leaving, sank two small vessels and a tug which have been blown up and taken away. The stern of the Iphigenia will have to be cut to give a deep-water passage to the harbor.

At Druges all sorts of craft are lying in the docks and canal in almost indescribable confusion. They are mostly submarines, small gunboats, and motor-boats, which were destroyed by our bombs and added to by enemy destruction before he fled.

MINE SWEEPERS' WORK.

Are Now Busy Clearing Fields Outside German Territorial Waters.

British mine-sweepers will have their hands full for some time in carrying out clause 24 of the armistice, which provides that the associated Governments shall have the right to sweep up all mine fields and obstructions laid by Germany outside German territorial waters, the positions of which are to be indicated by the Germans.

Throughout the war these mine-sweepers have been doing, silently and fearlessly, a notable work. When the war began the British navy had only a small fleet of sweepers, but the mine-laying operations of the enemy and the counter-mining of the allies made imperative the employment of a much larger number of vessels. As fast as possible, small craft of various kinds were put into the service. Around the British Isles alone about 700 vessels have been used.

Each month the mine-sweepers have combed 46,000 miles of water. To do this they steamed a total of 1,132,000 miles.

In 1916, 21,000 mines were removed with a loss of fifty-one mine-sweepers. In 1917, 43,000 mines were swept up and 89 mine-sweepers were lost. In 1918, up to the end of September, 1,400 mines were swept up and 19 mine-sweepers lost.

The Roll of Honor.

We read the list at sunset, when the sky

Was all a stream with splendors multiform,
Rose-color lit to flame, that still swept by,

Bright spirits thronging from the battle-storm.

Against the royal purples of the east,
The pride of our great mourning, fair they glowed,

Our heroes from all agony released,
Speeding to Honor's beautiful abode.

Still eager with their youth's unslaked desire,
Leaping the clouds with feet too light

To fall,
Beneath a many-bannered arch of fire

Those glories raced like boys to festival.

MUST RETAIN GERMAN COLONIES

OPINION OF PREMIER BOTHA OF SOUTH AFRICA

Present Constitution of the Union of South Africa Serves the Best Interests of the People.

General Botha, Premier of the Union of South Africa, interviewed by Reuter's correspondent before his departure to Paris for the Peace Conference, said:

"South Africa enters the Peace Conference with the highest hope that as a result truth and righteousness will prevail. It is not for anyone in the Dominion to say at this date how the deliberations might or may eventuate. Like all other parts of the Empire, South Africa never entered the war for her own aggrandizement or in pursuance of a policy of Imperialism. Far from it. Like all other nations of the Empire, she merely rallied to the help of the old land, and did what she could in face of the common enemy of civilization. She joined up to assist in removing that greatest danger, the dictatorship of the Kaiser.

Cannot Return Colonies.

"After all, one must come back to the point that it was his stupidity that brought about this war, and if he had only listened to the best advice available to him there would have been no trouble at all. As to the future, so far as South Africa is concerned, we believe the German colonies ought not to be given back to Germany. The Germans, even after long occupation, have never developed them. There is next to no European population, and the German treatment of the natives, especially in German Southwest Africa, endangers the whole position of the Union. A repetition of this cannot be tolerated in South Africa, where we have a vast population of natives who must be treated fairly and decently and have an opportunity for that development which was quite out of the question under German domination."

No Gain in Struggle.

Asked regarding the republican movement in South Africa, General Botha said: "Hertzog himself said in South Africa that it was impracticable without the assent of the British section, and added that he would ask his followers not to press the point, but wait until the British section were at one with them. That was about a year ago. The standpoint I have taken from the beginning is that it is impossible to have a republic of South Africa without a bloody war unless you get all sections to agree to it. As far as I can see, there is not the least likelihood of agreement on this question, and I am quite sure of this: that there is nothing to be gained through war in this direction. We are living to-day under a constitution not forced upon us, but drafted by South African statesmen and agreed to by the Imperial Parliament—a constitution where we can develop our free will in the best way for our country."

WHO INVENTED IT?

The "Swagger-Cane" So Much Used by British Soldiers.

Among the things that had no existence before the war is the short, yellow-knobbed stick which all officers of the British Army, and not a few privates as well, carry about with them so constantly that it has been supposed by some that they take it to bed!

Fortunes of no mean dimensions, pure "war profits" surely, have been made out of this simple "cudgel," yet nobody has stepped forward and said, "That cane is my invention." It just happened.

Even its name is not fully settled, although "swagger-cane" seems to be its favorite cognomen. But there are others. Bundles of them may be seen at shop doors variously described. Among other "handles" are "Whang-gie cane," which sounds Australasian; "Panama-short," which sounds like a racing garment; and in the West End of London, simply "Army stick."

The genuine swagger cane is surely almost as old as the cavalry, and differs from the new cane in that it is longer, very much more pliable, and possesses a ferrule.

An Uncanny Clock.

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

STOCKS

H. M. Connolly & Co.

Members Montreal Stock Exchange.
105-106 TRANSPORTATION BUILDING.

BONDS

DOGS THAT DID THEIR DUTY

Many a British Soldier Owe His Life to a Trained Messenger.

Amongst the many activities of the war the national service of the brave dogs of Britain deserve special mention. They were in use officially for nearly two years as messengers, as sentries, and as guards for places of vital importance.

In the early months of 1917, a War Dog School of Instruction was founded by the War Office, and Lieut.-Col. Richardson, who has devoted his life to training dogs for military and police purposes, was appointed commandant. The school started at Shoeburyness, but was recently removed to Lyndhurst, Hants. Gamekeepers, hunt servants, and shepherds were called upon from the army to be instructed, and to assist in the instruction of the dogs.

The dog recruits chiefly came from the Pattersea, Birmingham and Liverpool homes for lost dogs, and many a dog has thus been saved from the lethal chamber. Many a brave soldier owes his life to some poor un-cared-for stray dog.

Many dogs trained at the school were sent out to France to act as messenger carriers in the field. The skill, courage, and tenacity of these dogs has been amazing. During heavy barrages, when all other communications had been cut, the messenger dogs made their way, and in many cases brought messages of vital importance.

Sometimes they have been wounded and there is wonderful record of the determination with which wounded dogs have persisted in their duty.

During the great German assault last year, part of our line in front of a famous town was cut off by a severe enemy barrage. A messenger dog was released with an urgent appeal for reinforcements. It ran three kilometers in ten minutes. A French Colonial division was sent up and saved the situation, otherwise there would have been a terrible disaster. This dog was a Highland sheep dog.

On many other occasions messenger dogs have been taken up with our assaulting troops, and have carried back details of the captured positions to brigade headquarters, whereby the state of affairs could be accurately gauged and acted upon without delay. On one of these occasions a dog ran six kilometers in twenty minutes, while in another case a dog carried back a map of an important position in twenty minutes when a man would have taken an hour and a half to bring it in. In positions where runners have been unable to move at all, messenger dogs have carried out their mission.

Sentry dogs have been employed in the Balkans. As an example of their vigilance, one dog gave warning of an enemy scout at a distance of three hundred yards, and on many occasions the proximity of enemy patrols was notified by the dogs before our sentries were aware of their presence.

Large numbers of dogs have been used on the Italian and other fronts to guard valuable stores. By this means large numbers of men have been released for other duties, and vulnerable spots of vital importance have been rendered secure.

A NEW ERA

Great Victory of 1918 Ushered in a New Epoch of the World's History.

Some of the greatest dates in our history are easiest to remember because of some peculiarity of sound or appearance. Such as 55 B.C., the year which opens British history with the landing of the Romans; 1066, the year of the Norman Conquest; 1415, the year of Agincourt; 1588, the year of the Spanish Armada; 1688, the year of the English Revolution; 1715 and 1745, named respectively the "15" and "45," the years of the Jacobite risings in favor of the Stuarts; 1805, the year of Trafalgar and the death of Nelson; 1815, the year of Waterloo; 1899, the year the Boer War commenced; 1918, the year of Victory; and 1919, the commencement of a New Era in the world's history.

It is one of the safest of prophecies that the world will never be the same again. As it was in July, 1914, it can never be again. Sometimes a tidal wave sweeps over a large tract of land and obliterates all the old landmarks. That is what has happened to Europe. The old order has changed and yielded place to a new order of things. Crowns have toppled from the heads of once mighty potentates like skittles on the green. Peoples who have for generations been so camouflaged by their inclusion in great empires have emerged and set up housekeeping on their own.

The spirit of liberty is abroad as never before, and with it comes the spirit of reform, or betterment.

Electrical workers in Germany have been saving only \$1.27 a day.

MAKES PORT AFTER 30 DAYS AT SEA

SUBMARINE CHASER USES
SAILS OF RED CLOTHES

Engines Break Down, Despite Appli-
cation of Salad Oil and Butter
When Oil Gives Out.

How the crew of a submarine chaser rigged up red clothes as sails, their signals of distress failing to bring help after the vessel's engines were disabled and her navigating instruments washed overboard in mid-ocean, and how they piloted the craft through the open sea for a month until they reached the Azores, is graphically described in the report of Alexis Puluhen, the sailing master in command, which has just been made public by the U. S. Navy Department.

The submarine chaser, which was called No. 28, was American built and one of a group turned over to the French government. Manned by French crews the vessels left the Bermudas on January 7, 1918, and soon struck heavy weather. The tugs and chasers found it hard to keep together. In a terrific storm on Jan. 12 the tug convoy was scattered and No. 28 lost sight of her companions.

Heavy seas carried away her lifeboats, davits, boxes of coal and gasoline and ventilators. The engine room was flooded, but the crew managed to start one engine and keep the vessel going. When the weather moderated somewhat No. 28 started out in search of her convoy. She then developed engine trouble, and the shortage of lubricating oil became alarming.

Although the crew worked frantically they could not locate the trouble and the engines finally went "dead." Submarine chaser No. 28 was therefore helpless, and although many signals of distress were sent up nobody seemed to see them.

Reported at the Azores.

When the group of chasers reached the French port, No. 28 was reported missing, and it was generally believed she had been lost. Then on Feb. 18, much to the surprise of both the French and American navy departments, she was reported at the Azores.

The expedients to which the crew of the vessel resorted to in their month at sea are best related in the sailing master's own report:

"The machinists set to work to fix the engines, and on Wednesday, Jan. 16, at midnight, the central engine started up. I set course east. There was nothing in sight. At 3 a.m. we again broke down. At 3.30 a.m. I saw the lights of two steamers to port on the horizon, headed east. I showed red lights at the masthead and signalled to them with the blinker. They did not answer me and continued on their course to the east.

"The boat continued stopped and the machinists kept at the repair of the engines. I kept pumping the bilges, where the water reached a height of twenty inches. The boat made a lot of water from the springing of her seams.

"At ten minutes to twelve a.m. I saw the mast of a scout boat on the horizon to the northwest. Considering my boat to be in a critical condition by reason of the length of time it had been disabled and the near exhaustion of my lubricating oil, I fired a salvo of six shots and hoisted the signal of distress. I obtained no answer and could see nothing more of them a few minutes later. At noon the centre engine started up; course east. Nothing in sight. At one p.m. a new breakdown of the engine. The chief machinist, Faigrou, reported to me that the lubricating oil was all gone. Thereupon I used soap suds and several greasy substances to replace the oil, but these gave bad results.

Buttered the Engines.

"I then gave all the salad oil and butter for the lubrication of the engines. These latter gave very good results, but were not sufficient. There was about five gallons. At twenty minutes to six p.m. the engine started up; course east, nothing in sight.

"At half-past eleven p.m. another and last breakdown of the engine and burning out of the dynamo. The chief machinist reported to me that he would not be able to make the engines run any more. The radio would not work. It was impossible for me to call for help. There was nothing left me aboard but a few pints of salad oil, which I used only for the lubrication of the auxiliary engine with which I pumped bilges when the state of the sea was such that I could not use the handy-billy (hand pump).

"I found myself, therefore, in complete distress, drifting toward the southeast at the mercy of the winds and sea, with no exact position. I estimated my position at this time as thirty-six degrees, thirty minutes north latitude, and thirty-nine degrees, west longitude (about seven hundred miles from the Azores).

"I remained in this condition until the eighteenth of Feb. without getting help of any kind. I ordered a jury lug rig to be got up, pumping the bilge all the time, putting out and taking in a sea anchor when I thought it well to use it, sparing the drinking water as much as possible, rationing the crew to the lowest possible amount, in view of the probability of

C.P.R. OFFICIAL HONORED

THE appointment of Lt. Col. G. Mc-

Laren Brown as Knight Commander of the Order of the British Empire is the result of the very fine services rendered by the European Manager of the C. P. R. to the British Government, for whom he acted as Assistant Director of Transport during the last three years of the war. "G. McL." as he is popularly known, both in Canada and the Old Country, is the son of Adam Brown of Hamilton, Ontario, and was born in 1865. In 1887 he was appointed agent of the Canadian Pacific Railway at Vancouver, promoted five years later to be Asst. General Passenger Agent, Western Division, and subsequently became in turn Executive Agent, Superintendent of Hotels, and Dining and Sleeping Car Dept., and General Passenger Agent C. P. R. Atlantic Steamship Lines. In 1908 he was appointed General European Traffic Agent, and in 1910 General European Manager, with head offices at 62-5 Charing Cross, London, S.W.

Col. George McLaren Brown, says a friend writing in the "Montreal Gazette," is one of those rare men whose friendships are equal to the number of their acquaintances. To all in that wide circle the announcement of the new honor which has been conferred upon him comes as pleasant and very welcome news. It is a recognition of qualities and services which they all know him to possess and to have rendered. The reputation which he enjoyed in Canada, not alone in the railway world, has been enhanced in proportion to his larger opportunities as European Manager of the Canadian Pacific Railway in London, and the value of his service in the organization and direction of troop transportation during the war can hardly be overestimated. It was as successful as it was onerous, and although given with no other thought than that of duty, was none the less deserving of recognition now accorded. It was but one, if the chief of his war activities, which were in fact as varied as were the demands upon his help and counsel. In all this McLaren Brown has been true in both impulse and action to the stock of which he comes. Similar impulses, finding similar expression having regard to place and circumstances, have characterized the long and honorable career of Adam Brown, his father, now and for many years postmaster at Hamilton. Active and successful in commercial life, a pioneer in railway development, and one of the fathers of the National Policy, Adam Brown at ninety-six, is still young in spirit, giving largely of his time and substance in philanthropy, and to the support of war relief organizations. As is the father, so is the son, strong in his undertakings and, withal a thoughtful, kindly gentleman.



Sir George McL. Brown.

ORIGIN OF ARMY CUSTOMS

Some of Them Date Back to Ancient Roman Days.

Petulant detaching from his hat brim an imaginary bug, the soldier stood at attention.

It is the salute—the "snappy" salute now deemed most correct and expressive of soldierly alertness.

This particular kind of salute is rather new. Formerly the proper method in all armies was to raise the flattened hand to the hat or cap with palm to the front. Sharp and quick, of course, but a different kind of motion.

It had a meaning. By origin this salute dated back to very early times, when assassinations were frequent. It signified that the hand, with palm outward, concealed no dagger or other weapon.

The salute with the sword dates back to the Crusades, when, as a sign of obedient acceptance of orders, that weapon was lifted so that the hilt (forming with the blade a cross might be kissed. Thus the good knight pledged himself to duty, with God as his witness.

Military customs are perpetuated through habit of discipline, and so have a tendency to survive long after their origin has been forgotten. At the funeral of an officer (if in a mounted branch of the service) his horse, saddled and fully equipped, is led behind the vehicle (usually an artillery caisson) that bears the coffin. His army boots are in the stirrups, but placed heels to the front to show that his long march is ended.

Three volleys are fired over his grave. Why? Because the ancient Romans threw earth three times upon the coffin of a fighting man at the burial service, calling him three times by name as they did so.

The sounding of "taps"—ordinarily meaning "Lights out!"—is, on the other hand, relatively modern. As marking the end of the funeral ceremony, it has a striking and beautiful symbolic significance.

Hurrah! How's This

Cincinnati authority says corns dry up and lift out with fingers.

Hospital records show that every time you cut a corn you invite lockjaw or blood poison, which is needless, says a Cincinnati authority, who tells you that a quarter ounce of a drug called freezone can be obtained at little cost from the drug store but is sufficient to rid one's feet of every hard or soft corn or callus.

You simply apply a few drops of freezone on a tender, aching corn and soreness is instantly relieved. Shortly the entire corn can be lifted out, root and all, without pain.

This drug is sticky but dries at once and is claimed to just shrivel up any corn without inflaming or even irritating the surrounding tissue or skin.

If your wife wears high heels she will be glad to know of this.

"Some people are always too busy to do anything but talk about how busy they are."—"The Gentle Gynec."

The Latest Designs



Every little girl longs for the low-waisted French dress, and this design should satisfy the most fastidious desire. McCall Pattern No. 8746, Girl's Convertible Dress. In 5 sizes, 6 to 14 years. Price, 20 cents. Transfer Design No. 829. Price, 15 cents.



To wear a sleeveless overdress is to be well dressed. This one is a clever adaptation and the darning-stitch is an attractive finish around the bottom of the overdress. McCall Pattern No. 8710, Ladies' Dress. In 7 sizes, 34 to 46 bust. Price, 25 cents. Transfer Design No. 944. Price, 20 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 Diphtheria.

A Winter Evening on the Farm.

Out of the west one level ray
Leaps before the close of day
And bathes the hills in rosy stains
And gilds the burnished weather vane;

Then all at once the red sun drops
Behind the keen-edged mountain tops,
And purple shadows swarm the hill
In silent companies. But still
Against the sunset's fading walls
One gaunt and rigid oak tree sprawls,
Misshapen, weather-beaten, carved
In ebony, and reaches starved
Old frozen fingers up to hold
The last dim shred of dwindling gold.

While the day crumbles in the west
The farmyard slowly sinks to rest.
Deep in the barn a lantern lights
The farmer as he puts to rights,
Showing the gleam of milking pails,
Old harness, rows of swinging tails,
And fetlocks buried deep in straw;
And in the loft's cavernous maw
Brown tods of hay, like unkempt hair,
Pulled loose and hanging in the air.
In finds the blade of an old axe
Far in a corner, gleams through
cracks,
And makes a cobweb by its side
A thing of wonderment and pride.

At last the farmer's task is done,
An hour behind the setting sun.
He lifts the light down from the peg
and takes it with him; leg and leg,
Lit by the swinging lantern, throw
Enormous shadows on the snow.
He stamps, his feet, looks round once
more,
Then stoutly slams the farmhouse
door.

And now, unless a shingle snaps
With cold, or icy finger taps
Against his window, silence falls.
Cattle are quiet in the stalls,
The fox has left his rock fair,
And timid rabbits sniff the air;
The crow, perched in the frozen oak
Ruffles his feathers for a cloak.

Then, after the last sound of day,
Sifting from very far away,
Without a breath, without a sound,
Without a footfall on the ground,
Mysteriously comes the slow,
Soft benediction of the snow.

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

Canada collects a revenue of about \$6,000,000 every year from her forests. Of this sum, the forests of British Columbia contribute one-third.

ED 7.

ISSUE 5-19.

Here is the FINAL Phonograph
That Plays ALL Records CORRECTLY



The Brunswick
ALL THE RECORDS IN LINE

This is the only phonograph with the wonderful "Ultona" reproducer which has three distinct places for needles, including the diamond point that stays permanently in position.

The "Ultona" is the only "all-record" reproducer providing the exact weight, needle and diaphragm for each make of record.

Another exclusive feature is the all-wood tone chamber—built like a violin entirely free from tin or cast iron.

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"ORIGINALS" GET STAR

Those Who Served in Opening Stages
of War.

When you see anyone wearing a bronze star with no clasp, but with a red, white and blue ribbon, you will know that he was one of the first to volunteer. The star will denote that he or she (for nurses are included) actually served in "a theatre of war" between Aug. 5, 1914, and Dec. 31, 1915.

The Australian Government issued a decoration on its own account called the Gallipoli Medal, which they regarded as equal to the Mons star.

Spanish Flu

Claims Many Victims in Canada
and should be guarded against.

Minard's Liniment

Is 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.

The Martinet.

Strict discipline is excellent, it is essential, but the martinet carries discipline too far.

The martinet colonel gathered his officers about him last month and issued orders for the regiment's forthcoming train journey to their homes.

"I don't object to an innocent good time on the men's part during this train journey," he said, "but you will, of course, see to it that there's no cursing or profanity, no skylarking, no card playing, and as little cigarette smoking as possible."

"Pardon me, colonel," said a timid voice.

"Yes, captain, speak up. What is it?"

"Pardon me, colonel, but would you object if I took along a little plain sewing to occupy my company and myself?"

MONEY ORDERS.

Pay your out-of-town accounts by Dominion Express Money Orders. Five Dollars costs three cents.

Self-Help.

Heaven helps those that help themselves," and a feeling of sturdy English independence, in contrast to the nerveless expectation that the Government will put the food into a man's mouth, is displayed in an improvised notice in one of the main arteries of Central London—"Rubber soles and heels fitted by one of the Old Contemptibles," etc. There follows a direction to an address in a little side street.

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, Etc.

Significance of Red.

Ethnologists say that of all bright colors red is the favorite among primitive peoples. It excites to violence in flags and uniforms.

On the other hand, red has replaced green in one respect as a restful color. At great State functions out of doors in India, such as a durbar, red umbrellas are preferred to green as an effective sunshade.

A Kidney Remedy

Kidney troubles are frequently caused by badly digested food which overtaxes these organs to eliminate the irritant acids formed. Help your stomach to properly digest the food by taking 15 to 30 drops of Extract of Roots, sold as Mother Selge's Curative Syrup, and your kidney disorder will promptly disappear. Get the genuine.

Two Aspects.

Two soldiers were conversing. One asked the other what made him enlist. "Why, I had no wife and children—no one but myself to think of; and, besides, I like war. But how came you to join the army?" "Well, you see, I had a wife, and I joined the army because I like peace."

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows

The profit and pleasure to be derived from the use of horses depends upon how much they have been trained. Every colt should be trained before he is put to work on the farm.

LOST

ESCAPED BLACK FOX. PAY SUITABLE 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 62, Wilson Publishing Co., Ltd., Toronto.

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

MISCELLANEOUS

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

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INSTANTLY RELIEVED WITH
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OR MONEY REFUNDED. ASK ANY DRUGGIST
or write Lyman-Sears Co., Montreal, P.Q., Price 50c.

**WHEN NEURALGIA
ATTACKS NERVES**

Sloan's Liniment scatters
the congestion and
relieves pain

A little, applied without rubbing, will penetrate immediately and rest and soothe the nerves.
Sloan's Liniment is very effective in allaying external pains, strains, bruises, aches, stiff joints, sore muscles, lumbago, neuritis, sciatica, rheumatic twinges.
Keep a big bottle always on hand for family use. Made in Canada. Druggists everywhere.

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Pimples
and
Dandruff
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These fragrant, super-creamy emollients stop itching, clear the skin of pimples, blotches, redness and roughness, the scalp of itching and dandruff, and the hands of chaps and sores. In purity, delicate medication, refreshing fragrance, convenience and economy, Cuticura Soap and Ointment meet with the approval of the most discriminating. Ideal for every-day toilet use.

For sample each by mail address post-card.
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PAIN EXTERMINATOR

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

The Watchman AND Ottawa Valley Advocate

FRIDAY, MARCH 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.

"And a new Earth" When the war started, an enterprising business firm published a map of Europe as an advertisement, a timely one, and as a footnote added, "Keep this map; it will be interesting after the war."

That shrewd forecast is likely to be amply verified very soon, not only as applied to Europe but to the map of the whole world generally. A rearrangement of frontiers and the setting up of buffer states is at present being made at the World Congress, as the peace Conference is called, in France, and in a few weeks from now we shall have to be on the lookout for the new maps with which to visually fix in our minds the remarkable changes in the geography of our time.

I am not sanguine that the new borderlands will be of a permanent sort, nor do I think that the independent states to be carved out as "buffers" will be in very happy positions when the real purpose of their establishment comes to be realized.

Minor states planted between enemies I am inclined to class as "Shock absorbers" in an experimental stage, and unless the material from which they are made and its temper are beyond question they are more likely to be the cause of trouble than the ministers of comfort.

I should be sorry to believe for a moment that the allies will be actuated by any motives born of a desire to benefit materially by the war, or be impelled by other reasons than common safety to increase their responsibilities abroad either in the way of extending their territories or becoming sponsors for the new nationalities which may be set up. Yet it will assuredly be necessary to make large and important changes, and consequently it will be difficult to avoid and allay the suspicion of self-seeking interest in making the final deal. There are two interested parties in such changes, two sides as in a law suit, the winning side and the losing side, and the most hopeless problem ever set the judges is to convince the losers of the wisdom and justice of the decisions which place them on the losing side.

In the present redistribution, necessitated by the war, the prospect of giving anything like decisions which will be acceptable to both sides, is not to be studied in the slightest, but it should be quite conceivable that the decisions will be well-considered and made to fit the circumstances which made them necessary, without overmuch regard to the important fact that the judges are the nominees of the winning side.

There are many things, apart from the result of the war, and apart from the causes of it also, which should weigh in the adjustment of boundaries and spheres of influence intended to be something like permanent, but the greatest of those many things to be considered is the fact that the actual conditions of life are for ever changed and being insidiously altered with every day that dawns. Nothing can ever rest or become inert in human life, as long as we have speech and thought left to us, and there remains in us one spark of patriotism, pride of birth, or the inspiration of progress. The whole history of the world proves that progress is the direct result of change, and that change is mainly effected by the expansion of removal of limits. While it remains true that progress is conditional upon its own activity, it is also a fact that it is accumulative.

When a great scientific discovery is made, a world moving lever is bequeathed to mankind, and others begin where the pioneer left off. Its effects are permanent, and its possibilities bring the high tide of progress up a wave or two. Yet the children born in the era of time affected by such discovery, and its applied uses, have to go to school and begin their store of mental equipment at the actual A.B.C. of knowledge just as their forefathers did. They have to spell their way into that state of world-knowledge and progress which is waiting for them. But it is waiting, already prepared and waiting. That is where the accumulative progress of life is proved. As the child's mind opens out he moves easily forward into a state of civilisation which is the result of centuries of progress, gradually accumulated, and he does this without puzzling out for himself all the life things which the legacy of the past can explain to him in an hour's reading.

Facilities for travel, transport and communication have done more to remove boundaries and best down the walls of national prejudice than many wars, and now that the probabilities of war are being reduced, let us hope to the vanishing point, the need for lines of demarcation will decrease. However, there will always remain with us a healthy sentiment of national concentration and

progress, together with a traditional reverence for their own national institutions which have served them well in the past. It follows therefore that the more accommodating the new adjustments can be made to the national feelings and aspirations of certain groups and aggregations of peoples, united by kindred desires and racial instincts, the more likely to remain permanent and respected will the coming changes appear.

It may be an advantage to have a number of smaller "buffer" states wedged between greater countries, but I doubt it. The experience of Belgium crowded between the great powers of Europe, and crushed to atoms because in the way, is a sad example of how such kingdoms and principalities can be made to suffer at the hands of unprincipled neighbours.

Several divisions, racial and political, are asking to be enfranchised as nations and it is sincerely to be hoped that they will be established, not as makeshift safeguards and buffer states but in a spirit of unity, and protected until they become real, self secured and competent units of that great Society of Nations which is to be the guardian of nationhood and the Sponsor of Peace.

Under such circumstances the old maps would be interesting relics of evil times gone by, and the new map a Charter of that unity and sisterhood of nations for which the battle-scarred old world has long since qualified, by ordeal.

LINKSMAN.

BROWNSBURG SCHOOL EXAMS.

GRADE VIII.

LITERATURE.

Class II.—Ruby McPaul 71.

GRADE VII.

FRENCH.

Class I.—Elsie McAllister 79, Truman Clarke 77, Alice Bain 76.

Class II.—Donalda Clarke 67, Flora Macdonald 65.

GRADE VI.

GEOGRAPHY.

Class I.—Mabel Hatchin 75.

Class II.—Charles Hendry 71, Gladys Moseley 67.

Class III.—Jack Golpin 51.

GRADE V.

SPELLING AND DICTATION.

Honours.—Inez Thompson 100, Elizabeth Murray, Harley Rudkin 98, Elsie Todd 95, Irene Bain 94, Alta Macdonald 92, Marion Stewart 90.

Class I.—John Duncan, H. Pettie 88, Hattie Hawkins 83, Myra Monk, Gladys Warwick 82, Gordon Heale, H. Hardie 78, Donald McAllister 77.

GRADE IV.

HISTORY.

Honours.—Arthur Heale 95, Kenneth McGibbon 93, Violet Green 91, Evelyn Thompson, Sarah MacVicar 90.

Class I.—Outhbert McQuaig 89, W. Wilson 88, Lida Gilmour 86, Rupert McManus 75.

Class II.—Raymond Chambers 66, B. Reid 64.

Class III.—Kenneth Stewart 59, R. Moncrieff 57, Elsie Seale 55.

GRADE III.

GEOGRAPHY.

Class I.—Jack Stewart 87, Marion Bain 82.

UPPER SCHOOL.

GRADE III.

SCRIPTURE.

Honours.—James Hazel 94, A. Hendry 93, Margaret Seary 93, Doris Golpin, Wilbert Hardie equal 92.

Class I.—Dorothy McLeod 88, Gordon Hendry 87, Melville Fletcher 85, Eileen McGibbon 82, Alwyn Stewart 75.

Class II.—Helen Thomson 74.

Class III.—Willie Pettie, Daisy Hoggood equal 50.

GRADE II.

SCRIPTURE.

Honours.—L. Thompson, Raymond Hutchin equal 90.

Class I.—Ida Fletcher 88, M. Wilson, Glenn Gilbert, Colin Martin equal 84, Lindsay McManus 82, Grace Moncrieff 80, Alex McGibbon 79.

Class II.—Folly Duncan 66, Lawrence Davis 61, Doris Reid 60.

Class III.—Mildred Wilson 52, Melvin Wilson 50.

GRADE I, PART II.

ENGLISH.

Honours.—Freddie Witham 100, Lorne Martin 95, Isidore Davidovitch 94, Violet Golpin 91.

Class I.—Mildred Heale 89, K. Brown, Izzie Davidovitch 87, Nelson Warwick 83, Willie Woods 82, Teddy Zimmers, Lily Seale 76.

Class II.—Robbie Roberts 74, Agnes Duncan 73.

Class III.—Johnny Kennedy 54, Edna Woods 53, John Brown 50.

LACHUTE ACADEMY EXAMS.

GRADE XI.

HISTORY.

Class II.—James Calder 73, Keith Owens 70, Margaret Stanforth 68, D. Hammond 67, Lyall Middleton 66, L. Stanforth 65, Percy Carpenter 63, P. Matthews 61, Mandie Dobbie, James MacGibbon and Gordon Matthews 60.

Class III.—Herbert Bruneau and Sadie McQuat 58, Myrtle Berry 54, Hattie Giles 53.

GRADE X.

GEOGRAPHY.

Class I.—Anne Scott 78.

Class II.—Stella Armstrong 70.

Class III.—Edith Davis 59, Ruth Dobbie 58, Violet Parks 54.

GRADE IX.

GRAMMAR.

Honours.—Margaret McQuat 93.

Class I.—Edith Silverman 83, Violet Johnson 85, Margaret Jones 83, Helen Whitfield 82, Edna MacGregor 73.

Class II.—Hazel Boyd, Raymond Boyd

74. Eva Campbell 72, Kenneth McQuat 70, Queenie Campbell 69, Henry Murphy 66, Lady Armstrong 65, E. Gagnon 64.

Class III.—Emma Smith 59, Ivan Carpenter, George McQuat 58, I. Owens 57, Ella Giles 56, Gerald Bruneau 50.

GRADE VIII.

MENTAL AND RAPID ARITHMETIC.

Honours.—Robt. Whitfield 100, Ian Hay 98.

Class I.—Gladys Gray, E. Hamilton, James Gray, Lulu Riddell 75.

Class II.—Violet Bryerton, Kenneth Campbell, Geo. Fuller, Clifford McPaul 70, Muriel Burk, Olive Kerr, Annie Stevenson, John Stiles 65, B. Smith 62.

Class III.—W. Cottingham, Myrtle Mitchell, Muriel Townsend 55, Lena Copeland, Lilian Hamilton 50.

GRADE VII.

MENTAL AND RAPID ARITHMETIC.

Class I.—Ivy Graham 84, K. Elliott 82, Hilda Sutton 81, Arnold Scott 80, May Robinson 77, Nellie Cowan 75.

Class II.—Grace Morrison 73, Evelyn Creswell 72, Lillie Bradford 62.

Class III.—Ethel Patterson 55.

GRADE VI.

MENTAL AND RAPID ARITHMETIC.

Honours.—Ella Longpre, F. Scott 93, Hazel Drysdale 90.

Class I.—Myrtle Barker 88, Willie Miller 83.

Class II.—Ida Bampton 74, Lillie Paul, Margaret Scott 73, Norman Drysdale, Harold Window 72, Douglas Drysdale, Jean McQuat 69, Alice Burk 68, Ethel Hay 66, Harold Calder, Gordon Cruise 64, George MacGibbon 60.

Class III.—Freda Copeland 54.

GRADE V.

HYGIENE.

Honours.—Bessie Rodgers 93, Kilgour Wilson 91.

Class I.—Hazel Kettyle 83, Eleanor Yelland 81, Elizabeth MacKimmie, L. Somerville 77.

Class II.—Ethel McQuat 73, Norma Boyd 70, Freddie Barker, Elsie Scott 69, Mary Cruise, Inez McKiddie 63, Russell Robertson 62.

Class III.—Edgar Burwash, R. Jones, Hazel Morrison 50.

GRADE IV.

FRENCH.

Honours.—Apollinaire Joly 100, L. Dupras 98, Edouard Tasse 97, Realino Urbain 93.

Class I.—Annie Miller 89, Nellie Hay, Violet Paul 88, Amy Combie 87, Gertrude Galloway 85, Stella Scott 75.

Class II.—Hazel McKiddie 74, Willis Stanforth 73, Jean Manson 70, John Manson 60.

Class III.—Lizzie Hay 54, Gordon Dobbie 53.

GRADE III.

HYGIENE.

Honours.—Howard Deig 91, E. Wilson 90.

Class I.—Lorne Morrin 88, J. McQuat 87, Dorothy Morrison 85, Ernest Grandmaison 84, Elton McCoy, Eileen McPaul 81, James Wilson 80.

Class II.—Bessie Morrin 73, Russell Elliott, Berta Jones, Willie Painter 68, Grace Rodgers 63.

Class III.—Bisland Murray 51.

GRADE II.

HYGIENE.

Honours.—Jim Yelland 96.

Class I.—Quintin Black 83.

Class II.—Gordon McQuat, Eric Middleton 73.

Class III.—Kenneth McPaul 59, P. Hayden 56, Alma McCollough 55, F. Elkington 51.

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.

CUSHING

Capt. J. D. Weir spent Monday in Ottawa.

Mr. D. M. Greig spent the latter part of the week in Montreal.

Miss C. McManis left last week to visit friends in Montreal.

The Misses Dawson, of Stonefield, were guests of their aunt Mrs. H. Hartley last week-end.

Miss Florence McGillivray of Montreal, spent the week-end with her sister Mrs. Percy G. Nicholls.

Miss Bessie Gottle, of Montreal, is visiting Miss Grace B. Fraser at Greece's Point this week.

Mr. and Mrs. T. Weir left on Wednesday to visit their daughter Mrs. W. J. Bromby in Montreal.

Mrs. N. Funcheon, of St. Philippe, spent last week in Cushing the guest of her sister Miss M. Whelehan.

Mr. C. O. Callaghan spent a few days in Montreal last week and returned home accompanied by a pedigreed Boston terrier which is the admired of all holders almost all year.

Miss Alice Davidson arrived on Friday from a three weeks visit to Montreal being obliged to curtail her stay in the city owing to the illness of her sister Mrs. J. D. Weir who has been suffering from a severe attack of tonsillitis but who is now we are pleased to note somewhat better.

Mr. and Mrs. T. Derrick, of Ottawa, spent last week-end guests of Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Derrick, of Stonefield, and attended the very enjoyable dance held at the Stone Hall on Friday evening by the members of the Cushing Social Club, other guests from a distance included the Misses Byers and Miss Hazel Burwash of Bark, Ont. who were guests of Mrs. Percy Nicholls also Mr. W. Matthews of St. Albans and last but by no means least Mr. Fred Cushing, of Montreal, who contributed in no small degree to the pleasure of the evening.

Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Fuller who were visiting Mrs. Campbell returned to Winnipeg last week.

Mrs. J. A. Campbell entertained a number of friends on Thursday evening of last week to honour of Mr. and Mrs. Fuller.

SYMPATHY.

Since the signing of the Armistice there has been great rejoicing all over the world—why?

Has not the great war come to an end, the terrible carnage ceased and peace once more restored?

How eagerly the papers are scanned for name or number of some beloved one who has been doing his little bit "Somewhere in France," and may be shortly returning.

How the long weary months of anxiety and waiting will be almost obliterated from memory, as one by one the "Boys" are welcomed Home again.

Halt, maimed or blind, it matters not, the "Home fires have been kept burning," and Mothers waiting with such an ecstasy of joy to once more clasp her "Boy" in a loving embrace, hardly realising how eagerly she has waited for this moment, or how hungrily she has longed to hear that dear voice again, whisper, "Mother" as he returns her fond embrace.

She hardly recalls the time, when her heart swelled with pride, as she saw him on his armour and go forth full of heroic courage to do his duty.

She little realises, how her smile at parting, inspired him to "dare and do" and the loving words she whispered, "aliother heart was almost breaking" viz:—God be with you my boy, and protect you through all danger, will be my constant prayer for you.

These parting words found echo in many a boy's heart on the battle field, and made him determined to do his best in that great struggle for Peace and Liberty.

We will turn for a few moments from these Mothers, so happy in their re-union to the ones bereaved, through this cruel war.

How little we understand what they are enduring in the secret recesses of their hearts, the intense longing for one more look into those loving eyes, and yet with Christian fortitude they are trying to say, "Not my will Lord, but thine be done," it is truly hard lesson to learn as they think of their beloved sons who can never return to them, and as they witness the happiness of others, only, will they fully realise their own loss.

How that vacant chair in their home will speak to them of that "Boy" lying in a nameless grave across the Great Atlantic, wondering what his last thoughts were or if he suffered much, to these mothers our hearts go out in loving sympathy.

This war has assuredly brought all that is noble and best in womanhood to the surface, inasmuch as she did not hesitate to sacrifice that which helped to make life sweet, when she sent her "Boy" forth so willingly, aliother heart was almost ready, to do his part for our Empire.

Rest assured dear Mother, there is nothing in a human life so precious to God, neither clever words or famous deeds, as the sacrifice of love.

How earnest we should all pray that our Savour will come to them, with that healing touch and bind their breaking hearts. He is whispering to you now to "Be of Good Courage," the day is not far distant when you shall once more be united with your beloved ones, when that broken link in the chain shall be replaced in that Home which "I go to prepare for you."

If we would only realise the Great Power of Prayer, we would pray without ceasing, that these bereaved Mothers will try and see that our Lord had need of their boys.

We know the cream of our Manhood has been taken, inasmuch as we know if a gardener sows seeds and plants his garden, it is only the best plants he gathers when ready, and it is so with the Great Reaper, when He comes with His sickle. He only takes of the best to transplant in His own beautiful garden, not made with hands.

Then dear Mothers think of this, when you would mourn for your absent boy's, they have only gone on first, a little before, to a far, far, more beautiful country than this, where you will join them if you are only faithful, and do your duty as nobly and well as they did, in this school of learning.

And even though your boy has been called away from your loving care, in the beauty of his manhood, our Saviour was most assuredly beside him on that battle field, whispering words of love and praise for the part he had taken in the cause of liberty and freedom, as He clasped him lovingly by the hand and led him through the dark Valley of the Shadow of Death, to joy everlasting.

And as He took him He entered into your sorrow. He knows and understands all you are suffering, for did He not walk this vale of tears, He knows how hard the parting has been for you, and how you are asking yourself the question "How can I live without my boy," how dark and dreary the way will seem, but through the darkness, hear His sweet voice whispering to you, to "Be of good courage be comforted, I will never leave thee or forsake thee."

The prayers of every true woman are ascending to the Throne of Grace on your behalf at this time dear Mother, that God will comfort your bereaved heart, and give you courage to endure until the day breaks and all darkness flies away.

Z. L. CAMPBELL.

DALESVILLE

Mr. and Mrs. J. Turney spent Sunday with friends here.

Messrs. W. and E. Burke were in Montreal part of last week.

Miss Ruby Silverman of Lachute, spent the week-end with her parents.

Mr. Walter Brown, of Montreal, spent the week-end with Mr. A. Burke.

Pte. Russell Kennedy who is at present in Montreal spent the week-end here.

Mr. and Mrs. John H. Tomalty, of Brownsburg, visited Mrs. A. Morrow on Sunday last.

Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Fuller who were visiting Mrs. Campbell returned to Winnipeg last week.

Mrs. J. A. Campbell entertained a number of friends on Thursday evening of last week to honour of Mr. and Mrs. Fuller.

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.

What is CASTORIA

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

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS

Bears the Signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher

In Use For Over 30 Years

The Kind You Have Always Bought

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

WAR-SAVINGS STAMPS ARE SOLD WHEREVER YOU SEE THIS SIGN



Build a \$50 Bond

A Plan For Investors—Big and Little

A War-Savings Certificate, provided free of charge with your first War-Savings Stamp, has spaces for 10 War-Savings Stamps.

A War-Savings Certificate with a W.S.S. in each space is a Dominion of Canada "bond" for the payment of \$50 on January 1st, 1924.

And you invest less than \$41 to secure it—paying as it proves convenient to you.

War-Savings Stamps cost \$4.02 in March, \$4.03 in April and \$4.04 in May.

Fill up your THRIFT Card (16 Thrift Stamps at 25c. each). Thrift Stamps earn no interest, but a filled card represents \$4 when you invest in a War-Savings Stamp.



AT ALL MONEY-ORDER POST OFFICES, BANKS, ETC.

GAETAN VALOIS, L. L. L.	JOSEPH GIRONQUARD
NOTARY	NOTARY & COMMISSIONER
Money to loan on security	ST. BENOIT, QUE.
Depositor of the late J. E. Valois, notary's papers.	Wills, Successions, Administration of Estates, Investments.
LACHUTE, QUE.	At St. Andrews every Tuesday.
	Telephone at St. Andrews & St. Benoit.

INCORPORATED 1855
THE MOLSONS BANK
CAPITAL AND RESERVE \$8,800,000
98 Branches in Canada
A General Banking Business Transacted
Circular Letters of Credit
Bank Money Orders
SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT
Interest allowed at high rate on all deposits.
Lachute

AUCTION SALE

There will be sold by Public Auction at the residence of

MRS. A. MACCOLL, Grace St.,
Opposite Catholic Church.
Saturday, March 8th, 1919.

The following effects:—One parlor suite, 1 large parlor rug, 1 sideboard, 1 extension dining room table, 3 dining room chairs, 1 lounge, 1 Quebec heater with over, 1 bed room set, 1 cooking stove, 1 kitchen table, 3 mattresses, 1 baby carriage, 1 cord of dry stove wood, 2 wash tubs, dishes and kitchen utensils, a lot of pictures, 4 window shades and curtains, garden tools.

Sale to commence at 2 p.m. sharp.

TERMS CASH.

W. J. BOYD, Licensed Auctioneer.

ROUGE RIVER IMPROVEMENT CO'Y.

Schedule of Tolls proposed for year 1919.

The improvements are divided into 18 sections and one-tenth of the amount of Tolls have been apportioned to each section to facilitate the collection of same as follows:—

Red and White Pine, Tamarac, Spruce, Hemlock, square or wane board per thousand, cubic ft. 10 cts.
Oak, Elm, or other hardwood, square or flat or wane board, per thousand cubic ft. 15 cts.

Saw logs 17 ft. in length and under, thousand ft. board measure 10 cts.
Red and White Pine, Tamarac, Spruce, Hemlock, round or flatted, over 17 ft. and under 30 ft. long per thousand, ft. board measure 5-6 cts.

Red or White Pine, Tamarac, Spruce, and Hemlock, round or flatted, 30 ft. and upwards in length per thousand, ft. board measure 1 cent.

Sawn Timber per thousand, ft. board measure 2 cts.
Staves, per thousand, ft. board measure 10 cts.
Cords of wood, shingle bark and other lumber per cord of 128 cubic ft. 15 cts.

Piers per piece 1-10 cts.
Bulkway tie, other than cedar or 9 ft. or 16 ft. lengths per length of 8 ft. 1-30 cts.
Masts per piece 8-15 cts.

Cedar round or flatted 8 ft. long and under per piece 1-10 cts.
Cedar round or flatted 8 ft. and under 17 ft. long per piece 1-24 cts.
Cedar round or flatted 17 ft. and under 25 ft. long per piece 1-10 cts.

Cedar round or flatted 25 ft. and under 35 ft. long per piece 1-9 cts.
Cedar round or flatted 35 ft. and upward, in length per piece 1-10 cts.

ROUGE RIVER IMPROVEMENT CO.
F. B. WHITTET, Sec.-Treas.
Montreal, Feb. 25th, 1919.

FIERI FICIAS DE TERRIS. SUPERIOR COURT

Canada, Province of Quebec, District of Montreal, No. 1600, plaintiff; vs. C. A. McMILLAN, defendant, to wit:

As belonging to the said defendant, C. A. McMILLAN, the seventh undivided part of the lots of land hereunder mentioned

1. That lot of land known and designated on the official cadastral plan and book of reference as lot three (3), for the village of Grenville, in the County of Argenteuil, less those portions sold to the Great Northern Railway, and registered in the Registry office for the County of Argenteuil, under No. 17017, and also less that portion sold to the Canadian Northern & Ontario Railway Co., registered under No. 27402.

2. That lot of land known and designated on the official cadastral plan and book of reference as lot (5), for the village of Grenville, in the County of Argenteuil, less the portion expropriated and sold to His Majesty the King and registered in the registry office for the County of Argenteuil, under No. 30178.

3. That lot of land known and designated on the official cadastral plan and book of reference as lot forty one (41) for the village of Grenville, in the County of Argenteuil, less that portion sold to William Davidson and registered in the registry office for the County of Argenteuil, under No. 16275.

4. That lot of land known and designated on the official cadastral plan and book of reference as lot one hundred and thirty six (136), for the village of Grenville, in the County of Argenteuil, less those portions sold to the Great Northern Railway and registered in the registry office for the County of Argenteuil, under No. 17017, and also less that portion sold to the Canadian Northern & Ontario Railway Co., registered under No. 27402.

5. That lot of land known and designated on the official cadastral plan and book of reference as lot one hundred and thirty seven (137), for the village of Grenville, in the County of Argenteuil, less that portion sold to Hugh Clarke, and registered in the registry office for the County of Argenteuil, under No. 19655—with buildings thereon erected.

To be sold at the catholic church of the village of Grenville, County of Argenteuil, district of Terrebonne, on the EIGHTEENTH DAY OF MARCH, 1919, at ONE o'clock in the afternoon.

J. W. CYR,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's office,
Sainte-Scholastique, 10th Feb. 1919.
658-7-2

ROUGE BOON CO'Y.

Schedule of Tolls to be collected upon the different kinds of timber and logs passing through the Co's Booms for season 1919.

On each saw log seventeen ft. and under in length .01 1/2 cts.

On each log of round or flatted timber over 17 ft. in length .01 1/2 cts.

On each piece of square or wane timber 12 cts.

On each piece of 12 ft. wood 10-25 cts.

On each piece of 12 ft. wood 10-25 cts.

The above charges cover not only the tolls for the use of the boom but also the cost of the gapping up, tying and the logs into the "owner's" stacks.

ROUGE BOON CO.
F. B. WHITTET, Sec.-Treas.
Montreal, Feb. 25th, 1919.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

Best Meats

at Reasonable Prices.

The above is the Motto adopted by us and which will be strictly adhered to. We intend Specializing in only THE BEST.

We have been dealing with the public for years and our aim will always be to Please.

All kinds of Meats, Fish, Etc., and the choicest of Cuts procurable.

DRYSDALE & SPEIGHT BUTCHERS

Main Street, - Lachute, P.Q.

LAKEFIELD

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Scott spent Sunday last in Morin Heights.

Mr. Wm. Rogers of Vermont is at present visiting his friends here.

Mr. Ira Strong, of the Canadian Forestry Batt., returned home on Monday from England.

Mr. and Mrs. Ben Chapman and Mrs. Samuel Kerr spent Sunday guests of Mr. and Mrs. Wilfrid Morrison, The Glen.

Mr. and Mrs. Austin Kyle and son Herbert, Mr. Wilbert Sherritt and Miss Mildred Sherritt spent Sunday guests of Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Patterson of Millie Isle.

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Argenteuil Wool Growers' Association.

At a special meeting of the directors of the Argenteuil Wool Growers and Sheep Breeders' Co-operative Association held here yesterday, the following resolution was moved by Mr. J. E. Arnold, and seconded by Mr. John Heatlie, to be forwarded to the Minister of Agriculture.

Mr. James W. Gall was re-elected Secretary-Treasurer for ensuing year.

It was decided to pay all freight charges on wool shipped in on grading dates.

Mr. A. McLaren was present and gave the meeting full explanation of how the work is being conducted in Toronto.

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A MARVELLOUS STORY OF THE SEA

FACTS CONCERNING SALVING OF MEN IN SUBMARINE K13

Through an Accident in Testing a New British Sub, the Crew Were 54½ Hours Under Water.

This story has been left untold for two years! The crew sat on it!

K13 was a Fleet submarine of a new type, more like a submersible destroyer than an ordinary underwater boat. Fairfields, of Govan, built her, and even now it were unwise to be too explicit in description. But some few details are necessary for an understanding of my story, says Mr. Copplestone. "She was over three hundred feet long and displaced 2,000 tons when submerged."

"She was accepted for the Royal Navy by the Admiralty officials."

The Unexpected Happened.

"Then it was that the unexpected happened, as it always does at sea. Herbert decided to take once more dive perhaps just for luck, perhaps to satisfy himself upon some nicety of trim. He gave the order to close down and dive, and the K13 dived. Though the order had been given to close down, and the reply received that the order had been carried out, the ventilators had been left open. Instantly the water poured into the engine and boiler rooms, drowning those within, and the K13 sank by the stern. The water flowing towards the control-room bulkhead compressed the air in the room, and indicated immediately what had happened to the alert senses of Commander Herbert. 'Our ears began to sing,' say those who were within the belly of the ship."

54½ Hours Under Water.

"It was ten o'clock on Wednesday evening, January 31, fifty-four and a half hours after K13 had sunk, that her forty-nine survivors emerged into the blazing air lights which shone from the Ranger's masts. They could not speak, many of them could scarcely walk. One by one they were helped by kindly hands along a gangway to a tug and thence to the shore. They stumbled ashore, unconscious of the cheers which greeted them, gazing without recognition upon the friends who welcomed them. And so to Shandon, where they were put straight into hot baths and lifted thence into bed. For they were numb and perished with cold."

Manoeuvre Well Executed.

"It is always cold in a deep-diving submarine, even in high summer; in the bowels of K13, lying seventy feet deep in the Northern mid-winter, the cold, though little noticed at the time, had been paralyzing. Forty hours of bad and poisonous air, fifty-four hours of bitter cold, had brought the bright flame of these men's lives down to a poor flicker. But recovery was rapid, and not one of the survivors disappointed by dying those who had saved him."

"Twenty hours after the last man had been plucked out of K13 the hawser which held her up parted and she sank to the bottom of the Gareloch."

"The world did not ring with news of the story which I have told, for the censor forbade. But His Majesty, who was a sailor before he was a King, and remains first and always a sailor, sent to Bartlett a telegram of which the purport, rendered in the language of the naval signal book, ran 'Manoeuvre Well Executed.'"

Salvage Extraordinary.

It is an amazing story which Mr. Copplestone tells of how the salvage ship Ranger threw hawsers round the K13 and then set to work to cut the nose off the submarine, as if it were the end of a cigar—and thus provide an exit for the imprisoned men."

Before this was done the co-operation of the men within the submarine had to be secured. And first of all they had to be supplied with fresh air and communicated with by Morse messages hammered on the skin of the submarine.

"The long, flexible tubes, seven

inches in diameter, which was to open up a clear passage between K13 and the upper air arrived at 4 a.m. on Wednesday morning, but it was not until four hours later that it was in place and in effective operation," says Mr. Copplestone. "To the eager salvors the delays were exasperating; there were many more delays, even more exasperating, to be suffered before their job was finished. They had to explain to the enfeebled folk within precisely where the tube was to be fixed up and how they were themselves to complete the open passage. The tube was designed to screw, by means of an adaptor, into an ammunition hoist, and, when this was done, it needed but the removal of the retaining plate inside to put the device to immediate use."

By Morse.

"When the salvors had done their part it was for the prisoners to do the rest—to remove the inner plate as quickly as they pleased. But when it came to explaining this not very complicated operation by tapping out messages in Morse on the deck it was by no means easy to get K13's survivors to take it in. By patient repetition that was done at last, and then the divers busied themselves with fixing up the tube."

"They had to measure the screw threads, so that the adaptor might be made to fit accurately and to prepare a packing of tow soaked in tallow to exclude the water. A salvage steamer is a travelling workshop and divers are skilled mechanics, so that this part of the job, though it might consume time, presented no difficulties. By eight o'clock on the Wednesday morning, the tube had been screwed firmly into place, the inner plate of the hoist had been removed, and the men, who had for forty and a half hours lain buried in a steel coffin, were at length enabled to draw into their impoverished lungs air which was free from pollution."

FLYING AND FEAR

Tests Imposed on Pilots by the R.A.F. Medical Board.

It might be thought that any young man who was a good sportsman, and who had no idea what fear was, could be a pilot; but this is not the case. One of the most remarkable things the Air Force doctors have discovered is that the best pilots are those who know what fear is, though they may not show it.

Fear affects the blood pressure and circulation, two most important things in a pilot, who must have a first-class circulation to withstand the sudden changes of temperature and to be able to breathe at the great heights to which his aeroplane rises.

The prospective pilot must be an extremely rapid thinker, and must be able to do the right thing almost in a flash, as it were.

The R.A.F. medical board has a special test to find out whether a man training for a pilot is suitable or not. He has in front of him an electric key and an electric lamp. The doctor examining him switches on the light, and the flying candidate must press the key in front of him as soon as he sees the light. A special apparatus registers to a thousandth of a second the interval between the lighting of the lamp and the pressing of the key, showing how fast the prospective can think and act.

"COMRADES OF THE MIST"

Admiral Beatty's Farewell to the United States Navy.

Admiral Sir David Beatty was in one of his happiest moods when addressing the American sailors the other day aboard U.S.S. New York. "I hope," he said, "that in the sunshine which, Admiral Rodman tells me, always shines on your shores you will not forget your comrades of the mist and your pleasant associations of the North Sea. This is a queer place, as you found, but you were not the first to find it out. There was a great explorer Marco Polo, who, after travelling over the world thirty years, one day found himself in the North Sea, and then went home, went to bed, and did not travel any more."

In France at one time only those of noble birth were allowed to be glass-blowers.

THE ROAD TO THE RHINE

TREK INTO GERMANY AS SEEN BY A BRITISH OFFICER

Graphic and Stirring Pen-Picture of the Most Remarkable Journey Tommy Has Ever Undertaken.

After fifty months of war the ambition for which more than six hundred thousand Britons have died has become reality, and the Allied Armies are marching into Germany. None knows what lies before the Army of Occupation, but it may be that even the jocular notice, "To Berlin," chalked on the trucks within which the Expeditionary Force entrained at Boulogne in August, 1914, may yet be translated into fact.

In the short space of a few weeks—almost overnight, one might say—the whole situation has changed. The month of November, which opened to the roar of guns, the rattle of machine guns, accompanied by all the discomforts of long, wet nights in the open and stubborn engagements with the enemy's rearguards, closed with the march into Germany under what are practically peace conditions, writes a British officer in December.

The Land of Chateaux.

The Meuse crossed, running deep and clear through rocky tree-clad heights dotted with the summer residences of prosperous Belgians, the troops advanced into a delightful region of forest and mountain and gorge and valley, with trout in the streams and wild boar and pheasant in the woods.

It is the land of chateaux—no longer substantial country mansions dignified by the name in France—but fine seigneurial seats, many of them moated and surrounded with handsome parks and invested with historic associations. Hardly a village that has not got its chateau—either such as I have described or an imposing red brick pile built to his taste by some rich Belgian manufacturer. In this charming countryside the Boche sat down and took his ease. He established his generals in the best of the chateaux, where they made rather elephantine attempts to be courteous to their unwilling hosts. The officers made themselves quite at home. They shot the game in the woods with such characteristic Prussian thoroughness that in places where pheasant and partridge abounded a year or two ago, now hardly one is to be found. The German private soldier, with equal ruthlessness, trapped and snared and destroyed to his heart's delight, so that in places the very song birds of the forest have been exterminated, and the woods lie wrapped in silence utter and complete.

German "Thoroughness."

The legend about the "simple" German people—the legend of cleanliness—has been absolutely destroyed by the lessons of this war. The German seems to be a wholly dirty animal. One might have thought from the high repute of German doctors, that the German Army would have led the world in matters of hygiene, but our experience of the German in this war, from first to last, has proved that the most elementary rules of hygiene are systematically neglected by the German army.

In the days of trench warfare their trenches were bad enough, but the front line covers—or rather, was sometimes allowed to cover—a large multitude of sins. But the lesson taught by those dirty and unsanitary German trenches is repeated and driven home by the indescribable filth of every billet in which the Germans—officer or man—was housed in Belgium.

In every billet where British troops have followed on the heels of the Hun they have had several hours' hard work cleaning away the rubbish and making the place comparatively habitable. The Hun is a foul creature, and the Belgians demonstrate their gladness at the departure by the unrestrained warmheartedness of their welcome to the British. Every village even the smallest had its triumphal arch constructed of two tall fir trees connected by festoons of greenery or colored paper, and hung with por-

traits of the King and Queen of the Belgians, or scrolls bidding welcome to the Allies.

The villagers have shown the greatest ingenuity in devising decorative schemes to demonstrate their delight at the arrival of their deliverers. Shields with suitable devices inscribed in bright paint, or sometimes even worked in colored woods, are affixed to such different coigns of vantage as a railway bridge or the street lamps.

Guy Fawkes Up to Date.

One small town planted its main street with fir trees set every dozen yards or so, and hung with colored paper, a decorative scheme as bright and effective as it is novel.

Last, but not least, there is a symbol of victory not infrequently encountered, which the inhabitants never fail to point out with glee to the British soldier, and that is a Hun "guy," or effigy, dressed in German uniform, its head (made out of a turnip) surmounted by a "coalscuttle" shrapnel helmet, suspended from wires hung across the street, swaying in melancholy fashion in the wind. "Boche kaput!" say the yokels cheerfully, pointing at it, at the same time drawing their finger across their throats in that expressive gesture which the civilians of Belgium both use habitually when the hated name of Boche is on their lips.

The British soldier bound for the Rhine is but a fleeting guest in the liberated territories to-day. But he is none the less welcome, and the Belgians unite with remarkable unanimity in making him feel at home in their midst.

When the visitor, at the end of his long day's march, has doffed his heavy pack and equipment, installed himself in his billet and "cleaned up," there are cheerful groups in the kitchens of all the village houses, where Madame is at home to her British guests.

A COLD CURE

Try an Air Trip Twenty Thousand Feet Above the Earth.

"A ride on horseback every morning? Certainly not, my dear sir! An hour's sky-ride is what you want—the finest tonic, the greatest healer in the world. Beats physic all the time." That will be the recipe for health in the future. There is no influenza at ten thousand feet, and at twenty thousand the atmosphere, though rare, is as pure and unsullied as a mountain stream.

As every disease has its own peculiar and particular organism which sets up, and keeps up, all the mischief, the way to escape disease is to go where there are no germs, where the supply is cut off, where no germ, no microbe, no disease culture can grow or even live. For instance, although it is mighty cold up there, and our high flyers often feel the nip of the high altitudes and have to wrap up like Arctic explorers, they never "catch a cold," as we say, for a "cold" is dependent for its initiation and continuation on a living organism, and that organism is not there to "catch."

Moreover, if a man is sneezing and blowing his nose as he takes his seat and grips his joy-stick, he ceases to do either of these things when, in a few minutes, he finds himself at the easy altitude of Mont Blanc. The cold kills the "cold."

Yes; flying as a health-restorer may shortly be the favorite medical "stunt." Headaches, colds, bronchial affections, nerve trouble—it sounds like an ad. for somebody's pills—take to flight when you fly.

Sentry Humor.

General Pershing was commenting the other day on the excellent spirits of his men in France. Their sense of humor, he says, has saved the situation many a time. On one particular occasion a division was quartered on the river bank. It had been shocking weather and, added to the ordinary discomforts of mud, rain, and bitter cold, a thick white fog had enveloped the men for almost a week. A man on sentry-go heard footsteps.

"Halt! Who goes there?" he cried.

"Friend," came the answer, and the man recognized his colonel.

"Welcome to our mist!" he answered. It was a breach of military etiquette, but the colonel knew the value of Mark Tapley, and passed on, smiling.

The AUTOMOBILE

Concerning Gasoline.

"The necessity for fuel conservation has brought the subject of gasoline very prominently before us, making it a frequent topic of discussion. The fact has impressed me," says an authority on automobiles, "that very few people know its most simple properties. Every one knows how powerful it is and how dangerous, but few know how safe it is and how properly to handle and store it."

"It is generally known that gasoline is derived from crude petroleum by a process of distillation. Other products are kerosene, lubricating oils and greases, and paraffine, all used about an automobile. It has no color of its own. It boils at a temperature from 115 degrees to 150 degrees Fahrenheit, depending on the grade. It is composed of two such dissimilar elements as hydrogen and carbon. The latter is familiar to us in the form of charcoal and hydrogen is a gas, one of the constituents of water. It is a remarkable fact that two such elements as hydrogen and carbon should combine and form a substance with none of the characteristics of either of them."

"The dangerous nature of gasoline is well known, so that it will not be necessary to emphasize the following details of care necessary in filling tanks: Step the engine, so that the

flame from the exhaust will not set fire to the vapor; put out all open flame lights, such as kerosene or acetylene; prevent spilling, as the vapor may easily be ignited as soon as the engine is started."

Gasoline should be stored in an underground tank, since it is always cool and the fire danger is completely removed, there being no case on record where an underground tank has exploded. Small quantities may be kept in a case in a well ventilated place. The can should not be air tight, but should allow some vapor to escape in order to avoid dangerous pressure. As this vapor is exceedingly dangerous it must be carried off as fast as formed by thorough ventilation. If allowed to accumulate this vapor sinks to the floor and only needs a flame to cause a disastrous explosion.

"On the other hand, gasoline is extremely safe when properly handled. It cannot be set on fire by the lighted end of a cigar or cigarette. An electric spark or a naked flame is required for this. The real reason for the 'No Smoking' signs in garages and wherever gasoline is handled is to prevent striking matches. Many a car has been burned by having a burning match tossed under it or near it. The heavy vapor from the gasoline, perfectly invisible, creeps along the ground, where it lies waiting such an accident."

A BIG FALL

How It Feels to Drop Four Thousand Feet.

"What does it feel like, falling through the air?"

This question, which a few years ago would not have concerned anybody, has now a fanciful interest for everybody who flies, and who can doubt that, in a few years' time, most of us will be flying regularly?

It could not have been answered at all before the war because we had nothing to go upon. Now we have the experiences of several balloon observers and aeroplane pilots as evidence.

The answer one would be inclined to give off-hand is that a big fall through space is not felt at all.

The momentum of the fall, it is thought, combined, perhaps, with the paroxysm of terror which must seize one, causes unconsciousness. There are many cases which seem to show that this is what happens. Though most flying accidents are fatal, a surprising number of pilots survive a big fall, and the unanimous testimony has been that the pilot knows nothing about the fall.

The hurried incidents of a second or two before the fall are remembered, but as soon as the machine is lost control of in a headlong drop, the pilot loses consciousness, and, if he survives, knows no more till he "comes to" in hospital.

But there are other cases which prove beyond doubt that a terrible fall through space does not always cause unconsciousness.

I know two cases of balloon observers whose parachutes did not open after they had jumped, till the last moment; they say that, till their parachutes opened, they were perfectly aware of their position and that they were being hurled to death. Parachutes, although designed to open after 200 feet, frequently do not open under 1,000 or 1,500 feet, and during this drop the men tied to them are quite conscious.

A noteworthy case is that of an observer in the Amiens sector last June whose parachute did not open, and who fell, by a miracle, on the elastic branch of a tree, which tossed him gently into a marsh, where he picked himself up unhurt. He said he was perfectly conscious throughout the 4,000 feet fall, and, moreover, serenely confident that nothing ill would happen him.

The fact seems to be that there is far more likelihood of blessed unconsciousness during a fall caused by being unexpectedly thrown into the air than there is during a fall which is the result of deliberately jumping.

SCAPA FLOW

The Harbor in the Orkney Islands Where German Fleet is Interned.

I have my revenge at last, says a British seaman. For four long winters I have been based on Scapa Flow, a harbor in the Orkney Islands large enough to hold the fleets of the world, and now the German High Seas Fleet, which has kept me at Scapa during what should have been the best four years of my life, is to be interned there itself.

Scapa is known by Navy men as "the last place on earth"—but it is really only in the midst of winter that this title is deserved. Then there are only about seven hours of daylight and, owing to the rough seas, communication with the shore more or less ceases.

When the better weather arrives, parties are landed from the ships for recreation on the various islands. On the island of Flotta, the officers and men of the Grand Fleet have made a first rate golf course of eighteen holes, and this is the chief attraction at Scapa. This island also has several football and hockey grounds.

Several ships have cultivated plots of land on the island of Fara, and have quite useful vegetable gardens. Unfortunately, however, the ship sometimes leaves for another port just when its best produce is waiting to be gathered, and on its return is perhaps nicely ready for next years seed.

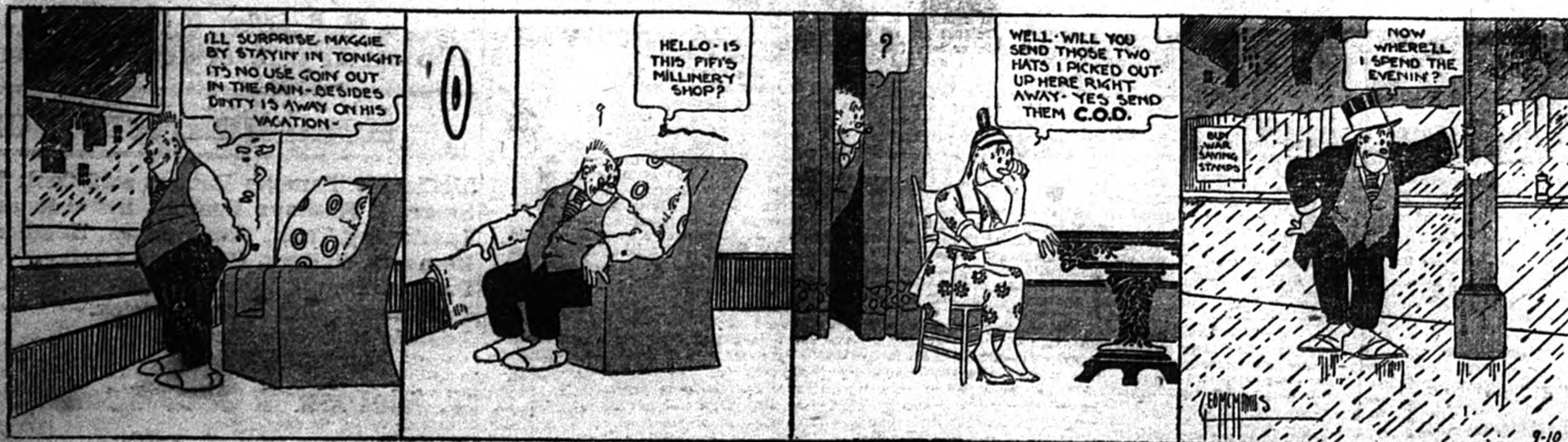
In the early days of the war men were much inconvenienced by having nowhere to shop, but in 1915 the S. S. Borodino was chartered by the Junior Army and Navy Stores, who started a floating branch of their establishment at Scapa. This ship indeed came as a blessing to the Fleet, for she contained a laundry and a hairdressing saloon, and in the shop were to be purchased all manner of articles and luxuries which help to comfort those who "go down to the sea in ships."

The after-hold of the S.S. Gourko, a provision ship and sister of the Borodino, was early in 1916 turned into a theatre, so that while in the daytime the Gourko carried on provisioning the Fleet, at night she was able to lay alongside any warship requiring accommodation for a concert.

Our surgeons will always have a good word for Scapa; its air is most bracing, and with the climate slightly warmed by the Gulf Stream, it might almost be called a health resort.

Repair work absorbs about 40 per cent. of the labor and machinery of British shipyards.

BRINGING UP FATHER



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.

Care of Trees After Winter Injury.

Last winter will long be remembered by fruit growers in the province of Ontario and Quebec as one of the hardest on fruit trees of any that has been experienced.

While peach trees were killed back to some extent in Niagara Peninsula, it was among the apple trees and in the colder districts where the greatest losses occurred.

The forms the winter injury took were root killing, splitting of the bark at the base of the tree, sometimes known as "collar rot", bark splitting on the trunk, trunk killing, crotch injury and killing back of the top. The fruit and leaf buds on the trees were often killed also. While a large number of trees died during 1918, there were many more which went into this winter in a very weakened condition and may yet die. By the time pruning is begun it should be possible to tell many trees which are going to die this winter or which have additional dead wood on them, and it will be possible to prune them intelligently. There will be many cases of crotch injury, however, where almost all of the bark and cambium were killed around the base of large limbs and where the latter meet in the head of the tree. Trees injured in this way are very unsatisfactory as they may linger for years in a weakened condition and of little value and eventually will break down if they do not die before doing so. The orchard should be gone over carefully this winter and examined for such injury. When pruning the orchard, the dead bark should be removed from these patches, and the wounds painted and kept painted with white lead paint. If much of the bark and cambium in the main crotches are dead, the future of the tree should be considered as very doubtful. If many of the trees in the orchard are affected in this way and the trees are wide enough apart to permit of planting a young tree half way between, without too much shading from the older trees, it would be well to plan to do this next spring. Good crops may be obtained from these injured trees for some years, and, in the meantime, the young trees will be coming into bearing. Where land is available, however, the setting of an orchard elsewhere is desirable. Other trees may be planted successfully where trees were killed last winter, although it has been said that young trees will not do well where an older tree has been. Sometimes

they do not, but it is usually due to the fact that the older trees that were left overshadowed them. Where they have sufficient light they should succeed.

When re-planting where another tree has been, fill the hole with good surface soil from midway between the rows rather than use the same soil as was thrown out. A rapid way of removing old dead trees is by the use of dynamite.—Experimental Farms Note.

Marketing at The Farm.

Some farmers living on main traveled roads take advantage of the trade that is continually passing in order to dispose of produce raised on the farm. To many, however, the highway in front of their incessant humming of wheels and purring of engines is like a lost opportunity—lost because it is never used.

It was driving through southwestern Ontario in an endeavor to locate pears, peaches and plums for canning. Many products were on sale by the roadside but there was seldom any notice calling attention to the stuff for sale. As a consequence, we stopped at a large number of these roadside tables before we found what we were after. Short hauls do not please the motorist, he wants to know what he is stopping for before he stops.

In our journey, we found only one man who knew how to advertise for motor trade and he was a Greek. Reduced to brass tacks, the devices he used were two A-shaped signboards, one placed about seven rods each side of the selling tent. A placard for "pears," "plums," "peaches," etc., had been printed. The top of each placard had two eyelets punched in and by these, the placards were hung on the signboard. Then above each signboard, a Canadian Ensign was waving. From observation, something moving will attract attention more quickly than will a still object. The signboards were placed so that the driver had time to slow down before coming to the tent. The products being offered for sale were in a good-sized tent, with a table across the front. The tent was neatly decorated, the attendant was very pleasing and the products were prime and packed to stand a long motor trip. Really, from observation and counting the number of people who stopped, this Greek had hit upon a combination which attracted the trade.

The Dairy

For cows there is very little difference in the food value of sugar beets and mangel-wurzel. The sugar beets contain more carbohydrates or sugar, about twice as much as the mangels, otherwise the analysis is practically the same. Sugar beets contain 1.1 per cent. protein, 10.2 per cent. carbohydrates, and 0.1 per cent. of fat, while mangels contain 1.1 per cent. of protein, 5.4 per cent. carbohydrates, and 0.1 per cent. of fat. Of course, the extra amount of sugar in the sugar beets is a valuable food but the most of our rations for dairy cows contain carbohydrates, starch and sugar, in excess. Starch is practically as valuable for a food as sugar, but it is not quite so digestible, but the digestive tract of the cow can readily change the starch into sugar, so in figuring a ration we would consider starch just as valuable as sugar. This being the case, as long as we have in most rations an excess of carbohydrates, we would not be willing to pay very much for the extra amount of sugar in the sugar beets over and above that in mangels.

One great value of any kind of roots in a ration for dairy cows is that they furnish a succulent food which is very appetizing, and keeps the digestive tract of the animal in good condition and enables her to digest and assimilate economically large amounts of other foods in the ration. Mangels are just as valuable so far as this succulence is concerned, as sugar beets.

Poultry

Ducks and Gardens.

I tried out a labor-saving practice in my garden by taking advantage of ducks as an aid to weed-killing and insect-destrorying. I divided the garden into two parts—one in which to pasture the ducks, the other to be duckless.

In the duck garden, which is enclosed with poultry netting, garden crops were grown which were not easily injured by ducklings—such crops as sugar corn, potatoes, tomatoes, squash, cucumbers, rhubarb, and cane and bush fruits. The ducklings devoured innumerable harmful insects and were of material help clearing the garden of multitudes of tender sprouting weeds. Of course, if the garden is very small, but few ducks could be safely confined in the enclosure. Even though ducks do not scratch, the continual tramping of many webbed feet over a small area would injure small and delicate plants.

Children's Beauty.

Keeping the children out in the fresh air, clothed in a sensible manner and occupied with a healthful play, will keep them robust and plant the seeds of physical perfection and beauty so deeply and firmly that they will flourish and yield the flawless blossom every mother secretly hopes to see in the face of her child.

Training Rural Leaders.

Life in the beautiful country isn't always beautiful. Poets and other writers have decanted on the wonders and attractions of living "far from the madding crowd" and people who dwell in towns and cities have been duped into thinking that social problems, peculiar to rural life, do not exist. During recent years, that strange, continent-wide migration from the farms to the cities has made thoughtful people curious and then anxious. So it has gradually come about that the science of rural sociology is steadily developing from infancy to lusty youth and is receiving a place on the curricula of some of our colleges.

Further, the churches are coming to realize the importance of providing special training for their rural ministers. It is being recognized that the most effective and lasting method of getting in touch with men and of serving them as the worthy minister desires to do, is to be able to help them with their everyday problems. To do this, the rural minister, in addition to his regular training, should make a study of the conditions under which his parishioners live. He would do well to know enough about their means of making a livelihood to be able to suggest real improvements. Then he can take an understanding lead in rural social betterment.

Rural sociology is now a recognized subject on the curriculum of at least one Canadian Agricultural College. Canadian Theological colleges might well avail themselves of graduates of such a college, so that rural ministers might be fully trained for all-round rural leadership.—A.D.

Value of Farm Bookkeeping.

"Your Farmers' Account Book is a great idea to encourage farmers to know more about their business. Wherever farmers keep records of their business, if nothing more than the expense incurred, it seems to promote thrift. I have been dealing with the farmers 23 years and have always encouraged them along this line. I have a small farm and take much pleasure in knowing what the farm is producing each year and comparing one year's results with another. I will use your book now, since it is simpler and easier to refer to than my own method."

Thus writes J. B. Reed, a wholesale and retail flour and feed dealer of North Hatley, Que., to the Commission of Conservation. The Farmers' Account Book referred to above is a simple yet comprehensive set of farm bookkeeping blanks which any farmer may obtain from the Commission of Conservation, Ottawa, by stating in his application how many acres of land he works. If you are losing money, you want to know where you are losing it before it is too late. If you are making money, you likewise want to know what farm activities are doing it for you, so you can specialize in them.

When cooking rice if a little lemon juice is added it improves the flavor and also keeps it very white.

GOOD HEALTH QUESTION BOX

By Andrew F. Currier, M.D.

Dr. Currier will answer all signed letters pertaining to Health. If you 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.

Muscle Strain and Rupture.

It is necessary to recognize first of all the difference between a strain and a sprain.

A sprain is an injury to the tendons or ligaments in the vicinity of a joint.

A strain is the stretching of a tendon or the muscle to which it is attached and which holds it in its proper place.

A strain may be so severe that the tendon or the muscle will break. This is not by any means an insignificant accident for it sometimes means the permanent weakening or lameness of the portion of the body controlled by the muscle or tendon. Thus if the large tendon just above the heel is snapped and then retracts for an inch or two it may prevent the free movement of the foot upward and downward forever after.

I do not mean that it always does this but that this is a possibility and permanent lameness from such a cause is not so very uncommon; permanent lameness is almost sure to happen when a ruptured tendon as the knee is not properly repaired.

Accidents of this kind are usually the result of sudden and violent effort, as in jumping or dancing or lifting a heavy weight when unusual force is applied to the part which is injured.

Or if the muscle or tendon is weak or degenerated by age or disease it may result from even a slight exertion of force.

When such an accident occurs there is at once a consciousness that something is broken, perhaps one may almost hear the snap as the fibres which make up the muscle or tendon give way.

Immediately there is a sensation of pain, and it is usually a sharp, cutting pain to which most people react with a cry of distress, or with words which are not polite or suitable for printing, when they are inclined to use such language.

Preparing Seed For Spring Sowing.

Now is the time to prepare the supply of seed for the spring sowing. If known and suitable sorts are now being grown on the farm, it is a matter of thorough cleaning and grading the seed in readiness for the spring drive. This is a job which should be given attention now while you can wear a coat and not left until spring when there may not be time to do it properly or, as often happens, it may not be done at all.

Many farmers do not know what variety they are sowing. It makes an astonishing difference in farm profits whether you are sowing a variety suitable to your farm or not. If you do not know what you are sowing, you had better secure a few bushels of some variety that has proved its worth either at Guelph College, or at the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa. It is a matter of indifference whether the same variety stands at the top at both places. In oats, the "O.A.C. 72" has given good results at Guelph, while the Banner is recommended at Ottawa. In barley, the "O.A.C. 21" is giving splendid satisfaction at Guelph and elsewhere. The leading variety at either place is likely to be much better for you than the unknown or mixed sort you may be sowing. If you have to buy, it might be well for you to consider a change which has been made in the regulations of C.S.G.A. to encourage purchasers of registered seed. The following paragraph is taken from a circular issued by the C.S.G.A.:

"Grain harvested from a crop grown from Registered Seed may in turn be registered providing it is up to standard, is not more than three generations removed from 'Elite Stock Seed' and that it has been properly inspected both while growing and while in the sack prior to shipping. Since registered seed brings more per bushel than does ordinary seed, the financial advantage which may be realized from sowing this kind of seed is obvious."

It is immensely worth while to you to sow clean and well graded seed of varieties of proved excellence. Act now, and know what you sow.—F.C.N.

To Keep Baby in Bed.

Much invention has been expended on schemes to keep active babies under the covers of their cribs. One simple plan depends upon an extension of the cotton flannel nightie, bag fashion, beyond the youngster's toes. The stout tape that draws up the hem may be tied fast to the footboard of the crib. Another scheme begins with a broad strip of ticking encircling the mattress at the place where the baby's waist would naturally come. To the strip in the middle of the bed is fastened a broad belt of strong cotton destined to go round the youngster's waist. The belt is tied to the flat ticking strip by a short length of cloth, so that the child can tuck easily, though he is helpless to wriggle either up or down in the bed.

It is time land owners were insisting upon systems of farming which will conserve fertility. Long leases, crop rotation, and feeding good live stock, form a policy of maintaining soil fertility that should be demanded by every land owner in Canada.

If a tendon has been torn from its place of attachment it retracts and if a muscle or a portion of a muscle has been torn the divided fragments retract and a depression will mark the place where the injury occurred, which will be very sensitive to the touch.

Blood-vessels will be broken and more or less blood will ooze into the tissues producing swelling and discoloration of the skin.

As soon as these accidents have occurred nature at once goes to work to repair the damage.

An inflammation in the injured tissue occurs, the inflammatory material acting like glue to fasten it in its new position.

If the interval between the two ends of the divided tissue is not too great this material serves to splice them together and after a long time and suitable exercise the injured muscle or tendon may do good service again, but if the interval is large each end will be fastened to its new position and normal motion in the muscle and in the part of the body it controls will be lost.

These injuries demand first of all, absolute rest, nature must be given every possible chance to repair them, and to that end the position of the body must be favorable to the union of the divided fragments.

In some cases the body or a portion of it must be extended, in others it must be bent, the injured portion must be supported by splints or bandages, and at the proper time suitable massage must be used to prevent stiffness.

Antiseptic surgery is now so proficient and safe that it is often possible to cut down to the injured parts and suture the divided tissues in their normal positions.

This is the scientific and proper way to treat such injuries, it means a great saving of time and it will be the method of the future.

Food Control Corner

The Canada Food Board has been informed that field and garden seeds have been removed from the restricted export list of the United States, and that American shippers in future do not require licenses for shipments of seeds coming into the Dominion.

The removal of United States restrictions on flour also will extend to Canada.

"My attention has been drawn to a statement in the press warning the public not to be deceived into buying flatfish in the name of whitefish, as flatfish is cheaper in price," said Capt. Wallace. "Flatfish, however, it is but fair to add, would not be cheaper than whitefish had the prices and profits to fishermen and distributors of flatfish not been fixed by the Canada Food Board on such a scale that a market might be created for them, and in order to introduce them to the Canadian public as a substitute for higher priced fish, such as halibut, salmon and whitefish. Flatfish are considered a great delicacy in Great Britain where the sole is especially esteemed, being regarded as the most finely flavored of salt water fish. In Europe sole, brill, plaice and flounder are much higher in price than cod and haddock, or even halibut. In Canada flatfish sell, at the present time, for the same price as cod and haddock, but this is due to the fact that they have hitherto been overlooked in Canada and the Food Board have only recently succeeded in placing them on the market here."

Field Root Seeds Grown in Canada.

The report of The Dominion Experimental Farms for the year ending March 31st, 1918, obtained at the office of The Publications Branch of the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa, shows that experiments carried on at the Central and other Farms in growing seeds of field roots have proved not only that it is possible to raise heavy crops of these seeds in Canada, but the seed raised is at least equal, if not superior, to that imported from other countries. Besides securing this information the Farms have done a good work in providing quantities of "stock seed" to meet emergencies.

Investigations in flax culture proved that part of British Columbia, the southwestern part of Ontario, the valley of the St. Lawrence and the Maritime Provinces were suitable for flax production.

During the year 3,680 samples of seed grain, 6,174 samples of potatoes, 1,912 samples of flower seed, 5,198 samples of fruit trees, and 386 samples of other trees and shrubs of superior varieties were sent out for trial at the home of individuals. Special distribution was also made from some of the Farms of tobacco seed, corn and vegetable seeds and strawberry plants. There are, briefly, some of the many services of the Experimental Farms recorded in the report for the period mentioned. This report constitutes a brief review of the year's progress in the various lines of work under way at the Central and twenty Branch Farms and Stations.

Sheep Notes

Ewes that are strong and in good flesh when winter sets in can be carried until near lambing time without much grain. They will need, however, a supply of good clover hay and a few roots, about three pounds per head each day. If a little grain is fed for about four weeks before they lamb, one pound per head each day of mixed oats and bran, they will be in good condition when lambing comes. These feeds stimulate the milk flow, and their use before and after lambing is advisable.

The present price of such feeds is extremely high, but even at the price they should be used, as this results will more than pay. It has been found by experience that lambs coming from ewes which had not been grain-fed previous to lambing were weaker and required more attention than those from grain-fed ewes, also the ewes fed grain are better milkers, which is a big factor in the growth and development of the lambs.

It is best to separate the ewes and put them in a small pen one week before the lambs are due, as it gives the ewes a chance to get acquainted with their new surroundings. It also prevents them from being injured by overcrowding and they seldom refuse to mother their lambs when they are separated from the flock.

If the ewe is not shorn until after lambing, all tags of wool should be trimmed from around the udder before and immediately after lambing. If this is neglected, the lambs sometimes will suck the tags and swallow them, often causing balls of wool to form in the stomach.

Soon after lambing the ewe should be given water with the chill removed. Feed a light grain ration for a couple of days to avoid udder trouble, but the

ewe should receive all the roughage she needs.

Just as soon as the weather is warm enough in the spring all the sheep and lambs should be dipped to free them from lice and ticks.

After the sheep have been turned out to pasture they will not require much attention except to see that the pasture is not overstocked and that they have plenty of fresh water and salt.

Horse Sense

Alfalfa hay is a very successful food for work horses or growing colts, but it cannot be considered first-class hay for idle horses, when fed liberally. Alfalfa hay is rich in protein, a muscle-forming nutriment which idle horses are not so much in need of. Common red clover hay can be fed quite successfully as this contains less protein. Again, in feeding alfalfa hay to idle horses, one ought to consider the grain ration. Corn would work in better with alfalfa than oats, being a carbohydrate food. For idle horses or horses that do light work I would expect to get satisfactory results by feeding alfalfa hay and oat straw, or good wheat straw, once a day, with a grain ration of oats or a ration of corn and oats.

It can be stated in a general way that too much protein in a ration is not good for the health of any animal. An excess of protein does effect the kidneys. It has been noted in the west where liberal and continuous feeding of alfalfa has been practiced that it is not as good for the animal as a combination of foods, some of which contain less protein.

Pointers on Seeding Clover.

One of the farmers conducting illustration work for the Commission of Conservation in Dundas county has the following to say in regard to the thickness of seeding clover.

"I think it pays well when seeding to clover to sow at least 8 lbs. of clover seed per acre. We find a good mixture to be 8 lbs. of red clover, 2 lbs. alsike, 2 lbs. alfalfa and 6 lbs. timothy. I find also that it pays well to sow down all grain crops, even if we do not need or wish to have it for hay, as the clover tends to keep down weeds that would otherwise start after harvest. It also furnishes a large amount of pasture and when ploughed down supplies the soil with humus."

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for business and ask you to call in
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WAS NEVER MORE NEEDED
IN THE HOME THAN IT IS
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When cloud-banks blot the sky dull grey, or
whistling winds make outdoors disagreeable, how
cheery and exhilarating are bright lights and
sparkling fires ;

And in these soul-trying days, how welcome
is the cheery brightness—the soothing caress—the
soul-satisfying message—of the music you love.

So this Christmas you need music more than
ever—good music, that brings the spirit of Christmas
to everyone, young and old. Such is the music of

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of the art of the world's greatest artists. The New
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CREATES with such utter fidelity that the human
ear cannot distinguish between the living artist and
The New Edison.

The true spirit of Christmas lies in the soul of
The New Edison. Let it sing its message of hope
and faith and love in your home this year.

Visit our store for a demonstration of the marvelous New Edison
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The Watchman,

And Ottawa Valley Advocate.

VOL. XLIII

LACHUTE, FRIDAY, MARCH 14, 1919.

NO. 6

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PUBLIC NOTICE

All those in arrears of taxes to the
Parish of St. Jerusalem, are requested 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.

Province of Quebec
Municipality of Chatham

PUBLIC NOTICE

Is hereby given to all rate-payers who
have not paid their Council Tax, are
hereby notified that I will be at the
residence of Mr. Alex. McAllister of
Brownsburg next, Monday, March 17th,
where I will be all day to receive pay-
ment of said tax.

After said date legal proceedings will
be taken to collect same.
Given at St. Philippe this 12th day of
March, 1919.

A. LAMARCHE, Sec-Treasurer.

FOR SALE.—Pony, Sleigh, Robes,
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Marie Berniquier) wishes to announce
that she is prepared to receive pupils in
Pianoforte Playing and Theory after
March 1st. Studio at her home near the
Methodist Parsonage. Mrs. Rochon
holds the Licentiate in music and is a
graduate from the Dominion College
of Music and is well qualified to give
musical instruction.

CRESWELL'S

Canada Cement

Prices Right

RCreswell Regist'd

LOCAL NEWS

Mrs. Winch left this week for a visit
to Arundel.

Mr. Andrew Nichol spent Tuesday last
in Montreal.

Miss Annie Drennan, of Montreal,
spent the week-end in town.

Mr. Stewart McPaul, of Montreal,
spent the week-end in town.

Miss Jessie McArthur, of Montreal,
spent the week-end in town.

Miss Gertrude Riddell, of Montreal,
was in town over the week-end.

Mr. Fred Shaw, of Centreville, has
sold his farm to Mr. Allan Paul.

Capt. Osmond Scott, of Montreal, was
the week end guest of Mrs. Mackie.

Pte Lapointe, of Montreal, was the
week-end guest of Mrs. Archie McPaul.

Miss Sadie Davis, of Ottawa, was the
week-end guest of Mrs. Jno. Campbell.

Mrs. Harlow Giles Jr., of Montreal,
is the guest of Mrs. Henry Giles this
week.

Miss Ellen Nichol, of Upper Lachute,
spent last week in Montreal visiting
friends.

Messrs. Campbell, Thompson, Moseley
Pasco and Secker, of Brownsburg, spent
the week-end in Ottawa.

Mr. and Mrs. Feenie, of Evesham,
Sack., were guests of Mr. Ed. Morrin
and Mrs. Summerby this week.

Dr. and Mrs. Mason and their little
daughter returned this week from a
pleasant trip to New York and Florida.

Misses Mamie and Lewena Graham,
of Montreal, were week-end guests of
their parents Mr. and Mrs. W. A.
Graham, North River.

Sergt. Duncan L. McGibbon of the
2nd Mounted Rifles, who has just returned
from overseas, was the week-end
guest of Mr. and Mrs. A. McKenzie.

Mr. Geo. Gagnon, of Harrington, son
of the Rev. Mr. Gagnon, former rector
of St. Simeon's Church has accepted a
position on the staff of Lachute Academy.

Lachute Presbyterian Church.—The
Sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be
dispensed in this Church on Sabbath,
March 16th, 1919, at 11 a.m. A large
attendance is expected.

Mr. Fred Shaw, of Centreville, an-
nounces that he will hold an Auction
Sale of Stock and Farm implements,
about April 25th. See posters and
advertisement in next issue.

The Lachute Branch of Canadian Red
Cross Society wishes to acknowledge
\$30.00 from Avoca Group. \$20.00 to be
given for Belgian Relief and \$10.00 for
Wounded and Crippled Soldiers.

On Sunday last Lachute and vicinity
was visited with one of the worst storms
of this season. The churches were
poorly filled and those pedestrians who
were brave enough to venture out had
quite a rough time.

An important meeting of Lachute
Branch of Canadian Red Cross Society
to be held in Victoria Hall, March 23th,
1919, at 3 p.m. All members are earnestly
requested to be present as this will be
the last meeting of the Society.

Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Pollock have re-
ceived the disappointing news that their
son Gunner S. A. Pollock, of the 1st
Canadian Division, had been kicked by
a mule and now lies in a hospital in Bel-
gium with a broken leg and his head cut.

Mr. Wm. Murdoch, of Halifax, district
manager of the Northern Electric for
the Maritime Provinces, was in town
Saturday, bringing with him his infant
son to be interred in the Cemetery at
Dalesville, where others members of his
family are buried.

Church of England Notices Parish of
Lachute.—Divine Service with address
every Friday during Lent at 8 p.m. in
St. Simeon's Church, Lachute, Sunday
Feb. 16th. Services as follows:—St.
Simeon's Church 10.30 a.m. and 7 p.m.
Celebration of Holy Communion at
Brownsburg 3 p.m.

An Ugly Blaze.
On Saturday afternoon last the home
of Pierre Brunet in the West End was
badly damaged by fire. It appears that
the stove-pipes upstairs had fallen and
in trying to put out the blaze Mr.
Brunet's father was burnt about the
hands and face. Members of the V.F.B.
were soon on hand and did good work.
They succeeded in saving the property
adjoining as well as the entire demolition
of Brunet's home.

Methodist Notes
Rev. F. J. Hayden B.A., will preach
the Missionary Anniversary services at
Grenville, Calumet and Chatham, on
Sunday next.

The Methodist Ladies' Aid met at the
home of Mrs. G. Joss last Thursday.
Refreshments were served.

Rev. John Snelgrove, of Grenville,
will preach in the Methodist Church
next Sunday, in Lachute morning and
evening and Brownsburg in the after-
noon.

Don't Miss the Celebrated Lecture on
Harry Lauder, by Rev. George Adam, of
Montreal, to be given Next Friday Night,
March 14th, in the Victoria Hall, at 8.15
p.m. Lauder songs will be rendered.
Don't Miss this Great Treat.

The Manager of the Molsons Bank
wishes to announce that all Victory Loan
Bonds have been received and are ready
for distribution.

Through the courtesy of the Seed Grain
Commission, the Manager of the Molsons
Bank has received samples of Wheat,
Oats and Barley. Those wishing to see
these samples may do so by calling at
the Molsons Bank and all inquiries will
be gladly answered.

We little thought when publishing the
letter of "Ted" Hammonds experiences
in our last issue that he would be with
us so soon, but his parents received a
phone message from the city on Friday
and the evening train landed him safely
with his loved ones after his strenuous
experiences.

The Brownsburg folk are making great
preparations for the honor of her boys in
the near future. We believe the date
has been set for the 22nd when presenta-
tions are to be made to 16 of her heroes.
The Committee have arranged for a
special use of the celebrated film "The
Better Ole" which will be shown in the
movies and due notice of same will
appear next week.

Mr. Joseph Deslaurier, one of our
soldiers who has been nearly 3 years at
the war, returned home with his young
wife a few weeks ago. He is now start-
ing a Boot, Shoe, and Harness Repair
Shop in the West End, next to T. Dal-
laire's store, and we bespeak for him the
support which he deserves as one having
done his duty by his country and now it
is up to the country to do their duty by
him. We wish him every success.

Business College for Lachute.
Mr. N. I. Harrison, of Ottawa, was in
town this week looking over the ground
in prospect of opening up another branch
of their Business College which is an
institution that is making great strides,
and hundreds of young men and women
are being thus fitted with Commercial
knowledge and are enabled to take up
their studies without the necessity of
moving into the cities. As will be seen
by the advertisement appearing in this
issue both Mr. Harrison and Mr. Parish,
proprietors of the Willis Business College
of Ottawa, are to be in Lachute on the
21st and 22nd of this month, to consult
with those desirous of taking up the
course and to discuss and explain the
nature of the studies. Should they
procure at least 20 students it is their
intention to open up the school in
Desjardins Block, on Main St., opposite
the Post-office about the 31st of this
month.

Good branches are being very success-
fully worked in Renfrew, Arnprior and
Vankleek Hill and the opening in La-
chute is being looked upon with great
favor.

THE LATE THOS. H. SMITH.
Mr. Thomas Henry Smith, of Grand
Prairie, B.C., who arrived here three
weeks ago to visit relatives and friends
after an absence of 28 years, died this
afternoon at the home of his sister, Mrs.
Thomas Berry, Hill Head, near here from
an illness of less than two weeks
duration.

The late Mr. Smith was 53 years of age
and was a son of the late John Smith
and his wife Agnes Scott, of Upper La-
chute, where the deceased was born. He
left this locality at the age of 25 years
and was married after reaching British
Columbia. His widow, one daughter and
three sons, all of Grand Prairie,
survive, also two brothers, Paul Smith,
Lachute, and Robert Smith, San Fran-
cisco.

THE LATE JNO. E. BRADFORD.
At the home of his daughter Mrs. Geo.
Hall, of Iron Hill, West Shefford, there
passed away one of Argenteuil's old
landmarks in the person of Jno. E.
Bradford. Deceased was in his 93rd
year and had enjoyed good health de-
spite his age, until about two weeks ago.
Two sons and five daughters are left to
mourn his loss. The funeral takes place
on arrival of the morning train from
Montreal on Friday morning, when ser-
vice will be conducted in the Methodist
Church by the Rev. F. J. Hayden.

DEATHS
Bradford, —At Shefford, P.Q., on Tues-
day, March 12th, Jno. E. Bradford (for-
merly of Lachute.) aged 92 years.
Interred at Lachute.

JACKSON.—On March 2nd, 1919, Mary
MacGibbon, widow of the late Thomas
Jackson, of Lachute, aged 93 years, at
the home of her niece Mrs. Daniel J.
Burwash, Sawyerville, Que.

IN MEMORIAM
GALES.—In loving memory of our be-
loved son James Gerald Gales, of 2604
Mance St., Montreal, who entered into
rest March 12th, 1918.

But oh for a touch of the vanished hand,
And the sound of the voice that is still.
Dear is the grave where our darling is
laid,
Sweet is his memory that never will fade.
By his parents.

Balance of Winter Millinery and Mil-
linery Trimmings at half price.
Come early and get Bargains 20 per
cent of all Winter Goods.
H. K. Burwash Reg'd.

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.

They're Coming Home!

And Proud indeed are we to welcome them all as
they come back, for the Manly and Noble part they
have played in the Great War.

Just here we wish to remind our Patrons that we
have everything in our store conducive to Happiness,
and its just like "Coming Home" when you come
to us, because we are always well-stocked with
Choice Fresh Groceries and everything in the edible
line and our Dry-goods Department is always at the
top notch.

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.

Speciacles and Eye Glasses and a complete line of Auto Goggles

Eugene Jousse

Watchmaker, Jeweller and Optician

MAIN STREET, LACHUTE.



**Its Richness in Quality
gives Tea-Pot results
equalled by no other
Teas on sale anywhere**

"SALADA"
Black - Green or Mixed :: Sealed Packets Only.



What Are You Afraid Of?

There are one or two words that I should cut out of the English language if by so doing they could be removed from the consciousness of the people. One of these words is fear. Not that fear has played such a big part in the lives of English speaking people as in those of some other nations. If it had, we should not to-day have democracy. Certainly it was not fear that carried our boys ahead on the western front. For they did not fight either through fear of their floors or of German kultur, but from sheer love of liberty. And the spirit with which our men fought ought to show all rulers the superior value of love to fear as a compelling motive.

But while fear of some sort is foreign to our make-up, yet there are forms of fear which play havoc with all too many of our lives. Most of us have a pet bogie of some sort, which, while it seems too silly for words to our friends, is to us a regular old man of the sea. Don't you know people who are comfortable in homes where they are afraid to spend a cent for fear they'll die in the poor house? And there are the mothers who won't let Johnny go swimming for fear he'll get drowned, never seeming to see that it is the boy who knows how to swim who is usually safe. And other mothers who make Mary wear flannel summer and winter for fear she'll take cold.

There are the women who are always in a panic for fear they won't get their work done on time, though they always have pulled through. And the men who are constantly stewing for fear they'll lose their jobs, and the girls who live in a state of nervous tension for days previous to examinations for fear they won't pass. As a matter of fact, the most surprised folks on earth would be these same calamity seekers if the things they are afraid of should come to pass. They know very well things will work out all right, but they seem to enjoy keeping in a stew.

Probably the slightest sort of fear, though, is the kind that gets us to spend money for things we can't afford for fear of what folks say. Sometimes it is simply "being a good fellow," and again it is the "good fellow's wife" who spends the money for clothes or furniture so her set won't talk about her. As a matter of fact, spending the money probably occasions more gossip among friends than saving it would. For friends—so called—have a way of figuring out just what you can afford to spend and calling you a fool when you run in debt to keep up appearances and keep their friendship.

I suppose this sort of fear comes from not realizing that the world is a rather large place and your own particular set only takes a tiny corner of it. If you should move into the next township the folks you have been so anxious to please would forget you over night. And you would find that your town's big man had never been heard of in your new community. So why take so much pains to stand in with people? Better stand in with your own self-respect and your conscience. It is the best way to win the respect of others.

Perhaps the most tragic fear is the fear of death. Most of us, happily, can put that off our minds but occasionally we find someone who never gets away from the thought of death. It seems to hang over them always, even though they are in the best of health. I remember one boy of fourteen and a woman of thirty who suffered in this way. They could never talk to anyone for long without referring to their horror of dying. This unnatural fear kept them from enjoying life, and incidentally gave most of their friends cold chills when they were about.

As a matter of fact, what is there to be so afraid of—living or dying? If we play the game square we need fear no one while we live, and surely there will be as little to fear when we pass beyond. Fear is another name for bondage. It has no place in the vocabulary of free men and women, so if you have been indulging in it, now is the time to cast it out.—D.H.

Thrifty Recipes.

Creamed Cabbage.—1½ cups chopped cabbage, ½ cup cream sauce, salt and pepper. Boil the cabbage until tender and drain thoroughly.

Add the cream sauce and seasonings and reheat. Serve very hot.

Cabbage Soup.—1½ cups cabbage, ¼ cup tomato, ¼ cup onion sliced, ½ cup carrots sliced. Seasonings: salt, pepper, bayleaf, thyme, parsley. Parboil the cabbage and drain. Put on the cabbage to cook in 7 cups of water with the seasonings and other vegetables, carrots, onion and tomato. Cook until all the vegetables are tender. Add all the seasonings tied in a cheese cloth bag one-half hour before the soup is finished. Remove the bag when the soup is done. Serve very hot.

Egg and Potato Scallop.—2 hard boiled eggs, 1½ cups cooked sliced potatoes, 1½ cups cream sauce, ½ cup of bread crumbs, salt and pepper to taste. Boil the eggs and slice them. Arrange in a baking dish layers of cooked sliced potatoes and sliced egg. Add cream sauce. Sprinkle the top with the crumbs and bake in a moderate oven for 20 minutes. This may be varied by the addition of minced ham or left-over bacon or the addition of ½ cup of grated cheese in the cream sauce and a little cayenne pepper.

Oatmeal and Tomato Soup.—2 cups milk, 1 cup left-over oatmeal porridge, 1 cup strained tomato, celery, onion and bayleaf, salt and pepper to taste. Scald milk. Add the oatmeal porridge and mix well. Cook the tomato and seasonings and strain. Add to them a pinch of soda and when it ceases to effervesce, combine with the milk and oatmeal. Serve very hot.

Six Sentence Sermons.

If you have done something that is good, forget it and do something better.—Lavater.

If you would gain mankind, the best way is to appear to love them; and the best way of appearing to love them is to love them in reality.—J. Bentham.

Our doubts are traitors and make us lose the good we oft might win, by fearing to attempt.—Shakespeare.

Kindness goes along way lots o' times when it ought ter stay at home.—Kin Hubbard.

Four things a man must learn to do if he would make his record true; To think, without confusion, clearly; To love his fellow man sincerely; To act from honest motives purely; To trust in God and heaven securely.—Van Dyke.

When men speak ill of thee, so live that no man will believe them.—Plato.

Italy's Princesses.

The four daughters of the King and Queen of Italy are great favorites with the public. The eldest, Princess Yolanda, helps her mother a great deal, and she has even done a little nursing, one part of the Quirinal Palace having been transformed into a sick ward for refugee children; in fact, rooms originally belonging to the Royal children have been put aside for that purpose, and it was in these that the Princess got her first insight into the routine of caring for patients. The other Royal daughters are Princess Mafalda, Princess Giovanna, and the baby, Princess Maria. Princess Mafalda is credited with having said upon one occasion that her mother was "the comfort of everyone in trouble."

Heat Values of Wood.

In a discussion by the Forest Products Laboratories, Montreal, of the heat values of dry wood, it is stated that the below amounts of wood have equal heating value to one ton of anthracite: 1.00 cord of birch, 1.15 cords of tamarack, 1.20 cords of Doug-las fir, 1.50 cords of poplar, 1.60 cords of hemlock and 2.10 cords of cedar. This comparison is based on the supposition that the calorific value of the coal is 13,000 B.t.u., but the grade of coal received in Canada last winter was much less, possibly as low as 10,000 B.t.u., which, in comparison, would decrease the above-stated quantities of wood by 23 per cent.

What I Saw in a London Air Raid

By William Harper Dean.

PART III.

This is London, dim-lit, rumbling London, packed in streets with thundering motor busses, taxicabs, military cars.

Men and women look up to see the searchlights gashing the blue-black night in never-firing arcs. There is no moon to-night. Ah, well, there will be no raid.

And so I reasoned that night as I turned over in bed and went to sleep. Some time later I sat upright, listening. The sound was unmistakable—the same pulsing jar of guns you hear at the front or during the night raid. I went to my window, carefully pulled back the light-proof curtains, and looked out. No moon—just a star-lit night.

The firing became heavier; but not a siren. As I dressed I wondered how I could have slept through those sirens and up to the moment when the Hun was actually over London.

I went out and started for the lobby. Doorways were opening and closing all along the hall-way. Men and women—officers, civilians, and their wives and daughters—hastily dressed, were making in the same direction as I. In the hallway of the second floor I passed between a double rank of maids standing with their backs to the walls. They were wrapped in blankets thrown over their nightdresses.

The lobby was filled, so were the tea-rooms, music-room, writing-room. Some were reading, others writing, some sleeping, smoking and chatting. But there was a palpable tension. You could feel it.

"I didn't hear the sirens," I said to a British officer in military overcoat and pajamas.

"Oh, no; we don't use them any more, you know. Maroons give the warning—hear them?"

So they had not been guns that roused me—just the bursting of signal bombs high in the air to warn sleeping London that the Hun was over the Channel and would soon arrive. We were merely waiting for the storm to break.

The maroon ceased fire. Then a long, tense silence.

Suddenly—KRUMM! You could feel the air beat against your eardrums. The windows rattled. That was the first gun or the first bomb, no telling which. The next moment hell was loosed.

The women clerks behind the desk grabbed their account books, stuffed them into the safe and turned the combination. Then they sat down, folded their hands in their laps and

waited. The porters opened the doors to let in three men who had been caught in the street and followed those arrows on the blue-coated street lights which lead to air-raid shelters. Their coming was for all the world like people caught in a thunderstorm.

Then the porters locked the doors. An officer on leave promenaded with his wife clinging to his arm as she chatted and laughed. The letter writers continued to write, the tea drinkers stared the saccharine tablets in their cups. Over in a corner a white-haired British officer slept in a deep leather chair.

Two "button" fell to "strafing" the "boundin' boches," because bells were ringing for shoes which had been left outside doors and were now down-stairs for their midnight polishing.

"An' now we 'ave to tyke 'em all up agan' an' bring 'em down agan' an' polish 'em an' tyke 'em back agan'!" The blighters!

I went over the music-room to stand in the doorway while a wounded officer—a mere boy—sat at the piano and through the swelling thunder of the raid played Paderewski's Fourteenth Minuet. A Canadian Red Cross nurse joined me, and through the rest of the raid, while the officer sat at the piano, she discoursed upon the marvels of war-time surgery.

Next morning all London went about its work as usual. There were a few comments made on the fact that this was the first starlight raid ever made on the city, and that closed the case.

But the next night the vaudeville houses featured raids with rationing. I happened to be at the Coliseum.

"Another raid last night," Mrs. Spriggins, said the woman to the next in line in the meat-queue skit.

"Really?" replied Mrs. Spriggins over her shoulder as she began a mad search for her meat coupons. "Ah, here they are! Now, you know, I'm rather 'ard of 'earin'." Mrs. Lumsden, but I thought I did 'ear those syringes go off last night!"

"Syringes! You mean sirens, Mrs. Spriggins. But we don't use those any more, you know; now we 'ave the macaroons!"

Four years of night raids reduced the British to this frame of mind. As a psychologist the German is a splendid egoist, for he took the measure of his own spirit and with it endeavored to gauge that of the British and the French.

They were set to work in the coal mines, and, as Baker expressed it, "growled at and knocked about" at the hands of their German masters for seven months, during which time they were without a word from home. They believe they have been given up as dead by their people. The names of the men who made up the crew of the Wilfrid Marcus are Capt. Robert Anderson, Ambrose King, Amos Hiltz, Leo Walsh, Stephen Novett and John Hooper. Their schooner was on its way from Portugal to Newfoundland, when a storm blew away its sails and rigging. While drifting about they were picked up by a United States army transport, taken to Nance, France, and latter shipped to England. When they were shipwrecked they had on board a seaman who was torpedoed October 8 off the Portuguese coast while on the steamer Hawaiian. He is coming home for the first time since the torpedoing.

"LA LIBRE BELGIQUE"

Secret of the Belgian Newspaper the Germans Could Not Suppress.

Everyone remembers the newspaper, La Libre Belgique, published in Belgium during the German occupation. For over four years this patriotic paper defied to the utmost the German authority that had been set up; one may even say that it snapped its fingers at the German authorities, told them bluntly the truths they did not like to hear, and especially—that was its object—sustained the morale of the people in Belgium. And La Libre Belgique succeeded from every point of view.

This paper was edited and printed for four years in the greatest secrecy, without anyone ever knowing who was either the founder or the administrator. Now that the Germans have left Belgium, the only person who knows the secret is able to lift the veil from it. The founder was Mr. Victor Jourdain, director and chief editor of the newspapers Le Patriote and Le National Bruxellois. His co-founder and manager was Eugene Van Doren-Colin, engineer.

Victor Jourdain died at the beginning of October last, in Brussels, at the age of over 80.

No Germans for Ten Years.

A great public meeting of British subjects of all classes, at Singapore, has unanimously resolved that representations be made to the Government that, for the purpose of safeguarding the decencies of life and preserving good order and government, no German subject, for at least ten years after peace has been made, should be allowed to land or reside in, or to trade with, the Straits Settlements or the Federated Malay States.

Furs should be kept in a cold place during the winter when they are more or less constantly in use.

HOW THE GERMANS WENT HOME

HERE AN EYEWITNESS TELLS OF THE JETSAM OF DEFEAT

That Littered France and Belgium as the Huns Sullenly Withdrew to the Other Side of the Rhine.

When in August, 1914, the German army marched into Brussels, the streets of the capital rang for eight hours to the clang of iron-shod heels, the clatter of hoofs, and the rattle of limber and gun carriages, writes a British officer. The impression of absolute efficiency produced in the minds of those who watched that endless procession go by was positively overwhelming. No Power on earth, so it seemed to them, could hope to vanquish these hundreds of thousands of marching men, well equipped, and supplied with every modern device for waging war successfully. The German army appeared indeed invincible in the proud unfolding of its power as it tramped through the streets of Brussels. Neutral observers—especially the American war correspondents—lost no time in spreading this impression broadcast through the world. The state of Germany's preparedness for war was staggering. Such indeed was the lesson which that impressive entry into Brussels was intended to teach.

It is well to dwell for a moment on the recollection of the German Army sweeping into Belgium on the high tide of the first month of the war, because of the contrast it affords with the retirement of the German Army from France and Belgium in November, 1918. The greatness of Germany's fall finds full expression in this contrast. The army which pressed forward eager for victory, and ready even "to the last gaiter button," fell back, a gaunt skeleton of its former self, in a state of lamentable despair such as the most audacious optimist of 1914—and there were many such—would not have dreamed of contemplating.

A Bit of Our Own Back.

"To see the state in which the Huns went home was like getting a bit of our own back," say our poor prisoners, who, turned adrift by their late torturers, watched the whole tattered procession of Germany's beaten armies defile past them on the hard Belgian highways. The sight, they say, consoled them for their sufferings. It showed them in a flash beyond all doubt that the Allies had won the war. The roads over which the victorious armies are now advancing towards the German frontier, strewn with the litter of this, the greatest debacle in the history of the world, are in themselves eloquent corroboration of our prisoners' stories.

I am not referring to the manner in which the great German retreat was carried out. That seems to have varied considerably, according to the army and its commander. In the case of some bodies of troops, discipline appears to have been well maintained, and the battalions marched toward the German frontier in good order with their hands at their heads. Elsewhere the retreat generated into the disorderly progress of a rabble of dirty soldiery, over whom the officers had no control, selling their arms and equipment to the highest bidder, and looting and pilfering as the fancy took them. As a general rule the front line troops seem to have preserved the best discipline.

But in every case the state of squalid misery to which the British blockade had reduced the German Army sprang to the eye. It is of these outward and visible signs of disrepair into which the German Army had fallen that I wish to speak. Transport difficulties were at the bottom of all Germany's troubles. Lack of rubber, lack of petrol, lack of lubricating oil, lack of horses, were the troubles which, combined with Ludendorff's appalling strategic mistakes and the irresistible onrush of the Allies, brought her to her knees.

German Substitutes.

Every road along which the Allied armies are advancing is strewn with the jetsam of the German retreat—motor-lorries, motor-cars, G. S. wagons, limbers, water-carts, guns, mess-carts and ambulances. And every one of these is worn, rusted, dirty, dilapidated, driven to a standstill.

Take the motor-lorries. With their cheap canvas screens and iron-shod wheels, they make but a poor show beside the solidly-built, well-equipped vehicles of the British Army's mechanical transport which are spinning gaily to victory past these German derelicts. The motor-cars that may be seen by the roadside are mostly of a shoddy description, with old-fashioned carrosserie and badly upholstered seats, the thin leather often worn or patched. And what can one say of the bicycles with their rope tires, or ingenious arrangement of springs enclosed in a double steel band, with rusting chains and chipped enamel—such ramshackle old machines as are never seen nowadays outside of the rag-and-bone merchant's store?

The comments of the natives of the liberated territories of France and Belgium as they watch the British

STOCKS

H. M. Connolly & Co.

Members Montreal Stock Exchange.

105-106 TRANSPORTATION BUILDING.

BONDS

Army passing through furnish an illuminating insight into the sorry pass into which the equipment of the German Army had fallen. There are three things which chiefly excite admiration and astonishment beyond even their delight in the fine appearance of the men and the comforting spectacle of the liberator's strength; the horses, the motor-transport, the Army's boots, especially the mounted officers' and transport drivers' field-boots.

Overworked and Underfed.

The great German offensive of March last, followed by the retreat, and combined with the incessant raids of the Allied aircraft on the German horse-lines, had created a drain on the German supply of army horses which had long outstripped the supply. The number of horses allotted to infantry and staff officers was strictly curtailed, while the quality of horses decreased to such a degree that the French and Belgian peasants declare that they have not seen a decent-looking horse for months. The horses captured from the Germans during the retreat were in lamentable condition from a long course of overwork and underfeeding. Some were actually so ravenous that they fought with one another to get at the fodder provided for them by our men.

The horse situation was further complicated by the shortage of motor cars. German staff cars, which in the first years of the German occupation were seen on every road in the army zone, had latterly become as rare as strawberries in December. Orders were issued that cars were only to be used for long journeys where speed was essential and railway connection was bad; otherwise staff officers—at any rate in the "Etappen-Gebiet" or the zone of the lines of communication—were made to use carriages drawn by horses. And such horses! Furthermore, mange and other diseases broke out amongst the German horses, so that the Pferde-Lazarett, or horse hospital, is a familiar feature in every village on the late German lines of communication. In the last instance, under the pressure of the advancing Allies, the Germans did not hesitate to turn their horses adrift without food when they had no further use for them.

All this accounts for the groups of enthusiastic admirers that surround the officers' chargers, the transport horses, the motor-lorries, even the despatch-riders' motor-cycles, in the towns and villages liberated from the Huns.

Acquire a New Habit.

Canada, in common with the rest of the world, must husband her resources. The stupendous material wastage caused by the world war must be made good by the world at large. Moreover, history proves that war-time prosperity never lasts much longer than the war. True, the great domestic loans floated in Canada should make for the avoidance of financial crises, but personal and national thrift are none the less of prime importance.

The Government is seeking to inculcate habits of thrift by its War-Savings Plan. It is a plea, as well as a plan, for the investment of small savings with the Government. The idea is a worthy one. Its success will depend in large measure on whether or not individual citizens will cultivate the art of saving.

New Year's resolutions generally consist of an attempt at sloughing off old, worn-out, more or less evil habits. Why not celebrate this year by taking on a nice, shiny new one and buy a war saving stamp every day, or week, or month, according to the measure of your ability? Your nearest banker or postmaster will tell you how you can do it.

Where Are the Zepps?

After the inglorious adventures of the Zeppelins, it was assumed by the man in the street that airships, with the rapid development of the aeroplane, were a negligible quantity in warfare, says a London newspaper. But with the relaxation of the censor's grip, we learn that the Zepps did great work as scouts, and it is even stated that in the Battle of Jutland they enabled the German High Seas Fleet to escape annihilation.

We also read that our airships—many of them pigmies compared with the Zepps—did yeoman service. Not only did they assist to convoy our ships, keeping a wide-awake look-out for the enemy, but they created terror among the U-boat crews, sending a goodly number of these vessels to the bottom. Now that airships have shown valuable possibilities, is it not surprising that no mention is made of Zeppelins as being amongst our armistice spoils?

Nothing is impossible to the power of an indomitable will.—Luton.

HUNGER BLOCKADE STIRS HUN ANGER

TRUTH OF FOOD SITUATION IN GERMANY

Most of the Shortage Confined to the
Towns and is Due to Bad
Organization.

The action on the part of England which the Germans have felt most keenly and resent most bitterly is what they call the "Hunger Blockade."

The most restrained German knows no moderation in speaking of this and, odd as it sounds to English ears from such a source, professes to base his indignation chiefly on the fact that its proclamation was "against the law of nations."

The truth about the German food shortage seems to be that it has been confined to the towns and that much of it even there was due to bad organization, says a correspondent. Germans admit that the country people have not gone short of food at all, and that, beside keeping full supplies for themselves, they smuggled food into the towns to sell, contrary to regulations, at high prices.

Even in the towns the tea shops and sweet shops offer an obvious instance of neglected economy in food. "But what difference do thirty tea shops make in a town of 600,000 inhabitants like Cologne?" said one of the municipal doctors. "Without a few places where people could go and eat a few cakes and enjoy themselves the spirits of the population would have suffered even more than they did." One could only reply that London had to do without them and nevertheless made no fuss about it.

Fat Men Thinner.

Of course, in restricting the Germans' food supply we were touching them on a tender spot. One hears of impressive quantities of weight being lost owing to food shortage, but many of the losers could well spare it.

I was shown one man who had shed three stone "through sheer lack of nourishment." He looked for all that perfectly normal. "How were you before the war?" I asked. He held his hand about twelve inches in front of his waistcoat. "I was very stout," he said promptly.

That the shortage of food has been seriously felt it would be absurd to deny, but one can only say that the effects of it are not by any means obvious upon the people as one moves about among them. One has to be taken into the hospitals to see signs of it, and in the case of sick people one cannot be sure how much of their thin and weak appearance is due to illness and how much to insufficient nourishment.

I have been shown a number of extremely undeveloped children in these hospitals aged from three to twelve months. Their average weight at five months old, the doctors tell me, is seven and one half to eight pounds, or only what it should be at birth.

They attribute this to inherited weakness owing to underfeeding of the parents and to poverty of the milk in the mother or foster-mother owing to the insufficiency of fats in her nourishment.

Babies Who Died.

I was shown, too, incidentally, suckers of feeding bottles made of glass or a hard rubber substitute owing to the shortage of rubber, which prevent the children drinking easily. The soap with which the babies are washed is also a very inadequate imitation of the real article.

How much of the weakness of these puny children is directly attributable to food shortage I cannot say. I am told that their death rate in the first year of life has risen from fourteen to nineteen per 100.

The doctor's exclamation as he showed these poor wizened little mites was: "These are the effects of your hunger blockade! For this is England responsible! If Germany in 1938 has to fight another war, of such stuff will be her soldiers!" However, as one reminded him, these children, though weakly, are at any rate alive, while the children drowned by the German submarine blockade lie dead at the bottom of the sea.

An especial increase in the number of cases of consumption is attributed by the municipal doctors of Cologne to the food shortage, which has brought out tendencies to tuberculosis that would otherwise have remained latent. One in four of the deaths in the town are now due to consumption. The general death rate has risen. I was informed by the head of the Public Health Department at the City Hall, from fourteen per 1000 before the war to thirty-seven per 1000. For this increase, no doubt, influenza is largely responsible; 1,500 persons are said to have died of it here since the summer.

Rations and Prices.

But the blockade is still in existence, and if its effects on the health of the German people were as disastrous as Germans make out one would surely notice some signs of it among the individuals of all classes whom one sees in the streets. At present the weekly rations are as follows:

Sugar, 5 oz.; coffee, 2½ oz.; marmalade, 7 oz.; potatoes, 7 lb.; bread,

41-4 lb.; meat, 7 oz.; butter, 2 oz.; fat, 1 oz.

Other food to be bought at high prices by a system of smuggling, which seems to be connived at or at least generally practiced.

Butter is difficult to obtain, and costs \$6.25 a pound, while I am told that the supply of milk in Cologne is only one-sixth of what it was in peace time, and that in consequence none is allowed except to children under six and invalids, who get half a pint a day.

THE ROYAL ENGAGEMENT

"Princess Pat" May Drop Title, But
Her Admirers Will Not.

The heroine of the most popular royal engagement of this century will be known when married as the Princess Patricia. Lady Patricia Ramsay she may elect to be called, but to everybody she will never be other than "Princess Pat." The romance of her engagement to Commander Ramsay is sufficient for the plot of a good sized novel. It is a story of true love thwarted, long waiting, and all obstacles finally overcome.

They first met in 1908, when the Duke of Connaught was at Malta, and it has been a love affair ever since. Command Ramsay joined the Duke's staff when he went to Canada and spent eight months there. During that time the young folk often were seen together on the Ottawa golf links and also at the Rideau and Minto skating clubs.

When the Duke first heard of the engagement he opposed it and it was broken off. The Duchess of Connaught just before her death expressed a wish that her daughter's choice should be approved and that the engagement formally should be renewed. And now the King and Duke have given their approval.

The return to the good old British custom whereby royalty chose their partners from among the people has given great pleasure. People are apt to forget that for many centuries marriages between royal and non-royal persons were quite frequent. To name only an instance, of the six wives of Henry VIII. only one—Princess Catherine—was a king's daughter; two others were daughters of dukes, and the remaining three were Anne Boleyn, Jane Seymour and Catherine Parr.

MUNITION MAKING IN CANADA

65,000,000 Shells Ranging in Calibre
From 13-Pdrs. to the 9.2 Inches.

Over 65,000,000 shells, ranging in size from 13-pounders to 9.2 inches in calibre, were purchased in Canada by the Imperial Munitions Board since its inception in December, 1915. The entire outlay in Canada by the Board in behalf of the Imperial Government for shells alone reached almost the million dollar mark, the actual value of the orders placed being \$937,456,826.

To this vast sum must be added the outlay on shells before the Imperial Munitions Board was organized, and that for orders placed in behalf of the United States Government, the figures for which are not available at present.

The following gives the quantities of the different size shells produced in Canada for the Imperial authorities:

18-pd. shrapnel (empty), 8,664,920.
18-pd. shrapnel (filled), 24,939,798.
18-pd. high explosive, 5,692,411.
4.5-pd. low explosive, 12,571,344.
60-pd. low explosive, 10,519,219.
8-inch low explosive, 753,517.
9.2-inch low explosive, 782,355.
15-pd. shrapnel, 299,258.
13-pd. shrapnel, 79,550.
Total, 65,343,648.

Before August, 1914, no Canadian manufacturer had ever made a shell or a cartridge case or a fuse, yet in the second half of 1917, Canada was producing 55 per cent. of the shrapnel shells, 42 per cent. of the 4.5 shells, 27 per cent. of the 6-inch, 15 per cent. of the 8-inch, and 16 per cent. of the 9.2-inch shells used by the British armies. The record of the Dominion from that time on was equally creditable.

In addition to the expenditure on shells, the Imperial Munitions Board have spent nearly \$300,000,000 in Canada on other materials and equipment for the British Government, including aeroplanes, ships, chemicals, etc.

A Rare Bird.

The whale-headed stork, one of the most interesting and valuable possessions of the London Zoological Society, is dead. It was a native of the Upper or White Nile, and so far as is known the only living specimen of this remarkable bird in Europe. As long ago as 1860 the then British Vice-Consul at Khartoum—Mr. Pathe-ric, himself an indefatigable naturalist—brought two specimens to London, and these were the first ever seen alive in Britain. After an interval of many years the present Sirdar—Sir Reginald Wingate—presented to the Society the specimen which has just died, and which was a familiar object in the vicinity of his palace at Khartoum. Visitors to the gardens at Regent's Park will recall the rather melancholy-looking bird in the aviary adjoining the southern entrance. For long periods it remained almost motionless, save for the twinkle of an extra mobile eye.

THE NEW LORDS OF HEIGHT

MAN'S HIGHEST CLIMB IN THE SKY—SIX MILES UP

A Australian and a Canadian Assault
Heaven's Gates and Return With
a Marvellous Story.

The world's altitude record of 30,500 ft. (nearly six miles) in 66 minutes, 15 seconds, made on January 2, and achieved by Captain Andrew Lang, R.A.F., and Lieutenant Blowes, on a British built and British engine biplane, near Ipswich, was made with a H.D.9, designed by Mr. Holt Thomas' Company, the Aircraft Manufacturing Company (Limited), the machine being fitted with the Napier Lion engine, of 450 h.p. The H.D.9 was designed and used for bombing the German Rhine towns in daylight, the machine being very fast and carrying big weights. When carrying full military load and passengers it attains a speed of 140 miles per hour at 10,000 feet.

Canadian and Australian.

Captain Lang had made two previous attacks on the altitude record, which had been held by America. He is well known in Australian motor circles, and in 1910 drove a motor car across Northern Australia for his Government in an exploring expedition. Lieutenant Blowes is an experienced pilot, who in France, brought down several Hun planes. He comes from Mitchell, in Ontario, Canada.

Through a fault in the oxygen apparatus Lieutenant Blowes collapsed, and at 28,000 ft. the heating apparatus began to work erratically. The machine was brought to a stop through lack of petrol pump pressure, owing to rarefaction of the air. Luckily Captain Lang was able to descend slowly, and at 20,000 feet Lieut. Blowes recovered consciousness.

The two airmen have suffered badly from frost on hands and face. The younger, Lieut. Blowes—who is only 19, and has been in the Air Force one and a half years—has serious injuries to his hands, which are very painful. Captain Lang, who has been flying since 1915, is very keen on experimental work, and while delighted with his performance, regards it as little more than part of an ordinary day's work.

Busy Up On High.

"I have," said Captain Lang, "far more instruments to pay attention to than the observer" (to whom he paid warm tribute for his pluck under a terribly trying ordeal). "I have to make the most minute observations at every thousand feet, and these are recorded on a board strapped to my right leg. I have also to note down how the temperature changes, the speed at which the machine is climbing, the revolutions, water temperature in the engine, oil temperature, petrol pressure, and gallons of petrol consumed per hour, and occasionally to look over the side to note our bearings."

Thursday's flight, Capt. Lang said, had been contemplated for some time, and to prepare for it he and his colleague had remained strict teetotalers and had never indulged in a smoke for weeks. The machine they used was a DeHavilland bombing machine, fitted with a 450 h.p. Napier engine. They started at half-past eleven on Thursday morning, in a gale of wind.

Seventy Degrees of Frost.

Both men were specially clad for this occasion, and the need for this is indicated by the fact that when the machine reached an altitude of 30,500 feet, they encountered about 70 degrees of frost.

During the first 8,000 feet the machine tossed about like a leaf," said Capt. Lang, "but afterwards we settled down to far more comfortable flying. Generally we climb by taking big sweeping circles, but we were blown out of our course, and when we were nearly six miles up we were about 25 miles out at sea, off Yarmouth."

Asked what were the prevailing conditions at that height, Captain Lang said the sun was shining brightly, and although it was a little hazy, he could see ships far away out at sea, and occasionally glimpses of the Thames.

Eye Trouble.

"At 2,000 feet I had to take off my goggles owing to the oxygen frosting on the glass. Thereupon my left eye watered and froze, and was soon as big as a plum. For the next 10,000 ft. I was flying with only one eye. After the first 8,000 feet flying became gradually better, and at 20,000 feet the cable in the revolution counter unfortunately broke. Being unable to take the records of the revolution counter I took the atmospheric temperatures, and it was lucky I did so, for Lieut. Blowes had, unknown to me, collapsed through the breakage of the tube which was supplying him with oxygen from one of the two cylinders specially fitted for the flight."

Captain Lang said it was most fortunate he was able to continue Lieut. Blowes work and take the atmospheric temperatures. Without them the test would have been worthless.

Very Bumpy Atmosphere.

"We got into a very bumpy atmosphere at 27,000 feet," continued the pilot, "being so tossed about that the machine became uncontrollable. At 28,000 feet I felt a shortage of oxygen and I signalled as prearranged, for more. It was then I found out that he was unconscious, and had been so (as I afterwards discovered) since we reached 20,000 feet, for he fell back in an attempt to pass me a note. I engaged to hang on until we reached 30,500 ft., when the pressure pumps behind the engine ceased to work on-stopping."

Speaking of the descent, Captain Lang said the first 10,000 feet occupied 25 minutes. He was then well off Yarmouth, there being a wind blowing at from 150 to 170 miles an hour. At 20,000 feet the observer regained consciousness.

THE BOLSHEVIST CREED

No Work, High Pay, Confiscation, No
Taxation, No Punishment.

The five cardinal points of Bolshevism are, according to M. Oudendyk, formerly Dutch minister in Petrograd, are as follows:

One—High wages.
Two—Don't work.
Three—Take other people's property.

Four—No punishment.
Five—No taxation.
"I wish," said M. Oudendyk, "to give a solemn warning to the working classes of all nations against the high-falutin notions which I have seen in Russia. Bolshevism, I say without exaggeration, is the end of civilization. I have known Russia intimately for twenty years under the old regime and under the new conditions. Never have the working classes of Russia suffered as they are doing at the present moment notwithstanding all that the present so-called ruling classes in that country choose to tell the world."

"The bulk of workmen in Russia are to-day far and away worse off than they ever have been, and the state of unemployment is simply terrible. When I left Petrograd the situation was one of utter starvation and most people hardly knew how they would exist through the following day. Wherever Bolshevism rules, the nation has been beaten to pulp and is utterly helpless. The future to me seems hopeless. One thing is certain—that, left as she is now, Russia will be in a state of utter and complete ruin."

"Factories are at a standstill and are being ruined and, without the aid of foreign capital, they can never be revived. I have never seen or dreamt of the possibility of such corruption, tyranny, and the absence of all semblance of freedom as there is in Russia at the present moment."

PACKHORSE COMES BACK

A Revival for Which the War is
Responsible.

Among many revivals for which the war is responsible is that of the packhorse. The packhorse, or packmule, says London Answers, has proved his usefulness over and over again at the front, where he carries shells and other munitions and stores to the dumps and front lines, and this use has no doubt led the Prince of Wales to endeavor to revive the once-famed Devon packhorse on his Dartmoor farms.

It is only within the last few years that the packhorse has disappeared from the byways of Devon and the North, and to this day ponies and donkeys are still used on the coast to carry seaweed and shingle.

Formerly nearly all the traffic in the west of England was carried by the packhorse, which travelled in single file, the leader wearing bells to warn on-comers in the narrow lanes and to guide those following.

Quite a Different Thing.

When Joachim, the celebrated violinist, was concert master in Hanover he could look out of his window and see skaters enjoying their favorite sport. Catching their enthusiasm, the artist decided to participate. As he stepped on the ice an acquaintance came up to him and asked if he wanted his skates strapped on. Joachim answered affirmatively, but added that he did not know how to skate.

"Oh, that doesn't matter," said the skater, "I will teach you." As soon as the artist had his skates on he received the word, "Now, Mr. Joachim, stand erect, so—now throw out your right leg, so—now you left, so—and now go ahead."

Joachim, following directions, made some mysterious movements, first with his right foot, then with his left, but soon found himself sprawling upon the ice.

"Yes, yes, my dear sir," said the instructor, picking the violinist up and setting him on his legs again, "you see, skating is not so easy as fiddling!"

"A man cannot have an idea of perfection in another that he was never sensible of in himself."—Shelley.

The cross mark instead of a signature did not originate in ignorance. It was always appended to signatures in medieval times as an attestation of good faith.

THE LANGUAGE OF DIPLOMACY

The Value of English at the Peace
Conference.

It is not without especial significance that the English language interprets the French at the Peace Conference and is one of the alternative languages used officially among the delegates. In Europe the French language is unquestionably the language of diplomacy, of polite society and of cosmopolitan circles. Its praises have been sung for years by French writers, and the authority of their opinion, as backed up by the facts of international relations and the convincing quality of French literature, is seldom questioned. But the value of the French language as the language of precision, to say nothing of literary grace and beauty, has been very much exaggerated. Since this exaggeration has been commonly accepted, it is easy, therefore, to understand the surprise and even the indignation of the French writers and journalists who find that the documents of the Peace Conference handed out to them "are in English," though, as one of them naively puts it, "the gathering meets in Paris itself."

It is hardly necessary at this late day for any English-speaking individual, however, to glory in the beauties of the world masterpieces embalmed in the English tongue as a stand-off to French traditions. The tribute of literary critics of all nations for centuries is sufficient answer to any suggestion that the English language may not command respect as a world language through any possible poverty in its literature. The common assumption that French possesses greater value as a medium of communication is due to the clearness of French diction and the simplicity of the language, which prevents ambiguity and makes every sentence say exactly what it means and mean exactly what it says. But when it is remembered that the English language, by reason of its composite character by which an Anglo-Saxon base is enriched with Celtic, French and Latin words, has a wealth of synonymic distinctions which allow fine shades of meaning to be definitely presented, its flexibility in this respect is a great virtue. Not only this, but the actual number of words that denote specific things, concrete and abstract, give English a value far above other languages, while the simplicity of its grammatical construction is also in its favor.

It will not be a bad thing, therefore, if, through the Peace Conference, just what a language spoken by the most powerful peoples on earth means to the world as a vehicle of thought shall be brought home to all. We can continue to pay our compliments to the everyday French of the political cabinets and the finer French of the academic circles, though they are often identical. But this attitude of admiration should not prevent us from fully realizing the supreme position that English occupies as a world language with a world literature which can convey the finest distinctions of thought that the mind may give utterance to on the realms of science, of politics and of the higher flights of untrammelled imagination.

WHITE LADY OF BAYREUTH

Ghost of German Countess Haunts
the Hohenzollerns.

Superstitious people who know the family history are attributing the sad death of Captain Angus Mackintosh from pneumonia, in Washington, to the family curse. The young captain, who was a son-in-law of the Duke of Devonshire, belonged to the house of Moy, which was cursed many years ago by a girl, who prayed that:

Never a son of a chief of Moy
Might live to protect his father's
age;
Or close in peace his dying eye,
Or gather his gloomy heritage.

To-day the ex-Kaiser lives in dread of the curse of the White Lady of Bayreuth, whose story is being recalled by one or two German papers, in view of the fall of the Hohenzollern dynasty. According to historians, the White Lady of Bayreuth is the ghost of a certain German countess who murdered her two children and committed suicide because of her hopeless passion for a Royal lover who refused to legitimize their union. She cursed the Hohenzollerns and threatened to revisit them, bringing ruin and tragedy. Later, it is said, the dreaded apparition, which has appeared at various intervals, notably before the death of the ex-Kaiser's father and grandfather, has reappeared—a precursor of death and disaster to the German Royal family.

Belgian King and Scottish Soldiers.

In order to show his appreciation of the splendid work done in Belgium by the 9th Division, King Albert expressed a desire recently to review the troops composing it. The division, which is exclusively comprised of Scottish soldiers, has, under General Tudor, closely co-operated with the Belgians on the Ypres front. From first to last its work has been distinguished. King Albert warmly thanked the troops for their great services, and spoke in terms of the highest praise of their bravery.

From Erin's Green Isle

NEWS BY MAIL FROM 'IRB
LAND'S SHORES.

Happenings in the Emerald Isle of
Interest to Irish-
men.

The estate of the late Barclay Clibborn, who died recently, at Cork, is valued at £20,883.

The posthumous honor of V.C. has been awarded to Corporal E. Scaman, late Royal Inniskillings.

Lieut.-Col. J. Neville Marshall, M.C., Irish Guards, who had ten wound stripes, has been killed in action.

Rev. Lionel K. Digby, who died of wounds, was a son of Reginald Digby, Greshill Castle, King's County.

J. B. Falconer, M.P.S.I., Graigue-managh, has been appointed a magistrate for the county of Kilkenny.

John Davidson, Portadown, has been appointed to the Commission of the Peace for the county of Armagh.

The death is announced of Thos. Carter, a former proprietor and recently managing director of the Derry Journal.

The Dublin Sketching Club recently held its forty-fourth exhibition in Mill's Hall, Merrion road, Dublin.

The General Purposes Committee of Belfast Corporation has recommended the election of Councillor J. C. White as Lord Mayor for next year.

Sir Edward Carson has suggested the erection of a monument on a suitable site to commemorate the heroic deeds of the Ulster Division.

Two officers and an observer were killed through the collision of two aeroplanes near Dromore, Co. Tyrone.

A returned soldier, who had been dumb for six months, recovered his speech while watching a football match at Belfast.

Captain S. T. Sanderson, who was accidentally killed while flying, was the adopted son of Lady Annette LaTouche, Harristown, Kildare.

John Orr, M.B.E., who was born in Lisnacroy, Tyrone, has been elected mayor of Kimberley, South Africa, for the fourth term.

Lieut. F. A. Walkey, Royal Dublin Fusiliers, killed in action, was a son of Charles Walkey, Palmerston Gardens, Rathmines, County Dublin.

The greater part of the Glenville estate has been secured by William Power & Co., the well known seed firm of Waterford.

The remains of the late Captain Dinsmore, who died of pneumonia at Curragh Camp, were interred with military honors in Derry City Cemetery.

The number of men of Irish birth serving in the Air Forces when the war began was forty-two, while at the end of the war they numbered 5,464.

Lance-Corpl. Begley, Royal Dublin Fusiliers, killed in action, was a son of Timothy Begley, North Circular Road, Dublin.

Some hundreds of letters, part of the mail of the sunken steamer Linsted, have been washed ashore at Douglas, Isle of Man.

Sir Robt. Anderson, K.C., LL.D., a member of the Irish Bar, died suddenly in London from an attack of heart failure caused by influenza.

Five men were drowned near Berehaven owing to the boat from which they were fishing capsizing.

The King has appointed Thomas Hall, Winsley Chambers, Aberystwyth, Derry, a Knight of Grace of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem.

The people of Letterkenny presented Pte. James Duffy, Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, with a purse of £200 in honor of his winning the V.C.

Our Soldiers' Graves.

One of our 1914 soldiers tells me, says a writer in the London Evening News, that there is a simple dignity about many of the graves in France, which is likely to be lost if the eager will of some people, moved by great love but mistaken ideas, has full sway. The various fashions in which soldiers have shown reverence to fallen comrades is more impressive, he says, than any designs in cut stone that could be erected to their memory. Mosaics in different colored gravels, borders made of shell cases sunk into the ground, a "headstone" here and there of shells are some of the methods employed; and the simple words in which the soldiers have expressed their grief for a comrade are more touching than all the words that a mason can put upon a monument.

A Clemenceau Story.

A rather pathetic tale, absolutely fresh in print, of Mr. Clemenceau, who is in his 78th year. Some one asked him if he were not fatigued by his great exertions. "I am so tired," he replied, "that if I be granted one more year of activity to complete my public work I could die without a single regret." This from the Tiger who once attended half Montmartre for nothing, free gratis, but gave everybody a taste of his mind.

Antonio Mango, a soldier of the Italian army, has received no fewer than 101 wounds in the war.

The female brain begins to decline in weight after the age of thirty; the male not till ten years later.

The Watchman AND Ottawa Valley Advocate

FRIDAY, MARCH 14, 1919.

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

J. S. GILES, Editor and Prop.

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Notices of Entertainments, Concerts, amusements etc., 25 cents minimum; over three lines 50 cents.

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En Passant.

and Little Wool.

Parliament is sitting. I do not mention this interesting fact with any suggestion that parliament is like unto a hen, and that great things are expected of it. Nor am I counting and probable chickens which may result from the sitting. I merely mention the fact because many people do not seem to know, and some who do know don't seem to take any notice. The "don't know" don't read, and the "don't care" skip the columns of their papers devoted to the chronicles of the parliamentary big game who do most of the talking.

It has always been a matter of wonderment to me that so much time is taken up at the opening, in this waggish, when there is plenty of work to do. As a general rule when there is a lot of talk at the beginning, the session is a barren one, in results, and according to the present session is going to be record one in poverty of output, for the talking mills have been grinding out chaff by the bushel while the grains of wheat are conspicuous by their extreme paucity.

Why should it be necessary, for instance, for General Sam Hughes to occupy three mortal hours in fighting old battles over again? There is only one redeeming feature in the Hon. and gallant gentleman's speech, one refreshing item of news, just what it will be news to many. The member for Lindsay, Ont., was dissatisfied with the tactics of General Foch and Haig, who had the guidance of the war in hand. He communicated with them, and they immediately on receipt of his letter altered their methods. That is a fine feather in the cap of Sir Sam, and if he does not scorch it up with his own fiery eloquence, he may be expected to wear it with becoming pride on all occasion when the war paint is on the part of Gen. Hughes' speech which was not sensational did not rise to a level which would class him as a "sophisticated rhetorician inebriated with the exuberance of his own verbosity." General Hughes is in a class by himself. Unlike most great soldiers, he puts no embargo upon the flow of his language, and he supplements the flood of his oratory with long letters (Gladstone preferred Post cards). It is a sure thing that when a soldier mixes up his military ideas with party politics he is going to let himself down some time or other, and is in great danger of spoiling his career. Sam Hughes, as his friends love to call him, was at the height of his popularity when he engineered Valcartier, as Minister of Militia. He was in his native element then. Now, in the cool shades of political opposition, he is a plain spoken, disappointing party hack, and his tirades are unsoldierly, — a fact which the admirers of the soldier in him observe with regret. The ideal Sam Hughes was a Miles Standish sort of person. Blunt, and fearless to a fault, a disciple of Caesar in the arts of war, direct of speech as becomes a man of actions rather than words although his words always commanded attention. His administrative ability rose far above the mere parliamentary official, and his popularity was near to affection. But now, alas, he has dropped to the level of a talking machine and ribs shoulders with smoothbore big guns of the Lucien Can non type. It is sincerely hoped by the admirers of Sam Hughes Soldier, that his temporary aberration will speedily pass, and that his dip into the Slough of Political Despond will be a brief experience.

We have had some notable examples of men, great in other walks of life, having been drawn into the vortex of politics. The Duke of Wellington fell in, and had a hard job to back out again. Froude the Historian was another, as was John Morley Philosopher. Both made distinguished splashes and plunged into British politics, but did not find the water fine enough to remain in too long. They were not trained enough in the art of disguising their thoughts in the motley of political terminology. A spade was to them a spade, all the time even when they had, for party purpose, to call it "an agricultural implement, broad bladed, and of rectangular form."

At the present time parliament could find much to occupy its attention. Matters of great weight are demanding careful handling and sympathetic treatment at the hands of our legislators. Such being the case, the ordinary person unused to party politics, would naturally expect the law makers to approach the subject with attention with a feeling of responsibility, and with a desire to get settled down to work. But instead of this, what do we find? The members of the "country" sell opinions and opinions engaged in a mud-slinging campaign, and losing themselves open to the charge of deliberately wasting valuable public time.

It goes that would be a small matter in the sphere of everyday life which has been thrust upon public notice in a sensational and dramatic manner, with a charge of being a political

history of Canada. It is distinctly and in terms stated by the former Minister of Militia that in particular instances in the war Canadian lives have been recklessly and sacrificed in futile military operations. And the culmination horror of the charge lies in the statement that such sacrifices had been prompted in some cases mentioned by a desire on the part of officers responsible, to attract notice and military distinction to themselves.

It is needless to say that this appalling allegation has caused a profound sensation throughout the country. Had such a charge been made by the country's enemies it would have been revolting enough, but when made on the floor of the National Parliament by a responsible member, and levelled against men whom the ex-minister personally knows it is a tragedy. The charge will be more deeply felt at this solemn moment when Canada is mourning somewhere about 50,000 of her soldier sons, a sorrow made more poignant by the return of many thousands of our citizen soldiers to bereaved homes and households.

I notice, with a sort of consolatory satisfaction, that the matter is being taken up both in and out of parliament. It is a poor consolation however, at the best. I, for one, am prepared not to believe it true. But if it is, and proof is called, then some reputations will be speedily unmade. And should it not be true? All I can say is that there ought to be a parliamentary vacancy in a certain constituency, avoid commission in the army, and an additional inmate in one of the institutions provided by the country for the accommodation of irresponsible persons.

LINKSMAN.

BROWNSBURG SCHOOL EXAMS.

GRADE VIII.

FRENCH

Class III.—Ruby McPaul 50.

GRADE VII.

SPELLING AND DICTATION

Honours.—Elsie McAllister 98, Eileen McManus 90.

Class I.—Donald Clarke 86, Truman Clarke, Flora Macdonald, Alice Bain 84.

GRADE V.

HISTORY

Honours.—Elsie Todd 100, Donald McAllister 98, Irvin Bain 95, Elizabeth Murray 94, Hilda Hardie 91.

Class I.—Gordon Heale 87, Alta MacDonald 85, Marion Stewart 80, Alfreda Zimmers 78, Harley Rudkin 71, Hattie Hawkins 70.

Class II.—Hattie Pretie 65, Moyra Monk 64, Inez Thompson 60.

GRADE IV.

GEOGRAPHY

Class II.—Kenneth McGibbon 75, Wallace Wilson 71, Violet Green 67, Evelyn Thomson 63, Kenneth Stewart 60.

Class III.—Sarah McVicar 59, Roland Moncrieff 54, Ruth Hazel 52, Arthur Heale, Edna Reid 50.

GRADE III.

HISTORY

Honours.—Marion Bain 97, J. Stewart 95.

GRADE I, PART II.

WRITING

Honours.—Dorthea MacDonald 95.

Class I.—Douglas Stewart 87.

PART I.

Honours.—Walter McQuat 91.

UPPER SCHOOL.

GRADE III.

MENTAL AND RAPID ARITHMETIC

Honours.—Melville Fletcher 100, D. McLeod 99, Alice Hendry 92.

Class I.—Doris Golpin 89, Wilbert Hardie 88, Alwyn Stewart, Margaret Seary 84.

GRADE II.

GEOGRAPHY

Honours.—Glen Gilbert, Raymond Hutchin, Mansiel Wilson equal 100, Ida Fletcher 98, Ivan Monk, Grace Moncrieff equal 95, Leona Thompson 91.

Class I.—Melville Wilson 86, Alex McGibbon 83, Lindsay McManus 82.

Class II.—Doris Reid, Harry Paul 75, Mildred Wilson, Lawrence Davis 68, D. Barber 67, Colin Martin 66.

GRADE I, PART II.

SCRIPTURE

Honours.—Teddy Zimmers 100, Freddie Witham, Nelson Warwick 99, Violet Golpin 97, Lorne Martin 96, Mildred Heale 95, Willie Woods 90.

Class I.—John Brown 86, Katie Brown, Florence Wilson 85, Oscar Clouthier 84, Johnny Kennedy 83, Aggie Duncan 77.

Class II.—Morris Chambers 61, Edna Woods 60.

Class III.—Phyllis Fletcher 57, Robbie Roberts 55, Izzy Davidovitch, Issidore Davidovitch 50.

Women's Missionary Society.

The Fifth Annual Meeting of the Quebec Provincial Society of the Women's Missionary Society will be held in Chalmers' Church, Quebec, P.Q., on Wednesday and Thursday, March 26th and 27th, 1919, for the reception of reports, election of officers and members of General Council, and other business. Sessions will be held on Wednesday at 8 p.m., and on Thursday at 10 a.m., 2 p.m., and 8 p.m. The Forward Movement, both in the Church and W.M.S., also the Knowlton Conference, will be presented by able speakers. An address by a Missionary from the Foreign Field is expected, and conferences on the work will be held, in which it is hoped, many will take part.

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For Infants and Children

In Use For Over 30 Years

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W. B. BARNARD & SON.

LACHUTE ACADEMY EXAMS.

GRADE XI.

PHYSICS

Honours.—Doris Hammond 91.

Class I.—Lillian Middleton 85, Percy Matthews 79, Herbert Brunenau, James McInibon 78, Margaret Stanforth 75.

Class II.—Jamie Calder 74, Kenneth Hay 73, Maud Dobbie 71, G. Matthews 62, Percy Carpenter 61, S. McQuat 60.

Class III.—Myrtle Berry 57, Hattie Giles 54, Keith Owens 52.

GRADE IX.

ARITHMETIC

Class I.—Edythe Silverson 89, Violet Johnson 85, Henry Murphy 79, Margaret McQuat 77, Kenneth McQuat 75.

Class II.—Gerard Brunenau 71, Helen Whinnfield 73, Raymond Boyd 61, Evelyn Gagnon, Bert McGibbon 62, Wm. Moseley 60.

Class III.—Hazel Boyd 56, Ivan Carpenter 55, Margaret Jones 50.

GRADE VIII.

FRENCH

Honours.—Lillian Hamilton 92.

Class I.—Edna Warwick 85, Robert Whinnfield 84, Evelyn Hamilton 81, K. Campbell, Annie Stevenson 80, Lena Copeland 77.

Class II.—George Fuller 72, Lulu Riddell 70, Muriel Burke 69, T. Strong 68, Gladys Grey 67, Ian Hay, O. Kerr 66, Clifford McPaul 64, B. Smith 62.

Class III.—Jack Stiles 56, Violet Bryerton 50.

GRADE VII.

GRAMMAR

Honours.—Hilda Sutton 94, Arnold Scott 93.

Class I.—Esther Morrison 89, Lillie Bradford, Jessie Hay, Grace Morrison 84, Ivy Graham 83, Nellie Cowan 80, E. Ryan 78, May Robinson 75.

Class II.—Mina Paul 73, E. Creswell 72, Kenneth Elliott 70, Ethel Patterson 69.

GRADE VI.

AGRICULTURE

Honours.—Frank Scott 96, Harold Window 92.

Class I.—Douglas Drysdale 85, Myrtle Barker 84, Margaret Scott 82, Gordon Cruise, Jean McQuat 75.

Class II.—Willie Miller 73, A. Burk 70, George MacGibbon 69, L. Paul 68, Ethel Hay 63, Ella Longpre 62.

Class III.—Hazel Drysdale 52, Cecil Stanforth 51.

GRADE V.

NATURE STUDY

Honours.—Bessie Rodgers 94, Norma Boyd, Edgar Burwash 90.

Class I.—Ethel McQuat, J. Summerfield 84, Eleanor Velland 82, Kilgour Wilson 81, Inez McKiddie 80, Freddie Barker 79.

Class II.—Russell Robertson 74, M. Cruise 70, Hazel Kettle, Elizabeth MacKimmie 65, Edith Jones, E. Scott 60.

Class III.—George Miles 59, Lyla McKiddie 58, Robert Cunningham 53, Gaston Desjardins 52.

GRADE IV.

NATURE STUDY

Class II.—Gordon Dobbie 62.

Class III.—Stella Scott 59, Gertrude Galloway, Annie Miller, Violet Paul 55, Appoline Joly, John Manson, Willis Stanforth 50.

GRADE III.

SCRIPTURE

Honours.—Howard Dorg 93, E. Wilson 91.

Class I.—Janet McQuat, D. Morrison, Willie Painter 82, Russell Elliott, Grace Rodgers 80.

Class II.—Ernest Grandmaison 72, Lorne Morrin, Jim Wilson 70, Eileen McPaul 68, Bissland Murray 66, Elinor McCoy 65, Reta Jones 64, Lawson Bampton 60.

Class III.—Edgar Cruise 56, Evelyn Cruise 51.

GRADE II.

GEOGRAPHY

Honours.—Percival Hayden James Yelland 100, Anna Garretsee Gordon McQuat 96, Kenneth McPaul 95, Quintin Black 94, Stanley Boyd Rowena Cowan, Eric Middleton 93, Shirley Hamilton 90.

Class I.—Roy Cruise 88, James Logan 85, Alina McCollough 84, Hartland Paul 82, Lloyd Cruise 78, Kenneth Murray 77, Leonard Carpenter 76, Ada Logan 75.

Class II.—Ernest Manson 73, Florence Elkington 70, Herman Murray 65, C. Carpenter 63.

Class III.—Cecil McPaul 57, Henry Dion 50.

CORRESPONDENCE

To The Editor of the Watchman.

My Dear Sir:—

Allow me through your columns to pay a tribute to the memory of Mrs. Thomas Jackson (Mary McGibbon) who entered into rest on the 2nd March.

As you so well know hers was a life not marked by fame, but there are few who deserved better to live in memory. She truly lived her belief in the words of the Master "Inasmuch as ye do it unto the least," hers was a true neighbourly nature, as those who had the privilege of knowing and living near her can testify.

Quiet, unassuming, but with eyes open, and heart and hand ready to do for others, we who knew and loved her, can find no more fitting words than those of the Master she loved and followed, "She hath done what she could."

Silver and gold had she none, as this world's wealth is counted, but what she had she gave. Love, that best of all gifts, cheer, help prayer were freely given to her fellows, and now she hears the "Well done good and faithful servant, thou hast been faithful over a few things," — enter thou into the joy of the Lord.

K. S. MASSIAH.

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. BARNARD & SON.

CALUMET

The regular monthly meeting of the Township of Grenville was held on Monday, March 3rd. In the absence of the Mayor Councillor J. E. Arnold was appointed Pro-Mayor and presided at the meeting. Councillor H. G. Brennan tendered his resignation which was accepted.

Mr. J. F. Morrow having demanded the qualifications of Mayor Baughamp at the February meeting, a special meeting was called on Feb. 15th, at which meeting Mayor Baughamp produced his deeds showing that he held property bought for \$5,500.00 and is valued by the valuation roll for \$1,450.00. This matter was then discussed at the meeting on March 3rd, and after much discussion and having got legal advice over the telephone and also legal and other advice from the back seats in the council room, the matter was left over till a special meeting to be held next week and in the meantime asking Mayor Baughamp for his resignation. Some other minor business was transacted and the meeting adjourned.

The March meeting of the Council of the Village of Calumet was held on Tuesday evening. Councillor Whinnfield, who had given notice at the meeting, moved for the passing of a By-law appointing Dr. Xavier, E. Barnett and W. E. Bridgen as a board of health which was adopted. A motion was also passed asking the Provincial Government for the necessary money under the Good Roads Act to build the two miles of road through the village which is on the National Montreal-Hull Highway.

The following Councillors were appointed as a road committee of the Council—Larose, Foreman and Whinnfield. Mayor Higginson then asked for a motion to be put asking that the Dept. of Marine and Fisheries cancel the license for the present ferry from Calumet to Ontario and have it given to Mr. J. Desforges. It appears that Mr. T. Martin of Point Fortune, bought the ferry boat last spring with the understanding that he was to have the license to operate it from the previous owner till 1922, and Councillor Whinnfield objected to this motion on the grounds that this was a license granted by the Federal Government and over which this Council had no control, and also that by depriving Mr. Martin of the license he would have to tie up his boat or sell it to Desforges at his own figure. Several complaints were heard about the ferry service furnished by Mr. Martin, but on looking up the conditions of the license it was found that he had made very few infractions and it was pointed out that the license had furnished \$400.00 security, for the performance of the service and it conditions were not complied with complaints could be made to the surties to compel the service to be regulated. Councillor Whinnfield then moved that the matter be left over and more information be obtained from Mr. Martin but no one would second it. A motion was then put and carried by a majority asking for a better ferry service.

The death of Miss V. Kilman on Monday 10th inst. from influenza came as a shock to the community. Miss Kilman was a sister of Mrs. Richard Lanigan and made her home in Calumet. The funeral took place on Wednesday to Calumet Cemetery. Amongst those from a distance who attended were Mr. Kilman of Three Rivers and Miss F. Duffett.

Word was received from Montreal that Mr. H. J. Seiright, a former resident of Calumet, had been a victim of the influenza at the age of 27 years. He is survived by his widow Ruby Hilliker of this place, and two young children. Interment at his home at Norwood, Ont.

On account of Margaret daughter of J. E. Ellis being laid up with influenza, there was no service in Trinity Church on Sunday last, also the service on Thursday has been cancelled.

A special meeting of the Council of Grenville Township was held on Monday when Mayor Baughamp presided and stated that it was his intention to retain his seat as Mayor. Duncan Campbell of Point-in-Chine was appointed as Councillor to take the place made vacant by the resignation of H. G. Brennan. Mayor Higginson, of Calumet, attended the County Council in Lachute on Wednesday.

Willing Workers Report.

The following articles have been sent by the Soldiers' Willing Workers to the Red Cross Society, 45 Belmont Park, Montreal.

Waists.—Mrs. W. A. Gordon 8; Mrs. W. J. Cleland 3; Mrs. J. R. Cleland 1. Stockings.—Mrs. W. J. Cleland 3 prs.; Mrs. A. Walker, Mrs. T. and Mrs. J. Stevenson, Mrs. P. Leishman, Mrs. Jas. Leishman, Mrs. D. T. Morrin Jr. 2 prs. each; Mrs. W. A. Gordon, Mrs. Albert Gordon, Mrs. R. J. Cleland, Mrs. Wm. Black, Mrs. John Nichol, Mrs. D. Morrin Sr., Mrs. J. Miller, Mrs. R. J. Cleland 1 pr. each.

Night Dresses.—Mrs. R. J. Cleland 4; Mrs. W. J. Cleland, Mrs. W. H. Gordon 3 each; Mrs. W. A. Gordon, Mrs. A. Walker, Mrs. T. and Mrs. J. Stevenson, Mrs. J. H. Black, Mrs. J. Smith, Mrs. J. Miller, Mrs. Jno. Nichol, Mrs. Orrin Gordon 2 each; Mrs. Albert Gordon, Mrs. R. J. Cleland, Mrs. Copeland, Miss Struthers, Miss Mary Black 1 each.

Drawers.—Mrs. W. J. Cleland 4 prs.; Mrs. R. J. Cleland 3 prs.; Mrs. Albert Gordon, Mrs. J. H. Black, Mrs. T. and Mrs. J. Stevenson, Mrs. J. Miller, Mrs. W. Todd, Mrs. J. R. Cleland 2 prs. each; Mrs. W. A. Gordon, Mrs. E. Gordon, Mrs. B. Armstrong, Mrs. Jno. Nichol, Mrs. Copeland, Mrs. D. J. Rodger, Mrs. Orrin Gordon 1 pr. each.

DALESVILLE

Mr. A. Robinson spent Friday last in Point Fortune.

Mr. Chas. Barker has sold his farm to Mr. Thos. Morrow and is moving immediately to his cottage in the village.

Miss Alma Dixon, of Brownsburg, spent the week-end at her home here.

The heaviest fall of snow during this winter was on Sunday last. No service was held in the church.

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For Infants and Children.

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Always
Tears the
Stomach
of
Infants

Use For Over Thirty Years CASTORIA

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

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Have you bought your
THRIFT STAMPS
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Put your THRIFT STAMPS on an Earning Basis

Remember, when you are filling up your Thrift Card, that the 25 cent Thrift Stamps, which you can buy wherever you see the above sign, are simply a means to an end.

Thrift Stamps earn no interest.

The interest begins when your Thrift Card, filled with 16 Stamps, is taken to the Money-Order Post Office, Bank or other place displaying the Beaver-Triangle sign, and exchanged as \$4.00 in the purchase of a War-Savings Stamp, which costs \$4.02 this month.

War-Savings Stamps earn 4% per cent compound interest, being redeemable on January 1st, 1924, for \$5.00 each.

BUY WAR-SAVINGS STAMPS

THE MOLSONS BANK

CAPITAL AND RESERVE \$8,800,000

98 Branches in Canada

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HARRISON & PARISH

Proprietors of the Willis Business Colleges, the largest chain of Colleges in Eastern Canada, will open the

Lachute Business College

on March 31st next, providing a sufficient number of students, register at the Office in Lachute at Desjardins Block, Main Street, on the 21st and 22nd of this month, when both the Principals will be in Lachute to make any necessary explanations in regard to the Courses.

The following Courses will be taught by the best teachers obtainable, and under the personal supervision of Mr. N. I. Harrison.

Shorthand
Typewriting
Spelling

Correspondence
Practical English
Penmanship

Bookkeeping
Rapid Calculation
Business Arithmetic

Messrs. Harrison and Parish have always been able to place their students in lucrative positions, and it is of interest to know that arrangements are now being made with the large employers of bookkeepers and stenographers in Montreal to give Lachute students the preference for any positions available, without charge to the graduate.

We can assure the public that our College here will be second to none in our chain of Colleges, which means the best in Canada, only the best of teachers employed, and no expense spared to insure the success of local students, both as to their studies and ultimate goal.

Do Not Forget the Date of Registration

March 21 and 22, 1919



L.O.L. Provincial Grand Lodge.

Resolutions expressive of appreciation of General Sir Sam Hughes and Sir Edward Carson were passed at the 70th annual meeting of the Grand Lodge of Quebec of the Loyal Orange Association, held at Lachute on Thursday. The text of the resolution concerning Sir Sam Hughes was:

"That this Grand Lodge desires to express its highest appreciation of the untiring efforts and ability of Brother General Sir Sam Hughes, who, during the first years of the World War, as Minister of Militia, mobilized, equipped, transported and placed in the firing line some 300,000 men who have proved themselves the peers of the best fighting material that the world has produced. In this, Canada was fortunate that the occasion produced the man, it being generally conceded that no other man could have accomplished the same task or surmounted the same difficulties."

The resolution referring to Sir Edward Carson read: "That this Grand Lodge desires to place on record its admiration and appreciation of Sir Edward Carson and our Ulster loyalist friends in their fixed determination to resist all efforts to deprive them of their British citizenship and the setting up of an oligarchy in Ireland, whose methods they abhor; and at the same time to assure them that they have the sympathy of a vast majority of the Canadian people. The distorted reports of party journals to the contrary notwithstanding."

Another resolution stated: "That this Grand Lodge desires to place on record its highest appreciation of the deeds of our gallant soldiers, both living and dead, who have done their part in bringing the world conflict to a glorious termination, sincerely hopes that the Government and people of this country will keep faith with our returned and returning heroes, who in the hour of danger went forth and did their duty as men and patriots should."

The following officers were elected:—Grand master, Rev. Chas. Reid, Huntingdon; re-elected deputy grand master, W. H. Higgins, Montreal; junior deputy grand master, Geo. Munharvey, Aylmer; grand chaplain, Rev. H. E. Benoit, Montreal; re-elected grand secretary, J. C. N. Gosling, re-elected; grand treasurer, John Orr, Montreal; re-elected; grand director of ceremonies, W. H. Corrigan, Shawville; re-elected; grand lecturer, Leslie Bates, Aylmer; re-elected; grand auditors, W. J. Cooper, Brownsburg, and T. C. Radmore; deputy grand chaplains, Argenteuil, Rev. J. A. Lackey; Huntingdon, Rev. F. W. Murray; Megantic, Rev. Mr. Armitage; Montreal, Rev. H. C. Plante; Ottawa, Rev. Mr. Emmett; Pontiac, Rev. F. White; deputy grand secretary, F. Bumsey, Montreal; deputy grand lecturer, A. Hughes, Buckingham. It was decided that the next annual meeting would be held at Huntingdon.

Our Wash Goods in Galateas, Ginghams, Prints, Percales, etc., are in full stock. The prices are most reasonable. Better see them for yourself.
W. BANFORD & SON.

STAYNERVILLE

Miss Muriel Nichols spent Saturday in Lachute.

Miss Lena Lalonde spent the week-end in Chute-au-Bleu.

Miss Edna Paton is at present visiting friends in St. Andrews.

Miss M. Roiger spent the week-end with friends in Staynerville.

Mr. and Mrs. Damour, of Rigaud, spent the week-end with Mr. and Mrs. Lalonde.

Mr. Willie Mathews, of Starbale, Ont., was the guest of his uncle Mr. Wm. Nichols on Friday last.

The Stork passed through Staynerville last Tuesday and left a fine baby girl at the home of Mrs. G. Scarborough.

Miss Margaret Davis and sister and Master George McKenzie spent last Saturday with their Aunt Mrs. G. Creswell.

ROUGE RIVER IMPROVEMENT COY.

Schedule of Tolls proposed for year 1919. The improvements are divided into 15 sections and one-fifth of the amount of Tolls have been apportioned to each section to facilitate the collection of same as follows:—

Red and White Pine, Tamarac, Spruce, Hemlock, square or round, over 17 ft. and upwards in length per thousand ft. board measure 1 cent.

Oak, Elm, or other hardwood, square or round or wane board, per thousand and cubic ft. 1 cent.

Sawn logs 17 ft. in length and under, thousand ft. board measure 3/4 cts.

Red and White Pine, Tamarac, Spruce, Hemlock, round or flat, over 17 ft. and under 30 ft. long per thousand ft. board measure 3/4 cts.

Red or White Pine, Tamarac, Spruce, and Hemlock, round or flat, 30 ft. and upwards in length per thousand ft. board measure 1 cent.

Sawn Timber per thousand ft. board measure 2 cts.

Slaves, per thousand ft. board measure 10 cts.

Boards of wood, shingle butts and other lumber per cord of 128 cubic ft. 3/4 cts.

Spars per piece 2 cts.

Halfway ties, other than cedar 0.8 ft., or 16 ft. length per length of 8 ft. 1-3/4 cts.

Masts per piece 3/4 cts.

Cedar round or flat 8 ft. long and under per piece 1-7/8 cts.

Cedar round or flat over 8 ft. and under 17 ft. long per piece 1-3/4 cts.

Cedar round or flat 17 ft. and under 25 ft. long per piece 1 1/2 cts.

Cedar round or flat 25 ft. and under 35 ft. long per piece 1-9/16 cts.

Cedar round or flat 35 ft. and upwards in length per piece 3/4 cts.

Rouge River Improvement Co.
P. B. WHITTET, Sec.-Treas.
Montreal, Feb. 28th, 1919.

LOST.—Between Mr. Wm. Staniforth's and Mr. Wm. Scott's residence, a gold watch bracelet Waltham movement, initial M. E. S. 1916. Finder kindly return to Mr. John Hope and receive reward.

Messrs. T. Drysdale and J. Speight have entered into partnership and rented the butcher shop of Adolphe Raymond on Main Street. They will always be well-stocked with choice meats and orders entrusted to them will be carefully attended to.

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

ROUGE BOOM COY.

Schedule of Tolls to be collected upon the different kinds of timber and logs passing through the Co's Booms for season 1919.

On each saw log seventeen ft. and under in length .01 1-3/4 cts.

On each piece of round or flat timber over 17 ft. in length .06 1-1/4 cts.

On each piece of square or wane timber 12 cts.

On each piece of 4 ft. wood .02 2-5/8 cts.

On each railway tie per length of 8 ft. .06 1-2 cts.

The above charges cover not only the tolls for the use of the boom but also the cost of gapping and putting timber and logs into the owners' sacks.

Rouge Boom Co.
P. B. WHITTET Sec.-Treas.
Montreal, Feb. 28th 1919.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA



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

Best Meats

at

Reasonable Prices.

The above is the Motto adopted by us and which will be strictly adhered to. We intend Specializing in only THE BEST.

We have been dealing with the public for years and our aim will always be to Please.

All kinds of Meats, Fish, Etc., and the choicest of Cuts procurable.

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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.

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McClary's Famous Ranges and Cook Stoves.

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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.

F. M.:—Kindly advise me as to the proper methods to practise in getting alfalfa started on my farm. What crops are the best to grow in preparing ground for this crop? Do you think inoculation is necessary where red clover grows? Some farmers in this section have trouble with weeds coming in and crowding out the stand of alfalfa. Can this be prevented by cultivating the plants and if so how should the work be done?

Answer:—After deciding which portions of the farm are best adapted for growing of alfalfa, the next step is the preparation of the soil for seeding. Under ordinary farm conditions this may best be accomplished by plowing under a heavily manured sod and planting a crop of corn and potatoes. The cultivation of the soil will hasten the decomposition of the organic matter, refine the particles and help to create ideal conditions for working up a good seed bed the following year. If a fertilizer carrying liberal amounts of available phosphorus and potassium is used for the corn or potato crop one is not only insured of a maximum yield of corn or potatoes, but the fertilizing elements not utilized by these crops will be at hand for the alfalfa plants. If ground is plowed the following spring, given an application of two tons of ground limestone to the acre and thoroughly harrowed to conserve soil moisture and destroy weed growth the conditions will be almost ideal for seeding the alfalfa crop the first week in August. Many farmers who have used lime to encourage the growth of alfalfa on their farms have secured a good stand only to have it turn yellow and become unthrifty because the soil lacked sufficient phosphorus to nourish the plants. It is therefore, always well to provide liberal quantities of this element before preparing a field for alfalfa.

One of the first and most important points to consider when preparing a field for alfalfa is that of having the soil inoculated with the proper kinds of bacteria. If the soil is not acid this may be accomplished by seeding a quart of alfalfa along with the clover and timothy crops on each acre, using soil from an old alfalfa field as an absorbent in the stables where the bacteria will find a suitable place to multiply before being returned to the soil, and by applying a few bushels of soil from an old alfalfa field to the field that is being seeded. When applying the soil from an old alfalfa field it is necessary that the work should be performed while the weather is dark or cloudy as the direct rays of the sun will destroy the bacteria before they are incorporated with the soil. In this latitude the good results come from seeding the crop early in August so that the plants will make good growth before frost comes and checks their growth in the fall. After experimenting with and without nurse crops we find that uniformly better results are obtained when the alfalfa is seeded alone. If the crop makes too vigorous a growth it is frequently necessary to go over the field with a mowing machine and clip the tops several inches above the ground and leave the crop to serve as a mulch during the winter.

The best results are obtained by sowing one-half bushel of cleaned seed to the acre and covering it somewhat deeper than is the case when the seeding is done earlier in the season. Late summer seeding has many advantages, an important one being the comparative freedom from weeds and annual grasses. Then, too, a better seed bed can be established and frequently the land can be profitably utilized for the growing of some early maturing crop. If sown early in August the plant will make a vigorous growth before winter sets in, thus assuring an early and vigorous start in the spring, and in this way subduing the weeds. In fact, the alfalfa sown alone in August will produce as much forage the following season as that sown earlier. If the seeding is done in the spring a nurse crop should be employed to keep down the growth of rank weeds and grasses, but when seeded in alfalfa needs the moisture, plant food and sun. If the land is

foul with weeds they should be destroyed before the field is seeded.

Frequent failures with alfalfa are due to the use of poor seed. Many farmers who have met every other requirement necessary to succeed with alfalfa have failed because their seed was of inferior quality. Unless a man is sure that his seed is pure and free from dodder and other weed pests he should send a sample to his experiment station for analysis. This is always the best plan, for there is no uncertainty. No matter how good the soil or how well the conditions necessary to insure success have been met, the greatest success can not be gained without pure seed that possess strong germinating qualities. If possible it is always better to buy seed that has been grown in the same latitude or at least seed that comes from as far north as the latitude in which it is to be planted. It is rather of a risky undertaking to attempt to grow varieties of alfalfa that are adapted to a mild climate in a locality where the winters are cold and rigorous.

If the field becomes infested with weeds and grasses it is frequently necessary to hold these unwelcome guests in control until the stand thickens and takes full possession of the ground. The best implement to cultivate the alfalfa plants with is a spring-tooth harrow but the efficiency of the implement is greatly increased if the teeth are made about three-fourths of an inch wide at the points and round instead of sharp. Then by trimming off the edges for several inches back, the points of the teeth will slip around the plants and cause them to escape injury. This simple implement will remove the grasses and weeds and give the alfalfa plants an opportunity to expand and gain full possession of the ground. Several prominent growers report excellent results from the use of this implement after trying various disk and cutaway harrows with rather discouraging results. The work with the spring-tooth harrow is not heavy. A good team will handle it with comparative ease. The second time across the field will give the weeds a thorough disturbing and create ideal surface conditions for the plants to crowd out the noxious weeds and undesirable grasses.

E. D.:—Some time ago I wrote you asking for instructions about killing quack grass, and I shortly received them by mail. I have my ground fall-plowed nicely, but may I ask you what you think about planting it to corn, or sowing it thickly to barley next spring? Would either one do it as well as buckwheat? Of course, in either case I shall plow again in spring after harrowing thoroughly. If planted to either corn or potatoes would it not require very much hoeing, beside cultivating, and would not barley sown quite heavy, be more profitable? Also, is clay soil good for barley; would rye do to follow rye, and if I use commercial fertilizer, how much and what kind is best for clay?

Answer:—Your plan of sowing the ground continuously to barley in the spring is not as good to overcome quack grass as it would be to sow it to buckwheat the latter part of June. The barley in order to amount to anything must be sown early and the quack grass has a change to grow along with the barley. By the other method, you have plenty of time to cultivate up to the last of June. You can eradicate a lot of the quack grass by thorough cultivation before it is time to sow the buckwheat, then if you sow thickly to buckwheat, it will smother more thoroughly than barley would. Possibly barley would pay better than buckwheat, yet this you cannot tell. A good crop of buckwheat is about as profitable as any grain at the present time.

Your opinion is correct with regard to planting to corn or potatoes. You will have very much hoeing to do in order to keep this quack grass down. It can be done but it is a painstaking, tiresome job.

There is no better land than a good, strong clay loam for barley. Barley wants rich land containing plenty of phosphorus and it wants land that will not dry out too much by summer conditions, and a clay loam is almost ideal, providing, of course, it is well supplied with vegetable matter and in good condition.

It is not the best practice to have one cereal follow itself in a rotation. It is much better to have a rotation of crops and have plants follow each other that are of a little different nature, but on good land this can be done once or twice if it is necessary, or more convenient, with the idea that the ground should be seeded as soon as possible so as to get some grass roots and sod to keep up the vegetable matter in the soil. Commercial fertilizers would undoubtedly help the rye crop; it does most any crop. About two hundred pounds per acre is the amount usually used with any cereal crop. The fertilizer for a cereal

crop should have a good per cent. of available phosphoric acid in it.

C. J.:—Kindly give me a good balanced ration for dairy cows. I have plenty of alfalfa hay, cornstalks, oat straw, small potatoes and mixed hay. How much of each shall I feed, and what would I have to buy?

Answer:—Alfalfa hay, cornstalks and oat straw and mixed hay are all excellent roughage feeds. Small potatoes are also a bulky food but would be valuable to furnish succulency. I would not advise, however, feeding them in large quantities: ten to fifteen pounds per day would be sufficient. All of these foods are bulky and there is not enough protein in alfalfa hay to balance the carbohydrates in cornstalks and oat straw. Besides a ration ought to be balanced from two viewpoints. First, there should be a certain proportion of protein and carbohydrates; and second, there should be a certain proportion of roughage and concentrates. And so to balance this ration one must have grain and concentrates and this grain must contain protein in excess in order to make it a balanced ration. A good grain ration would be corn meal and wheat bran, mixed equal parts by weight, in addition to three pounds of oil meal fed to each cow per day. I would prefer to feed the oil meal separately if possible so that you would know just the amount you were feeding because this and cottonseed meal, which will do just as well, are highly concentrated foods and one is liable to overfeed or to feed irregularly if it is mixed with other grain.

I would suggest that you feed this three pounds of oil meal or cottonseed meal separately. You can give the cows the corn meal and wheat bran and then immediately put the oil meal in the manger, say one and a half pounds in the morning and again at night, then you know just how much oil meal your cattle are getting. Feed a sufficient amount of corn and wheat bran in addition to the three pounds of oil meal or cottonseed meal to give each cow a pound of grain per day for every four pounds of milk produced in a day if the milk tests less than four per cent. If it tests more than four per cent, then feed one pound of grain per day to every three pounds of milk produced in a day. If you have sufficient alfalfa feed this once a day and then cornstalks and mixed hay once a day, feed liberally of this bulky food.

A Handy Staple Puller.

There are many more or less efficient staple pullers on the market, but the cheapest as well as one of the best which I have ever found is a plain steel harrow tooth. I always select as heavy a one as I can find, and then grind it down at the point until it is nearly sharp.

To operate this staple puller the point of the tooth is placed under the staple and wire and then the tooth driven with a heavy hammer. The staple is thus easily wedged out of the post with practically no damage to itself or the wire.—L. C.

In order to prevent clogging, when using a food chopper for cutting suet, cut it the size of a walnut.

Poultry

A good rule for feeding poultry in winter is to provide as near as possible the same food materials that the hens would secure if they were on free range in warm weather. When free to roam through the fields and orchards during the summer, they secure not only the grain, grit, shells, meat scraps, etc., which are fed them, but they secure tender blades of grass and other succulent vegetation, bugs, worms and other food which nature wisely provided for their use. They also obtain exercise by running about in the fresh, pure air. These conditions are entirely changed when the fowls are confined during a northern winter, and the poultry-keeper must do as much as he can to reproduce indoors the conditions of summer free range. For exercise the fowls are compelled to scratch the grain they eat out of a deep litter. To take the place of the grass and other green food, cabbages, mangel beets, poor quality apples, clover and alfalfa are provided. The bugs and worms which are not available for the fowls are supplied for them with beef scraps, meat trimmings from the kitchen, milk, sweet or sour, and other animal products. There is no one kind of grain which is satisfactory to feed alone, and it is good economy to furnish a variety so that the fowls can be sure to get the different food elements which are required to maintain their bodies and provide a surplus out of which to make eggs. It is seldom necessary to figure out and feed any absolutely perfectly balanced ration. If given a variety the hen will balance her own ration, and as a rule the most successful poultry-keepers pay more attention to furnishing sufficient variety.

For Better Markets.

Rural communities organized for collective marketing enable the small producer to obtain good prices through selling products of high quality. The quality of farm products governs the price to be obtained, and the efficiency of production determines the margin between cost of production and the selling price.

In producing farm products the farmer is confronted with the difficulties of supplying a sufficient volume of goods of high quality to market them individually with profit. For example, a farmer with a small portion of a carload of good wheat can hardly pay the minimum charges on a car to send his wheat to market without losing the profit on the superior quality.

If, on the other hand, there were 100 farmers producing a uniformly high grade of wheat and owning their elevator, it would be possible for them to secure cars and fill them to the maximum thus sending their wheat to market at a minimum cost for transportation.

Pearl buttons that have lost their sheen through repeated washings may be made to look like new by first washing with warm water and soap suds, then drying and polishing with a nail buffer and a cake of nail polish.

THE BOY'S FARM DEN

By E. L. Vincent

Most of the articles I have read about the room which the boy on the farm occupies, have come from the standpoint of the woman, and as such, have been more or less shaded by the woman's desire to have things always just so—everything in apple pie order. Now, we all know that no live boy can always keep his room sleek and clean. He wants to move around, to use the things that are in his room, and have a good time. So at the risk of saying some things which the women folks may be somewhat opposed to, let me give my idea of what a real, up-to-date boy's room on the farm ought to be.

In the first place, it should be comfortable. You shut a boy up in a room that is dark and uncomfortable, and he will either climb out of the window and take to his heels or else he will make such a fuss that something will be done to fix that room over. So begin by making his room bright with windows, cheery paper on the walls, a few nice pictures, and a pretty carpet on the floor. Put some shades up at the windows that can be raised and lowered without coming down every time they are touched, and inside of the shades put some nice curtains, with hooks and loops to hold them back when more light is needed. The boys like plenty of sunshine.

Next, put a table in the room, with a neat cloth over it, and don't, for pity's sake, be shocked into displaying bad temper if some day you drop in and find the boy sitting with his feet on the top of the table. Never mind; he will not spoil the cloth. If you look, you will find he has a paper or something of that kind on the cloth and under his heels. To go with the table, let there be a number of chairs, one of them a good easy rocker. And see to it that those chairs have good stout bottoms. Chairs sometimes come to bear the print of a boy's shoes. But what are chairs made for but to be used? In a corner of the room where the light will be good, place a bureau with plenty of drawers. There should be a big glass in the top. At the side of the room there

ought to be a bookcase. Help your boy to get the lumber, furnish him with the tools and he will make this himself. Give your boy as good a bed as there is in the house. He gets tired every day and is worthy of a good place to sleep. Do not worry if the spread gets soiled sometimes. How can it be helped? Boys have to sit somewhere.

Furnish the boy's table with pen, ink and paper. He will want to do some writing now and then. By the time he is around fourteen he will thank you if you give him a nice diary for a birthday or Christmas present. On the shelf under the table there is room for the boy's favorite magazine. There may be other papers in the home, but he will be glad to have one that is his very own. Before you put a book on the shelf in the boy's room, know what that book teaches. It may take a little time to do that, but you would look pretty carefully that he did not get poison from a bottle, and why not use the same precaution as to poison from books? Then, too, there ought to be another set of shelves on which your boy may place the odd things he picks up about the farm, pretty stones, deer horns, big hornet's nests and all sorts of interesting trinkets. Some day he will have a good camera and that may have a place on these shelves.

Finally, visit the boy in his room often. I know a mother who went upstairs with her boy every single night until he was nearly a man grown. There she and her boy had many a heart talk before the good-night kiss, and I am quite sure he will never forget it as long as he lives.

It costs to do these things, and it costs to keep the room neat and attractive, but it certainly costs more not to do it. You are a good mother, and you want your boy to look back to that nice room away back on the farm, as the best spot on earth, the spot to which he would like to come back once more, even when his head is white with time's wintry snows. A boy's room has much to do with his character.

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.

Turpentine Poisoning.

Turpentine should be handled with care, transported only in metal containers to prevent the hazard of breakage, and such containers should be opened only under conditions of good ventilation. In painting or varnishing indoors, the right ventilation is most important; nor should one sleep in freshly painted rooms until the paint is thoroughly dry and the room has been, for at least two days, well aired.

The symptoms of mild cases of turpentine poisoning, soon pass off in the fresh air, without treatment. In more severe cases, the kidneys demand careful attention. Such a sufferer must be put on a milk diet and should drink abundantly of water. Coughing and puffing over the small of the back, may be resorted to. The nausea may be relieved by bicarbonate of soda or lime water; the cough is best treated by a simple cough mixture such as Stoke's expectorant; if this is not availing, the doctor should prescribe after examination of the lungs.

Questions and Answers.

H. F.:—A few days ago I started painting some rooms after purchasing Atlantic White Lead, oil and turpentine. The first night my kidney excretion was very dark brown and smelled of turpentine and there was blood in the excretion, with great inflammation. Was this lead or turpentine poisoning? I think it about time humanity stopped using white

lead for painting purposes, if it causes the trouble I had. I do not use paint every day, but I certainly sympathize with painters who have to.

Answer:—I think the poisoning in your case was turpentine and not lead.

A. O. H.:—I am twenty-one, five feet six inches high and weigh 141 pounds. Am I a heavy weight? 2—I would like also for you to give me some hints on proper quantities of food and kinds of food for a meal. Could you express quantities in teaspoonsful and slices? That would be far more understandable. 3—I expect soon to walk a mile and a quarter to college. Should my food vary in quantity then? I suffer so much with attacks of biliousness that I am anxious for relief, if possible.

Answer:—You are not in the welter-weight class; and yet you are a trifle too hefty. Try to get down to 132, which is right according to schedule. 2—You seem to be a trifle morbid on the subject of diet; that is not natural in a healthy young specimen. Tuck in three square meals a day. 3—If that walk to school were three miles each way instead of what you state and you traversed it daily, rain or shine, coming and going, you would be the better for it. Drink plenty of water, especially between meals; see that your organs of elimination are functioning properly; have your eyes examined to be sure your vision attacks are not on account of your needing glasses, and you will come along very well.

Zero Weather and The Tractor.

After you have thawed out the pump with the teakettle, and broken the ice on the tank so that the stock can drink it's almost the last straw to have to spend half the morning trying to get the tractor started in order to grind corn for the feeders.

Heating the manifold with a blow torch will aid in starting, but there is much danger of fire in using this method. The intake can be heated by applying a hot iron, but it takes considerable time. Hot water is helpful too, only it takes time to heat the water. I have tried all of these methods, but have placed them in the discard for a better one.

Take a small container—I have used a shaving stick box with good results—and drill a few tiny holes in one end, leaving the other end entirely open. A small handful of cotton waste is now dipped into water and the surplus water squeezed out. Into this bunch of wet waste three or four grains of calcium carbide the size of a pea are placed, and the wet waste wrapped loosely around them. The bunch of waste is placed in the open end of the container, and we are ready. Prime the engine lightly with gasoline, place the drilled end of the container on air intake of carburetor, turn the engine over, and away she goes. Carbide gas is highly explosive—a very weak spark will set it off—yet when used in this way there is very little, if any, danger, and it is quick and certain.—R.A.

Seed Importation Regulations.

Canadian farmers and gardeners are protected from the evils of planting inferior seed of many kinds of crops imported from other countries. By an order-in-council that came into effect in the autumn importation is prohibited of unfit seed of clovers, grasses, vetches, rape, other forage plants, field root and garden vegetables in lots of ten pounds or more.

In Pamphlet S-12 of the Seed Branch of the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa, and obtainable from the Publications Branch, unfit seed is described as that which does not comply with the Seed Control Act requirements respecting the sale of seed in Canada, or if it has been refused admittance into any other country on account of low vitality.

The regulations will be carried out through the Custom officials who are required to take and forward to the Dominion Seed Laboratory for examination, sample of lots of seeds of the classes named entered for consumption in Canada. Seed that has arrived in Canada and found to be unfit shall be deported under Customs supervision. The penalty for failing to comply with these regulations is \$500 for the first offense and not exceeding \$1,000 for the second and each subsequent offense.

One of the Oldest of Flowers.

The origin of the rose is lost in antiquity. It is certain that roses abounded in Palestine, and that the Jews possessed great knowledge of their culture and held them in high esteem. The Egyptians grew roses on the bank of the Nile and as early as the days of Homer the Greeks had them in abundance. The Romans delighted in the luxury of roses and used them in incredible quantities. Nero spent \$30,000 for a single rose bouquet. Then the rose found its way into Persia, where love and honor awaited it.

Good stock and equipment will soon place a man in a position where he can buy land and pay for it too.

The Dairy

Every hundred pounds of milk contain eighty-seven pounds of water. The cow requires in addition, large quantities of water for carrying on her bodily functions. This water cannot be of any use to the cow until it is warmed. If it is swallowed cold it must be warmed inside of the body. This gives the body a severe chill and requires a great deal of energy from the food to return it to the proper temperature. The cow does not drink as much as she should and the milk production is limited. A part of the food which should go to make milk is used to warm the cold water taken into the body and to overcome the decided chill imparted to the body. There are more economical ways of warming water than by the use of expensive grain.

A group of cows drinking from an icy stream is a common winter sight in many parts of the country. In many cases these cows are driven half a mile or more for this privilege. In many cases the cows refuse, under such conditions, to drink as much as they should and are driven back to the barn to wait until the following day, when they will be offered the same thing over again. A cow cannot be a heavy producer of milk under these circumstances.

The best place to water dairy cows in cold weather is in the barn. When running water is available this can be accomplished by installing the individual drinking cups, or by watering them in a gutter-like manger. In this case, the water will not need to be warmed, as the water in pipes is not too cold. Individual cups have another advantage by allowing the cows to take small quantities at frequent intervals.

A friend whom you have been gaining during your whole life, you ought not to be displeased with in a moment. A stone is many years in becoming a ruby; take care that you do not destroy it in an instant against another stone.

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ARCHANGEL, PORT IN ARCTIC CIRCLE

TRANSFORMED INTO BUSY
TOWN THROUGH WAR

Something About This Far Northern
Russian City Which Has Sudden-
ly Become Metropolitan.

Archangel, the most important city in the Arctic Circle, which for three and a half centuries has silently carried on its struggle against its great foe, the ice, has suddenly been brought into prominence by the world war. Many British troops, who were unaware of the existence of this valiant little city five years ago, are now having their first acquaintance with the bleak winter of the Far North, and are there meeting people from all parts of the world.

For Archangel, through the violent changes brought into its uneventful life by the revolutionizing hand of war, has become one of the most metropolitan of cities. Five years ago its less than 40,000 inhabitants led a quiet, uneventful life, with their activities dependent largely upon the elements; for the chief business, exportation and importation for Russia, was suspended over half of each year by the ice which clogged up this northern outlet to the great country. To-day the ships and merchants of the world are meeting there, and the little city has been suggestively renamed "the second London."

Discovered by Traders.

This far northern port on the Dvina River, twenty-eight miles from the White Sea, was discovered, like America, in the tireless efforts of traders to find a short cut to the East. On August 24, 1553, Sir Richard Chancellor, who had been sent out from London to discover a sea route to India and China around the northern end of Norway, landed at the mouth of the Dvina. He was summoned to Moscow by Ivan the Terrible, and received important trading privileges for his countrymen. His little settlement, of which no trace now remains, was called Kholmogori, and the present site of Archangel was settled in 1584. During the seventeenth century it formed, as the only seaport of Russia, the trade outlet for Moscow with England and Holland.

The little town took its name from the Convent of Archangel Michael, which was erected at the southern end. In the principal cathedral is a wooden cross, fourteen feet in height, which was carved by Peter the Great, who learned to use tools during his memorable stay in Holland, when, disguised as a shipwright, he studied at first hand the art of shipbuilding.

Peter played an important part in the history of Archangel, for, when Archangel had established itself as the only port in that region, the Czar the only port in that region. Czar saw in its prosperity a serious obstacle to his ambition to make St. Petersburg the great city of Russia. In order to divert the trade of Archangel, he placed it under vexatious commercial disadvantages and for sixty years traders had great hardship there.

The next important time in the history of the northern city is that of the Napoleonic wars, when all other ports were closed and it did a rushing business, dominating the surrounding places in everything. This prosperity lasted for only a short time, and the even tenor of its old life was resumed.

War Brought Changes.

Few were the changes which came to Archangel until the outbreak of the world war. The closing of the Baltic brought to it an opportunity such as would not have arisen in centuries of

peace. The war came to the people gradually. At first some of their men left, and they read accounts of the great struggle in their only newspaper, a weekly journal.

Then it found itself being used more and more for commerce, and as an embarkation point for the Russian troops who slipped out of the Archangel port, over to Scotland, and thence to France. Other soldiers came from Great Britain, Belgium and France.

What they found was a quiet seaport city, stretching along five miles of water front, although its width is many places was only a few blocks. It was built largely of wood, and the danger of fire seemed to be fixed in the minds of the people. "On each wooden house," we find stated in a description of the town, "is printed a sign telling the owner's occupation and stating the article, ax, ladder or other utensil, which, by compulsion, he must provide in case of fire."

"These queer houses make the town resemble a painted billboard; on one, a broom and spade point to a road cleaner; on another a fireman's ladder; on still another a loaf of bread, and on a fourth a pair of long rubber boots. On the gables of every third house or so hangs a bunch of red mountain ash berries. From the plant they make a favorite liquor."

"The markets, too, are very curious and unusual, most of them being out of doors, where the wares are shown on movable stalls sometimes covered with canvas, or are contained in the large kennel-shaped trunks which every peasant possesses, or are simply displayed on the cobblestones of the place. Reindeer are used as beasts of burden."

Ships From All Parts of the World.

A dramatic incident in the life of this city of the north occurred during the early days of the war when a contingent of the Belgians quietly invaded Archangel, took possession of the city for a few days and as quietly left. The first day only a few appeared; the second day they were to be seen everywhere, in their new khaki uniforms resembling the British. There were gunners, and flying men, and men well versed in running armored automobiles and perambulating forts. They were described as little men, scarcely larger than the Japanese, and enveloped in blue greatcoats, the gunners with crossed canons in red braid on their arms. For three days they stayed and then vanished as mysteriously as they had appeared, as if fading away toward the sea.

War, in truth, had come to Archangel. It had transformed it into a busy town. It was bringing to the port millions of tons of freight. Ships were coming in from all parts of the world, braving the dangers of being icebound all through the long winter, which lasts from October until May.

SALVING SHIPS BY MAGNET

Novel Methods of Retrieving Vessels
Sunk During War.

Now that peace has come, salvage operations will commence in real earnest. The shortage of shipping will give an immense impetus to salvage enterprise, which will doubtless result in the raising and refloating of a very large number of the vessels which have been sunk in the comparatively shallow waters around our coasts.

It is anticipated that the sub-sea magnet, invented in Japan, will play no small part in these salvage operations. Certain salvage engineers state that not only will the exact location of a sunken vessel be indicated by these magnets, but that the vessel herself will actually be brought to the surface by the same means.

According to this scheme, a sunken vessel would be raised by means of a number of these electric sub-sea magnets, each being capable of lifting as much as one hundred and fifty tons. These magnets would be operated from small salvage steamers, probably one boat to each magnet.

Having located a sunken vessel, these steamers would be arranged in the necessary positions over the spot where she lay. The magnets, having been electrically energized from their respective steamers, would then be placed against the steel sides of the ship. The powerful cables attaching the magnet to the steamer above would be slowly wound up by means of a special low-gear winding drum. After the sunken vessel had been lifted to near the surface, divers would make the necessary temporary repairs and close up all hatches, etc. The water would then be pumped out of the vessel, and she would be towed to the nearest port.

The placing of the magnets in the correct positions against the hull of a sunken vessel would have to be accomplished by means of divers if the vessel lay in shallow water; but if at a greater depth than 200 feet an electrically-controlled submarine would be employed.

In the southern portion of the North Sea, where the largest number of ships have been sunk during the war, the average depth is not much over 100 feet, which would make salvage operations comparatively easy.

All Fixed.

"Where are you going?"
"To a husking bee. You get a kiss if you find a red ear."
"I hope you'll find some red ears."
"I think I shall. I'm taking along a few."

SPRING Style Book NEW, SMART CLOTHING STYLE

For Men, Women and Children
Also BOOTS, SHOES and
RAINCOATS.

SENT FREE Write for a copy to
BELL CLOTHING CO.
P.O. BOX 426 TORONTO

STUDENT-SOLDIERS GET "WAR DEGREES"

ENGLISH COLLEGES ENABLE
THEM TO "PICK UP" TIME

Length of Courses for Former Fighters Shortened in London University Thereby Solving Problem.

The problem of how young students are to "pick up the lost year of war," after having served with the colors, so that they shall not suffer for having obeyed the call of duty, is being solved by universities, colleges, professional institutions and the appointments branch of the Ministry of Labor in different ways, says a London despatch.

The University of London is allowing such students to pass a simple examination of a personal character instead of matriculation, while the interval between the intermediate examinations and the prescribed courses of study will be shortened. "War degrees" will also be granted to students who joined the forces just before their final examination in a faculty other than medicine. These degrees will be placed on a special list with the word "War" after the short title M.A., B.A., or others.

Twelve British prisoners while in Ruhleben camp, in Germany, passed the London University's matriculation examination and others took intermediate examinations for degrees in science, engineering and economics.

Remedial Measures.

The Law Institute is caring for its young legal students by having passed the "solicitors" articles clerks act," whereby students who have been articulated may count the period of war service as part time under articles.

The Institute of Chartered Accountants has already planned similar reduction of time for serving, while the Royal Institute of British Architects has decided to allow "war" students to forego their final examination provided they pass the intermediate one. Orders have been introduced into the bylaws of the Institution of Civil Engineers which will allow students' war service to count as having fulfilled a similar time in study, apprenticeship or other practical engineering service.

The appointments branch of the Ministry of Labor has obtained grants from public funds toward the training expenses of demobilized officers and men who desire financial aid to prepare for a particular vocation.

Sure! High Heels Cause Corns But Who Cares Now

Because style decrees that women crowd and buckle up their tender toes in high heel footwear they suffer from corns, then they cut and trim at these painful pests which merely makes the corn grow hard. This suicidal habit may cause lockjaw and women are warned to stop it.

A few drops of a drug called freeze-one applied directly upon a sore corn gives quick relief and soon the entire corn, root and all, lifts out without pain. Ask the drug store man for a quarter of an ounce of freeze-one, which costs very little but is sufficient to remove every hard or soft corn or callus from one's feet.

This drug is an ether compound and dries in a moment and simply shrivels up the corn without inflaming or even irritating the surrounding tissue or skin. Clip this out and pin on your wife's dresser.

They Were Discussing the Matter.

The story is told of a Southern farmer who said to his negro servant: "Jim, have you fed the horses?" "Yassir."
"What did you feed 'em?" "Hay."
"Did you feed the cows?" "Yassir."
"What did you feed 'em?" "Hay."
"Did you feed the ducks?" "Yassir."
"What did you feed 'em?" "Hay."
"Did they eat it?" "Nawssir; dey didn't zactly eat it, so far as I saw, but dey was talking about it when I left."

U. S. Food Controller Hoover says that "it can be said almost literally that horses have disappeared out of Belgium, there probably now being 15 per cent. of the original animals left."

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

The Weekly Fashions



The pressed pleats at the side afford ample freedom in walking and still preserve the straight silhouette. McColl Pattern No. 8709, Ladies' Dress. In 7 sizes, 34 to 46 bust. Price, 25 cents. Transfer Design No. 863. Price, 16 cents.



Correct up-to-date suit for the youngster. Developed in serge it is suitable for school wear. McColl Pattern No. 8704, Boy's Suit. In 5 sizes, 6 to 14 years. Price, 20 cents. These patterns may be obtained from your local McColl dealer, or from the McColl Co., 70 Bond St., Toronto, Dept. W.

No Chance.
"You sold my husband a parrot, did you not?"
"Yes, ma'am, I did."
"And you old him it could talk, did you not?"
"I certainly told him that, ma'am."
"Well, we've had it a week, and he hasn't spoken a word yet."
"I remember distinctly, ma'am, telling your husband the parrot would talk if you gave him a chance."

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

Banking the Fire.

It is an economy to keep a hard coal fire over from day to day, especially if the range is used as a source of heat for the room. As a rule a wood fire is hard to keep over, but the hard coal fire can be easily kept. In the evening rake out the ashes, put coal on, and open the dampers until the fresh fuel is burning well. Put on coal until the fire-box is almost full and close all the dampers except the check draft damper in the stovepipe.

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows

Just Accusation.
She (Indignantly)—"Here's a man says women are inherently dishonest."
He (tenderly)—"Well, aren't they always stealing men's sense of mind and robbing them of their hearts?"

A Quick Relief for Headache

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

PAPER CLOTHING

Century Old Invention Widely Used
in Germany During War.

Though paper clothing was invented a hundred years ago, it was never made any real use of till the Hun found himself cut off from the world's supplies of cotton and wool. In 1917 alone over 45,000 tons of paper in Germany was converted into paper yarns and woven into fabrics of all kinds. This yarn is made from the best quality paper. The paper is cut by special, revolving knives into strips a little less than half an inch wide. These strips are twisted, and then treated with a special mixture to preserve them from damp. After this treatment this paper yarn can be woven into almost any kind of material, varying from coarse canvas to cloth used for making sheets, underlinen, tablecloths, and so on. Every kind of material, in fact, usually made from cotton or wool has been manufactured by the Hun from this paper yarn. Blankets, dress materials, waterproofs, even towels and stockings, are made from the yarn, which stands sending to the laundry almost as well as ordinary goods.

Last year a German paper estimated that paper yarns worth seventy-five million pounds were manufactured to replace the scarcity of cotton goods, due to the British blockade.

A Health Saving Reminder.

Don't Wait
until you get the Spanish Influenza. USE

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.

He Qualified.

Tommy Atkins pleaded exemption from church parade on the ground that he was an agnostic. The sergeant-major assumed an expression of innocent interest.

"Don't you believe in the Ten Commandments?" he mildly asked the hold-free-thinker.

"Not one, sir," was the reply.

"What! Not the one about keeping the Sabbath?"

"No, sir."

"Ah, well, you're the very man I've been looking for to scrub out the canteen."

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

Japan's Lead Pencils.

There are at present more than twenty lead pencil manufacturing in Tokio alone, and monthly exports reach 6,000,000 gross. The graphite is found in Japan, but is not of good quality. Before the war Japan made only 400,000 gross a year, and Germany held almost all the trade.

GET SLOAN'S FOR YOUR PAIN RELIEF

You don't have to rub it in
to get quick, comfort-
ing relief

Once you've tried it on that stiff joint, sore muscle, sciatic pain, rheumatic twinge, lame back, you'll find a warm, soothing relief you never thought a liniment could produce. Won't stain the skin, leaves no mass, wastes no time in applying, sure to give quick results. A large bottle means economy. Your own or any other druggist has it. Made in Canada. Get it today.



50c, 60c, \$1.25.



FOR YOUR HORSE THIS WINTER

SPOHN'S DISTEMPER COMPOUND

Is the best prophylaxis against disease. Twenty drops of SPOHN'S daily will act as an effective preventative—will insure your horses and mules against Distemper and Influenza in any form. When there is so much disease, when your horse is so often exposed, keep your horse on his feet by starting the use of SPOHN'S early.

Your druggist handles it.

SPOHN MEDICAL COMPANY, Goshen, Indiana, U.S.A.

Don't Lose Sight

Of our remarkable \$1,000.00 Maple Syrup and Sugar prize competition previously announced. This is open to all users of our indispensable "CHAMPION" EVAPORATOR. Cash prizes to be value of \$200.00 will be awarded in the Syrup contest and \$400.00 in the Sugar. Entries can be made in either or both classes. Full particulars to be had by writing for one of our special "Prize Competition Circulars." This contest should powerfully appeal to non-users of our "Champion" machine—the one Evaporator giving 100% results. Why delay your purchase any longer? Buy now, enter the contest and win a Cash prize, and thus reduce cost of the machine.

The Grimm Manufacturing Company, 53 Wellington St., Montreal, Que.

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 \$1,000. Will
go for \$1,200 on quick sale. Box 62,
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

LADIES WANTED TO DO PLAIN
and light sewing at home, whole or
spare time, good pay, work sent any dis-
tance, charges paid. Send stamp for
particulars. National Manufacturing
Company, Montreal.

CANCER, TUMORS, LUMPS, ETC.
Internal and external, cured with-
out pain by our home treatment. Write
us before too late. Dr. Bellman Medical
Co., Limited, Collingwood, Ont.

Articles Wanted

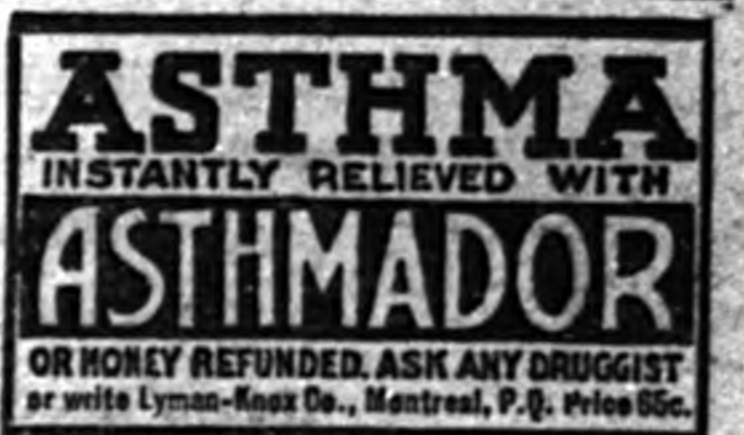
We buy false teeth, old gold, silver,
diamonds, platinum and watches. High-
est prices paid. Send parcels by regis-
tered mail and receive money order by
return mail.

CANADA REFINING COMPANY

84 Victoria Street Toronto

For the Hands.

Local treatment for perspiring and
clammy hands, due to nervous condi-
tion, is not sufficient. Outdoor exer-
cises and proper diet are essential. A
little alcohol rubbed into the palms
each day helps, but if the condition is
persistent a doctor should be consulted
to prescribe the proper exercises and
diet.



OR MONEY REFUNDED. ASK ANY DRUGGIST
or write Lyman-Knox Co., Montreal, P.Q. Price 50c.

SELDOM SEE

a big knee like this, but your horse
may have a bunch or bruise on his
ankle, hock, stifle, knee or throat.

ABSORBINE

will clean it off without laying up
the horse. No blister, no halt
gone. Concentrated—only a few
drops required at an application. \$2.50 per
bottle delivered. Describe your case for special instructions,
and Book & Free. ABSORBINE, JR., the anti-
septic liniment for rashes, reduces Proliferative Swellings,
Bourgeois Chills, Wras, Bruises, Varicose Veins, Ulcers,
Pain and Inflammation. Price \$1.25 a bottle at druggists or
delivered. Liberal trial bottle postpaid for 10c.
W. F. YOUNG, P.O. Box 518, Lima, Ohio, Montreal, Canada
Sole Importers for Canada.

Face An Awful Sight Healed By Cuticura

Rough and Itchy With Eczema.
Came in Pimples and Blisters.
Kept From Sleeping.

"My face got rough and itchy, and
I was told I had eczema. It came in
pimples, then water blisters, and my
skin was sore and red. My face itched
and I had to scratch, and it kept me
from sleeping. The skin was dry and
scaly, and would bleed. My face was
an awful sight."

"I saw an advertisement for Cuticura
Soap and Ointment and I sent for a free
sample. I afterwards bought more, and
it was not over a week when I was com-
pletely healed." (Signed) Miss Annie
Fergus, Alderson, Alta., Aug. 28, 1917.

If your skin is already healthy and
clear keep it so by using Cuticura Soap
for toilet purposes assisted by touches
of Cuticura Ointment to soothe and
heal any tendency to irritation, redness
or roughness of the skin or scalp.

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

If Coffee Disagree there's an easy way out.

There's no head-
ache, no sleep-
lessness, no ner-
vousness in

INSTANT POSTUM

A pleasant
coffee-like
flavor and
an economy
and ease in
making will
soon make it
your favorite
table drink.

"There's a Reason"

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
Reserve..... 4,844,418 41
94 Branches in Canada

Items accepted for
COLLECTION

on any point in Canada, United States, or
elsewhere.

Branch at Lachute and St. Andrews, J. R. PARRIS, Manager.
Grenville, E. M. HOBEN, Calumet, H. W. STEPHENS,
Manager. Manager.

**Copenhagen
Chewing
Tobacco**
IS THE WORLD'S BEST CHEW



It is manufactured
tobacco in its purest
form.

It has a pleasing
flavor.

It is tobacco scien-
tifically prepared
for man's use.



Will there be a
VICTROLA
in your Home this
Winter ?

Remember, listening to the
Victrola fifteen minutes a day
will alter and brighten your
whole life !

Prices \$34.00, \$49.00, \$76.00, \$91.00 up to \$600.00.



Leave your order now and you will be sure to get it
in time.

Records double sides 90c. and upwards. Needles of
all kinds. Repairs promptly attended to.

OMER PAQUETTE - Agent

For the Montreal Berliner Gramophone Co'y, Limited.

Fresh St. Lowney's and Page and Shaw's Choco-
late 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.

Northway's Spring Coats & Suits (Ladies)
Suits for Men, Boys and Youths.

BOOTS of all kinds Invictus.
GROCERIES, always fresh.

Telephone your Grocery order to us and
it will be promptly attended to

TELEPHONE No. 39.

Don't forget to call for your Maga-
zines. We also keep the New Idea
Patterns.

Satisfaction is yours if you make your purchases at

McFAUL BROS., - Lachute Mills.

DR. JOHN McO. DREW, B.A.
Physician and Surgeon,
Opposite T. Christie's Drug
Store.
Main Street,
Phone No. 6. LACHUTE, QUE.

Z N. RAYMOND, L.L.B.
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.

The business of the late
Robert Miller

has been taken over by
Henry & Fred Wooding
formerly of Ottawa.

See our advertisement in the
next issue of The Watchman.

In the meantime we are open
for business and ask you to call in
at the old stand and become ac-
quainted.

Mr. Louis Lacroix is still doing
the repairing for all our clients.

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 Every Day.

J. D. CAMPBELL
Main Street, Lachute.

THE PROVINCIAL

DA

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

This is the aim of this Bank to give you a
well as efficient service in connection with all busi-
ness entrusted to its care. The most careful atten-
tion is given to all enquiries

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

Accounts open 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.

**Music Lovers Amazed by
Edison's Daring Test**

All told, 2,000,000 music lovers in Canada and
the United States, on more than 1500 different
occasions, have gone to one of their local theatres
filled with curiosity regarding a startlingly novel
musical recital to which they had been invited.



In each case they
have come away amaz-
ed at the almost unbel-
ievable demonstration
which had taken place
before their very eyes,
and ears—the most
daring test of a phono-
graph or talking
machine ever made.
They saw a noted Edi-
son artist stand beside

The NEW EDISON
"The Phonograph with a Soul"

They heard the instrument sing in the artist's voice—in other
words, re-create her voice. Presently the artist herself began to
sing note for note with the instrument. Musically trained ears
strive in vain to distinguish the faintest shade of difference between
the actual voice and the Re-Creation. Then, suddenly and with-
out warning, the artist ceased singing, leaving the instrument to
continue the air alone. Only by watching the artist's lips did the
audience know that she had ceased singing and that they heard the
instrument alone. This is the famous Edison Tone Test.

Only Edison makes this test. Only Edison can make this test,
because only the New Edison actually re-creates the human voice
and the music of human-played instruments with every tone quality
and every shade of expression. Ordinary phonographs, and talking
machines, merely reproduce.

If you have not been fortunate enough, to witness an Edison
Tone Test, you may at least hear Edison's wonderful new pho-
nograph at our store. Make the time to suit your convenience.

Eugene Jousse, Lachute, Que.

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

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

MALCOLM SMITH,
LICENSED AUCTIONEER.
Sales conducted in English
and French.
P. O. Box 10 Phone No. 131 r 3
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DR. A. LAVIGNE, L.D.S.,
SURGEON DENTIST,
Raymond's Block
Main Street, Lachute.

The Watchman,

And Ottawa Valley Advocate.

VOL. XLIIII

LACHUTE, FRIDAY, MARCH 21, 1919.

NO. 7

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
Foundry 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
Lyle J. Funcheon
Telephone 131 r 21. Lachute.

PUBLIC NOTICE
The ratepayers of the School Municipality
of St. Andrews East, P.Q., who are in arrears of their School Taxes, are
notified to pay the same on or before
April next, after that date action will be
taken to collect the same.
H. W. Mayrand,
Sec.-Treasurer.

Re. Estate Robert Miller.
All accounts due the Estate Robert
Miller must be settled on or before April
1st, 1919, as on that date books will be
closed and all accounts unsettled at that
time will be handed in for collection.

**Special Pictures at the Princess
Theatre, Brownsburg.**
March 27, 28, 29 - "Lest we Forget."
The sinking of the Lusitania, and other
high-class pictures. Admission 15 and
25c.

WARNING!—Unless the party who
took the horse blanket off a horse in
Descheneau's stable on Feb. 20th returns
same to the proprietor of the hotel
before, March 25th he will be arrested,
for he is known.

FOR SALE.—One heavy Express
Wagon, One Self Binder (McCormick),
One Manure Spreader (International),
One Set of Disk Harrows all in good
order. Apply to
Geo. S. Armstrong Lachute Road.

FOR SALE.—Saw-mill, Grist-mill to
sell to quick buyer. Good bargain and
easy terms. J. D. Campbell & Co.
Lachute, Que.

EGGS FOR HATCHING.—From
S. C. and R. C. Rhode Island Reds.
\$2.00 a setting. Brown Leghorns \$1.50 a
setting. Also three incubators one 240 egg
machine and two 200 egg machines.
Easy terms. Apply to
HENRY M. LAVIGNE,
P. O. Box 21, Lachute.

CRESWELL'S

Canada Cement

Prices Right

R Creswell Regist'd

LOCAL NEWS

Miss Mary Hope, of Montreal, spent
the week-end in town.

Mr. Leslie Morris spent the first part
of the week in the city.

For the Best Meat and the choicest
Cuts and Roasts, Phone 136.

Mr. Jas. MacKimmie, Jr. spent a few
days in Montreal last week.

Miss Murray Wilson of Montreal is
spending this week in town.

Miss Doris Campbell, of Montreal,
spent the week-end in town.

Miss Mabel Fady was the week-end
guest of Mr. Fady, Maisonneuve.

Misses Aggie and Elsie Hay, of Mont-
real, spent the week-end in town.

Miss McFarlane, of Montreal, was the
guest of Mrs. Wm. Hay this week.

Mrs. W. F. Wilson of Montreal, was
the week-end guest of Mr. G. Walker Jr.

Mrs. H. J. Deacon returned this week
from a pleasant month's visit in Montreal.

Mr. W. F. Wilson, of Montreal, was
the week-end guest of Mr. Gavin Walker
Jr.

Miss Sadie Baldwin returned home
this week from a visit with friends in
Ontario.

Mr. Douglas Tucker of St. Lambert,
is spending a few days in Upper Lachute
visiting friends.

Messrs. Clarence and Howard Rodgers
left on Monday to take up positions in
Glenside, Sask.

Dr. John Calder, of Montreal, is spend-
ing a few weeks with his parents Mr.
and Mrs. Geo. Calder.

The Misses Grace and Maudie and
Master John Dobbie spent the week end
with friends in Harrington.

Rev. F. J. Hayden preached the
Missionary Anniversary Sermons at
Greenville and Calumet last Sunday.

Mrs. Alf. Benn, Mrs. (Dr.) Church
and Miss Phyllis Lloyd of Montreal,
were guests of Mrs. Leggo this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Campbell McQuat left
Wednesday on an extended visit to
friends in Winnipeg and Indian Head.

Mrs. Jas. Cottingham returned home
on Monday from Montreal where she
has been staying for the past few weeks.

The last batch of 1918 Victory Loan
Bonds has been received by the Bank of
Ottawa. The Bonds are now ready to be
exchanged for the subscription receipts.

Baptist Church.—Services next Sun-
day, March 23rd, will be held in the
following order:—Dalesville 11 a.m.,
Brownsburg 3 p.m., Lachute 7 p.m.

Mrs. W. W. Cooke, of Ottawa, and
Private Bert Reckwell from overseas,
Mr. Thomas Johnson, of Black Lake,
N.S. were guests of Mrs. W. Bradshaw,
of Greenville, this week.

Mrs. Henry Barkley and Miss Barkley,
of Carleton, Miss Harrington and the
Misses Hibbards, of Ste. Andrews are
spending the winter months pleasantly
at Los Angeles, Calif., and renewing
acquaintance with many old friends.

We are pleased to note that Mr. Percy
Buchan Stewart of Brownsburg, has been
awarded the M.M. for distinguished
gallantry upon the field of battle and we
trust he will be long spared to wear it.
He is expected shortly to arrive.

The many friends of Mr. Hamilton
one of our former townsmen will be
pleased to learn he has successfully
undergone another operation in Los
Angeles, and expects soon to return to
Moorepark, Calif., where he resides with
his daughter Mrs. A. LeRoy.

Mr. John Hay M.P.P. attended a
meeting of the Eastern Ontario and
Western Quebec Interprovincial Plough-
man's Association, in Ottawa on Tuesday
and also a meeting of the Council of
Agriculture of the Province of Quebec,
in Quebec on Wednesday.

Rev. G. A. MacLennan, B.A., District
Secretary of the Montreal Auxiliary
Bible Society, will deliver an address on
the work of the Bible Society, at a Mass
Meeting to be held in the Lachute
Presbyterian Church on Sunday even-
ing, March 30th. All others services
have been cancelled for the occasion, and
it is hoped there will be a large at-
tendance.

Church of England services in the
Parish of Lachute will be held (D.V.) as
follows: Sunday, March 23rd, St.
Simeon's Church, Lachute, 10.30 a.m.
and 7 p.m.; St. Aidan's Church, Louis-
ville, 3 p.m., Brownsburg 7 p.m. There will
also be short service with addresses
every Friday during Lent in St. Sim-
eon's Church at 7.30 p.m. Rev. R. G.
May, M.A. of St. Andrews, will give
the address on Friday 21st.

Methodist Notes
Next Sunday morning the topic of the
sermon will be "The decline of the
family altar," followed by Sunday
School at 11.30. Rev. F. J. Hayden
will preach in the afternoon at East
Settlement.

The prayer meeting will be held next
Tuesday night at 7.30 in the Parsonage.

At the Golden Rule Class next Sun-
day morning Rev. F. J. Hayden will
give a special address on John Oxenham
and his book "Bees in Amber," a book
that during the war had an enormous
sale. Discussion will follow.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—On Grace
Street and good out-buildings, with
water in house, also a good piano al-
most new. Easy terms. Apply to
HENRY M. LAVIGNE,
P. O. Box 21, Lachute.

It is impossible to buy wholesale to-
day such beautiful Black Dress goods as
we offer you. The prices are far below
present values.
W. BANFORD & SON.

Mr. Garneau, of the Dept. of Agri-
culture, Quebec, was in town this week,
and after looking over the ground, has
promised to send a clover huller which
will be at Mr. S. E. Smith's. Any one
wishing to see it working can avail
themselves of this opportunity.

Card of Thanks.—Pte. J. Reid of the
42nd Highlanders, wishes to return sin-
cere thanks to the Returned Soldiers'
Committee and the many friends of
Brownsburg who gave him such a hearty
kind and Patriotic Reception on his ar-
rival home last Tuesday.

Ayrshire Auction.
Mr. Robt. Doig, of Upper Lachute, is
announcing a Public Auction of his fine
Ayrshire Herd, comprising 19 females
and 2 males. Sale is called for Wednes-
day, April 9th. Particulars and cata-
logues on application to
R. Doig, R. R. No. 3, Lachute, or to
M. Smith, Box 10, Lachute,
Licensed Auctioneer.

Lachute Business College.
Have you thought the matter over yet,
as to the advisability of taking a course
of studies in the Lachute Business Col-
lege? The Principals, Messrs. Harrison
and Parish are to be in town to-day and
to-morrow, (Friday and Saturday) for the
purpose of registration. It opens up an
opportunity for our young folk to fit
themselves to cope with the commercial
activities which are so keenly competi-
tive to-day, and the Principals are pre-
pared to specialize you in any particular
branch. Make up your mind that you
are not going to be handicapped by lack
of a thorough business training when
you can acquire the same at your very
doors. Full particulars made known at
the school in Desjardins Block, opposite
the Post-office.

**Seed Fair for Farmers' Boys
Held at Lachute.**

Last spring a Wheat-growing Com-
petition was organized in Argenteuil
County, in which boys from fourteen to
eighteen years of age were allowed to
compete. These boys were either attend-
ing, or had been attending, schools which
take part in the annual school fair at
Lachute. Thirteen boys entered the com-
petition, and were each supplied with
one and a half bushels of Marquis wheat,
and each competitor signed a note pro-
mising to pay for the wheat by December
15th 1918. The note did not bear inter-
est. The boys were supplied with com-
plete instructions and directions tell-
ing them how to sow and care for their
acre of wheat. Prizes were offered and
were awarded upon the following basis:—
Marks allowed when the acre was visited
by the judge, 100. Marks allowed on
total yield from acre, 100. Marks allowed
on bushel of wheat shown at fair, 100.
In this way a fair chance was given every
boy because the prizes were awarded on
the total of all three scores. The boys
were given an opportunity on Saturday,
March 15th to bring out their wheat and
to show what success they had obtained
with it. The only regrettable feature of
the whole competition was that more
boys did not turn out at the fair. Six boys,
however, came out with their wheat, and
most of the bushels shown were of very
high quality. The wheat was large,
good in quality and most of the samples
were better cleaned than the average
found at seed fairs held for farmers.

Mr. Robert Summerby of Macdonald
College acted as judge, and was well
pleased with the general quality of the
exhibits shown.

The following boys were the prize-
winners. They are to be congratulated
on the interest they have taken and the
good work they have done.

1st Hector Mason, Prize of \$5.00
2nd Bert McGibbon 4.00
3rd Theodore Murdoch 3.00
4th Stanley Smith 2.00
5th Leslie Townsend 1.00
Special, George Graham .75

Any farmers who are desirous of ob-
taining good seed wheat should be able
to obtain it from some of these boys.

The prize-money was kindly donated
by the following members of the Argen-
teuil Agricultural Society: A. McKay,
W. A. Houston, J. E. Arnold, J. Black,
J. W. Gall, Wm. J. Kodger, Chas. Rod-
ger and P. Chabot.

It is hoped that in the near future it
will be possible to arrange other com-
petitions for the boys of Argenteuil. The
Rural School Department of Macdonald
College and the Cereal Department of
the same institution desire to thank all
those who helped make the competition a
success.

BIRTHS
COX.—At Lachute Mills, on Sunday,
March 16th, 1919, to Mr. and Mrs.
Seymour Cox, a son. (William Archibald.)

DIXON.—At Dalesville, March 19th, a
son to Mr. and Mrs. John S. Dixon.

MARRIAGES
BISHOP—RYAN.—At the First Pres-
byterian Church, Montreal, on Mon-
day, March 17th, 1919, by the Rev.
Malcolm Campbell, Albert Edward
Bishop, to Letitia Mary Ryan, both of
Lachute.

IN MEMORIAM
WHITE.—In loving memory of Henry
William White who passed away on
March 18th, 1916. "His memory like
the Ivy clings."
Inserted by the Family.

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.

They're Coming Home!

And Proud indeed are we to welcome them all as
they come back, for the Manly and Noble part they
have played in the Great War.

Just here we wish to remind our Patrons that we
have everything in our store conducive to Happiness,
and its just like "Coming Home" when you come
to us, because we are always well-stocked with
Choice Fresh Groceries and everything in the edible
line and our Dry-goods Department is always at the
top notch.

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 Co

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.

W. W.:—I have a six-acre field which is part clay and part muck. This muck runs from a foot to a foot and a half deep. Would this ground be best for oats or barley and how much barley should be sown to the acre? Will barley do as well on high ground as low?

Answer:—I would advise you to use barley on your low ground. Your black soil will tend to produce too much straw, but the shallow-rooted nature of the barley and the fact that it grows more rapidly than the oats, will tend to the production of a better crop of barley than you would get of oats. In order to assist in the ripening of the barley I would advise you to add 200 to 250 pounds of acid phosphate to the acre at the time that you are sowing the crop. This is best applied through the fertilizer-dropping compartment of the grain drill, but if you do not have a grain drill so equipped, apply the acid phosphate broadcast and work it into the ground by raking and harrowing. Sow about a bushel and a half of barley to the acre. Barley should do very well on high ground.

B. S.:—Please give me some information about bean growing; best variety, quantity per acre, time to plant, best soil, whether in hills or drills, and how to harvest, present market prices.

Answer:—The question of the best variety of bean to grow is a difficult one to answer. The Ontario Agricultural College in their last bulletin on beans, claim that they get the biggest yield from Pearce's Improved Tree Bean. The next in line is Scholfield Pea Bean, then Marrowfat. If the small white pea bean is used, three pecks per acre are required. The Marrowfat variety would require 5 pecks per acre. The time to plant is as soon as danger of frost is past. The seed should be thoroughly prepared. As a rule beans do best on a medium loam soil, although they are successfully grown on many soil types. As a general rule the large bean growers practice row planting. In Michigan they are in the habit of using about 250 lbs. per acre of a fertilizer analyzing 2 to 3% ammonia, 8 to 10% phosphoric acid, and 1 to 2% potash. This is applied either with the bean planter with fertilizer-dropping attachment, or it is successfully applied by a grain drill with fertilizer-dropping attachment. In applying it with the latter machine stop up the fertilizer dropping section of the tubes that sow the beans, because it is detrimental to the bean crop to have the fertilizer and seed sown at the same time, especially with a large application of fertilizer. Exceedingly good results have been obtained by the practice just indicated, since the fertilizer is sown along the both sides of the rows of beans. The harvesting of the bean crop is done either by pulling the beans and stacking them or by cutting them with a soybean, or by a bean harvesting attachment for the mower. Of course the last method is quickest for large areas. As present market prices are changing frequently, we would advise you to consult the market reports of any of the agricultural papers.

T. B.:—I thought of sowing sweet clover on two small gravelly hills on my farm. What kind would you advise? How much per acre? Do you advise sowing with a nurse crop? Is it possible to get two crops in a season?

Answer:—You will do well to sow sweet clover on your gravelly hills. There are two general types, a white flower and a yellow flower. I have seen exceedingly good crops from both. It is usually figured that the white flower gives a little better yields than the yellow. About 6 to 8 lbs. of seed are sufficient for the acre. This can be sown with or without a nurse crop. I am inclined to think on the exposed condition of your gravelly hills it would be better to use about a bushel of barley to the acre for a nurse crop. If you are not too far north it is probable you will get two good cuttings a season when the crop is well established. When making hay from sweet clover be sure to cut it early enough so that the stalks will not become woody.

The Soy Bean.

The soy bean may be grown either for its stem and leaves as a forage plant, or for the seeds only.

The oily seeds are especially valuable as a stock-feed since chemical analysis has shown that they stand in the front rank in the amount of nutritive material present. The oil is used mainly for making soap, but as it is a semi-drying oil it is used to some extent as a substitute for linseed oil in certain kinds of paint. It is also used in the manufacture of linoleum.

The soy bean will grow on almost any kind of soil and its climatic requirements are somewhat the same as those of corn. On this continent it is grown for seed mainly in the south-eastern United States. As the seed is sown only after the danger of frost is over, it follows that the season

in many parts of Canada is not sufficiently long for the seeds to ripen properly. However, experiments conducted at the Central Experimental Farm at Ottawa during the last three years have shown that there are certain early maturing varieties which are quite satisfactory.

The yield of seed per acre in the United States varies from 15 bushels in the Northern States to 40 bushels in the Southern States.

During the year 1916 seeds of two varieties were, through the kindness of the Bureau of Plant Industry at Washington, D. C., obtained for trial. These were Manchou and Black Eyebrow. They were sown in plots 16 to 12 feet each plot measuring 1-227 of an acre. The seeds were planted in five rows with intervals of 2 1/2 feet between the rows. The particular rate of sowing was not determined, the seeds being sown fairly thick and the plants being thinned out afterwards.

The variety of Manchou was sown on May 22, 1916, and attained an average height of 3 feet. The plot was cut on September 25, the weight of seeds after removal from the pods being 6 pounds 14 ounces. Dr. Shutt, Dominion Chemist, analysed these seeds and found the amount of oil present to be 20.38 per cent.

The variety Black Eyebrow was sown on the same date, and attained the same average height. It was cut on the same day as Manchou and yielded 7 pounds 2 1/4 ounces of seeds with an oil content of 20.05 per cent. If 7 pounds of seed be taken as the average of the two plots and if 56 pounds be reckoned to the bushel the yield would work out at about 28 1/4 bushels per acre.

In the same year a few seeds of another variety obtained from the Botanical Garden at Nancy, France, were sown on May 29. The plants attained a height of 16 inches. The plot was harvested on September 25, the seeds being well ripened by this date. As only a few seeds of this variety were available they were given plenty of room to grow, with the result that one plant bore 185 pods, while another had 217 pods, only those pods being counted which contained one or more seeds.

In 1917 the seeds were sown on May 22 and harvested on October 3. Another sowing was made on June 6 and these were harvested on October 9. Well-ripened seeds were obtained in both cases, the later sown plants being about 6 inches taller than those sown earlier.

In 1918 seeds of four varieties were sown on May 20, and harvested respectively on September 23, October 8, October 18, October 19.—Experimental Farms Note.

Hoos

Rearing Spring Litters.

A comfortable house with dry bedding means much to the spring pigs. In fact, all other conditions may be perfect, and yet if this point is neglected failure may result. It is a wise plan to get the pigs on a milk or a milk and shorts ration by the third week of their existence if possible. This may be done by building a small creep or pen near their sleeping place and putting milk in a small shallow trough in it.

The pigs will soon learn to eat. The amount of feed can be increased as they advance in age, but they shouldn't be fed more than they will clean up nicely. An occasional scolding and sunning of the trough will keep it clean.

The first four months of a pig's life determine largely what his after success is. Never let him lose his pig fat during this time. Prepare for ample grazing as soon as the soil is warm enough by sowing rape or rape and grain mixed. This can be grazed by the pigs within six to eight weeks after sown. Allow them to run on any green crops, especially clover or vetch, as soon as they will graze.

A succession of field grazing crops maturing through the summer and fall will supplement their daily grain ration, and will enable them to produce their gain at a profit. Pigs that are fed on grain alone, with little or no grazing crops, will return little or no profit to their owner.

"I see you are advertising that heifer of yours." The man of whom that was said took it to heart and he went and took the poke of the heifer. A little while afterward the heifer took a walk toward the butcher shop. I did not blame the man at all. An unruly cow, especially a heifer, is about as poor property as a man can have for his own peace of mind. No poke can alter that fact.

Ensilage is good stuff to have, but it is not an all-round feed. Some hay and a bit of grain should go with it. The more ears of corn we cut into the silo, the less grain we need of that sort; but hay gives bulk and needed roughage.



"Making two blades grow where only one grew before."

Fertility Needed Now

The heavy war time production demands have taken a lot out of your land. Remember your soil's fertility is your capital. Don't let it go. Food crop requirements will undoubtedly remain heavy for some years longer. Invest in

Gunns "Shur-Gain" Fertilizer

Our expert chemists compound them only on actual knowledge of Canadian requirements. No matter what your soil condition may be or what crops you wish to provide for, we can suggest a "Shur-Gain" Fertilizer that is bound to be a heavily paying investment for you. Prices must stay firm for this season—avoid uncertain delivery by writing for prices and Booklet to-day.

GUNNS LIMITED WEST TORONTO, ONTARIO

Food Control Corner

"Sap's Runnin'!"

So reports say in Western Ontario. Was anything like it ever known for so early in the season? On January 21st, Charles McCallum's boys on his farm at Nairn, Ont., boiled syrup.

Last year was late. This year should produce a lot of sugar. Chairman Thomson of the Canada Food Board held a meeting with representatives of the Maple Sugar Association and others and urged that the greatest possible production be undertaken this year as there is a profitable domestic market, and a wide export demand. Every dollar of wealth produced from the farms of Canada this year counts not only for the farmer himself, but for national prosperity in general. The war has piled up our national debt enormously. Our natural resources and the industry of our people comprise our only means of financial salvation.

"Every dollar's worth of Canadian maple sugar and syrup produced is a dollar saved for Canada," says the Chairman of the Canada Food Board.

Indications point to a big run of sap this spring and it would be a pity to let it go untapped, when a little extra effort would turn it into money. The maple trees of Canada, if they were brought to an approximation of their full power of production, could supply enough sugar to make Canada independent of the commercial cane product. While this is not practicable under present conditions, still the industry has the opportunity of a permanent future, and a much greater expansion. Farmers with sugar maple bush should figure on 60 cents per tree at a low average.

A dustless mop can be made from the fringe of an old bedspread. The German Mercantile Marine must not be allowed to go to sea again as if nothing had happened.—Sir Alfred Booth.

Poultry

Mercurial ointment has been found effective in exterminating head lice of poultry in flocks. This material is also sold as blue ointment, or "blue butter," but mercurial ointment, which contains 50 per cent. of metallic mercury, is cheaper at present prices, on the basis of mercury contained, than the other form. Since it is stiff and difficult to apply by itself it is best mixed with vasoline, lanolin or a similar substance in the proportion of one part of the ointment to two of the ingredient used and is then fully as effective.

The material is applied by taking a lump of it about the size of a pea and rubbing it thoroughly at the base of the feathers about the head. Head lice rest mainly upon the feathers, usually at the point where the barbs begin.

Remedies for combating other chicken lice proved less effective in exterminating head lice. Crude oil kills hog lice, but has little or no effect upon chicken head lice. Vaseline by itself will not exterminate the pests.

Bedtime.

A vessel lies swinging, asleep in the bay.

Swinging, swinging, swinging; The gay birds are trilling songs over the way, Singing, singing, singing.

My mother is hushing the baby to sleep,

Rocking, rocking, rocking; The clouds o'er the house-tops are gathering like sheep, Flocking, flocking, flocking.

The flowers in the garden are curling their toes,

Swaying, swaying, swaying; Dear children are kneeling in sleepy-time clothes, Praying, praying, praying.

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.

Raynaud's Disease.

R. S. M.:—I hope this article will prove of benefit to you.

In this disease there are functional changes in the blood vessels, but none in their structure, so far as is known.

The fingers and toes are mainly, but not exclusively attacked, the blood-vessels being contracted, which results in pallor and apparent deadness of the skin.

This may be followed by dilatation of the blood vessels, the color becoming purple and red.

It may lead to loss of vitality or even death of some of the tissues. It is like the reaction of the skin to cold, and is seen more frequently in cold than in warm weather.

When exposed to cold, the skin first becomes flushed, then blue, then pale and then a dead white, while the pulse is very feeble.

If the process continues, the tissues become frozen with more or less disastrous results.

Conditions being favorable, there is gradual return of heat and color, the pulse at the wrist becomes distinct again and there is a sensation of pain and tingling as the blood circulates freely.

Prolonged frost bite ends in gangrene, or death, of the frozen tissues and they have to be amputated.

In Raynaud's disease we have the same symptoms, but they do not depend upon the cold.

In both cases, the vaso-motor nerves connected with the blood vessels are involved, being stimulated at one period with squeezing of the blood from the vessels, and paralyzed at the other, when the vessels again dilate, the blood again flows in its accustomed

channels, and color returns to the skin.

The disease is more common in England than in this country and has frequently been noted in Hebrews, because of their nerve sensitiveness as a race; at least this is a probable explanation.

It generally occurs between the ages of 10 and 30, in females oftener than in males, and several members of the same family may have what are called "dead fingers."

The middle finger of the left hand is commonly attacked, but the toes, ears and nose may also suffer.

Attacks may recur eight or ten times a day, being brought on by fright, emotion, cold or dampness.

After remaining cold and dead an hour or more, the color changes to blue and then to red.

Prolonged pallor means death of the tissues, with perhaps only blisters and destruction of the skin to a slight extent, or in extreme cases death of eyes, ears, nose, fingers or toes.

There may be serious complications, especially in cases in which arteriosclerosis or some other disease of the blood vessels is also present.

In such cases other symptoms may be: dizziness, disturbed vision, depression, fainting, etc.

This disease may also be associated with diabetes, malaria, pneumonia or typhoid fever.

The proper thing to do when one has an attack is to try and restore the circulation as promptly as possible.

For this purpose one may use massage, galvanism, stimulating baths, like the carbonic acid baths, and such other measures as are adapted to improve the general condition.

MOTHER-WISDOM

What Shall I Do For My Child Before the Doctor Comes?

By Helen Johnson Keyes.

It is a dangerous mistake to try to get along without a physician in severe and puzzling illnesses. On the other hand it is wise to know what to do until the physician can arrive.

In the first place, put your sick child to bed. Bed calms excited nerves, brings repose to tired muscles and warmth to a body which is chilled. In the case of fevers, it is the only safe place to take care of the little patient.

The great majority of the disorders of boys and girls comes from poisonous substances in the digestive tract. This condition may result from bad eating, from chill, from decayed teeth, or from several other causes.

Where stomachache, headache, fever, roughness of the skin, coated tongue, bad breath, or any of the other familiar symptoms of indigestion exist, administer a safe laxative. Feeding should be omitted altogether for several hours and then begin with liquid diet, returning very gradually to normal food. In the case of a severe fever, a high enema of warm soapsuds should be given at once with a fountain syringe to which has been added some rubber tubing which will reach the high intestine. The rapidity with which the temperature falls after this treatment is often extraordinary.

Fevers which have other causes and do not yield to evacuation of the intestines are often relieved by sponge baths at intervals of about fifteen minutes with water at a temperature of between 70 and 85 degrees. Sweet spirits of nitre can be given also.

Almost every mother is familiar with the treatment for babies' convulsions, consisting of a bath made by mixing four or five tablepoonsful of dry mustard in a gallon of warm water and immersing the child until the skin is red. After recovery is complete a high enema should be given, the tubing passing several inches into the bowel.

Epileptic attacks cannot be averted or shortened except by regular treatment for the condition which produces them. This may be eye strain, stomach trouble, or some similar cause which seems, to every one except the doctor who understands the intricacies of the human body, very remote and disconnected. It is an act of mercy to lay a pillow under the head and a soft cloth between the teeth to prevent biting the tongue.

Chills which have not as yet been followed by a fever require the application of hot-water bottles, hot bricks or bags of hot salt. Warm milk should be fed the patient until perspiration sets in, when all heat-producing measures must be discontinued and the skin kept dry with rice powder, starch or cornstarch.

Lightning stroke and electric shock are treated with hot applications and hot drinks. For sunstroke put the patient in a cool place and pour cold water over the body, rubbing it with ice, if ice is to be had. When he is able to drink give him cold water, not ice water, in small quantities. This is the treatment for sunstroke which can be distinguished from heat exhaustion by the hot, dry, red skin of the patient and the deep breathing.

Heat exhaustion differs in its symptoms by producing a cold, damp skin and shallow breathing. The treatment consists of placing him in the shade, opening his clothing about the neck, lowering his head below the rest of his body and administering coffee or other stimulants. These are justifiable even in childhood under such conditions, but in proportionately small quantities. Afterward he should be wrapped in a blanket or several blankets and rubbed till his legs are warm.

A sprained or fractured member should be plunged into cold water, which is kept cold by fresh supplies being added, or by ice, for half an hour. In the case of a sprain a tight bandage will give relief until the doctor comes.

A fracture needs splints put on so tightly that there can be no movement of the broken ends of bone, yet pain and pressure must not be felt. To make splints, use pieces of board and pad them with soft cloth.

When a lump appears between joints after an accident, the diagnosis is probably a dislocation. Pull the member straight, very gently, and bind it between boards which are wider than it is. This is only first aid; a doctor must complete the treatment.

A bleeding wound is a dreadful thing for a parent to look upon and is as likely as any condition to produce excitement and helplessness. But the bleeding can be controlled often by pressure above the wound or by a tight bandage placed either above or below it. Spouting of red blood from a wound indicates a cut artery and the bandage should be placed between it and the heart. If the bleeding is steady and of a darker color, it comes from a vein and the bandage needs to be beyond the wound instead of between it and the heart.

For nose bleed, succession of plugs of absorbent cotton or cotton waste soaked in peroxide or, better still, in adrenalin chloride, will check the hemorrhages in a short time. A very cold cloth on the back of the neck and pressure at the base of the nostrils on the upper lip are effective also. When a child manifests a

strong tendency to heavy nose bleeds a doctor should be consulted, for anaemia may result and there have been extreme cases where death has resulted finally.

The theory of treating burns is to keep out the air. For this reason blisters should never be opened. A cloth saturated in linseed oil will give relief or poultices of common baking soda.

Curiously enough the treatment for frozen nose, ears, fingers, toes, is to apply more cold. Keep them away from the heat; plunge them in ice water or in snow. When feeling returns, wrap them in cloths wrung out in ice water.

Water fills the lungs of the drowning person—that is why he drowns. The cure is, therefore, to get this water out. To do so, open his clothing about the neck, turn him on his face, stand astride his body, pick him up by the hips so that his face falls toward his toes, and shake him up and down several times. Then wipe out his mouth. Lay him down again on his face but turn his face so that it is not in the dirt. Bring his arms above his head, straddle his legs close to his hips again and place your hands under the lower edge of the lowest rib, turning your palms outward so that your fingers point away from his backbone. Put the base of your hands two or three inches from his backbone, so that the little finger of each hand lies along the lower edge of the lowest rib on each side. Keep your arms straight and throw your weight forward on your hands, staying in this position for about three seconds. Suddenly remove your weight and do not put it on again for two or three seconds. Keep up this movement twelve or fifteen times a minute till breathing is started. After the victim is conscious, give him hot drinks and wrap him up in blankets. Watch his breathing carefully that it does not fail again.

There are two ways of treating poisoning; one aims to get the poison out of the system, the other to change it so that it will not act injuriously.

The first method requires vomiting, which is produced by a glassful of warm water with a teaspoonful of mustard or of salt in it. Then your fingers should be thrust down the throat until vomiting occurs. Keep giving him water to drink until what he vomits is clear in color.

The second method is called for when burns on the lips or mouth indicate that a strong acid has occasioned the trouble. Hot strong tea, white of egg, and milk are fed to the victim in this case.

Antidotes to Poisons

Opium, laudanum, or morphine: Vomiting followed by strong coffee or the white of an egg. The patient, who will be very drowsy, should be walked up and down for two or three hours.

Strychnine: Vomiting, followed by 60 grains of bromide of sodium in solution repeated every hour till three or four doses have been taken.

Arsenic, corrosive sublimate, verdigris, blue vitriol, and vegetables kept in copper: Vomiting followed by the white of an egg, olive oil, and milk.

Sugar of lead: Vomiting followed by Epsom salts.

Hemlock, aconite, belladonna and foxglove: Vomiting followed by tannin and stimulants and applications of heat.

Toadstools: Vomiting, followed by castor oil and stimulants and applications of heat.

Poisoning from ivy or oak may be relieved by applications of hot water, by peroxide of hydrogen, or a solution of sugar of lead, about 40 grains to a pound of water. Dusting with baking soda or dry starch is effective also.

Poisoning from a snake bite should be treated by a very tight bandage (tourniquet) between the wound and the heart. The wound should be made larger with a clean knife (burned in the flame of a match) so that the blood flows freely and then sucked so that the poisonous substance is drawn out. Stimulants should be given afterward but always with care.

"Little things are little things; but faithfulness in little things is something great."—St. Augustine.

GARDEN, FIELD, LAWN & FLOWER

SEEDS

Write for Free Catalogue and Booklet entitled "Making the Garden Pay."

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We pay the best price for Spring Muskrats

Send any Furs you have. You are assured of satisfaction in price and treatment.

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In business for 30 years

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The Latest Designs



A brand-new idea for a school frock for the sprightly little miss, featuring the vestee effect with belt slipping through slashes at each side of front and fastening under the vest. McCall Pattern No. 8736, Girl's Dress. In 5 sizes, 6 to 14 years. Price, 20 cents.



This new side-closing dress may be converted into quite a dressy affair by adding the overdress, which consists of back and front panels with broad belt cut in one. McCall Pattern No. 8745, Ladies' Convertible Dress. In 6 sizes, 34 to 44 bust. Price, 25 cents. Transfer Design No. 944. Price, 20 cents.

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

London's Net Defences.

One of the great secrets of London's defences against air raids is now revealed. That was the great screen of nets which were suspended in certain directions to keep off the raiders. These were not nets in the ordinary sense. At first they were really strings suspended at a certain height from balloons, so that if a raider happened to come against them his machine became entangled and disabled and brought to earth.

A man who stands on slippery ground cannot play his stroke.—Lloyd George.



Children Love Grape-Nuts

The natural constituents of barley and wheat, sweetened by sugar developed from the grains themselves in the making of this famous food, provide a true building nourishment not found so completely in other cereals. . . . "There's a Reason"

Canada Food Board License No. 2020

PUTTING THE MOON TO WORK

MAKING THAT IDLE SATELLITE JUSTIFY ITS EXISTENCE

Plan to Utilize the Power of the Tides For the Production of Mechanical Energy.

It seems a fair guess that the next great epoch-making invention—incomparably more important to the future of mankind than the flying machine—will furnish means for harnessing the moon, whereby that long idle satellite may be compelled to justify its existence by working for the benefit of the earth's inhabitants.

As the earth revolves, the moon, by the attraction of its enormous mass (73,000,000,000,000 tons), raises that part of the ocean nearest it to a height of about three feet, thus forming a wave that travels around the globe once in twenty-four hours. We call this wave the tide.

To utilize the power of the tides for the production of mechanical energy is a problem that has been much discussed, and which, in a small way, may be said to have been measurably solved. Such being the case, it seems very odd that the method employed, undeniably successful on a minor scale, should not have been developed on a large and comprehensive plan.

Already Used on Atlantic Coast.

One might say, indeed, that the invention in question was long ago an accomplished fact. For during many years past there have been in operation along the New England coast, at points where tidal inlets offered opportunity, flour mills and sawmills run literally by moon power.

Where such local conditions exist it is an easy matter to dam the inlet, thus providing the reservoir into which the sea flows as the tide rises. On the ebb of the tide the water is allowed to flow out through a gated opening, causing a wheel to revolve and driving the machinery that grinds the grain or saws the lumber. In some cases the tides are made to do work both going and coming.

To make this method efficient on a large scale, it is necessary merely to construct reservoirs of great size, with the requisite machinery, in places where huge bodies of water can be handled. Why has not this been undertaken? Nobody knows. But at the present time (so news despatches say) capital is being enlisted for the purpose in England—one scheme contemplated being that of damming the waters of the River Dee and equipping an immense power plant with turbine and electric generators to furnish energy and distribute it for long distances over wires.

Not merely inlets but large estuaries can, it is claimed, be used in this way for tide storage and the production of transmissible energy on an enormous scale. The little flour mill or saw mill of the New England coast that derives its power from the moon is properly to be regarded as a mere suggestion of the vast things practicable in the same line.

Consider the Gulf of California—a great arm of the sea with a twelve-foot rise and fall of tide. If a dam were built across it, say competent engineers, it could be made to drive every mill, locomotive and street car on the Pacific slope.

Possibilities of Bay of Fundy.

Separating Nova Scotia from the mainland is an arm of the sea called the Bay of Fundy. There the moon gets in some very picturesque work. Its attraction piles up the water in the bay to such an extent that the later rises and falls twenty feet twice in twenty-four hours.

Why not provide extensive reservoirs for the reception of some of this water, and allow it (in flowing out) to operate turbines? A small fraction of the power that thus goes to waste would suffice to run the machinery of all the factories on the Atlantic coast, operate all the railroads and trolleys, light all the cities and heat all the houses and business buildings.

Many years ago a United States warship lying in a Chinese river lost one of its big guns overboard. How the accident happened is not a matter of record, but this has nothing to do with the story.

The gun lay half buried in the mud of the river bottom and all attempts to fish it up proved fruitless. Then a Chinaman came along and offered to undertake the job.

The terms were no pay unless he delivered the goods. "Go ahead," said the officer in command—incidentally, of course, for how could a Chinaman accomplish what Americans had found to be impracticable?

The Chinaman brought half a dozen helpers and some tall "sheerlegs," which he planted deep in the mud. The sheerlegs were provided with a substantial wooden float, which was attached by ropes to the gun—the water being of no great depth.

The next tide raised the float six feet and with it the gun. Made fast at that height, timbers were placed beneath the float again and yet again, so that each subsequent tide lifted it, and the gun along with it, an additional six feet. The process was continued until the gun was raised clear

out of the water and placed on the deck of the warship.

The U. S. naval officers were astonished. But it was a very old idea from the Chinamen's viewpoint. For many centuries they had been accustomed to use this method for lifting huge stones required in the construction of docks and for other purposes. Given sheerlegs long enough and plenty of timbers, any submerged object, no matter how big or how heavy, could be raised by such means, not only out of water but hundreds of feet into the air.

What, after all, was the secret? Whence the power?

Why, nothing could be more simple. The Chinamen who recovered the warship's gun and placed it again on her deck were availing themselves of no earthly energy. They were employing the pull of the moon.

THE GERMAN NAVAL MIND

Conduct of Crews of Scafa Flow Fleet is a Mystery to British.

"It is all very well to talk about psychology and understanding the German mind," said a naval officer, "but I'm hanged if I know where to start."

Certainly if one studies the officers and crews of the seventy odd ships in the German Scafa Flow fleet one does not know where to start. They are so un-British, in fact, they are so unlike the rest of the world in their behavior, that there seems no logical bridge by which one can cross to appreciate their mental workings.

Their lack of discipline, says a writer in the London Daily Mail, has already been much commented on and may be broadly attributed to their degeneration as a fighting force; but to what mental process can one attribute the fact that the German seaman slavishly obeys a direction given him by a British officer and yet preserves an attitude of neutrality toward his own?

For that is the general experience of our officers who have on duty visited the German ships. The German seaman will run about at once at a hint from a British officer. Perhaps that is the spirit that made the German waiter the success he was in pre-war days, but the British naval man finds it difficult to understand, for he cannot by any stretch of the imagination picture himself acting likewise in similar circumstances. Yet another puzzle is that the German seamen have been seen to salute their representative on the Sailors' and Workmen's Council when they have disregarded their own officers.

The mental processes of the German officer, too, are no less difficult. The German officer occasionally salutes a British officer. It seems to depend on the nature of the German himself whether he does or not. But contrast with this is the fact that when some American mine-sweepers passed through the German lines all the officers on the deck of one of the German ships stood to the salute as the leading American vessel passed. Why? One hazards the guess that the Germans may think the Americans more friendly than the British, but one cannot understand the reasoning.

Yet another point which astonishes the naval officer. At the very time that the German High Seas Fleet was abandoning its proud title by refusing to fight, a gallant submarine officer—for there is no other adjective to most men's minds—made an attempt to get into Scafa Flow and work havoc among the units of the British Fleet then assembled there. He failed, and his submarine was blown up owing to our adequate defences, but it was a bold attempt and in accord with the best traditions of naval warfare.

Truly, one is "hanged if one knows where to start" to understand the German naval mind.

LISTEN TO THIS I SAYS CORNS LIFT RIGHT OUT NOW

You reckless men and women who are pestered with corns and who have at least once a week invited an awful death from lockjaw or blood poison are now told by a Cincinnati authority to use a drug called freezone, which the moment a few drops are applied to any corn, the soreness is relieved and soon the entire corn, root and all, lifts out with the fingers.

It is a sticky ether compound which dries the moment it is applied and simply shrivels the corn without inflaming or even irritating the surrounding tissue or skin. It is claimed that a quarter of an ounce of freezone will cost very little at any of the drug stores, but is sufficient to rid one's feet of every hard or soft corn or callus.

You are further warned that cutting at a corn is a suicidal habit.

The British authorities in charge of the occupation in the German zone assigned to the British army have ordered all the German men to raise their hats to British officers. They must do so similarly when the British National Anthem is sung.

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, etc.

God is served as truly by a just judge as by a minister of the Gospel.

—The Bishop of London.

"Thy friend has a friend, and thy friend's friend has a friend; be discreet."—Talmud.

FREE TO GIRLS

BIG DOLL AND DOLL CARRIAGE
This big doll is 15 inches tall, has jointed legs and arms and a nature head, hands and feet. The Doll Carriage has steel frame and wheels, and the seat, back and head are made of leatherette. It is 24 inches high and is just the right size for the big doll.

Just send us your name and address and we will send you 20 packages of our lovely embossed St. Patrick and Easter Postcards to sell at 10 cents a package. When they are sold send us our money and we will send you the Big Doll, with all charges prepaid, and we will also send you the Doll Carriage without any charge if you will show your Doll to your friends and get just three of them to sell our goods and earn prizes too. Send us your name and address to-day so you can get your Doll and Doll Carriage quickly.

Address: **HOMER-WARREN COMPANY**
Dept. 47, Toronto

NEWS FROM ENGLAND

NEWS BY MAIL ABOUT JOHN BULL AND HIS PEOPLE

Occurrences in the Land That Reigns Supreme in the Commercial World.

Britain has already sent a vessel of six thousand tons, containing grain, to be sold in Serbia.

Premier Lloyd George has ordered a pair of boots made by disabled soldiers under the Y.M.C.A.

A shrine has been consecrated at Dover in memory of 300 officers and men of the trawler and mine sweepers' section of the Dover patrol.

Admiral Sturdee unveiled a monument to the memory of 130 naval ratings who were killed in an enemy air raid on Chatham Naval Barracks in September.

Lady Lincolnshire has given one thousand guineas towards the War Hospital, which is being built at High Wycombe.

From 1915 to 1918, the Isle of Thanet underwent one hundred and nineteen air raids and bombardments by the Germans.

A giant aeroplane, named the Goliath, of 1000 horse power, to carry twenty people, will be used as an aerobus between London and Paris.

The Leeds Chamber of Commerce have taken in hand the establishment of an international air station at Leeds.

The Royal South Bucks Agricultural Association will resume their annual ploughing matches after a lapse of five years.

Princess Patricia of Connaught opened the annual sale of the Police Court Mission held at Kensington Town Hall.

H. Playford, steward of the Northwood Golf Club, has one brother, a sailor, and eight brothers soldiers, seven of whom have been wounded.

It is no longer necessary to have a license to purchase farm horses for town work in Britain.

The Cunard Steamship Company have placed orders with Vickers Limited, at Barrow, for the construction of new liners.

One thousand five hundred tons of potatoes is the normal supply required for one day in London.

Two airmen fired at and killed a hare while flying over Ramsay Hollow, Huntingdon.

The London Society of Compositors have granted £500 to the Labor War Memorial of Freedom and Peace.

The weather has been very cold in North Yorkshire, all the pools and ponds being frozen over.

The King has received an anonymous contribution of £10,000 for the King's Fund for Disabled Soldiers and Sailors.

For cutting the uppers of women's boots more than seven inches high a Bethnal Green shoemaker was fined £20.

A consignment of bananas which arrived recently in London is being retailed to the public at fourpence a banana.

The world's census of sheep runs to well over 450,000,000.

Humus added to a soil makes the color of the soil dark, hence improves the power of the soil to absorb heat from sunlight.

Free to Boys

MODEL STEAM ENGINE



Runs like sixty, spouting steam and making as much fuss as though it were running the electric light plant of your town. Has a boiler, a jacketed boiler, with safety valve, blue steel firebox, with spiral burners, and blue steel chimney. All running parts of best quality metal. Send us your name and we will send you 40 packages of our lovely embossed St. Patrick and Easter Postcards to sell at 10 cents a package. When sold, send us your money and we will send you the steam engine, with all charges prepaid.

HOMER-WARREN CO.
DEPT. 47, TORONTO

ED 7.

ISSUE 7-19.

NOW "QUEEN OF WALES"

Patti at Seventy-Six Rules Now in Her Welsh Castle.

According to a magazine writer "Patti lives, not only in our hearts, but really in the flesh, at the age of 76, in her magnificent castle of Craig-y-Nos, 10 miles north of Swansea, in South Wales, on which she has spent quite half a million. She lives there with her third husband, Baron Cederstrom, and sometimes, when they feel inclined, they throw open their theatre, a replica of the Baireuth Theatre, to the countryside and give one of the operas in which Patti once thrilled the world. Until recently Patti was even sometimes prevailed upon to appear at Albert Hall in London for the benefit of some charity, but her beauty is quite gone—it vanished far earlier than her voice—and so, for the most part, she is happiest in her Welsh fastnesses, among the neighbors, who will always call her the "Queen of Wales."

Keep Your Health

TO-NIGHT TRY

Minard's Liniment

for that Cold and Tired Feeling. Get Well, Keep Well. Kill Spanish Flu by using the OLD RELIABLE.

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

Haig's Narrow Escapes.

Sir Douglas Haig has shared so far as possible the discomforts and dangers of his officers and men; indeed, more than once in France and Flanders he has had narrow escapes from death.

He had only been "out there" some two months when he made a tour of the lines on the Menin road while they were being heavily shelled. "Duggie" displayed the coolness which characterizes all his movements, and the effect was notable, for the troops, falling back under an overwhelming attack, rallied at once and drove the enemy back.

Not long afterwards Sir Douglas was actually stunned by a shell which killed some of his staff, but he "carried on" despite his shaking.

These instances are not the only cases in which the Corps or Army Commander was in danger from the enemy's shells.

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

When the Floor Cracks.

The thin hardwood floor laid on common flooring over a cellar frequently cups or opens at the joints. That is due to the moisture in the air in the cellar. To prevent this, cover the entire sub-floor with a heavy building paper before the finished flooring is applied. This will reduce the possibility of the wood's swelling to a minimum.

There is often an unsightly opening in a beautiful hardwood floor. You do not know the cause of the crack. Sometimes it will close tight in the summer and open wide in the winter. That is caused by the wood's swelling in the warm season and drying in the winter when the room will have uniform heat. In most cases, if the common flooring had been covered with heavy building paper, the crack would not have occurred.

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows

We are like people who have been struggling up some steep and difficult mountain range—ranges unexplored and without guides—who suddenly, before they themselves expected, find themselves on the crest of the ridge, and who look upon all the difficulties they have overcome, and see before them, spread out under the bright sunshine of hope, a great and fertile plain of human progress.—Mr. Bal-four.

The Cause of Heart Trouble

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



FOR GREATER HORSE EFFICIENCY GIVE

Spohn's Distemper Compound

The rigor and changes of winter weather reduce your horse's vitality. In such condition, he is susceptible to contagious disease. His efficiency is lowered if his system is not able to withstand exposure to disease. SPOHN'S will keep your horse in condition and free from disease. Prevents and relieves DISTEMPER, INFLUENZA, PINK EYE, COUGHS and COLDS.

HIRST'S PAIN EXTERMINATOR

Pain? Hirst's will stop it!

Used for 40 years to relieve rheumatism, lumbago, neuralgia, sprains, lameness, toothache, earache, swollen joints, sore throat and other painful complaints. Have a bottle in the house. All dealers write to HIRST REMEDY COMPANY, Hamilton, Canada.

LOST

ESCAPED BLACK FOX. PAY SUITABLE reward. Reid Bros., Bothwell, Ont.

FOR SALE

WELL EQUIPPED NEWSPAPER and job printing plant in Eastern Ontario. Insurance carried \$1,000. Will go for \$1,500 on quick sale. Box 62, Wilson Publishing Co. Ltd., Toronto.

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

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.

The King Charles Statue.

King Charles I. may now breathe freely once more. Workmen are engaged in taking away the sandbags and scaffolding of the statue of King Charles I in Trafalgar Square, London. This is the first time the head of the Stuarts has been permitted to breathe freely for many months. All sorts of speculations have been rife as to the reason for the extensive protection that has been accorded this statue, one of them being that there was a Jacobite at the Office of Works. The probable reason, however, is the undeniable beauty of the statue.

MONEY ORDERS

Send a Dominion Express Money Order. They are payable everywhere.

When popcorn refuses to pop as it should, if it is covered with water for about five minutes or till thoroughly wet, then drained and dried, it will be found very much improved. It is best to let it dry about 24 hours after soaking.

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper

Friendship that flows from the heart cannot be frozen by adversity, as the water that flows from the spring cannot congeal in winter.—J. Cooper.

ASTHMA INSTANTLY RELIEVED WITH ASTHMADOR

OR MONEY REFUNDED. ASK ANY DRUGGIST for write Lyman-Knox Co., Montreal, P.Q. Price 50c. Remember the name as it might not be seen again.

ACHES AND PAINS QUICKLY RELIEVED

You'll find Sloan's Liniment softens the severe rheumatic ache

Put it on freely. Don't rub it in. Just let it penetrate naturally. What a sense of soothing relief soon follows! External aches, stiffness, soreness, cramped muscles, strained sinews, back "cricks"—those ailments can't fight off the relieving qualities of Sloan's Liniment. Clean, convenient, economical. Made in Canada. Ask any druggist for it.

Sloan's Liniment Kills Pain

50c, 50c, \$1.00



Teach Children to Use Cuticura Soap

Because it is best for their tender skins. Help it now and then with touches of Cuticura Ointment applied to first signs of redness, roughness, pimples or dandruff. If mothers would only use these super-creamy emollients for every-day toilet purposes—how much suffering might be avoided by preventing little skin and scalp troubles becoming serious.

Sample Pack Free by Mail. Address postcard: "Cuticura, Dept. N, Boston, U.S.A." Sold by dealers throughout the world.

The Watchman AND Ottawa Valley Advocate

FRIDAY, MARCH 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.

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.

An orphan's curse would drag to hell
A spirit from on high;
But oh! more horrible than that
Is the curse in a dead man's eye!

The Ancient Mariner.

Multiplied by millions of men sent to death by the fiat of one crazy man who held the power, the accumulated curses of dead men's eyes must be a heavy albatross hanging on the neck of that other ancient mariner, the former All-Highest, Emperor of Germany, and Lord High Admiral of the Keit Canal and the German Navy. In the seclusion of his Dutch retreat, it is possible that, like Coleridge's Ancient Mariner, he may be saying:—

The many men so beautiful
And they all dead do lie:
And a thousand thousand slimy things
Live on; and so do I.
I close my eyes, and keep them close,
And the balls like pulses beat;
For the sky and the sea, and the sea and the sky,
Lie like a load on my weary eye,
And the dead are at my feet.

It does not concern us much, now, whether the canker of remorse is feeding on his vitals and gnawing at his sinful soul. What does chiefly concern us is how to make the most of the opportunities left to us, and to conjure up from the chaotic mass of ruins,—the aftermath of war,—in which the suffering world sits, a spirit of reconstruction, phoenix like and vibrant, which will lift our minds out of the concentrated horrors of the last half decade, obliterating mercifully its sharp sorrowful memories, gradually unifying the disintegrated fabric of civilization, and setting it upon sound foundations.

Much, very much, may be left to the future. Hope, hand in hand with effort, may accomplish more than we dream. The proud course which Canada may take in the new civilization is as yet traced in nebulous lines upon the secret chart of time. But the "Do and Hope" motto of an old Highland clan shows the one clear course of Canada at the present time. Among the many things to be done, the doing of which will be at once a duty and a pleasure, stands prominently that of extending to our returning soldiers the welcome which it is their right to receive and our privilege to give.

What a nation or people chooses to forget, and what it carries enshrined in its memory, form a criterion by which to judge the character of that nation, and it is abundantly evident, from the reception of the 42nd in Montreal, and the preparations in Ottawa and elsewhere, that ingratitude is not likely to be the attitude of Canada towards her stalwart citizen soldiers who have brought her home Victory.

In every town and village throughout the Dominion, where all men and women meet in the common language of bereave-

ment and joy, modest but thrilling words of welcome are being faltered out, 'mid tears and smiles, like sights from breaking and aching hearts, or shouted out vociferously by hard visaged men whose features work convulsively and their hearts are shining in their eyes.

Gone are the days and months and years of yearning, and the gloomy forebodings are past their wearing, heart wearying fears have received the certain seal of death, and sad eyes have read the dreaded messages that son, brother, or husband has been killed in action or died of wounds. And, too, the proud, silent heart stirring hope that they, those others, may be preserved to come back home from their noble service in the great cause of human emancipation, has received the glad endorsement that on a certain date a certain good ship will arrive at Halifax, or other port on these shores, bringing the boys back,—victorious.

O Canada, these are thy sons! They stood on guard for thee! When shall their glory fade! Shall not their names be graven deep on the tablets of thy memory long after medals of gold and monuments of stone are crumbled by the hand of time?

LINKSWAY.

Presentation of Medals to Returned Soldiers at Brownsburg.

The Committee make the following announcements:—On Thursday 20th Mar. at 8 o'clock the picture "The Better Ole" (7 Reels) and the serial "The Secret Seven" (2 Reels) will be shown at the Princess Theatre, Brownsburg. On Friday 21st Same Programme.

On Saturday 22nd, The Medalist Soldiers, with their wives or parents, will meet the Committee at the Dominion Cartridge Co. Ltd. Employees Social Club at 2 p.m. from whence they will proceed at 2.30 p.m. to the Picture Hall where a special show will be given with appropriate music by Mr. H. W. Stiles and Mr. C. McLeod.

At 5.30 p.m. a Supper will be given in the Methodist Church. This will be followed at 7 p.m. by the Public presentation of the Medals. The Chair will be occupied by the Rev. F. J. Hayden supported by Mr. McGibbon, Mr. Hay, Mr. H. Slater, Mr. E. J. Johnson, (President of the Brownsburg Patriotic Association) Mr. A. M. Campbell (Chairman of the Returned Soldiers Reception and Memorial Committee) and Mr. J. R. Thomson (Joint Treasurer.) The Red Cross Society will be represented by the President and Secretary Mrs. E. J. Johnson and Mrs. A. M. Campbell. At 8 p.m. the Picture Programme will be repeated in the Picture Hall. Tickets for all shows may be obtained from any member of the Committee and in Lachute from Mr. Todd of Molsons Bank.

BROWNSBURG SCHOOL EXAMS.

GRADE VIII.

HISTORY.

Class II.—Ruby McPaul 64.

GRADE VII.

MENTAL AND RAPID ARITHMETIC.

Honours.—Truman Clarke 95, Donald Clarke 90.

Class I.—Elsie McAllister 84, A. Bain, P. Macdonald 80, Eileen McManus 75.

GRADE VI.

ARITHMETIC.

Honours.—Mabel Hutchins 93.

Class I.—Glady's Moseley 84.

Class III.—Gertrude Gilmour 56, Jack Golpin 56.

GRADE V.

ENGLISH GRAMMAR & COMPOSITION.

Class I.—Elizabeth Murray 80, Elsie Todd 77.

Class II.—Irvin Bain 67, H. Hawkins 62.

Class III.—Donald McAllister 57, G. Warwick 56, Hattie Petrie 54, Gordon Heale, Alta Macdonald, Inez Thompson 51, Harley Rudkin 50.

GRADE IV.

FRENCH.

Honours.—Wallace Wilson 91.

Class I.—Evelyn Thomson 80, Kenneth McGibbon 84, Sarah MacVicar, Lida Gilmour 82, Cuthbert McQuig 81, Edna Reid 80, Wilhelmina Clarke 76.

Class II.—Willard Wilson 68, Ruth Hazel 67, Kenneth Stewart 66.

Class III.—Alma Fletcher 57, Rupert McManus 50.

GRADE III.

WRITING.

Honours.—Marion Bain 93, Jack Stewart 91.

UPPER SCHOOL.

GRADE III.

ENGLISH.

Honours.—Margaret Seary 95.

Class I.—Dorothy McLeod 88, Helen

Thomson 87, Alice Hendry 87, Doris Golpin, Jim Hazel 86, Melville Fletcher 79, Alwyn Stewart 75.

Class II.—Gordon Hendry 73, Wilbert Hardie 66, Eileen McGibbon 65, Joe Cumbers 62.

Class III.—Willie Pelley 54, Daisy Hosgood 54.

GRADE II.

MENTAL AND RAPID ARITHMETIC.

Honours.—Raymond Hutchins, Grace Moncrieff, Leona Thompson equal 100, Lawrence Davis, Ida Fletcher equal 90.

Class I.—Dora Barber, Lindsay McManus, Ivan Monk equal 83, Colin Martin 87, Glenn Gilbert 86, M. Wilson 84, Alex McGibbon 78, Doris Reid 76.

Class II.—Melvine Wilson 74.

Class III.—Mansiel Wilson 58.

GRADE I, PART II.

RAPID ARITHMETIC.

Honours.—Mildred Heale 100, Issidore Davidovitch, Lorne Martin 97, Izzie Davidovitch 94, Evelyn Highfield 93, Teddy Zimmers, Freddie Witham 90.

Class I.—Katie Brown 85, Phyllis Fletcher 84, John Brown 83, John Kennedy 82, Agnes Duncan 81, Florence Wilson, Willie Woods 79, N. Warwick 78.

Class II.—Morris Chambers 68, Robbie Roberts 65, Edna Woods 63.

BROWNSBURG

A general meeting was held this evening in the Gymnasium of the Dominion Cartridge Company's Social Club to discuss the advisability of having a resident doctor in Brownsburg, and the ways and means to go about the proposition and to discuss the formation of a Medical Aid Society. There was a very good attendance of the employees and the residents of the village, the meeting being called to order by Mr. J. R. Thomson, who took the chair temporarily until the proper chairman had been elected.

He gave some very interesting points in favor of the proposition, reminding the gathering that there had been no resident doctor in Brownsburg for the past 19 months, and emphasized strongly the urgent need for one, as was so keenly realized during the serious influenza epidemic of last Fall. Here he forcibly reminded the audience of the thoughtfulness and interest of the Dominion Cartridge Company for its employees, by telling of the excellent work done last year without one cent of expense to the employees, in the distribution of preventative, and bringing the service of two doctors from Montreal, who had had special training in this particular line of work. Mr. Thomson went on and enumerated a few points in favor of the proposition, viz. the serious delays, which have often occurred, due to the doctor not being in when wanted, the phone being out of order, bad roads, etc., and how the hour or two's loss of time and the suspense in a case of serious illness might mean a great deal in that particular case, also the necessary worry, which the doctors' bills would entail; these things would undoubtedly have a detrimental effect on the patient, especially during recovery. All of these would be practically eliminated if this proposition was carried through, as this would provide for free medical attendance, medicine, etc., from a doctor living right in the village, and would be covered by a monthly fee of Fifty Cts. for the unmarried employees, in the factory, and One Dollar for the married men. Mr. Thomson explained this system in detail, showing the following figures:

Say 500 employees at \$50. per month, or a monthly figure \$250 00
For the entire year this would make a total of \$3,000
Doctor's salary for year \$2,000
Drugs, etc. 500
Balance over of \$500

This balance would be available to cover the expenses of some very serious illness, such as an employee requiring a surgical operation having to go to the hospital, or requiring a second doctor for consultation, etc.

For married men the same scheme was figured out at the rate of \$1.00 per month. This plan worked on a basis of 100 married, and 400 unmarried employees would show a total amount for the year of \$3600.00, and allowing for the doctor's salary, etc. there would be a balance available at the end of the year of \$600.00. If during the year this emergency fund was not touched, it would be possible to return this amount to the employees, so that the unmarried ones would receive back \$1.00 and the married men \$2.00 making the total cost for medical attendance Five and Ten Dollars per year respectively. The married men's fees would include all the non-working members of their family. Mr. Thomson, however, advised that for the first year at least this emergency fund should be allowed to remain untouched, so as to be available in the case of some serious epidemic occurring.

He further pointed out that while we deeply appreciate the splendid work done by the Lachute doctors, who came at all hours and under all conditions to administer to our sick, yet the expense incurred by bringing these gentlemen proved a burden to many of our employees, and if this system was inaugurated, practically the whole of this trouble would be eliminated, and employees would get an entire year's attendance of a first class doctor, who could speak both English and French at the cost of a few cents per week.

Mr. Thomson also reminded those present that this matter had been taken up on several occasions previously by him, but had never been pushed through, although in 1917 a serious effort had been made to get someone, but there were no doctors available at that time as all were doing their duty "Over There," assisting the cause of King and Country in their own sphere of work, but now that they were returning, there should be no difficulty in getting a first class doctor. He concluded his remarks by pointing out that Brownsburg, that contributed to various patriotic societies during the past four years, just from factory pay roll deductions alone, about \$14,500.00 and now that these calls were finished, it was time to start a campaign for a resident doctor.

The question of insurance was also mentioned, and it was pointed out that by paying at the rate of \$1.00 per month, the dependents of employees, who died, would receive \$500.00, or at the rate of \$1.00 for each employee, and this amount would be turned over to the next of kin of the deceased within one month after the death. This suggestion was merely a tentative one, and will be dealt with later.

Those present were then asked to express their opinions on the subject, and also to elect a temporary chairman and committee. The duty of this Committee was to see that the doctor attended to his work, to investigate complaints, and to see that the doctor was not being imposed upon.

The following officers and committee were elected:—Chairman, Mr. J. R. Thomson, Secretary, Mr. D. T. Todd, Treasurer, Mr. A. Day, Committee:—Mr. R. Herbert, Mr. W. King, Mrs. H. W. Stiles, Mrs. T. G. Pasco.

The meeting was then adjourned, after a hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Thomson had been passed for his efforts to present so intelligently and concisely the facts in connection with this matter.

LACHUTE ACADEMY EXAMS.

GRADE X.

ENGLISH LITERATURE.

Class I.—Stella Armstrong 81, Edith Davis, Violet Perks 75.

Class II.—Katie McQuat 72, B. Todd, Elizabeth Tomalty 67, Anna Scott 62.

Class III.—Ruth Dobbie 53, Margaret Wason 52.

GRADE VI.

COMPOSITION.

Honours.—Margaret Scott 98, George MacGibbon 93, Ida Hampton 90.

Class I.—J. McQuat, Harold Window 87, Ella Longpre, Willie Miller 86, H. Calder 85, Linton Armstrong 84, Lillie Paul 83, Douglas Drysdale 81, Myrtle Barker 77, Cecil Stanforth 76, Hazel Drysdale 75.

Class II.—Alice Burk 74, G. Cruise 73, Frank Scott 65, Ethel Hay 62.

GRADE V.

COMPOSITION.

Honours.—Bessie Rodgers 92.

Class I.—Hazel Kettyle, Lloyd Somerville 89, Freddie Barker 88, Florence Armstrong, Norma Boyd 85, Edgar Burwash, Ethel McQuat, Inez McKiddie 82, Gaston Desjardins 79, George Miles, K. Wilson 78, Mary Cruise 77, Edith Jones, Elizabeth MacKimmie 76.

Class II.—Elsie Stewart, E. Velland 72, R. Robertson 70, Lyla McKiddie 64.

Class III.—Elsie Scott 59, Robert Cunningham 52.

GRADE IV.

ARITHMETIC.

Honours.—Amy Combie 91, Nellie Hay, Apollinaire July 90.

Class I.—Edouard Tasse 85, Violet Paul 76.

Class II.—Stella Scott 74, Jean Manson 70, Gordon Hay 66, Gordon Dobbie 61.

Class III.—Chester Cruise, A. Miller 57, Henry Miles 56, Gertrude Galloway, Lizzie Hay 54, John Manson 51.

GRADE III.

GEOGRAPHY.

Honours.—Howard Doig 99, Dorothy Morrison 95, Janet McQuat 93, Lorne Morrin 91.

Class I.—Lawson Hampton, James Wilson 87, Eileen McPaul 85, Elmor McCoy, Bessie Morrin 84, G. Rodgers 81.

Class II.—Russell Elliott, W. Painter 73, Fortunat Filion 72, Erle Wilson 67, Ernest Grandmaison, Bissland Murray 64, Reta Jones 63.

Class III.—Evelyn Cruise, Ernest LeMay 53.

GRADE II.

ENGLISH.

Honours.—Alma McCullough 91, Jas. Yelland 90.

Class I.—Kenneth Murray 85, Lloyd Cruise 81, Cecil McPaul, Quintin Black, Gordon McQuat 80, Kenneth McPaul 78, Percival Hayden, Stanley Boyd 77, S. Hamilton 76, Bowens Cowan 75.

Class II.—Henry Dion 72, A. Garrett 71, Eric Middleton 70, Leonard Carpenter 69, Hartland Paul 67, Ada Logan, Roy Cruise 66, James Logan 63, Florence Elkington 60.

Class III.—Clarence Carpenter 54, B. Manson 50.

The Lauder Lecture.

A splendid concert and lecture was given in the Town Hall, Lachute, under the auspices of the Methodist Church, at which the public were able to enjoy one of the best treats they have had for a long time by hearing Rev. Geo. Adam of Emmanuel Congregational Church, Montreal, give his famous lecture, "With Harry Lauder at the Front." The Town Hall was well filled before the speaker arrived, which showed that the people of Lachute and the surrounding Country appreciated a good thing, when they could get it. The entertainment was very efficiently presided over by Rev. F. J. Hayden, who called upon Mrs. J. R. Parris for a solo, which was very effectively and charmingly rendered. Miss McIntyre acting as accompanist. Mr. Hayden then made a few appropriate remarks regarding our being so fortunate as to be able to have Mr. Adam with us, and what a treat we had in store, and then called upon the Rev. Geo. Adam to give his lecture.

Mr. Adam began his very interesting talk by telling us of the beginning of his acquaintance with Lauder back in Bonnie Scotland and of the boyhood days, when Lauder was so poor that a Guinea seemed a fabulous sum of money to him, and told of how when some of his college chums birthdays would come round at the College he would send for Lauder to come and entertain them, giving him a guinea for each performance. In that way the acquaintance began, which has now ripened into such a deep and lasting friendship.

He then gave us a little exhibition of the Scotch egotism and showed why they were so justly proud, pointing out that they were the greatest elements of Britain in the world, and to bear out his argument reminded us that the foundations of most of the banks, railways, universities and even the insurance companies had been laid by Scotchmen (Laud

appliance, which showed there was a Scotch in the audience.)

After singing the praises of his countrymen in general, Mr. Adam resumed the story of his acquaintance with Lauder, bringing us down to the past four years of sorrow and tragedy through the World, the period of the Great War.

In conclusion he told us of Lauder's ambitions for his Son, and his whole life and effort had been to make the very most he could out of his boy and child, and the deep grief which he felt when he made the supreme sacrifice over there for King and Country. He told many other incidents to illustrate Lauder's pluck and bravery, and several times in the course of the evening sang very sweetly unaccompanied selections from many of Lauder's songs.

After the lecture a most hearty vote of thanks was tendered Mr. Adam on the motion of Mr. Rev. J. L. George of the Presbyterian Church and was promptly met with most hearty applause which testified to the deep appreciation of those present of the very bright and interesting evening we had been permitted to enjoy.

The thanks of the Committee in charge are gratefully tendered to Mr. E. Jousse for the courtesy in lending a very nice gramophone for the evening, on which during the early part of the evening many of Lauder's selections were given, and also to the other performers, who also contributed their share towards making the evening such a complete success.

CORRESPONDENCE

The following interesting letter was received this week by Mr. and Mrs. Robt. Dobbie.

Gistoux, Belgium,
Monday, Feb. 17th, 1919.

Dear Papa,—
Your welcome letter received last week and I was glad to hear from you, as I have had no letter from home for a long time. I had a letter from Bessie last week, she is well and seems to like Oakland fine, she wants me to pay them a visit in the near future.

We had a cold snap and about two inches of snow that lasted for over two weeks, but it has turned mild and both snow and frost have gone.

I was in Brussels Friday and Saturday and had a pretty good time, it is certainly a great city. It was built from a military point of view. The squares or places as they call them here are round. The streets are running out in all directions. There are few long streets, you can see from one end to the other of most of them. I spent all day Saturday out at Waterloo and it is sure a place worth visiting, it is about 22 kilometres (10 miles) from Brussels. There are a

of fine monuments. When they have a museum with the kinds of arms they used at the battles. I was up to the top of that mount with the lion on it that you will see in those pictures I sent Ruthie, it is an awful lot of dirt to pile up in one place, they say the women finished it by carrying the dirt up in baskets. You will have an idea of the size of it when it covers about five acres and is over 140 feet high, there are 220 steps to get to the top of it. But what impressed me the most was a painting of the battle that is in a big round building, there is no end to it as it extends all around the building. It was painted by a French artist and took him and five or six assistants twelve years to paint.

It shows how all the troops are placed and being done by a Frenchman also shows the French at their best, when the cavalry are charging the English, a person that did not know the history of the battle would think the French was it, to give you an idea of how real the picture looks all around on the ground where the picture starts they have dummies of dead men and horses, guns or long grass which ever the case may be, and you can't tell where the picture starts it is so well done, and then in the back ground on the French side is Napoleon on his white horse, and on the English side you can see Wellington, quite a difference in the manner of fighting then and now.

I received the Watchman and was indeed sorry to see about poor Keith Douglas. Have seen many planes shot down and the pilots don't stand much chance in the air. The Germans had parachutes on their planes and I saw one pilot and his observer jump out and come down after their plane had been crippled. I expect to be home shortly so goodbye for now.

Your loving son James.

SUPERIOR COURT

Canada } ISIDORE FAL
Province of Quebec } NER, plaintiff
District of Montreal } vs. WILLIAM
No. 4423 LUSTGARTEN, defendant,
to wit:

An emplacement situated in the parish of Saint-Sauveur-des-Monts, district of Terrebonne, forming part of lot number ninety-four (No. 94), on the official plan and book of reference of the said parish, being the whole of the land between the public road and the North river and a creek which cuts this land—with all the buildings thereon erected.

To be sold at the door of the catholic church of the parish of Saint-Sauveur-des-Monts afore-said, at ONE o'clock in the afternoon, on the EIGHTH APRIL, 1919.

J. W. CYR,
Sheriff,
Sainte-Scholastique, 4th Mar. 1919 98.

Have you bought your
THRIFT STAMPS
We sell them

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THRIFT STAMPS
on an
Earning Basis

Remember, when you are filling up your Thrift Card, that the 25 cent Thrift Stamps, which you can buy wherever you see the above sign, are simply a means to an end.

Thrift Stamps earn no interest.

The interest begins when your Thrift Card, filled with 16 Stamps, is taken to the Money-Order Post Office, Bank or other place displaying the Beaver-Triangle sign, and exchanged as \$4.00 in the purchase of a War-Savings Stamp, which costs \$4.02 this month.

War-Savings Stamps earn 4% per cent compound interest, being redeemable on January 1st, 1924, for \$5.00 each.



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HARRISON & PARISH

Proprietors of the Willis Business Colleges, the largest chain of Colleges in Eastern Canada, will open the

Lachute Business College

on March 31st next, providing a sufficient number of students, register at the Office in Lachute at Desjardins Block, Main Street, on the 21st and 22nd of this month, when both the Principals will be in Lachute to make any necessary explanations in regard to the Courses.

The following Courses will be taught by the best teachers obtainable, and under the personal supervision of Mr. N. I. Harrison.

Shorthand
Typewriting
Spelling

Correspondence
Practical English
Penmanship

Bookkeeping
Rapid Calculation
Business Arithmetic

Messrs. Harrison and Parish have always been able to place their students in lucrative positions, and it is of interest to know that arrangements are now being made with the large employers of bookkeepers and stenographers in Montreal to give Lachute students the preference for any positions available, without charge to the graduate.

We can assure the public that our College here will be second to none in our chain of Colleges, which means the best in Canada, only the best of teachers employed, and no expense spared to insure the success of local students, both as to their studies and ultimate goal.

Do Not Forget the Date of Registration
March 21 and 22, 1919



The Hinman Milker.

Messrs. E. C. & L. G. Whinfield, of Calumet, are agents for the Hinman Milker and would call the attention of prospective buyers to the following advantages in the Hinman.
No pipeline in stable. No pulsators. No vacuum tank. Low price. Price for 15 cows in one row about \$300.00 and for 25 cows about \$400.00 which will vary somewhat over or under that figure according as to how the cows are placed in stable.
These machines are installed on 30 days trial, and if not found satisfactory will be removed without cost to the farmer. Write for information.

DALESVILLE

Mr. and Mrs. B. Steele were visiting friends on Sunday last.
Miss Jessie Silverson, of Brownsburg, spent the week-end at her home here.
Misses Mona and Muriel Kennedy spent the week-end at their home in Pine Hill.
Pte. Duncan McGibbon who has been ill with chickenpox is able to be out again.
Mrs. L. Robinson returned from Ottawa last week and is at present in Lachute.
Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Kennedy and Miss Lillian Kennedy visited Mrs. W. J. Tomalty on Sunday.
Miss Rita Murdoch of Mabel, and Miss Violet Murdoch, of Staynerville, were visiting here last week-end.
Mr. Wm. Ford, of Leamington, Ont., a former neighbour and school chum of Mr. R. McCormick spent last Wednesday here.
The Annual Tea-meeting was held on Thursday of last week. A large number from Lachute, Brownsburg, Staynerville and Mabel attended. The Ladies provided a fine supper which everyone enjoyed. Friends from Lachute assisted with the programme also Rev. and Mrs. Collins and Miss Annie Silverson. Proceeds amounted to \$45.

CALUMET

Miss L. Whinfield is visiting friends in Westmount.
Mr. G. J. McIntosh is out again after being laid up for a few days.
Some sugar makers have started work in the bush and report a good run of sap.
Word has been received from Mrs. O. Hilliker in Montreal that Mrs. Seagriff is on the way to recovery from a serious attack of pneumonia.
Mr. L. O. Martin is leaving Calumet where he has been employed by the Kiorden Pulp & Paper Co. He is now working in the Head Office in Montreal.
L. H. Handyside has returned from overseas. He enlisted in the Grenadier Guards and went over with Capt. Hall who was killed. He came through without a scratch and has taken an officers training course in England as Lieutenant.

STAYNERVILLE

Miss Mabel Rodger spent last week-end in Lachute.
Miss Muriel Nichols spent last Saturday with Miss Cecil Dumouchel.
Mr. and Mrs. A. Lalonde were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Damour last Sunday.
Mr. and Mrs. D. McKenzie were guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. Mason Friday evening last.
Miss Mabel Nichols and Miss Jean Smith, of Montreal, were week-end guests of Mrs. W. Nichols.
Mr. and Mrs. W. Nichols spent last Wednesday with Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Nichols of Cushing.

AUCTION SALE

There will be sold by Public Auction at the residence of
ALBERT TO DALTY, Louis,
Friday, March 28th, 1919
One work horse, 1 driving horse rising five years old, 1 horse colt rising 1 year Sired by Al, 5 milch cows, 1 Pure Bred Jersey, 5 ewes, 1 Pure Bred Yorkshire sow 1 year old due to farrow June 16th, Chatham wagon, double express, piano box buggy, 1 rubber tired buggy, 1 road cart, set of sloop sleighs, wood rack, 2 cutters, rack sleigh, buggy 10 ft. Wilkinson plow No. 5, 1 Moody disk harrow, spring tooth harrow, horse rake, tanning mill, set of double harness, 10 ft. britchen, pair brass mounted halters, 3 sets of light harness, 1 goat robe, 1 Excel All washing machine (almost new), cooking stove, box stove, Quebec heater No. 4, factory can, Milotte cream separator, cross-cut saw, snider rifle, cupboard, Grimm's evaporator, 300 sap cans and spouts, 1 ten barrel storage tank, 2 sap pachesons, sap sled, grindstone, string of bells, a number of barrels and gallon glass bottles, whiffletrees and neck-yokes, chains, forks, scythes, rakes, pick and shovels, and many other articles too numerous to mention.
All to be sold without reserve.
Sale to commence at 1 p. m. sharp.
TERMS: \$5.00 and under cash, over that amount 6 months credit on furnishing approved joint notes. 4 per cent off for cash.

W. J. BOYD, Licensed Auctioneer.

There will be sold by Public Auction at the residence of
FRED SHAW, Centreville,
Tuesday, April 8th, 1919

The following effects:—Two brood mares, 1 horse 5 years old, 1 horse four years old, 1 horse 3 years old, 1 colt 2 years old, 43 head of Grade Holstein milch cows, Pure Bred Holstein cow, 87 hens, 11 pigs, Magnet cream separator 450 lbs capacity, grain binder (Frost & Wood), McCormick corn binder, (almost new), International gasoline engine 8 horse power, gasoline engine one horse power, 1 International ensilage blower (type G), 1 No. 3 Moody separator with straw elevator and bagger complete, 1 circular saw (Doré), heavy lumber wagon, 2 truck wagons, 2 hay racks, 2 heavy expresses, 2 buggies, two seated surrey with pole, trotting rig, road cart, tumbril cart, 2 pairs light and 3 pairs heavy bob sleighs, cutter, Cockshut 18 disc drill seeder, horse rake, hay tedder,

3 horse disc harrow, steel land roller, mowing machine, smoothing harrows 10 feet, 2 cultivators, gang plow, 2 walking plows, grain grinder, tanning mill, 2 horse forks complete, heavy and light single and double harness, 8 bags of cement, 2 ladders grindstone, coal oil tank 250 gallons, gasoline tank 35 gallons 100 pieces 2x4 studdings, a quantity of clapboards and dry lumber, 11 horse blankets, 2 circular saw blades 30 and 28 inch, a quantity of straw, 25 tons of hay, 500 cedar pickets, window sashes

All to be sold without reserve, as proprietor has to'd his farm.
Sale to commence at 9 a.m. sharp.
TERMS: \$10.00 and under cash, over that amount 9 months credit on furnishing approved joint notes. 4 per cent off for cash or 5 per cent off for credit from date of sale.
W. J. BOYD, Licensed Auctioneer.

GAETAN VALOIS, L. L. L.

NOTARY

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

CASTORIA

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

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LICENSED AUCTIONEER

Sales conducted in English and French.
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OVILA CARRIERE,

FIRST-CLASS LIVERY

Good rigs, Good Horses,
Meet Every Train. Phone 34.
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W. X. BEAUCHAMP,

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



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

Best Meats

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Reasonable Prices.

The above is the Motto adopted by us and which will be strictly adhered to. We intend Specializing in only THE BEST.

We have been dealing with the public for years and our aim will always be to Please.

All kinds of Meats, Fish, Etc., and the choicest of Cuts procurable.

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Main Street, - Lachute, P.Q.

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.

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McClary's Famous Ranges and Cook Stoves.
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Blankets, Halters, Rope and Chains.
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TRY IT - a Tea-Pot Test is better than a
Volume of Arguments.



The Old Folks' "Place in the Sun."
We are all seeing all sorts of things that will grow out of the war. A new civilization is to be born, we are assured, and if we are to believe all we read, every wrong will be righted and peace and justice will rule on earth. All the problems which distressed us prior to 1914, and even up to this writing, are to be solved, and no class is to have any cause for complaint.

Be that as it may, undoubtedly there will be a change in several directions, and a few of our problems will no doubt be solved. We all see the solution of a few of them, and perhaps the most marked one to be seen settling itself just now is the problem of what we shall do with our aged. It is not so very long ago that a doctor made himself famous, or notorious, by advocating the chloroforming of all men when they reached the age of sixty years. Employers set him the example by retiring their help with a pension at ages running from sixty years to seventy-two years, and the wild clamor for "young blood" was heard in all lines of business.

There didn't seem to be any place for old folks, male or female. Nobody wanted them in business, and at home young folks were inclined to think dependent parents or grandparents a nuisance. They were shunned, left without anything to do to fill mind or hands, and of course they became a burden to themselves and everyone else. Sons and daughters, filled with a false pride, refused to let mother and father do any sort of work to earn a penny from others, and then grumbled because they had the old folks "on their hands."

The problem of the aged had become rather acute. And then came the war. As in everything else, the cry was for "young blood." It was our boys with their splendid strength and great powers of endurance who had to go across. Millions of places which they had filled were left vacant and must be filled. Girls sprang forward to take the place of the boys, but still there was room. There didn't seem to be girls enough to fill the places left by the young men and then there were great gaps where the girls had been which must be stopped up by someone.

The problem of the aged solved itself. The old men could not go to war; the old women could not exactly take the places left vacant by the young, strong girls, but they could do their bit, and a big bit, towards making up the deficiency. Employers, glad to get any sort of help, began hiring old men to do certain forms of light work which they had hired girls to do before. For the most part they were openly delighted with the change. One man, a job printer, declares he will never hire girls again; he'll stick to his old men.

"Girls are flighty," was his reason. "You were changing every month or so and while you have them they are bawling about the office instead of sticking right at their job. They spend too much time peeping into vanity cases and powdering their noses and polishing their engagement rings. Now my old men are past vanity and love-making. They stick right to business and if they aren't swift they get more done by pegging along all day."

In the kitchen, too, a change has come about. Women who always insisted on having young, strong girl helpers, found out, when they couldn't get the girls, that a middle-aged, or elderly woman can help a great deal. And sons who wouldn't let mother work in anyone's kitchen before the war, called it war work, and gave their consent to mother's earning a little for "pin money." And if thrifty mother manages to make her money buy her shoes and stockings as well as a few thrift stamps, why there is no harm done.

One old lady strated out mending at fifteen cents an hour. John thought that was all right, sewing was a genteel occupation. Mother got started, but fifteen cents was too little for her. She yearned for twenty-five cents. Her employer would be glad to pay that to anyone who would wash her dishes and straighten up her rooms each morning and mother couldn't see that washing dishes was any more lowering to her dignity than darning yawning holes in stockings. So she just went about it with a dignified air.

consulting John. Earnings grew into a dollar a day instead of fifty or sixty cents, and when the second Victory Loan campaign was on she astonished John by pinning on a button, and flourishing a paid-up bond under John's nose. She had solved her problem of being old very satisfactorily, especially as three or four women are bidding for her services.

The problem of the aged would cease to perplex if we would only recognize that useful, remunerative occupation is a blessing, not a curse nor disgrace, and that speed is not the only thing to be desired in employees. Age may lack speed and endurance, but it has judgment and experience which surely are as valuable an asset as anything the young can offer.—D. H.

Thrift Recipes.

Oatmeal Betty.—2 cups cooked oatmeal, 4 apples, cut small, ½ cup raisins or dates or other dried fruit, ½ cup corn syrup, ¼ teaspoon cinnamon. Mix and bake for one-half hour. Serve hot or cold.

Hot Pot of Mutton and Barley.—1 pound mutton, ½ cup pearl barley, 1 tablespoon salt, 4 potatoes, 3 onions, celery tops or other seasoning herbs. Cut the mutton in small pieces, and brown with the onion in fat cut from meat. This will help make the meat tender and improves the flavor. Pour this into a covered saucepan. Add 2 quarts water and the barley. Simmer for 1½ hours. Then add the potatoes cut in quarters, seasoning herbs, and seasoning, and cook one-half hour longer.

Rice Flour and Oat Muffins.—Rice flour, 25 per cent.; ground rolled oats, 75 per cent. 1 cup milk, 1 tablespoon fat, 2 tablespoons syrup, 1 egg, 1½ cups ground rolled oats (6 ounces), 4 teaspoons baking powder, 1 teaspoon salt, 3-8 cup rice flour (2 ounces). Other combinations that have been tried are buckwheat with oats, barley and rice; barley with rice and corn flour; oats with corn flour.

Boston Brown Bread.—1 cup corn meal, 1 cup oatmeal, 1 cup buckwheat or barley flour, 1 teaspoon soda, 2 teaspoons baking powder, 1 teaspoon salt, 2 cups sour milk, ½ cup molasses, raisins if desired. Mix dry ingredients, add milk and molasses, and steam 3 hours or bake 45 minutes to 1 hour in moderate oven. One teaspoon soda may be added if a dark bread is desired.

Scotch Broth.—1 cup Scotch barley, 1 tablespoon fat, 2 medium-sized potatoes, 2 medium-sized onions, 1 medium-sized turnip, 1 medium-sized carrot, 1 cup cooked beans or 1 cup cooked corn, 1½ teaspoons salt, ¼ teaspoon pepper. Soak barley overnight in 3 quarts water; simmer one hour. Heat fat, add chopped vegetables, cook 2 minutes, add to barley, and slowly cook until vegetables and barley are tender. Add more salt and pepper if necessary. If too thick, more water may be added.

Stuffed Cabbage.—1 small head cabbage, 2 tablespoons vegetable oil or other fat, 1 cup rice, 1-3 pound mutton, 1 cup stock, 2 cups water, salt, pepper, 2½ cups tomato sauce. Scoop out the centre of a small head of cabbage (sparing the material removed for salad). Parboil the cabbage until tender. Heat the fat, add rice, and when this has been partially browned add the mutton cut into small pieces. When well browned add stock, water, seasonings; cover and steam until the rice is soft and the meat tender. Drain the cabbage; fill the centre with the cooked meat and rice; remove to the saucpan. Pour tomato sauce around the cabbage and cook it in the sauce for about 10 minutes. Serve with sauce.

Follow-the-Leader.

By placing a mirror, 3 feet square, opposite the opening through which sheep were to be driven, an Australian grower has been able to get the animals to pass into pens where they were wanted without difficulty. True to its well-known habit of following the lead of its fellows, each sheep, on seeing its own likeness in the mirror, thought it was another of the flock and passed through the opening at once. While the device has been employed only as indicated, and by but one ranchman, so far as is known, doubtless there are many places where it could be used.

The Road to Understanding

—BY—
Eleanor H. Porter
Copyright—
Houghton Mifflin Co.
Published by special
arrangement with
Thos. Allen,
Toronto

CHAPTER I.

If Burke Denby had not been given all the frosted cakes and toy shotguns he wanted at the age of ten, it might not have been so difficult to convince him at the age of twenty that he did not want to marry Helen Barnett.

Between the boy and his father all during the years of childhood and youth, the relationship was very beautiful; the entire town saw it and expressed its approval; in public by nods and admiring adjective; in private by frequent admonitions to wayward sons and thoughtless fathers to follow the pattern so gloriously set for them.

One word always, however, was held before the boy from the very first—mother; yet it was not as a word, either, but as a living presence. Always he was taught that she was with them, a bright, beautiful, gracious being, loving, tender, perfect. Whatever they saw was seen through her eyes. Whatever they did was done with her. Stories of her beauty, charm, and goodness filled many an hour of intimate talk. She was the one flawless woman born into the world—so said Burke's father to his son.

Burke was nearly twenty-one, and half through college, when he saw Helen Barnett. She was sitting in the big west window in the library, with the afternoon sun turning her wonderful hair to gold. In her arms she held a sleeping two-year-old boy. With the marvelous light on her face, and the crimson velvet draperies behind her, she looked not unlike a pictured Madonna. It was not, indeed, until a very lifelike red swept to the roots of the girl's hair that the young man, staring at her from the doorway, realized that she was not, in truth, a masterpiece on an old-time wall, but a very much alive, very much embarrassed young woman in his father's library.

With a blush that rivaled hers, and an incoherent apology, he backed hastily from the room. He went then in search of his father. He had returned from college an hour before to find his father's youngest sister, Eunice, and her family, guests in the house. But this stranger—this bewilderingly beautiful girl—

In the upper hall he came face to face with his father.

"Dad, who in Heaven's name is she?" he demanded without preamble.

"She?"

"That exquisitely beautiful girl in the library. Who is she?"

"In the library? Girl? Nonsense! You're dreaming, Burke. There's no one here but your aunt."

"But I just came from there. I saw her. She held a child in her arms."

"Ho!" John Denby gave a gesture as if tossing a trivial something aside. "You're dreaming again, Burke. The nursemaid, probably. Your aunt brought one with her. But, see here, son, I was looking for you. Come into my room. I wanted to know—"

And he plunged into a subject far removed from nursemaids and their charges.

Burke, however, was not to be so lightly diverted. True, he remained for ten minutes at his father's side, and he listened dutifully to what his father said; but the day was not an hour older before he had sought and found the girl he had seen in the library.

She was not in the library now. She was on the wide veranda, swinging the cherubic boy in the hammock. To Burke she looked even more bewitching than she had before. As a pictured saint, hung about with the aloofness of the intangible and the unreal, she had been beautiful and alluring enough; but now, as a breathing, moving creature treading his own familiar veranda and touching with her white hands his own common hammock, she was bewilderingly entrancing.

Combating again an almost overwhelming desire to stand in awed worship, he advanced hastily, speaking with a diffidence and an incoherence utterly foreign to his usual blithe boyishness.

"Oh, I hope—I didn't, did I? Did I wake the baby up?"

With a start the girl turned, her blue eyes wide.

"Yes? Oh, in the library—"

"Yes; an hour ago. I do hope I didn't wake him up!"

Before the ardent admiration in the young man's eyes, the girl's fell.

"Oh, no, sir. He just—woke himself."

sweep to her temples—and stepped nearer.

"But you haven't told me a thing of yourself—yet," he complained.

She sighed—and at the sigh an unreasoning wrath against an unknown something rose within him.

"There's nothing to tell," she murmured. "I'm just here—a nurse to Master Paul and his brother." She sighed again; and, at this second sigh, Burke Denby's wrath became reasoning and definite. It was directed against the world in general, and his aunt in particular, that they should permit for one instant this glorious creature to sacrifice her charm and sweetness on the altar of menial services to a couple of unappreciative infants.

"Oh, I'm so sorry!" he breathed, plainly aglow at the intimate nearness of this heart-to-heart talk.

"But I'm glad—you're here!"

"Come, I want you to go to walk with me. I want to show you the view from Pike's Hill," he urged.

"Me? To walk? Why, Mr. Denby, I can't!"

Again the wild-rose flush came and went—and again Burke Denby stepped nearer.

"Why not?"

"Why, I couldn't leave the children; besides—it's Master Paul's nab hour."

"What a pity—when it's so beautiful out! To-morrow, then, in the morning?"

She shook her head.

"I couldn't, Mr. Denby."

"The afternoon, then?"

"No."

"Is it because you don't want to?"

"Want to?"

At the look of longing that leaped to her face, the thwarted youth felt again the fierce wrath he had known the first day of their meeting.

"Then, by Jove, you shall!" he vowed. "Don't they ever give you any time to yourself?"

She dimpled into shy laughter.

"I shall have a few hours Thursday—after three."

"Good! I'll remember. We'll go then."

And they went.

To Burke Denby it was a wonderful and a brand-new experience. Never had the sky been so blue, the air so soft, the woods so enchantingly beautiful. And he was so glad that they were thus—for her.

At the top of the hill they sat down to rest, before them the wonderful panorama of grandeur—the green valley, the silvery river, the far-reaching mauve and purple mountains.

"My, isn't this real pretty!" exclaimed the girl.

The young man scarcely heard the words, else he would have frowned unconsciously at the "real pretty." He was looking at her lovely, glorified face.

"I thought you'd like it," he breathed.

"Oh, I do."

"I know another just as fine. We'll go there next."

A shadow like a cloud crossed her face.

"But I have so little time!"

The cloud leaped to his face now and became thunderous.

"Shucks! I forgot. What a nuisance! Oh, I say, you know, I don't think you ought to be doing—such work. Do you—forgive me, but do you really—have to?"

"Yes, I have to."

She had turned her face half away, but he thought he could see tears in her eyes.

"Are you—all alone, then? Haven't you any—people?" His voice had grown very tender.

"No—no one. Father died, then mother. There was no one else—to care; and no money."

"Oh, I'm so—so sorry!"

He spoke awkwardly, with obvious restraint. He wanted suddenly to take her in his arms—to soothe and comfort her as one would a child. But she was not a child, and it would not do, of course. But she looked so forlorn, so appealing, so sweet, so absolutely dear—

Burke Denby began the very next morning to be a friend to Miss Barnett. Accepting as irrevocable the fact that she could not be separated from her work, he made no plans that did not include Masters Paul and Percy Allen.

"I'm going to take your sons for a drive this morning, if you don't mind," he said briskly to his aunt at the breakfast table.

"Mind? Of course I don't, you dear boy," answered the pleased mother, fondly. "You're the one that will mind—as you'll discover, I fear, when you find yourself with a couple of mischievous small boys on your hands!"

"I'm not worrying," laughed the youth. "I shall take Miss Barnett along, too."

"Oh—Helen? That's all right, then. You'll do nicely with her," smiled Mrs. Allen, as she rose from the table. "If you'll excuse me, I'll go and see that the boys are made ready for their treat."

(To be continued.)

Had the Right Idea.

While the Germans were marching through a Belgian province, one of them said sneeringly to a farmer sowing seed:

"You may sow, but we shall reap."

"Well, perhaps you may," was the reply: "I am sowing hemp."

"Treat a man with so much deference as you would a picture!"

him in the best of the

TOLSTOI TELLS OF CZAR'S DEATH

FATE OF ROMANOFFS DECREED BY SOLDIERS' COUNCIL

No Consideration Was Shown Victims by Their Executioners—Bodies Burned in Mine.

Count A. A. Tolstoi, who recently spent some days in Berlin, furnished the Russian paper, Wremja, published there, some particulars of the murder of the Czar's family at Ekaterinburg. He said the local Soviet became convinced in the middle of July that, seeing the Czech-Slovak and Siberian troops were making continuous advances, the city could not be held by the undisciplined Red Guards. It then began to remove arms, food and supplies from the city in all haste.

At the same time it spread the rumor, apparently intentionally, that the Siberian troops wished to liberate the Romanoffs in order to restore them. This silly story attained its object. The Red garrison became worked up and demanded that the Czar's whole family and all those sharing his captivity should be put out of the way. July 16 the Red Guards held a meeting where passionate reproaches were made against the council of people's commissaries, and the Workmen's and Soldiers' Council. They were accused of having allowed themselves to be bribed by the Czech-Slovaks and Czaristic conspirators.

The Workmen's and Soldiers' Council of Ekaterinburg held a meeting the same evening under the influence of these events. The meeting was also attended by persons empowered by the republic. It lasted until 1 o'clock in the morning. The fate of the Czar and his family was then sealed.

All Signed Death Sentence.

The chairman of the Workmen's and Soldiers' Council, a worker named Bellobov, voted first for execution. After him voted Jurofski, chairman of the extraordinary commission. When the sentence had been pronounced it was signed by all the members. Jurofski and Bellobov went to the house of an engineer named Ignatiev, where the Czar with his companions lodged, to witness the execution.

A detachment of Red Guards was charged with the carrying out of the execution. The guard did not ask to see the sentence or authority. They greeted the verbal announcement with a loud "hurrah." Whereupon the Red Guards, stamping hard and with clattering arms, stormed toward the bedroom of the Czar's family.

When the Czar and Czarina heard the noise they understood immediately what was afoot and hastily donned their outer garments. The Czar himself dressed the Czarevitch in his military uniform. All then knelt in prayer.

Terrified Grand Duchesses clasped each other. The Czarevitch burst into tears and tried to stand, but fell, whereupon the Czar broke off his prayer to take his sick son in his arms. The Czarina continued her prayer.

The door was then opened and Jurofski, followed by the armed Red Guard, entered the apartment. Baroness Buxhaven, alarmed by the noise, hastened to the Czarina and fell beside her in hysterical convulsions. Jurofski, with a devilish short laugh, turned to the Czar and said: "I see you already are prepared."

"Yes, I am ready," answered the Czar.

"Our visit does not concern you alone, however," continued Jurofski roughly. "We shall exterminate your wife and your whole breed also." He then made a gesture to the Red Guards, pointing out to them the Czar's family and Baroness Buxhaven, and shouted:

"Out with them and no compliments."

Shot to Death in Cellar.

The Red Guards surrounded the condemned persons and drove them out the door. The Czar went first with his son who had fallen in a swoon in his arms. He was deathly pale and swayed, but quickly recovered himself. The Czarina followed him with firm step, praying softly all the time.

The Grand Duchesses and Baroness Buxhaven wept convulsively and had to be dragged to execution in the cellar of the house.

At the staircase which gave access to the cellar the condemned persons met another group, consisting of Botkin, the Czar's personal physician; Madame Schneider, reader to the Czarina; Prince Dolgourouky and Count Tatiseff.

"You, too?" said the Czar to Botkin, who bowed very low, unable to utter a word.

As the Red Guards feared rifle bul-

lets would rebound in the narrow cellar covered with tiles, they shot the condemned persons down with their revolvers point blank, one after another. Jurofski and the Red Guard said later the Czarina was first shot dead, then the Grand Duchess and last of all the Czar. Their bodies were placed in a transport motor car and conveyed the same night to a deserted mine shaft outside the city, where they were soaked in petroleum and burned. The ashes and charred bones were covered with earth.

Folks.

I'm glad for tired people,
Who still know how to smile;
I'm glad for laughing people
Who pause to talk a while—
The blessed blurring brave folk
Whom worry can't beguile.

I love some little children
With smiles that still are youth,
Like sweet old-fashioned flowers,
Their eyes so pure with truth,
That keep their faith in fairies
And fairland, forsooth.

I'm glad for gentle aged folk,
Who leisurely may stray
About indulgent duties,
That keep their trifling sway—
The well-content-with-age folk
Who loved their passing day.

I'm glad for busy people
Who do not waste your hours
Nor theirs, with endless detail,
But just like hidden powers
They brace you unexpectedly
Where lurking weakness cowers.

And for the young-in-heart folk
Who never lose their cheer,
The optimistic, glad folk,
Like sunshine all the year—
I think of all earth's fine folk
They are perhaps most dear.

The Fall of the Air-Child.

He was so young—the stripling that we lay

In this stern box—his mother, ween she here

Would choose a white one; tie a spray of dear

White roses with a ribbon white as they

But war's for men, not children, and the grim

Sad trappings of a soldier's death are dark;

Yet something glorious wraps the lad, for mark

The rippled bands of scarlet over him

Was the air jealous of supremacy.

Unwilling men should dare trackless ways,

That it should fall his light keel, in the blaze

Of a clear sunset—hurl him earthward, still?

This boy died nobly, though he died while slim,

Scarce hardened, laughing, and the side the sea;

So, placing him in hero company

We bring our best—our flag—cover him!

False Reports.

Mark Twain has been outdone. When his death was prematurely reported, he complained that the report was "grossly exaggerated." Now W. H. Helm, the author, airs a similar grievance, as follows: "In the new edition of 'Who's Who,' it is stated that I died on March 20th last. So far as I know the only foundation for this inaccuracy is that on that date in common with many thousands of other elderly persons, I was buried in war work!"

This is as neat a denial as one could wish, and reminds me somewhat of another man who, on reading of his death over his breakfast, immediately wired: "Please send date of funeral—wish to be present!"

A Light Burden.

The driver of the jaunting car of Ireland is always ready to excuse himself if he is reproached for the condition of his horse.

"I say, Paddy," said a tourist one day, "that is the worst looking horse you drive I ever saw! Why don't you fatten him up, is it?" queried the driver, as if he could not believe his ears. "Faix, the poor baste can hardly carry the little mate that's on his back now!"

Sugar has been known to the Chinese for at least 3,000 years.

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OPINIONS ON WORLD PROBLEMS

BY CHAS. M. BICE, B.A., LL.B., DENVER, COLORADO.

THIS INTERNATIONALE.

The council of the great powers at Versailles has set out a program of four paramounts to be debated after a full conference of the Peace Congress. The first of the four is international labor legislation. A committee from the conference composed of delegates from the principal nations will be assigned to bring in a working plan. The American delegates, as we are told in press despatches, are well advanced in this question and will be ready to report at once.

A delegation from the American Federation of Labor is in Paris by this time, to attend an international convention of labor. The Americans are headed by Samuel Gompers.

From London, George Nicoll Barnes, member of the new Lloyd George Ministry, issues a statement containing Great Britain's plan for the working machinery to carry out the proposed internationalization of labor. A commission from the Peace Congress is to be created to convene the first international labor conference, which, in turn, would prepare a charter and by-laws. It is the view of the Minister, Barnes, that this congress of labor would provide for international trade unionism and a standard of working hours to be enforced wherever necessary among the nations by the League of Nations to be created by the Peace Congress.

During the sittings of the Peace Congress two labor bodies will be sitting in Paris upon the same object of internationalism. One convention will be composed of moderates with men like Gompers and Barnes directing affairs. The other body will be composed of extremists who would abrogate the Peace Congress proper and give its place to a labor international composed exclusively of proletarian delegates. By taking the conservative element and the propositions already before the Peace Congress, has not the world war caused all of us to look at world events with a wider vision?

Not so long ago an Internationalist was an outcast. He was a bearer of the red flag and feared as a bomb user. Secret police in Continental Europe tracked him and turned him in his tracks.

More than fifty years ago the Internationalist was introduced in London by French and British workmen present at the International Exposition, devised to make war impossible. A year later the plan was imported to Central Europe and taken in hand by the Marxists. The International Association of workers followed. The organization had a stormy career. In Germany it resulted in the creation of the present Social Democratic party. British delegates revolted when the original organization turned to Socialism instead of trade unionism. Russian leaders were expelled because in those days they were preaching Bolshevism. Notwithstanding the schisms, an International party continued in existence and had considerable strength up to 1914. But the dream of its leaders, as well as of its founders, failed miserably when the test was applied. The German delegates to the International Conference to stop the war through a great international labor strike, bolted and supported the German position in the war.

To-day, however, Internationalism is made respectable. It is a part of the Wilson Utopia to be carved at Versailles. It is to be one of the pillars of the new league of nations, and this on the theory of the founders of the Internationale—that all wars are economic in their beginnings. Place labor on an equality internationally and reduce all bars to free international commerce, and there will be no occasion for war.

Sometimes we wonder whether the American executive saw, or has seen, to its logical end the Internationalism contained in his fourteen-pronged peace program and what the American people will think of it when they have time to study it out as a whole.

THE PIONEERS OF PROHIBITION

In view of the fact that the U. S. has gone prohibition by Federal enactment, it may not be amiss to briefly review the fight that has culminated in the glorious victory for temperance and morality.

It is less than a century ago since the first national temperance convention was held in the U. S. It convened on May 24, 1833, in Independence Hall, Philadelphia, with 400 delegates representing 21 States.

That convention may be regarded as the beginning of the national movement for prohibition, which has just been brought to a successful culmination by the vote of Nebraska making the States to ratify an amendment to the Constitution. There are other States to vote on the amendment, which will no doubt ratify it by many more than the necessary three-fourths rule requires.

In the history of reform there are few efforts that can parallel the campaign against liquor for persistence, cumulative strength, and undeviating

aim. While the earlier emphasis was placed upon total abstinence, it was not long before advocates of temperance reached the conclusion that the main attack should be made upon the traffic, and agitation to prohibit manufacture and sale went hand in hand with the crusades for pledge signers.

The temperance movement of the nineteenth century owes its origin in no small degree to Dr. Benjamin Rush of Philadelphia, who, in 1785 published a pamphlet entitled, "An Inquiry Into the Effects of Ardent Spirits Upon the Human Mind." The pamphlet brought the weight of scientific authority to the support of the moral reformers and awakened a wide discussion in America and Great Britain. Among notable men who were stirred to lend their advocacy to temperance were Dr. Lyman Beecher in this country and Dr. Erasmus Darwin, the father of Charles Darwin, in England. Elihu Burritt, Wm. Lloyd Garrison and Frederick Douglass raised their voices for abstinence in America. The movement gained great impetus before the civil war of 1860, and temperance societies sprang up like magic in every section of the country.

Following the Civil War came an era of great expansion and industrial development, attended by an increasing immigration. This accession of European life created within the country an element strongly opposed to prohibition. The movement faced an immense task. The foreign tide threatened to overwhelm it, but against these difficulties it persisted. The propaganda was carried on through various agencies. In the sphere of politics the prohibition party did a valuable education work, ably seconded by the efforts of the later organized Anti-Saloon League, that ultimately became the chief political factor in the movement. The W.C.T.U., working largely along moral and religious lines, was a mighty instrument in creating sentiment in the homes of the land.

Undoubtedly, the introduction of temperance as a text-book study in the public schools has been one of the most potent influences in determining the will of the nation. It was a strategic victory of first importance when the movement outflanked the enemy by getting to the youth of the land with its message.

But the two greatest allies of the prohibition crusade in its later phases have been science and industry. Science with an aloof indifference to the moral aspects of the question, demonstrated the evil potency of alcohol in its effects upon the human body, and bit by bit destroyed the cherished illusion that whisky was an essential remedial agency, a foe to physical ailments, a warming, comforting, revivifying friend of man. Industry, equally unconcerned about the distinctly moral aspects of the issue, discovered that alcohol was the great destroyer of efficiency, the waster of productive energy in mind and body. It began to enact its own prohibitory regulations; it looked with suspicion upon the saloon established in proximity to the factory. Commerce joined it. Men were selected for positions of trust because of their temperate habits; the man who indulged found himself outstripped by his abstemious companion. Presently the humorist appeared with the significant advice: "If drinking interferes with your business, give up your business." You can trace decades of progress in thought on the liquor question in that pithy, ironical sentence.

Thus gradually, religion, morals, science and business united against the common enemy, and have been the potent factors in its overthrow.

And now it is announced from Nesterville, Ohio, the home of the general superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League of America, that the league has undertaken to ask the mobilizing of public sentiment for world-wide prohibition.

The watchword of the league used to be: "A dry America by 1920." Now the watchword is to be "A saloonless and a drunkenless world."

The boldness of this movement challenges the imagination. The task is colossal, and the league admits it. Its prosecution of the work will require time and much money, but the league is blessed with both. "1,250 clergymen of the Church of England," the league declares, "together with 472 women in English rectories to-day own more than \$8,000,000 worth of stock in English breweries." "In the Pera block or quarter of Constantinople, on the same plot of ground with the Orthodox Greek Church, there are a dozen drinking places owned by the church, which is kept up by the revenue from these drink shops."

These clergymen and women in English rectories must be made to see the error of their ways, the league has decided. They must relinquish their brewery stocks, and the best way to do this is to abolish the breweries—no breweries, no brewery stocks.

The world-wide program of the Anti-Saloon League of America recently agreed upon by its national executive committee is three-fold: First, to extend its efforts into other

countries by furnishing substantial testimony in the form of speakers, writers and others, as well as through publicity agencies, to prove the facts respecting the operation of prohibition in America. Second, the league will give financial assistance as well as all other support to the temperance organizations of other countries working on lines similar to those of the Anti-Saloon League of America, to establish new organizations, etc. Third, the league proposes to take up with similar organizations in other countries the importance of international action, requesting such to join in a call for a conference for the purpose of organizing a league of nations in the interest of the complete extermination of the beverage liquor traffic throughout the nations of the earth.

Missionary agencies are to be enlisted in all the mission fields, to co-operate in the grand work. "Educational agencies will not be overlooked," said one of the league's leaders. "Prohibition propaganda, is properly handled, can be conducted through exchange professorships in the universities and colleges, lecture courses, general chautauqua and lyceum bureaus and scientific temperance instruction in the public schools of all countries, similar to that which has been so successful in the United States."

In addition to all that, it is explained that industrial enterprises and trade organizations of other countries will be used as agencies through which the industrial trade organizations there may be reached.

Another field which will not be neglected is that presented by labor organizations. The league will depend upon the labor organizations of the U. S. to bring the prohibition program to the attention of the labor interests in Europe and elsewhere.

It must be admitted that this is mapping out an immense field for temperance propaganda, and we wish the league success in its herculean task of converting the world to total abstinence.

In view of the attitude of foreign governments in dealing with the liquor question during the Great War, the scheme is shorn of many of its otherwise Utopian aspects. We hope and trust the league will succeed in all its altruistic aims and purposes, for confessedly, there is no evil in the world to be compared with that of intemperance, that destroys both body and mind.

Lake Huron holds the curious record of having more islands than any other lake. It has at least 8,000.

THE WEEKLY SERMON

Behold I have set before thee an open door, and no man can shut it.—Revelation, iii., 8.

The ending of the great war presents to the nations of the world one of the most wonderful opportunities of human history. Indeed, if we except the coming of our Lord Jesus Christ in human flesh, we may say that it presents to the nations of the world the most wonderful opportunity of human history. There is set before them an open door, and no man can shut it.

For more than four years autocracy and democracy were locked in a life and death struggle for supremacy, and when at last the armistice was signed on November 11, 1918, the end of that struggle came clearly into view. Little by little people began to realize that the old order of things had passed away and dimly to discern the dawn of a new era. Before the open door of that new era we now stand, and the question is what lies ahead. If with larger faith and clearer vision we pass through that door, what lies beyond it? Three things at least.

First—A league of nations. Whatever difficulties lie in the way of the formation of such a league, and the difficulties are many, one thing is certain—we must not return to the old order. To do so would be to acknowledge defeat, to count as unholy the blood shed and the lives laid down in the war which we have waged for freedom, and ultimately to prepare the ground for another and a greater war. The unduly cautious among us say that a league of nations is a dream, wonderful but impossible of realization. That it is a dream is true, but life as we know it is made up of dreams, some wonderful, some commonplace, some so-called, which have come true, and it is for us to see that our dreams of wonder and of beauty are realized. A noted Englishman once said that possible things must be done and impossible things must be done. This dream of a league of nations must be realized just because of its seeming impossibility. It was long ago prophesied that when God's spirit should be poured out upon the world young men should see visions and old men should dream dreams.

Children of One Father

No one, I suppose, foresees or can foresee the particular form such a league will take or the particular agreements which will be necessary to guarantee its continuance. One thing only is certain, the door lies open, and no man can shut it; thought it is, of course, possible for the nations to decline to pass through.

Second—The establishment of international brotherhood. No league

PEACE AND PALESTINE

Marvelous Progress Has Been Made Under the British Regime.

An infants' welfare bureau has been established already in Jerusalem! Mothers are given all the medical care needed, baby clinics are well organized, health visitors are being appointed and kitchens that provide food for babies and the poor are being opened. The nurses are mainly natives of Jerusalem who need thorough training, but it is confidently predicted that the rate of infant mortality will quickly drop.

All large centres throughout Palestine have excellent government hospitals and during the months since General Allenby's triumphal entry into Jerusalem many thousands of natives throughout the country have gone of their own free will to these centres and asked for vaccination. The disinfecting plants distributed with a lavish hand by the Government have effected a wonderful decrease in typhus and relapsing fever cases.

The supply of fresh pure mountain water with which Jerusalem is now blessed is the close of what at one time seemed a hopeless undertaking and was given up by a band of earnest workers who labored for nine years with the Turkish Government to secure the right to supply pure water to the city. General Allenby's civil engineer discovered a group of mountain springs which yielded 14,000 gallons per hour. This was pumped to a hilltop and then handed over to gravity and allowed to run to Jerusalem through a line of pipe. All hospitals were supplied and the insanitary cisterns were cleaned and then filled from the pipes. These cisterns were the only water supply known and have been in use since before the time of Christ. They were always filled from the winter rainfall and were most objectionable. Their total capacity was between 60,000 and 70,000 gallons.

It is a matter of but a few months before aeroplanes and tractor ploughs, electric trains and machinery driven by electricity, "wireless" news service, "movies" and those great disturbers of ancient civilization, sanitation and hygiene, will take complete possession of Palestine after 400 years of misrule under the unspeakable Turk.

While it would be too much to say that honey will again take its place as a sweet and force sugar from the market, yet it will be safe to say that the increased demand and the greater number of uses to which it has been put, has acquainted people with the advisability of using honey as a food, and this demand will probably continue.

of Nations can be permanent until the nations within the league realize that as nations and not merely as individuals they are brothers, children of one Father, members of one great family; that what affects one affects all; that when one suffers all the others suffer with it; that ultimately what is for the good of one nation is for the good of the world. Here again there are difficulties, but difficulties are after all so many challenges to the brave and strong. The greatest difficulty is men's lack of faith in God and men's lack of faith in men. Almost instinctively we settle down into the position that what has been must of necessity continue to be and that what has not been is quite impossible. Even in progressive Canada we sometimes hear, "It's all right but it can't be done." On the contrary, I maintain that if it is right it is impossible.

Establishment of International Fellowship

In am not advocating an easy-going toleration of wrong. I am not suggesting—far from it—that Germany should not be punished, and that Belgium, Serbia, France, Great Britain and Italy should not be compensated so far as compensation is possible. I am pleading for the abandonment of national jealousies, the overthrow of national selfishness and the establishment of international fellowship and love. The door is open—no man can shut it—but it is within the power of the nations to refuse to enter.

Third—The extension of God's kingdom in the world. A league of nations cannot be established and maintained, an era of international brotherhood cannot be inaugurated and carried on, unless God's kingdom be deepened and extended upon the earth. "The kingdom of God," St. Paul tells us, "is not meat and drink, but righteousness and joy and peace in the Holy Ghost." And our great need to-day is that the nations of the world and the individuals within the nations should care less for meat and drink and more for righteousness and joy and peace; less for the material and more for the spiritual; less for the things of the body and more for the things of the soul; that child labor, intemperance, graft and political corruption should be faced and abolished, and that all men should realize that in God and in God alone can the nations of the world achieve their divinely appointed destiny.

Now is the time. Old things have been swept away, the new era is at hand, a great opportunity lies before us. "Behold I have set before thee an open door, and no man can shut it." Will the nations enter and find peace?—Rev. J. Wilson Sutton.



The Record of the Class!

The bell had rung and all heads in the fifth grade were turned expectantly toward Miss Brown. A little sound in the door and as quickly they all turned backward. A murmur of disgust went through the class as a breathless little girl sank into her seat and began scrambling through the song book to find the place. Miss Brown herself looked displeased.

"Nearly late again—that's the second time this week!" Polly Berwyn whispered to Frances Harmon and both fixed accusing eyes on the already uncomfortable little offender.

The King Edward Public School made a point of promptness and between the lower and upper grades there was a sharp rivalry for the silver cup presented every half year by the principal to the one holding the best record. It was nearing the end of the term and as the score (or so the children called it) was even, the greatest excitement was felt in the issue. Mr. Fleming chuckled to himself whenever he caught the boys and girls talking it over, and reflected how much better it was to reward them for being prompt than to punish them for lateness. No one was kept in at the King Edward school, but public opinion made it very uncomfortable for the tardy ones.

The morning lessons proceeded as usual, but when the recess bell rang a little group of the fifth graders assembled in the corner of the yard.

"She's going to spoil everything!" Jack Murray kicked the fence crossly and the others shook their heads.

"Let's tell her we won't stand for it, that's what we ought to do. You know well enough that none of those eighth graders will be late and they'll be crowing all over the place if they beat us. Dear knows they're bad enough now!"

"Who's going to do it?" Polly looked expectantly around, but no one seemed inclined to take the responsibility.

"She's an awfully nice girl!"

"What's that got to do with it?" Jack put in bluntly.

"She lives near me. I could walk home with her this afternoon and sort of tell her. She always rushes home so fast after school and she's always so late starting that I've never done it before, but I'll do my best."

A sigh of relief greeted this statement from Frances Harmon.

"Couldn't you say you'd call for her?" said Jack mischievously, then edged off toward a slide in the corner of the yard. He had been watching the other fellows at it as long as he could and now that the class honor seemed to be in a fair way toward being kept he made for it with a whoop. Meanwhile the cause of the discussion was off in a corner of the hall studying the next day's history. She looked up a little surprised when Frances touched her on the arm.

"Do you care if I walk home with you this noon, Marion?"

"Why, no—only—" Marion's face flushed—"we'll have to hurry, cause

BRITISHER TATOOED

Ship's Fireman is Victim of U-Boat Captain's Cruelty.

Burton Mayberry, a ship's fireman, has arrived in Newcastle bearing on his cheeks tattoo marks which, he states, were inflicted by two German sailors, to the order of a German submarine commander. The head of a cobra is tattooed on each cheek in blue and red.

Mayberry is thirty-nine years of age, unmarried and a native of London, and in April, 1917, he left in his ship, bound from Southampton to New York. When they were six days out, they were torpedoed by an enemy submarine. The crew took to the boats, and the boat containing Mayberry, and nineteen other men was ordered to approach the submarine. When alongside, the submarine commander, a man of powerful build and about thirty-six years of age, ordered the men to board the U-boat. Mayberry was the first to reach the deck, and the commander, speaking in broken English, told him that England was the cause of the war and that but for her Germany would not have been in the situation she was in at that time.

The commander ordered him to get down on the deck and curse England, but Mayberry refused. Two German seamen, in obedience to an order, seized hold of Mayberry, and, after forcing his arms behind his back, passed a bar through them, which was then screwed up with a lock at each end.

Current Trees vs. Bushes.

Are you planning to set any currant bushes this spring, or thin out and renovate currant bushes needing such improvement?

Hereafter I intend to have all my currants grow in tree form instead of in bush form. Currants grown on shrub-like trees are easier picked, and there is considerably less labor in keeping the ground free of weeds than

and Frances, being a kind-hearted little girl and seeing that she was embarrassed, nodded and hurried on.

"See you later!" she called over her shoulder. Marion closed her book with a sigh. How nice it would be to have nothing to worry about like Frances, and to have such pretty frocks, and to come to school every once in a while in her father's motor. Marion had not made any friends at school. First, because she was shy, and second, because she had so little time to herself, but of all the girls in the class she had always liked Frances the best so that she looked forward to the noon bell with no little excitement.

Frances did not know exactly how to start the conversation, but she really did the best thing possible. Lateness was never mentioned at all. She just talked about everything—her dog and her baby brother and how funny it was that she and Marion had never walked home together before and when they did reach Marion's house she found much to her own surprise that she had never enjoyed any one's company so much.

"You must come see me real soon. I tell you, I'll stop on my way back for you!" she announced triumphantly, and before Marion had time to refuse she had skipped down the steps. Sure enough at one o'clock the bell rang, and Marion who was just clearing away the lunch dishes, gave a start of dismay.

"I don't care," she thought stoutly, "She'll find out sooner or later that we didn't have a girl and that the hall carpet is all torn, and if we're going to be friends she might as well know now."

"Almost ready," she announced gayly, whisking Frances into the parlor. "Just wait till I get grandma's tray and put some coal on the fire!"

"I believe she does all the work. Why no wonder she's late, why—" Just here Marion appeared with the tray. Frances darted after her into the kitchen.

"I'll clear the table while you fix the fire. It isn't quite time to start," and before Marion could object she was bustling about like a regular little housewife.

"You see mother is a private secretary, and she has to go downtown early, and I like to have everything ready for her when she comes home!" Marion gave the fire a critical poke and jumped to her feet. "It went out yesterday morning and nearly made me late. It's an old villain, really!" She rushed into the hall for her hat and coat and they were soon chatting away for dear life.

"I'm so glad I didn't say anything cross," thought Frances that night as she lay in bed thinking it all over. "I'll call for her every morning and I'll help her all I can, too!" A little housekeeping is fun—and with Frances's help Marion had more time to play and be a little girl and what is more, the fifth and sixth won the cup from the higher grades for punctual attendance.

is the case when this fruit is grown in the usual clump form of bushes. Also, the shrub-like currant trees are ornamental as well as useful, and they can be made to add to the attractiveness of the grounds about the home.

To secure the tree form, I start the slips from a single cutting, or else remove all buds but one from the cutting. Even then new buds will sometimes develop, causing side sprouts, which, unless carefully destroyed, will form separate roots and result in bushes instead of the tree form wanted.

Unless the grower intends to give his currants close attention and the best of care, he will gain nothing by growing them in tree form. But for a select special trade the fruit can be easier thinned, and more sunlight and air admitted to the fruit, which aids in getting higher quality and larger sized berries.

Since war requirements cut down our sugar allowance, the currant has been somewhat under a cloud; but this fruit will come back into popular favor. One trouble with currants as grown of late years has been neglect to keep the bushes opened up to the sunlight and air. The overthick clumps of bushes have yielded small fruit of extreme acid flavor.

My plan of training the currants in tree form has nearly doubled the size of the berries, and the flavor is also so much better and milder as to make our different varieties of red currants much appreciated as a breakfast dish with only the lightest possible sprinkle of sugar.—S. A.

"We are all guests in God's great house, The Universe, and Death is but His page To show us to the chamber where we sleep. What though the bed be dust, to wake is sure; Not birds, but angels, flutter at the caves, And call us, singing."

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
Reserve.....4,844,418 41
94 Branches in Canada

Items accepted for
COLLECTION

on any point in Canada, United States, or
elsewhere.

Branch at Lachute and St. Andrews, J. R. PARRIS, Manager.
Grenville, E. M. HOBEN, Calumet, H. W. STEPHENS,
Manager. Manager.

**Copenhagen
Chewing
Tobacco**
IS THE WORLD'S BEST CHEW



It is manufactured
tobacco in its purest
form.
It has a pleasing
flavor.
It is tobacco scien-
tifically prepared
for man's use.



Will there be a
VICTROLA
in your Home this
Winter?

Remember, listening to the
Victrola fifteen minutes a day
will alter and brighten your
whole life!

Prices \$34.00, \$49.00, \$76.00, \$91.00 up to \$600.00.

Leave your order now and you will be sure to get it
in time.
Records double sides 90c. and upwards. Needles of
all kinds. Repairs promptly attended to.

OMER PAQUETTE - Agent
For the Montreal Berliner Gramophone Co'y, Limited.
Fresh Stock of Lowney's and Page and Shaw's 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, Hosiery,
Caps, and ready-to-wear Suits and Overcoats.

GEOFFROY BEDARD,
THE TAILOR,
Main Street, - Lachute.

Northway's Spring Coats & Suits (Ladies)
Suits for Men, Boys and Youths.

BOOTS of all kinds Invictus.
GROCERIES, always fresh.

Telephone your Grocery order to us and
it will be promptly attended to

TELEPHONE No. 39.

Don't forget to call for your Maga-
zines. We also keep the New Idea
Patterns.

Satisfaction is yours if you make your purchases at

McFAUL BROS., - Lachute Mills.

DR. JOHN McO. DREW, B.A.
Physician and Surgeon,
Opposite T. Christie's Drug
Store.
Main Street,
Phone No. 6. LACHUTE, QUE.

Z. N. RAYMOND, L.L.B.
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.

The business of the late
Robert Miller
has been taken over by
Henry & Fred Wooding
formerly of Ottawa.

See our advertisement in the
next issue of The Watchman.

In the meantime we are open
for business and ask you to call in
at the old stand and become ac-
quainted.

Mr. Louis Lacroix is still doing
the repairing for all our clients.

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 Every Day.
J. D. CAMPBELL
Main Street, Lachute.

THE PROVINCIAL BANK OF CANADA

Incorporated by Act of Parliament, July 1900.

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

It is the aim of this Bank to give courteous a
well as efficient service in connection with all busi-
ness entrusted to its care. The most careful atten-
tion is given to all enquiries.

JOINT Savings Accounts may be opened in 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.

Music Lovers Amazed by Edison's Daring Test

All told, 2,000,000 music-lovers in Canada and
the United States, on more than 1500 different
occasions, have gone to one of their local theatres
filled with curiosity regarding a startlingly novel
musical recital to which they had been invited.



In each case they
have come away amaz-
ed at the almost unbel-
ievable demonstration
which had taken place
before their very eyes,
and ears—the most
daring test of a phono-
graph or talking
machine ever made.
They saw a noted Edi-
son artist stand beside

The NEW EDISON "The Phonograph with a Soul"

They heard the instrument sing in the artist's voice—in other
words, re-create her voice. Presently the artist herself began to
sing note for note with the instrument. Musically trained ears
strive in vain to distinguish the faintest shade of difference between
the actual voice and the Re-Creation. Then, suddenly and with-
out warning, the artist ceased singing, leaving the instrument to
continue the air alone. Only by watching the artist's lips did the
audience know that she had ceased singing and that they heard the
instrument alone. This is the famous Edison Tone Test.

Only Edison makes this test. Only Edison can make this test,
because only the New Edison actually re-creates the human voice
and the music of human-played instruments with every tone quality
and every shade of expression. Ordinary phonographs, and talking
machines, merely reproduce.

If you have not been fortunate enough, to witness an Edison
Tone Test, you may at least hear Edison's wonderful new pho-
nograph at our store. Make the time to suit your convenience.

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 r 3
LACHUTE, QUE.

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

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

The Watchman,

And Ottawa Valley Advocate.

VOL. XLIII

LACHUTE, FRIDAY, MARCH 28, 1919.

NO. 8

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
Foundry Street, Lachute

REMOVAL NOTICE.—Miss A.
Lavigne's Millinery Parlor will be re-
moved to Paquin's Block on April 1st.
A visit is solicited.

LOST.—Mink Muff at St. Andrews on
Saturday night. Finder please return
same to Mr. Euclid Ladouceur and be
rewarded.

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.

FOR SALE.—In Lachute a good
house in good locality. Will sell for
cash or on easy terms. For further par-
ticulars Apply to L. L. LEGAULT,
Advocate, Lachute.

PUBLIC NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that the Water
Tax is now due and the Town Officer
will proceed with collections of same on
Monday next March 31st. Kindly
govern yourselves accordingly.

WATER COMMITTEE.
LACHUTE TOWN COUNCIL.

The John Fraser & Co., opposite the
Post-Office, announce that they have
received the sole agency for the Town of
Lachute, of the George McGarry & Co's
celebrated pure pork sausage, hams and
bacons. Phone your orders to 87 and don't
forget the number.

Automobile Painting.

Mr. Alphonse Tremblay wishes to an-
nounce the opening of his Automobile and
Carriage Painting Shop on Main Street,
Lachute Mills, in Building formerly oc-
cupied as a Foundry by McQuat & Son.
High class painting and varnishing will
be done at moderate prices, only the best
quality Automobile and carriage paints
and varnishes will be used. Phone No.
99. After 6 p.m. No. 53.

FOR SALE.—Any persons desiring
corks for bottles can procure same of
J. P. McKimmie & Son at the Cascade
Bottling Works. We have them in
quantity and sizes to suit.

NOTICE.—Windsor Hotel Garage
now open for all kinds of repairs, paint-
ing.

ARTHUR LAROQUE, Prop.

EGGS FOR HATCHING.—From
S. C. and R. C., Rhode Island Reds
\$2.00 a setting. Brown Leghorns \$1.50 a
setting. Also three incubators one 240 egg
machine and two 200 egg machines.
Easy terms. Apply to
HENRY, M. LAVIGNE,
P. O. Box 21, Lachute.

CRESWELL'S

Canada Cement
Prices Right

LOCAL NEWS

Mr. Keith Owens spent the week-end
in Montreal.

Mr. Albert Nichol spent a few days in
Montreal last week.

Mrs. Jas. Bain spent a few days in
Montreal this week.

Miss Irene Riddell, of Montreal, spent
the week-end in town.

Dr. and Mrs. Mason were in Montreal
the early part of this week.

Mrs. John MacGibbon spent a few
days in Montreal this week.

Mrs. Bruneau is spending a few weeks
visiting friends in Montreal.

Miss Jessie McArthur, of Montreal,
spent the week-end in town.

Miss Jessie Walker returned from a
visit to Montreal on Tuesday.

Messrs. Ernie Boyd and Stanley Holt
left this week for Kibow, Sask.

Miss Hazel Hyde, of Ottawa, was the
week-end guest of Mrs. J. S. Giles.

Miss Manson, of Montreal, was the
guest of Mrs. Robertson this week.

Miss Murdoch, of Montreal, was the
week-end guest of Mrs. Chas. Calder.

Miss Bennett, of New Glasgow, was the
week-end guest of Mrs. A. McQuat.

Miss Gladys Mitchell, of Montreal,
was the week-end guest of Miss Edith
Fraser.

Mrs. Massie and son Meredith, of
Montreal, are guests of Mrs. Robt. Ham-
ilton this week.

Mrs. Vasey, of Montreal, was the
week-end guest of her daughter Mrs.
Fred Roberts.

Miss Sadie Baldwin who has spent the
winter in town returned this week to
Manton, Alta.

Miss A. Lavigne announces her Spring
Millinery Opening for Tuesday, April 1st
and following days.

Mrs. A. Beers spent a few days this
week the guest of Rev. and Mrs.
Forsythe, Carleton Place.

Mr. and Mrs. Lemoine and Miss
Anderson, of Montreal, were guests of
Mrs. Geo. Deacon this week.

Miss V. Macil will hold her Spring
Millinery Opening on Wednesday,
April 2nd and following days.

Mr. R. Noble who has been visiting
friends in Louisa and vicinity left on
Monday for Boston Centre, Ont.

Miss Hampton announces her Spring
Millinery Opening for Thursday, April
3rd and following days. All are welcome.

Miss Barbara Nichol, of Montreal,
spent the week-end the guest of her
parents Mr. and Mrs. P. Nichol, Upper
Lachute.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Warwick and child-
ren left this week for Sinalta, Sask.,
where they expect to make their home
for the next few months.

The business of the late Robt. Miller
has again changed hands, the news pre-
dictor is Mr. John McFaul. Full par-
ticulars in our next issue.

Mrs. Wm. McCullough who has been
spending the winter months in Montreal
the guest of Mrs. Hollis, has returned
to her home in Rawcliffe.

Lieut.-Col. Rhoades and Major Earle
Todd, of the 5th Mounted Rifles, and
Mr. Ross Todd, of Ottawa, were guests
of Mrs. David Todd, Lachute Road, this
week.

Mr. and Mrs. Ralph McQuat who have
been spending the winter months in
town, the guests of Mrs. Jas. Cottingham
left for their home at Indian Head,
on Tuesday.

Dr. Geo. Runnells B.A.; M.D. form-
erly of Kingston, Ont., has leased the
property of Dr. Alexander and expects
to remove in the near future with his
wife and family to town.

Mrs. John Hay has received the sad
news that her aunt Miss M. Morris
passed away suddenly on Wednesday
last at the advanced age of 85 years. The
funeral will take place at Petit Brule on
Friday next, interment in Montreal.

Church of England services in the
Parish of Lachute will be held (D.V.) as
follows: St. Simeon's Church Lachute,
every Friday in Lent 7.30 p.m., Sunday
March 30th 10.30 a.m. and 7 p.m.
Brownsburg, Sunday, March 30th at
3 p.m., St. Aidan's, Louisa, March 30th
at 7.30 p.m.

The Molebank Bank has installed a
Bulletin Board on their building for the
use of the General Public, and no doubt
this will be greatly appreciated by every-
one. Any news of importance may be
bulletinized, entertainments etc. may be
advertised. This Bulletin Board is
bound to fill a long felt want.

At a Mass Meeting to be held in the
Lachute Presbyterian Church on Sun-
day evening next, March 30th, Rev.
Geo. A. MacLennan, B.A., District
Secretary of the Montreal Auxiliary
Bible Society, will be the speaker, and
will deliver an address on the work of
the Bible Society. All other evening
services have been cancelled in order
that a large gathering may hear this
address, which will be full of interest.

On the afternoon of the day named,
Mr. MacLennan will accompany Rev.
F. J. Hayden to Brownsburg, where he
will deliver an address on the work of
the Bible Society. It is expected there
will be a large representative gathering.

Happy Re-unions.

Many homes in Lachute and vicinity
have been made glad and happy this
week by the return of their loved sons
from overseas. On Friday last Major
Edie Todd, M.C., and Capt. J. A. Lalanne
M.C., of the 5th Canadian Mounted
Rifles, both of whom have seen four
years service, were warmly welcomed,
and on Tuesday Lieut. Ethel Giles of the
Imperial Army, who has been overseas
nearly four years gave his many friends
a surprise. With him on the train were
Pte. John Drennan, accompanied by his
English wife and baby to whom we give
a hearty Canadian welcome. Those now
en route for home are Bomb. C. McFaul,
Corp. R. A. Giles M.M. of Lachute, Spr.
G. L. Davis Brownsburg, and Cadet W.
A. White Dalesville.

LACHUTE ACADEMY EXAMS.

GRADE XI.

ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

Class I.—Sadie McQuat 81.
Class II.—James MacGibbon 73, Jean
Campbell, Keith Owens 71, James Calder
63, Kenneth Hay 62, Maudie Dobbie 61.
Class III.—Hattie Giles, M. Staniforth
59, Percy Carpenter 55, Percy Matthews
54, Myrtle Berry 50.

GRADE IX.

GEOMETRY.

Honours.—Edith Silversen 96, Isabel
Owens 93.
Class I.—Kenneth McQuat 85, Henry
Murphy 83, Ella Giles, Edna MacGregor
82, Eva Campbell 81, Violet Johnson 76.
Class II.—Helen Whinfield 73, Ivan
Carpenter, W. Moseley 71, Raymond
Boyd, Margaret McQuat 66, Gerald
Bruneau 60.
Class III.—Margaret Jones 58, Evelyn
Gagnon 53.

GRADE VIII.

SCRIPTURE.

Honours.—Lena Copeland 93.
Class I.—Myrtle Mitchell 88, Lillian
Hamilton 84, Ian Hay 83, Violet Bryer-
ton 82, Kenneth Campbell, Gladys Gray
81, Edna Warwick 79, Geo. Fuller, T.
Strong 78, Blanche Smith, A. Stevenson
76, Robert Whinfield 75.
Class II.—James Hay 74, Olive Kerr,
John Riddell 73, Muriel Townsend 71,
John Stiles 68, Muriel Burk 64, Willie
Cottingham, Clifford McFaul 60.
Class III.—Evelyn Hamilton 58.

GRADE VII.

HYGIENE.

Class I.—Kenneth Elliott 86, Lillie
Bradford, Arnold Scott 85, E. Ryan 76.
Class II.—G. Morrison 74, Lawrence
Cruise 73, Evelyn Creswell 72, I. Graham
66, May Robinson 64, Hilda Sutton 63,
Jessie Hay, Ethel Patterson 62.
Class III.—Nellie Cowan 57, Esther
Morrison 54.

GRADE VI.

GEOGRAPHY.

Class I.—Margaret Scott 76.
Class II.—Jean McQuat 73, Douglas
Drysdale 72, Willie Miller 60.
Class III.—Frank Scott 58, Linton
Armstrong 57, Harold Window 55, Alice
Burk, Gordon Cruise, Lillie Paul 51, Ida
Hampton, Ethel Hay 50.

GRADE V.

SPELLING AND DICTATION.

Honours.—Bessie Rodgers 98, Gaston
Desjardins 96, Edith Jones, H. Kettle
95, Edgar Burwash 94, Freddie Barker,
Inez McKiddie, Lloyd Somerville 93, M.
Cruise 90.
Class I.—Rleanor Yelland 89, Norma
Boyd 86, Ethel McQuat, Elsie Stewart
85, Florence Armstrong 83, E. Scott 79,
Kilgour Wilson 78, Robert Cunningham,
George Miles 77.

GRADE IV.

GRAMMAR.

Honours.—Nellie Hay 99, V. Paul 92.
Class I.—Apollinaire Joly 86, Stella
Scott 85.
Class II.—Amy Combie 72, Willis
Staniforth 65, Henry Miles 64.
Class III.—John Manson 59, J. Manson
56, Lizzie Hay 55, Hazel McKiddie 51.

GRADE III.

MENTAL AND RAPID ARITHMETIC.

Class I.—Howard Doig 85, Lorne
Morris 75.
Class II.—Bessie Morris 70, Jim Wil-
son 65, Dorothy Morrison 62, R. Elliott,
Grace Rodgers 60.
Class III.—Ernest Grandmaison, Reta
Jones 57, Janet McQuat 55, Fortunat
Filion 52, Lawson Baunton 50.

GRADE II.

ARITHMETIC.

Class I.—Quintin Black 86, G. McQuat
82, Stanley Boyd 77, Alma McCullough,
Eric Middleton, James Yelland 76.
Class II.—Lloyd Cruise, P. Hayden 73,
Rowena Cowan 72, Ada Logan 71, Shirley
Hamilton 67, Hartland Paul 66, Roy
Cruise 65, Kenneth McFaul 64, Henry
Dion, Cecil McFaul 60.
Class III.—Kenneth Murray 53, Ernest
Manson 51, James Logan 50.

Methodist Notes

The Golden Rule Class will be address-
ed next Sunday morning by Mrs. K.
Massiah on the "Goodly Heritage" also
by Mrs. (Rev.) F. J. Hayden on "Every
life a possible masterpiece."

Next Sunday morning Rev. F. J.
Hayden will preach on "The Greatest
Book in the World." The evening ser-
vice will be held in the Presbyterian
Church. The preacher will be Rev. Mr.
MacLennan of Montreal.

The Methodist Prayer Meeting was
held on Thursday evening last.

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,

Baker & Confectioner.

Phone. 80.

They're Coming Home!

And Proud indeed are we to welcome them all as
they come back, for the Manly and Noble part they
have played in the Great War.

Just here we wish to remind our Patrons that we
have everything in our store conducive to Happiness,
and its just like "Coming Home" when you come
to us, because we are always well-stocked with
Choice Fresh Groceries and everything in the edible
line and our Dry-goods Department is always at the
top notch.

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 Go

Eugene Jousse

Watchmaker, Jeweller and Optician

MAIN STREET, LACHUTE.

PACKING SEA BEEF IS NOW A RECOGNIZED CANADIAN INDUSTRY

Two Stations and Canneries for Preserving Whale-Meat Are
Located Upon Vancouver Island and Shipments to
Canadian Markets Are on the Increase.

Have you ever eaten sea beef? If you haven't a new excursion into epicurean fields awaits you when carloads of prime whale steak, canned in sanitary containers, reach the distributing markets of Toronto, Montreal, Ottawa and St. John.

Sea beef is a good name for Pacific whale meat. It looks and tastes like beef. The illusion is further enhanced by the fact that the male whale is known as a "bull," the female as a "cow," and the progeny are called "calves." When milk began to skyrocket in price, some West Coast genius advanced a plan for corraling cow whales and milking them. Just how the milking was to be done was left to other minds to solve. Having given some good reasons for the name "sea beef," we will say something about whales and whale meat.

The use of whale meat for human consumption is by no means a new institution. The old-time American whaler-men out of Nantucket and New Bedford regaled themselves on tasty whale scraps while they were "trying out" the carcass for oil. The Eskimo of the frozen North felt that he was singularly blessed by the Great Spirit when a dead whale stranded on the beach, and usually moved his whole family alongside the find—there to remain until the bones were picked clean. The Japanese have appreciated

a slightly coarser texture. The canned product has no oily taste whatever, and it is cheap, palatable and easily digested. An analysis of canned whale-meat shows that its food value may be compared with that of the best quality of round steak.

In the old days, whales were hunted for their bone and oil. They were killed by harpoon from small boats launched from the parent ship and the work was hazardous in the extreme. The captured whale was hauled alongside the ship and stripped of its blubber and then cast adrift for the gulls and sharks to make a meal of. Nowadays, modern whale hunting is done from small and powerfully engine steel steamers equipped with special gear. When a whale is sighted from the crow's nest on the foremast, the steamer steers at full speed for the mammal. A special harpoon gun, known as a Sven Foyn Whaling Gun, is mounted on the bows of the steamer. This gun fires a harpoon fitted with a bomb inside the barbs, and to the shank of the harpoon a length of stout line is attached. When the steamer reaches shooting distance, the gun is fired and the harpoon is driven into the whale's vitals. The bomb explodes inside the whale and kills it almost instantly and the barbs of the harpoon spread out like the ribs of an umbrella, thus preventing it from

A HOME-COMING. An Incident in Northern France That Had a Happy Ending.

An affecting little drama that a correspondent of the Associated Press witnessed a few months ago had doubtless a happier climax than has attended many incidents of its kind throughout northern France.

While the correspondent was motor-ing on his way to the city of Denain a French officer requested a ride. As they journeyed on, the officer told the correspondent that his former home was in Denain; that he had left it four years ago to join the colors, and that since his departure his wife had given birth to a baby girl. Home, wife and child—what had been their fate at the hands of the German invaders?

On entering the city, the streets of which were strewn with evidences of Hunnish devastation, the officer directed the correspondent toward his former home. It had escaped destruction, and the car stopped across the street from it. He approached and with hands that trembled rang the bell.

No one answered. He backed away like a man in a trance and leaned against the car, trembling. Suddenly the door was opened and an aged woman appeared. She was leading a beautiful little girl by the hand. The officer took one step toward the child and then halted. He was a stranger to his own flesh and blood. The child hid behind the skirts of the nurse, peering out in fright. Undoubtedly her mother had told her, during the German occupation, that men in uniform were bad; and that she must avoid them. The horizon-blue uniform of France meant nothing to her.

But the half-blind eyes of the nurse had recognized her master, and she held out her hands to him, repeating, "Monsieur! Monsieur!" in ecstasy. He crossed the road and grasped her hands, but the baby drew back farther. A door opened at the end of a long hall, and a comely young matron came through to see what was going on. When halfway down the hall she caught sight of her husband. She stopped, her hand flew to her breast, and she swayed for a moment as if about to fall. With a sobbing cry of joy, she flung herself into his arms.

The correspondent's car was already moving away, for outsiders were not needed to complete the scene. Thus he left them—the nurse beaming on the happy couple, and the curly-headed little girl looking with wide, troubled eyes at this strange man who had appropriated her mother so completely without a word of explanation.

PIGTAILS IN FRANCE.

John Chinaman of the Chinese Labor Corps in Wartime.

The Indian troops of the British Army and the Algerians and the Alpine Chasseurs of the French have provided many a picturesque spectacle on the Western Front, but in the sheer appeal to one's imagination that he makes, John Chinaman, of the Chinese Labor Corps, beats them all.

In his get-up he casts all accepted ideas of military dress to the winds. On his head he frequently wears a kind of close-fitting skull-cap of brown felt, from under which some six inches of jet-black hair sticks out straight and wiry. Straw sun-hats of every shape, and even turbans, are highly esteemed, while a black "bowler" hat is considered quite the thing. His body is usually covered with the loose blue suit that is issued to him, and he wears puttees, and the acquisition of second-hand boots and shoes is one of his hobbies.

These Chinese laborers are paid three francs, or about 60 cents, a day, of which two are credited to them. They are very strong. It is nothing unusual for them to carry at one time three sacks of oats weighing 100 lbs. apiece.

At certain times meals are brought to them at their work, consisting of tea and pancakes of a wondrous breadth and thickness, which they chew meditatively as they squat round on their haunches. The tea is borne to them in true Eastern fashion in a couple of dixies dangling from a bamboo pole on the shoulders.

WHY WINDS DIE AT SUNSET

Perfectly Simple Explanation by Prof. Todd Shows Temperature Rules.

Doubtless many have often noticed that high winds which have prevailed throughout a day subside at sunset, and have wondered what the cause may be of that phenomenon.

Meteorologist Todd explains that as the sun disappears the temperature of the air becomes more nearly uniform and currents are no longer induced to pass from one place to another. When the sun is up the air is not heated equally in all places; the result is that the cold air is continually rushing to fill the partial vacuum left by hot air, which is constantly rising. Air will travel great distances to fill these gaps and acquires velocity in ratio to the distance travelled and the size of the gap to be filled.

The explanation is very simple, but it will interest all who did not know it.

Stepped on Her Tongue

A small girl of three years suddenly burst out crying at the dinner table. "Why, Ethel," said her mother, "what is the matter?" "Oh," whined Ethel, "my teeth stepped on my tongue."

HUNS PUT ENGLISH WOMAN IN PRISON

TEACHER IN BRUSSELS WHEN
WAR BROKE OUT

Served Two-Year Sentence in Ger-
man Prisons Under the Most
Horrible Conditions.

Miss Agnes Short, a Liverpool woman, has reached home from a penal prison in Germany, which she left dressed only in a nightdress, skirt, and wooden clogs. When she reached the British lines in Belgium she was given a soldier's blanket, and this she fashioned into a substitute for a coat.

A governess and teacher of English in Brussels when the war broke out, she joined the Belgian Red Cross and being able to pass as a Belgian, escaped internment.

"On the second anniversary of the war," she told a Daily Mail representative, "I was seized by two German secret police in the street. They snatched my brooch off in the most brutal manner. Later I was summoned before Ober Leutnant Kaulfers, who told me I was fined 10 marks or two days' imprisonment for having worn a brooch bearing the Belgian colors. I replied, 'I will do the two days.' My brooch was there in front of him, and I put out my hand for it, but he said in the most brutal manner, 'What has been taken by our police becomes the property of the Kaiser.' I answered, 'Oh, it is a theft then.' He asked me, 'Do you accuse me of being a thief?' And my answer was, 'I don't know whether it is you or the Kaiser, but whoever is keeping my brooch is a thief.'"

"Kaulfers took the telephone and called in the guard with fixed bayonets, and I was sent upstairs to a prison room where there were nine 'licensed' women. I complained to the woman jailer, who snarled back at me that the women were better than any English woman and that nothing is too bad for an English woman."

Took Coat for Fine.

"I had to wait until the Saturday following, enduring insults, humiliations and indecencies, before I was brought down to the court-martial for having 'insulted the Ober-Leutnant.' I was condemned to fifteen days' imprisonment. I served my time. Then I went back home. On October 6 two German policemen came and demanded the ten marks fine, and because I would not pay up they came into my bedroom, took a sealskin coat, put a seal on it, and said that if on Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock the ten marks were not paid the coat would be taken away. Accordingly they fetched the coat on Wednesday when I was out."

"On December 5 I was arrested and taken to Liege to be confronted by two boys to whom I had given false papers to enable them to get across the frontier. We got to Liege at 3 o'clock in the morning and were informed that the boys had been sent back to Brussels. I refused to return to Brussels at once. So we went to the Hotel Chemin de Fer, where Herr Kessler (in whose custody she was) had the cheek to ask for one bedroom. I told the attendant I was a prisoner and I got locked in a room alone. I badly wanted that as I had some papers secreted on me that I must destroy."

"Back in Brussels I was placed in a cell and kept for ten weeks awaiting trial. Then I was taken before a court-martial and remanded for eight days. Later I was condemned, and on March 13 I was taken off to Germany. They did tell me I was given two years' hard labor for procuring false papers for the boys and a month for having told Major von Boyer that he was very impolite on an occasion when he told me to shut up, only in much worse language."

Imprisoned in Dirty Cell.

With two other women Miss Short was taken to the prison at Siegburg, near Cologne. "We were put into a cell where they had been cleaning vegetables. Potato peelings and vegetable waste were all over the place. You would not have put a dog into such a filthy hole. There was nothing to sit on. They brought us two sacks with straw inside, but they were in such a filthy condition that it was not possible to lie on them. One of my companions was over sixty and the other was waiting for a child. I had a trunk, and we spent the night sitting on that."

"No matter what our condition, we were obliged to submit every week to being hose-piped—which they called taking a bath—in the presence of a number of others. I was put into solitary confinement, and everything they could do to make things worse for me, because I was English, was done."

"They put into my cell a machine about the size of a mangel for making buttons. When I examined it I found the buttons would be stamped 'Made in England.' I was ordered to make 1000 buttons a week, but I told them to take it out as quickly as they could as I did not intend to make buttons in a German prison, which would go out 'Made in England.' The wardress screamed from the door, 'If you have not made the buttons by Monday you go to the punishment cell.'"

"Later the prison governor came and asked me what was the matter with the machine. I told him I would

not make the buttons to be stamped 'Made in England,' and he said it was an old mark, that it had no value, that the buttons were not going into commercial life, but were for the soldiers. I said 'I am not going to make buttons to keep up Germans soldiers' pants.' In the end I got the machine taken away and had to knit socks.

Brutal German Women.

"For saying to a woman visitor who had come to see if she could give me any spiritual help, 'Don't you think it would be better if you filed our stomachs?' I had to go to the punishment cell for three days. Sometimes I was able to get good food from French and Belgian prisoners, who, unlike Englishwomen, were allowed to receive food from outside; otherwise I should have certainly starved to death."

"The combings of our hair had to be saved and put into bags, and every Monday the matron came round with one of the prisoners and we had to hand over the hair. If there was not any to be handed over she helped herself forcibly by dragging it out of our heads. The hair was wanted for making ropes and things."

"I had dysentery very badly and was sent to the infirmary, where I was when the revolution broke out on November 8. I was turned out with influenza and a 102 temperature on me, just in a nightdress and a black skirt. We got to Cologne by train, but the royalists were there, and we were brought back to Siegburg and left in the train all night. Next day we went to Cologne on motor lorries. Miss Short was in Namur on the night of the 10th when British airmen shelled the place. "We lay in a cattle truck in the station, without food or water. It was a terrifying experience. How we escaped was a miracle. There were 300 dead Germans in the morning. Even the station commander came to our trucks and wanted us to lie on top of him for his protection."

"It makes me boil with indignation to read of 'consideration for German women.' What consideration did they give us? I will name Fraulein Rudolph and Fraulein Grueneau of the Siegburg prison as brutal specimens of brutal German womanhood."

HOLD MINING CONVENTION.

British Columbia Ores to be Exhibited
at Vancouver.

The first international mining convention on the Pacific coast so far as Canada is concerned will be held at Vancouver on March 17, 18 and 19. Some few months ago it was considered by prominent mining men who are identified with the Vancouver Chamber of Mines that the holding of a convention would give a flip to the industry in the province.

The object of this convention is to exploit the tremendous mineral resources of British Columbia. Those who are interested financially or otherwise in mining are of the opinion that there is a bright future ahead and that the convention will be the means of making the wealth of this province better known to the world. The greatest collection of ores ever seen in Canada will be brought together and the mechanical section will not be the least interesting part of the display.

The treatment of the different ores will be demonstrated from the time they leave the mine until they are turned out in metal form. In themselves these exhibits will be a splendid object lesson in the manner in which ores are being treated. It is proposed to invite the most prominent mining experts and geologists all over Canada and the United States and already invitations have been sent out and general acceptance is anticipated.

SALVING TORPEDOED SHIP.

Much of the Cargoes Will be Fit For
Use When Rescued.

The big marine salvage companies, not only in England, but in all the Allied countries and Germany, are making preparations to raise the hundreds of ships which have been sunk by mines and torpedoed during the war.

The greater part of the ships sunk lie in water that is shallow enough to allow salvage operations to be carried out successfully, says a London magazine. Of course, any perishable goods will long before they are raised have rotted away, but there are thousands of tons of tinned foods, for example, which will be undamaged by their long immersion.

Many of the cargoes of perishable food-stuffs were protected against the action of sea water in case they were sunk. Practically all the tea that is coming into the country, for example, has been packed in special double-headed cases, and so most of it will be quite fit when raised from the sea. Thousands of tons of cotton have, of course, been lost round our coasts, and most of it will be usable.

The total value of the cargoes which it is anticipated will be raised and fit for sale runs into the millions. This does not include the value of the ships themselves, which after dry docking and repairing will be once more sailing the seas as in pre-war days.

Iron colored linens on the wrong

Give the flatirons a good washing every now and then with soda and hot water.

During the war the British covered the seas with something like four million of mines, costing from \$500 apiece upward.

CHILD LABOR IN GREAT BRITAIN

NEW EDUCATION ACT OF VITAL
IMPORTANCE

Measures Are Taken to Ensure the
Physical and Mental Well-Being
of the Rising Generation.

Much interest has been aroused in the Education Act which became a law recently in Great Britain. It provides compulsory education for children between the ages of five and fourteen years, except that children under six may be exempted from attending school or studying reading, writing and arithmetic. There are special clauses relating to the school attendance of children employed in specified occupations. Young persons under eighteen years may not be compelled by their parents to attend elementary schools but must attend continuation schools for 320 hours each year. This rule is inactive until seven years after the passage of the Act. In the meantime the required attendance is to be 280 hours each year. Any one who has satisfactorily completed a course of training for or is engaged in sea service is not required to take the continuation course. Any one of the specified age who has matriculated for a university course or has had full time instruction up to the age of 16 years is excused from the continuation work.

Continuation Courses.

Whenever a young person is required to take the continuation work the local education board may require him to leave his employment on any school day not only during the class period but for several hours in addition in order to become physically and mentally fit for study. Sundays, half days and the hours between 7 p.m. and 8 a.m. are not to be used for continuation work unless the persons are employed at night. No one shall be required to attend continuation school against his will and one month's notice in writing to his employer and the educational board is all that is necessary.

Children under twelve may not be employed. Children of that age or over may not be employed on Sunday for more than two hours or on any school day before the close of school nor on any day before six in the morning nor after eight at night. There are several provisions for exceptions to this rule to be arranged by the local educational board and parents. Boys under 14 and girls under 16 may not be exhibited for profit in entertaining or offering things for sale between eight at night and six in the morning. No child under twelve may engage in this work. Children twelve or over may be licensed to take part in public entertainments. No children may be employed in factories, workshops, mines or quarries. Any child who is engaged in an occupation that injures his health or interferes with his receiving full benefit from his education even though all legal points are observed may be removed from that occupation.

By the Act of 1910 it was possible for boys or girls under 17 to obtain help in entering a suitable occupation. This age limit has been raised to 18 years.

A DEATHLESS THREE

Lloyd George, exalted strong and high
That like a watch-tower stood;
Beatty, of the unwavering eye;
And Haig the Unsubdued;

These are the men that plann'd, that fought,
That kept the High Seas free—
That brought the German threat to naught:
These are an honored Three.

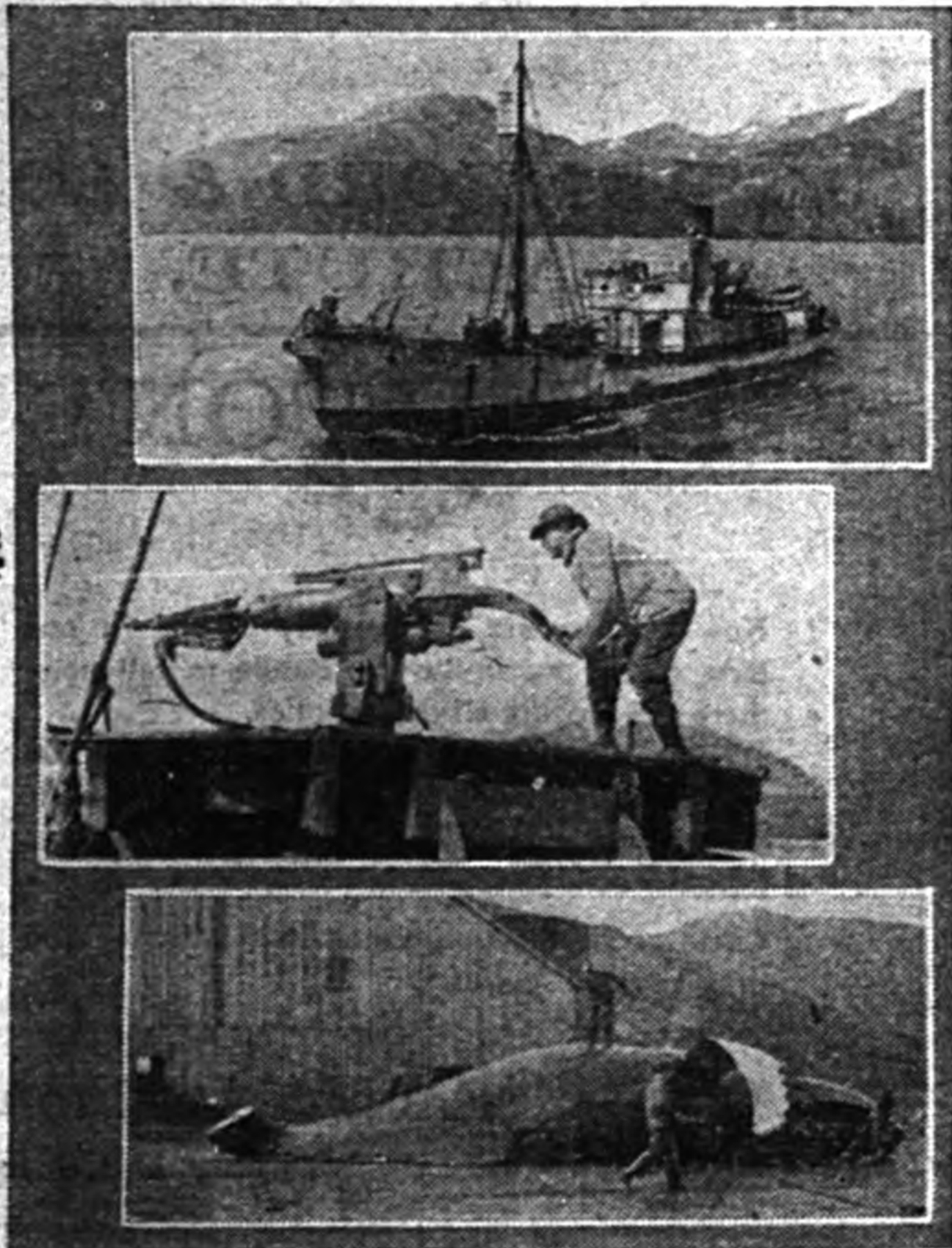
Lloyd George, with British breadth of view,
And keen sagacious mind;
Beatty the dauntless and the true,
One of the Nelson kind;
And Haig who like a hero stood,
His back against the wall,
And rais'd the cry that steel'd the blood
To conquer or to fall:—

We conquer'd, 'tis no idle boast,
Sons of Success were we!
Of heroes living, heroes lost,
These are a deathless Three.

Welcome for Queen Mary

There is a hearty welcome awaiting that most beautiful of Queens, Marie of Roumania, when she comes to England, accompanied by her husband, King Ferdinand, says a London correspondent. They may be here for the royal wedding, but, anyway, they are coming before long.

Queen Marie, who is a first cousin of King George, is a real Englishwoman, whose love for her country of her old country is only equalled by her passionate devotion to the people of her adopted land. She never made any attempt to disguise her conviction that the Treaty of Bucharest would have to be revised, and last July the Germans were complaining loudly of her strong pro-Ally attitude. In her defiance of the Kaiser she even went so far as to wave the French tricolor on the balcony of the Palace at Jassy.



1—A Steam Whaler. 2—The Whaler's Gun, showing Harpoon.
3—Cutting up a Whale.

whale-meat for years and nowadays it is a staple article of diet with them, and the Scandinavians, also, relish the flesh of the mighty ocean mammal. On the Pacific Coast, whale-meat has long been used by cheap restaurants in making Hamburger steaks and stews and its similarity to beef aided in the deception.

The catching and canning of whale-meat is now a recognized Canadian industry on the Pacific Coast and two stations and canneries are located upon Vancouver Island, and shipments of canned whale-meat are being sent to the Canadian markets in increasing quantities. The whale is a warm-blooded mammal—not a fish, and its flesh is exactly similar to beef with but

drawing out when the whale is hauled alongside the steamer by the winch. When alongside, a sharp pointed pipe perforated with holes, is driven into the carcass and air pumped into the mammal to keep it from sinking while being towed to the whaling station. At the station a powerful winch on shore hauls the huge cetacean up on a platform, where it is rapidly stripped of blubber and meat by expert "flensers." The meat is either frozen or canned for market.

The whale commonly marketed in Canada is known as the Sei whale, and it attains a length of fifty feet and an average weight of from twenty-five to thirty tons. The edible meat from such a whale is at least ten tons.

\$600,000 PER MILE Cost of Constructing a Highway After the Roman Method.

New grants amounting to \$50,000,000 will be distributed during next year by the Road Board of England for the reconstruction of roads and bridges.

Good roads materially assist national advancement, and are a sure indication of progress and prosperity. It is impossible fully to develop the natural and industrial resources of a country unless the towns and rural districts are linked up by a network of good roads.

Those world-famous road-builders, the Romans, refused to recognize obstacles when engaged in carrying out their wonderful feats of road construction. They deviated neither for marshes, ravines, mountains or lakes. They virtually made no detours.

To construct a great highway after the Roman method would cost us today at least \$600,000 a mile. So thoroughly were these roads built that they lasted for hundreds and hundreds of years.

The Grand Trunk Road of India is, perhaps, the most astonishing highway in the whole world. This road is over 3,000 years old, and is 1,400 miles in length. It runs through the vast northern plain which skirts the Himalayas, and is as straight as if ruled with a tee-square. This highway is composed of three distinct

roads, only the centre one being of hard metal. A double bank of trees flank either side, and converts the whole into a stately avenue, which stretches like a white-and-green ribbon from horizon to horizon.

The French Government is arranging for the construction of a "sacred road" 400 miles long, from the coast of Flanders to Alsace. It is proposed that this road should follow, as far as may be found practical, the actual line on which the contending armies faced each other for three years.

In the countless woods through which this road will ultimately pass will be found the beautifully-tended graves of those who have given their lives for their country.

A certain difference of opinion appears to exist as to which is the most beautiful street in the world. Among those "in the running" may be mentioned: Princess Street, Edinburgh; from which the city received her nickname of the "Athens of the North"; the Via XX Settembre, Genoa; Sackville Street, Dublin; the Avenida Callao and the Plaza Mayo, both in Buenos Ayres; the High Street, Belfast; and the Unter den Linden, Berlin.

No starch should be used in washing except that which is thoroughly cooked.

Never take out clothes' stains with chemicals until you have tried cold water.

The Latest Designs



This three-piece dress has middie, skirt and bloomers. The bloomers are plain at the top, ordinary waistline, full and adjusted at the knees with elastic. McCall Pattern No. 8728, Girl's Dress. In 6 sizes, 4 to 14 years. Price, 20 cents.



This costume features the rounded hem which gracefully curves across the center-front. McCall Pattern No. 8479, Ladies' Waist. In 5 sizes, 34 to 42 bust. No. 8733, Ladies' Skirt. In 5 sizes, 22 to 32 waist. Price, 20 cents each.

Sort Your Vegetables Often

You will find it a wise plan to look through your vegetables to pick out those which show signs of decay. It is especially necessary to sort out potatoes that have begun to rot. You help to prevent further trouble by sprinkling a layer of air-slacked lime over the remaining potatoes in the bin. If the squashes or pumpkins are beginning to decay, can or evaporate them and much waste will be saved. It will be well to sort over the apples too. Don't throw away those apples which are simply speckled inside. There is no reason why they shouldn't be made into apple sauce or canned.

Hydrochloric acid is especially good for iron rust.

Why... POSTUM instead of tea or coffee

Try the change for ten days if health or other reasons appeal to you

You'll like this excellent table beverage with its delicious, mild, flavor and the results of the change will appeal to you. That's why so much Postum is sold nowadays

WITH THE ARMY OF OCCUPATION

IT HAS TAKEN FRITZ A LONG WHILE TO LEARN.

The Real Character of the British Army. But He Shows To-day That He Has Learnt the Lesson.

The crowds that stand all day and contemplate the smart and well set-up sentries outside headquarters and by the Rhine bridges at Cologne are sufficient evidence of the interest which the native German takes in our military forces, so newly and so surprisingly revealed to him, writes a British officer. When, on the Cathedral Square at Cologne, the bugler blows "Retreat," and the guard presents arms, one may see the native Hun freely indulging in such signs of approval as intimate nudges to his neighbor, or hear him give vent to guttural "Donnerwetters" of unqualified commendation. No attention need be paid to the praise which Germans eagerly bestow on the turn-out of the British soldier in conversation with members of the Army of Occupation. It is "cupboard love" in all senses of the expression. The Hun is "out" to curry favor with his "guests," both in order to propitiate them and, maybe, to get a share of their rations. More generally his idea is to pave the way for that League of Nations basis of which, according to German ideas, is to call for a war draw and let bygones—such bloodstained and ghastly bygones—be bygones. Fortunately, to men who have had actual experience of the Germans' methods of warfare, these smooth words mean nothing. Therefore, disinterested admiration of the British Army of Occupation as revealed by the gaping throngs about all the sentries in the cities of the bridgehead zones is the more valuable.

Recognizing the Type.

As a people, and individually, the Germans are the most competent soldiers in the world. Soldiering is in their blood and they have an instinctive interest in soldiers, and, resulting therefrom, a knack of distinguishing emblems of the different arms and regiments and the various badges of rank. They are, therefore, to be accepted as competent judges of what a soldier should be, and the essence of surprise which delightfully flavors their comments on our troops is extremely flattering.

Shopkeepers watch a company marching to the baths, or a battalion changing billets with a watchful eye for march discipline. The Hun who used to poke fun at the Highlanders has already come to recognize the stirring effect of the long line of swinging kilts when a Highland battalion is on the road. The sights and scenes marking the daily life of the British troops in Germany are daily driving deeper into the square heads of these obtuse Boches the firmness of the great hoax which for fifty months was played on them by the German Supreme Command. They were told that the British were not soldiers. Lo and behold! with the arrival of the British, they find themselves enveloped in an atmosphere of military efficiency which must make them think regretfully of the German Army That Was.

Not So Contemptible.

But there are other signs that the Germans are beginning to realize the grave blunder they made in underestimating the strength, purely as a military factor, of the British Empire. A German history of the war recently published and on sale in Germany contains one or two passages which do the British soldier full justice. The writer, who obviously must have had official sources to draw upon, quotes Napoleon Bonaparte's well known tribute to the British infantry to the effect that it is the best in the world; "fortunately there is not much of it." Anyone who knows the contemptuous attitude of German military men towards the British army before the war will appreciate the great change of heart which the citation of Napoleon's eulogy in a German military history signifies.

The only individuals who seem to want to shun the British invader are the German soldiers themselves. When the German Armies went back out of Belgium, all the men whose homes were on the left bank of the Rhine were demobilized. So, throughout a large part of the British zone German soldiers are to be met with, the majority of them still wearing—for lack of civilian clothes—their military uniform shorn, however, of all military emblems and badges of rank. These men have quietly resumed their civilian pursuits, and while in no way hostile, do not, like so many of their fellow-countrymen, attempt to court the favor of the British. If addressed, they answer civilly enough, but for the most part hold themselves aloof and keep their own counsel.

Cause of German Defeat.

The difference between their attitude and that of the pure civilians, is probably due to the fact that the German soldier knows what the civilian does not, namely, that the German debacle was due, first and last, to military defeat.

And the German soldier knows that not Bolshevism but bayonets brought

Germany to her knees. He knows that the German soldier was hoodwinked about its progress, and finally soundly and decisively beaten by the better man.

The German Army was outgeneraled. The Great General Staff might have made a better show of the retreat, might even have made the intended stand on the Hindenburg positions if the discipline of the German Army had not broken down. Discipline went because the German soldier was betrayed by his officer. While the private soldiers' family went hungry at home and the soldier himself suffered unimaginable privations under the Allies' drum-fire in the front line, the German officers were plundering the occupied territories of food which should have gone to the army and sending it home for their families. They did not scruple even to dock the rations of their men to add to their own private hoards on active service, or to provision their people in Germany. It is even stated, no doubt with absolute truth, that food profiteers at home in Germany drove a roaring trade with German officers, even those of the higher grades, who robbed the private soldier for their own personal profit.

Contrast in Discipline.

These practices were known, and effectually combined with the dawning enlightenment of the German soldier to destroy the once-famed discipline of the German Army. Those who have had to do with the German prisoners of war noted the progressive deterioration of the moral of the German Army, without being able fully to diagnose its cause. They only knew that discipline in the enemy ranks was daily weakening. The reports received of the good discipline maintained by some of the German fighting divisions on their march back into Germany do not in the least conflict with the accuracy of this statement. The German has plenty of sound common-sense; and without discipline of some sort the provisioning and movement of great masses of men on the retreat would have been impossible. But discipline as we understand it had practically ceased to exist in the German Army when the armistice came. Officers scarcely gave orders any more; they made requests or offered suggestions which were complied with or not according to the temper of the men.

Undoubtedly it is the contrast between the broken discipline of the German Army and the splendid self-evident moral of our men which has, more than anything else, impressed upon the German the reality of Britain's military strength.

SUFFERING CATS! GIVE THIS MAN THE GOLD MEDAL

Let folks step on your feet hereafter; wear shoes a size smaller if you like, for corns will never again send electric sparks of pain through you, according to this Cincinnati authority.

He says that a few drops of a drug called freezone, applied directly upon a tender, aching corn, instantly relieves soreness, and soon the entire corn, root and all, lifts right out.

This drug is a sticky ether compound, but dries at once and simply shrivels up the corn without inflaming or even irritating the surrounding tissue.

It is claimed that a quarter of an ounce of freezone obtained at any drug store will cost very little but is sufficient to remove every hard or soft corn or callus from one's feet. Cut this out, especially if you are a woman reader, who wears high heels.

MEDALS FROM CAPTURED GUNS

Victoria Cross Is Made Out of Guns Captured at Sebastopol.

The largest number of guns captured by our troops from the Germans are to be shown in all the towns of England, says a London magazine. The most imposing array of them will be in London, in the great road leading from the Admiralty to Buckingham Palace. There, some 600 captured guns will be on view.

Many of the guns we have captured in the past have been melted down and made into enduring monuments of our soldiers' heroism. The famous Guards' Memorial group, in Waterloo Place, London, is made from Russian guns captured at Sebastopol.

The top of the column of Nelson in Trafalgar Square is made of the bronze from French guns, as also is the memorial of the Duke of Wellington, the Achilles Statue, at Hyde Park Corner.

Another Wellington Memorial, in Phoenix Park, Dublin, is made of guns captured at Waterloo. The statue of Lord Gough in Dublin is made of old Chinese captured guns.

Many of the lamp standards on London and Waterloo bridges are made from cannon captured by British troops at Waterloo and in Spain.

The Victoria Cross is made out of guns captured at Sebastopol.

Will any of the metal of captured German guns ever be converted into medals for our heroes? History alone will tell.

The water of a river in winter is several degrees warmer than the air. A scientist has photographed 2,000 snow crystals, and found none alike.

Before warming milk in the saucepan rinse it out with cold water, then the milk will not stick.

GIRLS! THICKEN AND BEAUTIFY YOUR HAIR AND STOP DANDRUFF

Try this! Your hair gets wavy, glossy and abundant at once.

To be possessed of a head of heavy, beautiful hair; soft, lustrous, fluffy, wavy and free from dandruff is merely a matter of using a little Danderine.

It is easy and inexpensive to have nice, soft hair and lots of it. Just get a small bottle of Knowlton's Danderine now for a few cents—all drug stores recommend it—apply a little as directed and within ten minutes there will be an appearance of abundance, freshness, fluffiness and an incomparable gloss and lustre, and try as you will you cannot find a trace of dandruff or falling hair; but your real surprise will be after about two weeks' use, when you will see new hair—fine and downy at first—yes—but really new hair—sprouting out all over your scalp—Danderine is, we believe, the only sure hair grower, destroyer of dandruff and cure for itchy scalp and it never fails to stop falling hair at once.

If you want to prove how pretty and soft your hair really is, moisten a cloth with a little Danderine and carefully draw it through your hair—taking one small strand at a time. Your hair will be soft, glossy and beautiful in just a few moments—a delightful surprise awaits everyone who tries this.

BRITISH FLYERS "SIX MILES UP"

SUFFERED FROM FROZEN FACE, FINGERS AND TOES.

Achievement Means That Airplane Has Now Ascended Greater Height Than Any Point on Earth.

Following is the London Daily Mail's account of the recent "six miles up" flight of two British flyers:—

The world's record for altitude for an aeroplane was broken at Martlesham, near Ipswich, by Captain Lang, R.A.F., and Lieutenant Blows, the former acting as pilot and the latter being the passenger, the height reached being 30,500 feet (or nearly six miles). The feat was accomplished in a British two seater biplane fitted with a British designed and British built engine. It left the ground in a thirty-five mile wind.

At 20,000 feet there was 31½ degrees of frost. A height of 25,000 feet was reached in 38 minutes 20 seconds, and the final barograph reading of 30,500 feet in 66 minutes 15 seconds.

The highest altitude hitherto recorded for an airplane was 25,800 feet, accomplished in 1916 by an Italian pilot, who took 1 hour and 57 minutes, or nearly double the time taken by Captain Lang. The new record is additionally noteworthy in view of the fact that a passenger was carried. The achievement means that an airplane has now ascended to a greater height than any point of the earth, the highest mountain, Mount Everest (Himalayas) being 29,002 feet.

There were one or two unpleasant experiences on Captain Lang's trip. At 20,000 feet Lieutenant Blows turned on the oxygen supply, and a thousand feet higher, feeling faint, he turned on an extra pressure, but with no better result. He found that the main pipe connected with the oxygen bottle had broken through vibration. He wrote a note to the pilot telling him what had happened, but he collapsed before he could get the message to the pilot, who therefore carried on in ignorance of the observer's plight. At 28,000 feet the pilot's heating apparatus was working erratically, and at 29,000 feet the shortage of oxygen was apparent.

The pilot, however, carried on till 30,500 feet was reached. Here the engine stopped through lack of petrol. The pressure of air at this height was inadequate to drive the small propellers working the petrol and oil pumps.

Descending slowly, the machine got to 10,000 feet, where the observer regained consciousness. Both airmen suffered from the effects of the flight. The observer was sent to the hospital suffering from frozen hands and toes.

Captain Lang, the pilot, whose fingers and face are frostbitten, is a well known Australian motorist and in 1910 explored North Australia for his government. He has twice previously attempted altitude records.

Lieutenant Blows, the observer, is a pilot who in France accounted for several Hun airplanes.

This Happened in Toronto

Father—I hope you had a good night's rest in the old, familiar room, son.

Son (returned soldier)—Pretty good, dad. I ducked under the bed only once.

Father (alarmed)—Why, what was the trouble?

Son—The garbage man's attack on the cans at 5 a.m.

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

For the children at noon nothing is more satisfying than soup.

Put together the best of a Briton and the best of a Frenchman and you will have an almost perfect human being.—Dean Inge.

ED 7. ISSUE 8-19.

NAVAL NOTEPAPER

Ship's Crest Usually Printed in Nautical Blue.

Every British man-o'-war has its crest, just the same as every regiment in the army, writes Mr. G. G. Sharp in the Dundee Advertiser. Notepaper used by officers is embossed with the crest of the ship to which they belong.

For the most part the paper used is white and the crest is printed in nautical blue. One exception is the black printing of the crown and anchor on the Admiralty Office paper.

The notepaper of H.M.S. St. Vincent recalls the naval victory of 1797. H.M.S. Tiger has almost naturally a tiger in its crest. The body of the animal is rather long—possibly with the idea of conveying "frightfulness." H.M.S. Revenge has the Drake touch, and carries the motto of "Loyal Devotion." The little torpedo-boat destroyer Archer has both motto and design. The former is "Arcu contenta oratio," and the latter is a winged arrow in the bent bow beneath a crown.

Ships named after cities and towns usually have the crest of their name-place. H.M.S. Southampton is no exception to the rule. The crest of our great channel shipping port is very involved, including, amongst other emblems, a knight's helmet and breastplate, and two ships dating back some 400 years.

For Spanish Influenza

The Liniment that Cures All Ailments—

MINARD'S
THE OLD RELIABLE—Try It
MINARD'S LINIMENT CO., Ltd.
Yarmouth, N.S.

A Big Interior

Henry's mother had cautioned him about eating too much when he was invited out.

One day the little boy was visiting a rather cross old aunt, and after he had asked three times for more dessert she exclaimed:

"My goodness, child, you do certainly eat an awful lot for a small boy!"

"Well, Aunt Grace," replied Henry, somewhat conscience-stricken, "maybe I'm not as little as I look from the outside."

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, &c.

The Skipper

The boat drifted out on the sunlit sea. The man and the maiden were silent and a little sad. His leave was ended, the time for parting had come.

"Dearest," he breathed softly, "will you float with me always—down the stream of life?"

"The same as now she whispered.

"The same as now," said he.

"I will, gladly," she cried.

He was rowing, doing all the hard work; she had the helm—she steered.

MONEY ORDERS.

Buy your out-of-town supplies with Dominion Express Money Orders. Five Dollars costs three cents.

The Amazon drains an area of 2,500,000 square miles—ten times the area of France—and in connection with the river and its tributaries there are said to be 50,000 miles of navigable water.

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

"The foundation of every State is the education of its youth."—Dionysius.

"Most of the great work in the world is done by the people just after they were ready to give up."—W. A. Brown.

Cause of Early Old Age

The celebrated Dr. Michenoff, an authority on early old age, says that it is "caused by poisons generated in the intestines."

When your stomach digests food properly it is absorbed without forming poisonous matter. Poisons bring on early old age and premature death. 15 to 30 drops of "Selge's Syrup" after meals makes your digestion sound. 10

Spohn's Distemper Compound

Is the one indispensable remedy for contagious and infectious diseases among horses and mules. Its use as a preventive and cure for DISTEMPER, INFLUENZA, PINK EYE, COUGHS and COLDS for more than twenty-five years is the highest tribute to its merit as a medicine. It is endorsed by the best horsemen and live stock men in America.

Buy it of your druggist.

SPohn MEDICAL COMPANY, Goshen, Indiana, U.S.A.

HIRST'S PAIN EXTERMINATOR

STOPS THE PAIN—AND ACTS QUICKLY

Rheumatism, lumbago, neuralgia, sprains, lame back, toothache, earache, sore throat, swollen joints and all similar troubles are quickly relieved by Hirst's Pain Exterminator. It has been sold for 50 years, and should be in every household—has a hundred uses.

All dealers or write us. HIRST REMEDY CO., Hamilton, Canada.

35¢ BOTTLE

LOST

ESCAPED BLACK FOX. PAY SUITABLE reward. Reid Bros., Bothwell, Ont.

FOR SALE

FARM STOCK, IMPLEMENTS, FEED, seed; excellent buildings, location and soil; 110 acres; part cash, balance exchange. F. L. Smith, Brantford, Ont.

WELL EQUIPPED NEWSPAPER and job printing plant in Eastern Ontario. Insurance carried \$1,500. Will go for \$1,200 on quick sale. Box 62, 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.

LADIES WANTED TO DO PLAIN and light sewing at home, whole or spare time. Good pay, work sent any distance, charges paid. Send stamp for particulars. National Manufacturing Company, Montreal.

Sincerely Sorry

"Is Germany really sorry for what she has done?"

"I think so—very sorry, indeed."

"What—for the way she started the war?"

"No, for the way she finished it."

Minard's Liniment Cures Cuts in Cows

Almost every country in the world can boast of a gold mine.

ASTHMA
INSTANTLY RELIEVED WITH
ASTHMADOR

OR MONEY REFUNDED. ASK ANY DRUGGIST or write Lyman-Knox Co., Montreal, P.Q. Price 50c. Remember the name as it might not be seen again.

ABSORBINE STOPS LAMENESS

from a Bone Spavin, Ring Bone, Splint, Curb, Side Bone, or similar troubles and gets horse going sound. It acts mildly but quickly and good results are lasting. Does not blister or remove the hair and horse can be worked. Page 17 in pamphlet with each bottle tells how. \$2.50 a bottle delivered. Horse Book 9 R free.

ABSORBINE, JR., the antiseptic liniment for mankind, reduces Painful Swellings, Enlarged Glands, Wens, Bruises, Varicose Veins, hemorrhoids, Allays Pain. Will tell you more if you write. \$1.25 a bottle at dealers or delivered. Liberal trial bottle for 10c stamps.

W. F. YOUNG, P. O. 5, 516 Lyman Bldg., Montreal, Can.

Minard's and Absorbine, Jr. are made in Canada.

DARTING, PIERCING SCIATIC PAINS

Give way before the penetrating effects of Sloan's Liniment.

So do those rheumatic twinges and the loin-aches of lumbago, the nerve-inflammation of neuritis, the wry neck, the joint wrench, the ligament sprain, the muscle strain, and the throbbing bruise.

The ease of applying, the quickness of relief, the positive results, the cleanliness, and the economy of Sloan's Liniment make it universally preferred. Made in Canada.

Sloan's
Liniment
Kills Pain

30c, 60c, \$1.20.

CUTICURA

Heals Skin Trouble With One Cake Soap and Two Boxes Ointment.

Terrible itching on back of neck. After three weeks got flaky and became sore. Was red and scratching caused sleepless nights. Got Cuticura Soap and Ointment. Itching not so bad after using them. Now healed. From signed statement of Mrs. William Quigley, Windsor, N.S.

If Cuticura did no more than soothe and heal eczemas, rashes, itching and burnings, bringing speedy comfort to tortured, disfigured men, women and children it would be entitled to the highest praise. But it does more. By using the Soap exclusively for toilet purposes, allowing no other soap to touch your skin, you will in many cases prevent these distressing experiences.

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

IN EVERY STABLE

Spohn's Distemper Compound

Is the one indispensable remedy for contagious and infectious diseases among horses and mules. Its use as a preventive and cure for DISTEMPER, INFLUENZA, PINK EYE, COUGHS and COLDS for more than twenty-five years is the highest tribute to its merit as a medicine. It is endorsed by the best horsemen and live stock men in America.

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All dealers or write us. HIRST REMEDY CO., Hamilton, Canada.

35¢ BOTTLE

The Watchman AND Ottawa Valley Advocate

FRIDAY, MARCH 28, 1919.

The Watchman will be published every Friday.

Subscription \$1.50 in advance to 10.00 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.

An After-the-war Idyl at Brownsburg.

"After many days"

At Brownsburg, P. Q., on Saturday, there place one of those inspiring patriotic episodes which live long in the memory and give a glow of pleasure to all fortunate enough to be concerned in them. The occasion was the presentation of the Brownsburg Gold Medal to fourteen of the local men who have returned from overseas. Some of the returned men in the present group have the full period of war-service to their credit, and none have less than two and a half years since enlistment. The medal is given as a "Token of gratitude" to Brownsburg men, qualified by pre-war residence, or having their homes there, and who have been in actual military service overseas. These conditions were arranged long before there was any thought of a Military Service Act, and therefore, they apply to those who voluntarily enlisted prior to the passing of that measure.

The names of those entitled to the medal are:—Wm. Burk, Albert Barrows, Alan Donald, Frank Donnelly, Sid. Fisk, Jack Galloway, Arthur Green, James Hazel, Russell Kennedy, Howard McManus, Ernest Nankivell, John Reid, Wm. Robertson, Chas. Roberts, Wm. Witham.

As demobilisation proceeds, further groups of medalists will be formed and the next batch is beginning to filter in, one or two having already arrived, and several are said to be either on the way across, or on the point of embarking. The proceedings on Saturday were arranged upon a plan whereby everybody concerned should have a good time without any apparent effort or strain or fuss, and the idea was perfectly carried out.

At two o'clock in the afternoon the soldiers and their friends were invited to assemble at the Dominion Cartridge Company Social Club. After looking over that excellently appointed institution, watching the games, viewing the gymnasium and standing around chatting, the company proceeded to the Princess Theatre, where the committee had arranged for a semi-private show of "The Better Ole," and without the shadow of a doubt that remarkable picture supplied the key-note of the whole of the subsequent proceedings.

The adventures of Bill, Alf, and Bert, originated by the facile pencil of Bairnsfather, are declared by all to be absolutely true to the life, and to embrace such a blending of pathos and compressed humour that they are without a parallel on the screen.

The unusual spectacle of big, grown men, in the audience, making no effort to disguise the fact that there were tears of real sympathy in their eyes, and with roars of laughter in their throats while yet the tears were undried, was a sight to convert a misanthrope into a believer in the inherent native goodness of the human heart.

Where the "Better Ole" has been exhibited, either as a moving picture, or as a stage play, the whole chorus of criticism has declared it to be a faithful delineation of life in the trenches, and the soldiers themselves who have seen it say likewise.

We willingly accept the general opinion, and would add, that nothing short of a miracle could have caused the war to have been lost, instead of won, while there were such men as Bill, Alf, and Bert in the army. There are no sensational rhapsodies of passion, no over-drawn scenes of sorrow, no excess of emotion, in any part of the picture. Everything proceeds as it might have done in Canada if the war had "been held" here instead of over there, and the crisp, touching and spontaneous flashes of humour conveyed in the unextravagant actions of Tommy Atkins, and in his own inimitable vernacular, blend together so well, that a classic in the multitude of war films has been produced.

And, it has been evolved with such seeming ease, such a graceful want of straining after effect, that everybody who has seen it depicted is delighted with the production, and shakes hands with him who over his good fortune.

The musical part of the picture programme was a treat in itself. Mr. H. W. Stiles with his cornet. The one that speaks, and Mr. McLeod at the piano, acted such eloquent and interpreting music to the pictures that they simply tale.

After the pictures, at 5.30, the soldiers, the committee, and their guests, numbering about fifty, walked over the way to the Methodist Church, where an excellent and beautiful supper was provided for the ladies of Brownsburg, and at seven o'clock the church doors were opened for the public presentation of the medal.

The Rev. Mr. Hayden presided, with evident pleasure and enthusiasm, and he was accompanied on the platform by Messrs. J. H. Hay and H. Slater (who

are generally regarded as "The members for Brownsburg"). The Rev. Mr. George, Mr. E. J. Johnson, President of the Patriotic Association, Mr. A. M. Campbell, Chairman, and Mr. E. G. H. Secker, Secretary of the Soldiers Reception and Memorial Committee, Mr. J. R. Thomson, General Treasurer, and Mrs. E. J. Johnson and Mrs. A. M. Campbell, President and Secretary of the Red Cross.

Messrs. T. G. Pasco and William King were also included in the platform list, but they were "otherwise engaged," being in fact, up to their eyes in work arranging for another show of "The Better Ole" at 8 o'clock.

"The Church was filled to its utmost capacity, and speech-making was limited. Mr. Hayden briefly reviewed the war. Mr. George foreshadowed great prosperity and peace for Canada and mankind in general. Mr. Thomson gave a comprehensive, brief and telling synopsis of the financial doings of the various subdivided organizations engaged in one common patriotic work in Brownsburg. He talked glibly in thousands of dollars and struck a chord responsive in the hearts of all" when he announced that The Red Cross had sent 17,019 articles overseas, all made and paid for by the local branch. Mrs. Johnson responded for the Red Cross, and Mr. Campbell announced that the work of the memorial section of committee would soon be in evidence, a monument to the fallen soldiers being purchased, which will be ready for erection in a prominent position in the village very soon after the snow goes. Mr. Frank Green ably supported his own pet department of imperial service, that of The Royal Navy, and then the Rev. Mr. George presented the medals. Sergeant Jim Hazel feelingly thanked the inhabitants for their gifts, and an exceptionally pleasant function ended.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

The remainder of the evening was passed by those who had not yet seen "The Better Ole" repairing to the Picture Hall for the evening show, and by the soldiers and their friends proceeding to the D.C.C. club, which was thoughtfully thrown open for the occasion by the Executive committee of the Club.

Again and again Brownsburg has demonstrated that as a patriotic centre, mall but intense, it is a model section of the Canadian Economy. There is such a practical adaptation and a local application of the spirit which inspires patriotism, that every inhabitant seems to regard his home town as "That spot of earth supremely blest, Beloved by Heaven o'er all the rest," and any grouchy individual up there who ventured to animadvert upon real or fancied shortcomings of the place would be quickly and with suitable emphasis told that if "He knows of a better 'ole he had better Go To It."

BROWNSBURG SCHOOL EXAMS.

GRADE VIII.

ENGLISH COMPOSITION

Class I.—Ruby McPaul 85.

GRADE VII.

GEOGRAPHY.

Class I.—Elsie McAllister 81, Donald Clarke 80.

Class II.—Truman Clarke 72, Flora MacDonald 64.

Class III.—Alice Bain 57.

GRADE VI.

SCRIPTURE

Class I.—Gladys Moseley 83, Mabel Hutchin 79.

Class II.—Charles Hendry 73, Jack Golpin 67.

Class III.—Bertha Boyd 51, Gertrude Gilmour 50.

GRADE V.

GEOGRAPHY

Honours.—Elizabeth Murray 95 Elsie Todd 93.

Class I.—Irvin Bain 87.

Class II.—Gordon Heale 74, Donald McAllister, Alta MacDonald 70, Hattie Petrie, Harley Rudkin 61.

Class III.—Inez Thompson 50.

GRADE III.

READING

Honours.—Jack Stewart 93, Marion Bain 91.

GRADE I, PART II.

READING

Honours.—Dorthea MacDonald 96, Douglas Stewart 90.

PART I.

Walter McOat 96.

GRADE IV.

MENTAL AND RAPID ARITHMETIC

Honours.—Wilhelmina Clarke 94.

Class I.—Both Hazel 87, Wallace Wilson 85, Lida Gilmour 83.

Class II.—Violet Green 73, Sarah McVicar 63, Kenneth McGibbon 62, Oubert McQuaig 60.

Class III.—Alma Fletcher 57, Rupert McManus 57, Evelyn Thompson 55, Raymond Chamber 54, Gladys Boyd 51, Arthur Heale 50.

UPPER SCHOOL.

GRADE III.

WRITING

Honours.—Helen Thomson 96, Dori Golpin 95, Margaret Seary 93, Dorothy McLeod 92, Eileen McGibbon 91.

Class I.—Alice Hendry 87, Wilbert Hardie 82, James Hazel 79, Melville Fletcher, Willie Petley 78, G. Hendry 76.

GRADE II.

ENGLISH.

Honours.—Raymond Hutchin 99, Grace Moncrieff 96, Glenn Gilbert, Colin Martin 95, Alex McGibbon, Dora Barker, Leona Thompson 94, Mansiel Wilson 91, Ivan Monk 90.

Class I.—Lawrence Davis, Ida Fletcher 88, Lindsay McManus 85, Mildred Wilson 83, Melvine Wilson 82.

Class II.—Harry Ball 71.

GRADE I, PART II.

DRAWING.

Class I.—Katie Brown 87, Mildred Heale 85, Teddy Zimmers, Isidore Davidovitch 83, Irene Hazel, L. Martin 80, Eveline Highfield 75.

Class II.—Willie Woods 73, Phyllis Fletcher 70, Florence Wilson 68, Violet

Lachute Business College

will open on

MARCH 31st

Registration Exceeded Expectations.

Will N. I. Harrison will be in Lachute for the opening.

Prospective Students Should Register Early.

THIS IS
CANE MOLA
100% Pure Cane Molasses



YOU SHOULD FEED

CANE MOLA
to your Cows, Horses, Pigs and Sheep.

CANE MOLA
is not a Prepared Stock Feed

CANE MOLA
is highly recommended by the best
Dairymen and Cattle Breeders.

CANE MOLA

Produces More Milk.

Builds Flesh Faster — Keeps Stock Healthier
Reduces Cost of Feeding — Increases Feeder's Profits
Easy to use. No Special Apparatus Required.

Sold in strong iron-hooped barrels at a very reasonable price.

Write for full information and booklet giving expert advice on feeding.

PURE CANE MOLASSES CORP'N or UNIVERSAL IMPORTING COMPANY
49 WALL ST., NEW YORK — DISTRIBUTORS, MONTREAL

We want everyone feeding Live Stock to get acquainted with Cane Mola now. Its wonderful. Cane Mola is being used in your neighborhood now. If you haven't any write for particulars and prices right away.

Auction Sale of Pure-bred Ayrshires.

19 Femalss 2 Males.

Your opportunity

is now laid before you to procure some of the Best Canadian-bred Ayrshires in Canada. The majority of these animals have been prize-winners at our local fairs and also three years at Ottawa, winning out many times ahead of Imported Stock. They are heavy producers and of the Showing type. This is the chance for new beginners to lay foundation stock.

"Come" to this sale and don't wait to lament over the Bargains the other fellow made.

All to be sold without reserve by Public Auction on

Wednesday, April 9th, 1919

AT 1 P.M.

Write for catalogue to

ROBERT DOIG,

R. R. No. 3, Lachute.

Golpin 63, Robbie Roberts, O. Clouthier 60.
Class III.—Agnes Duncan 55, Nelson Warwick, Izzie Davidovitch 51.

OGDENSBURG.

Mr. Gilbert Warwick spent Sunday the guest of Miss Walker.

Miss Walker spent Monday evening at Mrs. W. G. Heale's.

Mr. John McAdam and son Wyman spent Friday in Lachute.

Mr. Frank McAdam spent Sunday afternoon at Mr. R. Blacks.

Mr. Percy McAdam spent Sunday the guest of Miss Ruby Mason.

Mr. Leonard Nichols of Stonefield, spent Sunday the guest of Miss Ruby Millar.

Miss Bessie and Mr. Wyman McAdam spent Saturday evening with Miss Mary Smillie.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Townsend and family spent Saturday the guest of Mr. Thos. Smillie.

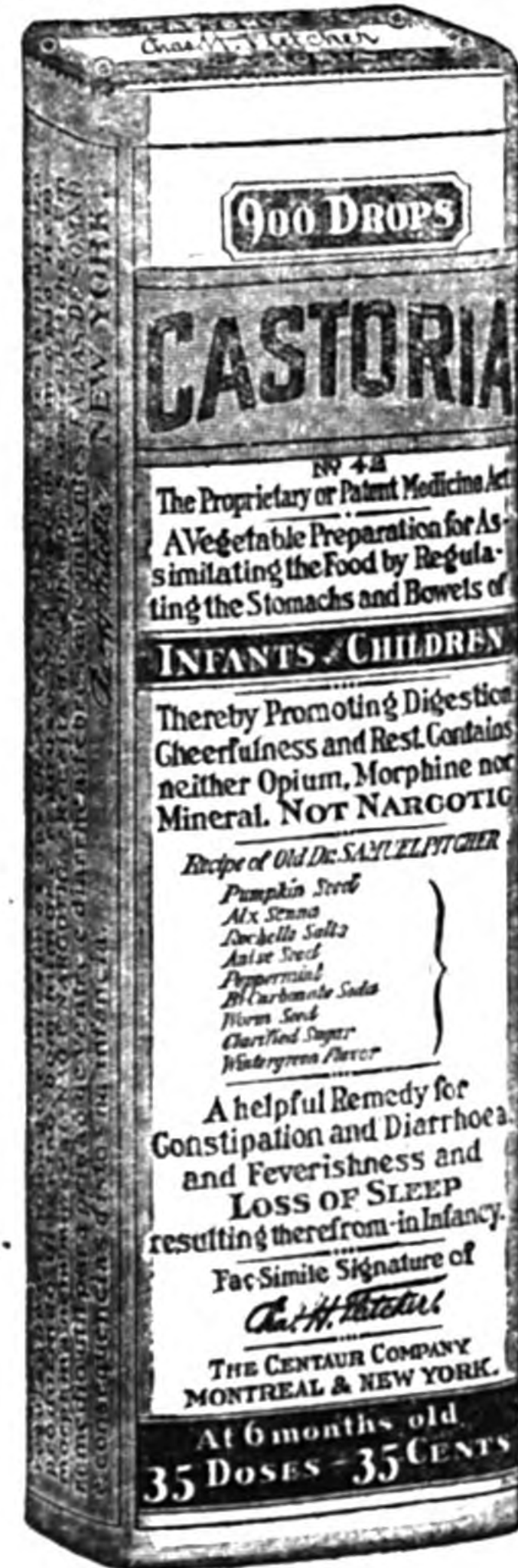
Miss Sarah McAdam, of Stonefield, is spending a short vacation at Mrs. Jas. O'Brien's, Chatham.

The farmers around here are getting ready for sugarmaking. We wish them a successful season.

Messrs. Wallace, Clifford and Miss Zena McKiddie and Mr. Howard McAdam spent Saturday evening in Brownsbury.

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.



CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

Mothers Know That
Genuine Castoria

Always
Bears the
Signature
of

Dr. H. H. Mitchell
Use
For Over
Thirty Years
CASTORIA

CUSHING

Capt. T. Weir Jr. spent a few days in Ottawa last week.

Mrs. D. M. Greig spent the early part of the week in Montreal.

Miss Alice Davidson was in Lachute and L'Orignal on Monday.

Mrs. Percy G. Nicholls is visiting friend in Montreal this week.

Messrs. E. C. McMurtrie, S. Pinkerton and J. Weir, left Wednesday morning on a visit to the city for a brief vacation.

Mrs. Jas. Watson arrived home on Saturday last after an absence of two months with her daughter Mrs. E. O. Keatley in Montreal.

The Misses Jean Pinkerton, M. Wheelahan, and Mr. Irving Fuller went to Grenville on Tuesday evening where, as Josiah Allen and his wife Samantha and Miss Betsy Bobbit they assisted in the programme of a successful social in aid of Grenville Presbyterian church.

The people of this vicinity were shocked on Sunday last to learn of the sudden serious illness of Mr. T. Weir (Sr.). The patient was conveyed by C.N.R. on Sunday morning to Montreal, when at the R. V. hospital it was at first thought that a somewhat serious operation would be necessary but later accounts are more favorable. Rev. Dr. Patterson and Messrs. J. D. and T. W. Weir accompanied the patient to the city.

MARRIAGES

McMANUS-CORRUTHERS.—On March 21st, 1919, at the Ascension Church, Montreal, by the Rev. Jas. Planagan, Annie Mildred Dorothy eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Val Corruthers, of Morin Heights, Que., to James Frederick McManus of Toronto.

DEATHS

McOuat.—At the residence of his son Inspector J. W. McOuat, on Tuesday, March 25th, Jas. McOuat of Inkerman, Ont., in his 86th year. Short service was held at the house on March 26th and remains conveyed to Inkerman for interment.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

INCORPORATED 1855

THE MOLSONS BANK

CAPITAL AND RESERVE \$8,800,000

98 Branches in Canada

A General Banking - Business Transacted

Circular Letters of Credit

Bank Money Orders

SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT

Interest allowed at high current rate.

Lachute Branch

W. A. HOUSTON

Manager

PUBLIC NOTICE

The ratepayers of the School Municipality of St. Andrews East, P.Q., are in arrears of their School Taxes, notified to pay the same on or before April next, after that date action will be taken to collect the same.

H. W. Mayrand,
Sec. -Treasurer

Re. Estate Robert Miller.

All accounts due the Estate Robert Miller must be settled on or before April 1st, 1919, as on that date books will be closed and all accounts unsettled at that time will be handed in for collection.

Special Pictures at the Princess Theatre, Brownsburg.

March 27, 28, 29 - "Lest we Forget The Sinking of the Lusitania, and other high-class pictures. Admission 15 and 25 cents.

FOR SALE.—One heavy Export Wagon, One Self Binder (McCormick), One Manure Spreader (International), One Set of Disk Harrows all in good order. Apply to:
Geo S. Armstrong, Lachute, Que.

FOR SALE.—Saw-mill, Grist-mill sell to quick buyer. Good bargain on easy terms. J. D. Campbell & Co., Lachute, Que.

Ayrshire Auction.

Mr. Robt. Doig, of Upper Lachute, announcing a Public Auction of his Ayrshire Herd, comprising 19 females and 2 males. Sale is called for Wednesday, April 9th. Particulars and logues on application to:
R. Doig, R. R. No. 3, Lachute, Que.
M. Smith, Box 10, Lachute, Que.
Licensed Auctioneer

HOUSE FOR SALE, On a Street and govt. out-buildings, water in yard, a good place, most new. Apply to:
E. J. LAVIGNE, P. O. Box 21, Lachute, Que.

We have a large stock of D. & A. se's in all sizes. We bought these present great advance in prices of goods. W. BANFORD & SON.

Will Quebec Become the Saloon of This Continent?

Yes or No—It's up to you. On April 10th you and the other electors of the Province of Quebec will be called upon to decide at the polls whether this province will go dry on May 1st or whether intoxicating beer and wine will continue to be sold.

Every other province in Canada has prohibition. A Dominion-wide enactment prohibits the manufacture and importation of intoxicants.

The United States of America has declared for a prohibition amendment to the Federal Constitution—(The alcohol contents proposed for Quebec beer are 5 times greater than that allowed by the United States law), but the brewers want to hold Quebec.

The brewers want us, and particularly our boys and girls, as customers, that steady dividends may be assured. Who will help assure them?

The brewers and wine merchants are fighting for business existence. The rest of us must fight for the moral and social welfare of our boys and girls, and homes.

On this continent, in the past 50 years, the consumption of alcohol has increased 40% — distilled liquors have decreased one-third—beer has increased 1000%. There has been a shift to beer, but there has been a great increase in the alcohol consumed per head of population. That's why the brewer is interested.

Will you permit our province to become the bar room of this continent?—think of the shame and disorder that would follow.

Let Your Answer Be An Emphatic No!

The recent prohibition convention appointed a campaign committee to meet the aggressiveness of the brewers. This committee needs your support. Support it at the polls with your vote.

But it wants your contribution. The enormous advertising expenditure of the brewers is intended to ensure future profits—we have no selfish interests to serve. Send your cheque NOW. All contributions will be acknowledged by mail.

Kindly mail cheques to
Irving P. Rexford, Hon.-Treasurer,
P.O. Box 3353, Montreal.

The Prohibition Campaign Committee

W. H. WIGGS, Chairman. E. I. HART, Secretary. GEO. J. TRUEMAN, Campaign Manager.

Etes-vous d'opinion que la vente des bières, cidres et vins légers, tels que définis par la loi, devrait être permise?

Is it your opinion that the sale of light beer, cider and wines, as defined by law, should be allowed?

1 OUI
YES

2 NON
NO

X

Mark your ballot as above

ROUGE BOON CO'Y.

Schedule of Tolls to be collected upon the different kinds of timber and logs passing through the Co's Booms for season 1919.
On each saw log seventeen ft. and under in length .01 1-3 cts.
On each piece of round or flatted timber over 17 ft. in length \$4 1-4 cts.
On each piece of square or waney timber 12 cts.
On each piece of 4 ft. wood 00 2-5 cts.
On each railway tie 1/2 ft. length of 8 ft. 00 1-2 cts.
The above charges cover not only the tolls for the use of the boom but also the cost of sawing and putting timber and logs into the owners' stacks.
Rouge Boon Co.
F. E. WHITNEY Sec.-Treas.
Montreal, Feb. 26th 1919.

Mrs. J. A. Rochon (formerly Miss Marie Berniquier) wishes to announce that she is prepared to receive pupils in Pianoforte Playing and Theory after March 1st. Studio at her home near the Methodist Parsonage. Mrs. Rochon holds the Licentiate in music and is a graduate from the Dominion College of Music and is well qualified to give musical instruction.

Our Wash Goods in Galateas, Ginghams, Prints, Percales, etc., are in full stock. The prices are most reasonable. Better see them for yourself.
W. BARNFORD & SON.

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
Lyle J. Funcheon
Telephone 131 & 21. Lachute.

CALUMET

Sugar Makers report a good run of sap the first part of the week and large quantities of syrup are being made in this section.

Brig. Gen. J. B. White visited Calumet this week and while here assured the Council that the Riordon Fulp and Paper Campnp would give free the road material required for the making of the road across the front of their property here. Mr. N. J. Whinfield has also made the same proposition as regards his property this makes one third of the material required for the Montreal-Hull road through the village. Negotiations are under way for securing the balance of material subject to the approval of the Minister of Roads.

DALESVILLE

Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Dixon and family and Miss Jessie Silverson, of Brownsburg, spent Sunday here.

Messrs. A. Robinson and E. Burke spent the week-end in Ottawa.

Miss C. Murdoch is visiting her sister Mrs. T. Morrow.

Miss Alma Dixon spent the latter part of the week at her home here.

Mrs. A. Talbot and son Mr. Arthur Talbot visited Mrs. Chas. Hall on Sunday.

Miss Ruby Silverson was a visitor at her home here last week-end.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Titley and daughter were visiting Mrs. J. Titley on Sunday.

A number of young folks from here attended a party at the home of Mrs. W. R. McPaul Lachute on Friday of last week.

Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Campbell and family visited Mrs. D. A. McQuat of Brownsburg on Sunday last.

AUCTION SALE

There will be sold by Public Auction at the residence of

FRED SHAW, Centreville,
Tuesday, April 8th, 1919

The following effects:—Two brood mares, 1 horse 5 years old, 1 horse four years old, 1 horse 3 years old, 1 colt 2 years old, 43 head of Grade H's: 1 milch cow, Pure Bred Holstein cow, 37 hens, 11 pigs, Magnet cream separator 450 lbs capacity, grain binder (Frost & Wood), McCormick corn binder, (sluicest new), International gasoline engine 8 horse power, gasoline engine one horse power, 1 International ensilage blower (type G.) 1 No. 3 Moody separator with straw elevator and bagger complete, 1 circular saw (Doré), heavy lumber wagon, 2 truck wagons, 2 hay racks, 2 heavy expresses, 2 buggies, two seated surrey with pole, trotting rig, road cart, tumbril cart, 2 pairs light and 3 pairs heavy bob sleighs, cutter, Cockshut 13 disc drill seeder, horse rake, hay tedder, 3 horse disc harrow, steel land roller, mowing machine, smoothing harrows 10 feet, 2 cultivators, gang plow, 2 walking plows, grain grinder, fanning mill, 2 horse forks complete, heavy and light single and double harness, 8 bags of cement, 2 ladders grindstone, coal oil tank 250 gallons, gasoline tank 35 gallons 100 pieces 2x4 studding, a quantity of clapboards and dry lumber, 11 horse blankets, 2 circular saw blades 30 and 28 inch, a quantity of straw, 25 tons of hay, 500 cedar pickets, window sashes and lights, 10 four gallon milk cans, 125 eight gallon milk cans, 3 milk tanks, large and small cupboards, 2 chests of drawers, kitchen cabinet, Othello Treasure range, Oxford Chancellor range, a quantity of stove pipes, 6 small tables, single and double beds, springs and mattresses, clocks, rocking and kitchen chairs, window shades, curtains and poles, parlor lamp, 3 small lamps, 3 lanterns, cooking utensils, a quantity of Early Rose seed potatoes, a quantity of pictures, 1 organ, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

All to be sold without reserve, as proprietor has sold his farm.

Those attending the sale will be taken across the North River and back by boat to Mr. Gilbert Matthews Landing.

Sale to commence at 9 a.m. sharp.

TERMS: \$10.00 and under cash, over that amount 9 months credit on furnishing approved joint notes. 4 per cent off for cash or 5 per cent on for credit from date of sale.

W. J. BOYD, Licensed Auctioneer.

Best Meats at Reasonable Prices.

Telephone No. 136.

The above is the Motto adopted by us and which will be strictly adhered to. We intend Specializing in only THE BEST.

We have been dealing with the public for years and our aim will always be to Please.

All kinds of Meats, Fish, Etc., and the choicest of Cuts procurable.

DRYSDALE & SPEIGHT BUTCHERS

Main Street, - Lachute, P.Q.



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

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

WM. J. BARCLAY,
Agent for The MACARTNEY MILKING MACHINE.
— also —
Agent for NATIONAL RUBBER FILLER.
Telephone Central till May 1st,
ST. ANDREWS EAST. - P.Q.

W. J. BOYD,
LICENSED AUCTIONEER
Sales conducted in English and French.
Telephone 73.
LACHUTE, - QUE.

W. X. BEAUCHAMP,
LICENSED AUCTIONEER,
Sales conducted in English and French.
GRENVILLE, - QUE.

OVILA CARRIERE,
FIRST-CLASS LIVERY
Good rigs, Good Horses,
Meet Every Train. Phone 34.
Robert St., LACHUTE, P.Q.

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

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.

W. G. Staniforth, Lachute

Head-quarters For

The Hinman Miller.

Messrs. E. C. & L. G. Whinfield, of Calumet, are agents for the Hinman Miller and would call the attention of prospective buyers to the following advantages in the Hinman.

No pipe line in stable. No pulsators. No vacuum tank. Low price. Price for 15 cows in one row about \$300.00 and for 25 cows about \$400.00 which will vary somewhat over or under that figure according as to how the cows are placed in stable.

These machines are installed on 30 days trial, and if not found satisfactory will be removed without cost to the farmer. Write for information.

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

The incomparable Tea-Pot results always obtainable from an infusion, has given it a prestige possessed by no other tea on sale.

"SALADA"

out-draws and out-classes all other teas.
"This is no idle claim"



The Housewife's Corner

Mischiefous Idle Hands.

It is a fact that there are children who have no chance to grow up industrious, helpful, useful. They have been petted, pampered, coddled, waited upon from infancy. They are not taught to work; no little tasks are set for childish hands; no incentives to industry are held before little eyes; no simple errands wait for children's feet.

It by no means follows that the parents of such children are well-to-do. Often they are people who toil hard from morning until night—good, mistaken people who do not fear hardships for themselves but who long to have their children have an easy time, a soft job, a big salary.

A chance to work and a chance to play should be the lot of every child. Light tasks even for the smaller children are only right. Fortunate the children who early acquire the habit of industry. Don't say, "If Susie helps she will be sure to break some of the dishes." Which is of the most value, Susie or a fifteen cent dish?

Give the children responsible tasks as they grow older and do not stand over them every moment—give them a fair chance. Except them to succeed, not fail. Do not say, "I am afraid you cannot do that!" say, "Of course you can do it!" and then walk away as if it were all finally settled.

How a boy will make the dirt fly when we have confidence in him; when we say, "Yes, that is a hard job, Johnny, but you can do it if anybody can." Confidence does wonders for a boy. Too many parents groan that "Johnny is going to the dogs." Well, why should he not go to the dogs? Is not that what they are expecting? Has he any encouragement to choose any other goal? Possibly if they had a little confidence in that boy and they could get it across to the boy—and there are unseen angels always waiting to carry such messages to a boy—the boy would respond nobly, leave the ranks of the good-for-nothings and make good in life.

A boy will always find something to do. If we set no tasks for him, Satan will have cigarettes to be smoked, melon patches to be raided and naughty stories to be heard and told. Even on farms, boys and girls are found who are not allowed to share the daily work—girls who grow up inefficient because their mothers do not want them "fussing" in kitchen or dairy. Even the three-year-old would be better and happier if he had his wee errands to run than that were real errands—his part in the home.

Economy in Fats.

Now that the demand "Don't Stop Saving Food!" greets us wherever we turn, it behooves us to school ourselves against reverting to the careless ways of pre-war days. The Food Board tells us that fats are scarce, so of course we must continue to economize in the use of butter. We can do a great deal in this direction by utilizing vegetable and meat fats.

Many of us have been prejudiced against the use of oleomargarine, especially when we have been accustomed to plenty of good butter to use at all times, but a good quality of oleomargarine is much more economical for many uses than butter. We must not lose sight of the fact that oleomargarine made from vegetable fats can be very pure and wholesome, and for cake-making, frying, shortening, vegetable seasoning, etc., it answers every purpose at a substantial saving.

The clarified fat from chickens, ducks, turkeys, and geese makes the most delicious of cooky shortening and the flavor of the fowl cannot be detected in the finished food. All drippings from meat should be carefully saved, clarified by being heated with sliced raw potato, and strained. The drippings from beef and pork will go very nicely together, but the hard fat of lamb or mutton has not been in favor in the family household for the reason that its tallow flavor and consistency were not relished, but wartime measures have taught us that we can use mutton fat to good purpose by taking a little trouble.

Take equal parts of hard or mutton fat and soft fat, such as beef suet and pork. Cut into small pieces, and melt together in the double boiler. For every two pounds allow in an onion, an apple, a potato, and put in three or four cloves, a bay leaf, and

a teaspoonful of salt. Cook until the fat is thoroughly extracted and the potato and apple seared. Strain the melted fat into a bowl through muslin. Set aside to cool. Keep watch of it, however, and just when the edges begin to harden beat briskly with an egg beater until almost cold. This beating prevents the hard and soft fats from separating and makes the "savory shortening" light and fluffy. This is especially desirable for use in cooking, and even in pastry making. Less onion may be used if desired.

Hot Dishes for Cold Days.

Oxtail and Carrot Stew.—Brown two jointed oxtails and two sliced onions in hot fat. Put into a kettle, add six medium-sized carrots sliced, two teaspoons salt, one-eighth teaspoon pepper, and cover with boiling water. Cook slowly for two hours, or until meat is tender. Thicken the gravy with two tablespoons browned flour. If potatoes are desired, add the required amount half an hour before the stew is done.

Cabbage Souffle.—Cut a medium-sized cabbage in quarters and put on in cold water to boil. When it has boiled fifteen minutes drain off the water, cover with hot water, and boil again until it is tender. Drain as dry as possible, chop fine, season with salt, pepper, and butter or butter substitute. Beat together until light two eggs, and add four teaspoons cream. Add this to the prepared cabbage, mix well, and put into a greased baking dish. Sprinkle the top with bread crumbs, and bake.

Corned-Beef Hash.—Remove skin and gristle from cooked corned beef. Chop the meat and do not use too much fat. Add an equal quantity of chopped cold boiled potatoes, season with salt and pepper, put into a hot greased pan, moisten with milk or cream, and stir up well. Then spread it out evenly and leave it where it will brown slowly underneath. Turn and fold on a hot platter. Cold roast beef may be used in the hash with the corned beef, and finely chopped cooked beets may be added.

Bean Balls and Macaroni.—Mash baked beans to a pulp, add one beaten egg, one-half teaspoon minced onion, and a seasoning of salt and pepper. Form into balls, dip in beaten egg and bread crumbs, and set in oven for five minutes. Serve on boiled macaroni that has been covered with grated cheese.

Potato Pie.—To one quart hot boiled potatoes add enough hot milk to moisten. Season with butter and salt. Mash in kettle in which they were boiled, and beat with a fork until light. Stir in one-half cup minced ham. Have ready four hard-boiled eggs and one-half cup stock or gravy. Arrange potatoes and sliced eggs in dish in alternate layers, with potatoes forming top and bottom. Brush the top with milk or egg, and bake in hot oven.

This dish can be arranged in layers, with the middle layer kind of meat hash bound together with egg or thickened gravy.

Easy Home-Made Soap.

A soap which is excellent for dry purposes can be made from dry rancid fat. The process is as follows: Dissolve two and one-half tablespoons in eight tablespoons water, to one cup melted fat. Beat with egg beater for about ten minutes. Pour out and let harden. It is not to use it for a month or two, soap can be made in small quantities and it also has the advantage of requiring cooking.

Micawber's Advice.

"My other piece of advice, Copperfield," said Mr. Micawber, "you know. Annual income twenty pounds, annual expenditure, nineteen shillings, result happiness; Annual income twenty pounds, annual expenditure twenty pounds ought and six, result misery. The blossom is blighted, the leaf is withered, the God of Day goes down upon the dreary scene, and, in short, you are forever floored. As I am," Dickens.

An essential to successful wintering of the farm poultry is a pure and plentiful supply of water. Make arrangements to keep the water fountain from freezing up on cold days this winter.

The Road to Understanding

—BY—
Eleanor H. Porter

Copyright—
Houghton Mifflin Co.

Published by special
arrangement with
Thos. Allen,
Toronto

CHAPTER I.—(Cont'd.)

Burke Denby took the boys for a drive almost every day after that. He discovered that Miss Barnet greatly enjoyed driving. There were picnics, too, in the cool green of the woods, on two or three fine days. Miss Barnet also liked picnics. Still pursuant of his plan to give the forlorn little nursemaid "one good time in her life," Burke Denby contrived to be with her not a little in between drives and picnics. Ostensibly he was putting up swings, building toy houses, playing ball with Masters Paul and Percy Allen; but in reality he was trying to put a little "interest" into Miss Helen Barnet's daily task. He was so sorry for her! It was such a shame that so gloriously beautiful a girl should be doomed to a slavery like that! He was so glad that for a time he might bring some brightness into her life!

"And do you see how perfectly devoted Burke is to Paul and Percy?" cried Mrs. Allen, one day, to her brother. "I had no idea the dear boy was so fond of children!"

"Hm-m. Is he really, indeed," murmured John Denby. "No, I had not noticed."

John Denby spoke vaguely, yet with a shade of irritation. Fond as he was of his sister and his small nephews, he was finding it difficult to accustom himself to the revolutionary changes in his daily routine that their presence made necessary. He was learning to absent himself more and more from the house.

For a week, therefore, unchallenged, and cheerfully intent on his benevolent mission, Burke Denby continued his drives and picnics and ball-playing with Masters Paul and Percy Allen; then, very suddenly, four little words from the lips of Helen Barnet changed for him the earth and the sky above.

"When I go away—" she began.

"When you go—away!" he interrupted.

"Yes. Why, Mr. Denby, what makes you look so queer?"

"Nothing. I was thinking—that is, I had forgotten—I—" He rose to his feet abruptly, and crossed the room. At the window, for a full minute, he stood motionless, looking out at the falling rain. When he turned back into the room there was a new expression on his face. With a quick glance at the children playing on the rug before the fireplace, he crossed straight to the plainly surprised young woman and dropped himself in a chair at her side.

"Helen Barnet, will you—marry me?" he asked softly.

"Mr. Denby!"

With a boyish laugh Burke Denby drew his chair nearer. His face was alight with the confident happiness of one who has never known rebuff. "You are surprised—and so was I, a minute ago. You see, it came to me all in a flash—that it would be to live—without you." His voice grew tender. "Helen, you will stay, and be my wife?"

"Oh, no, no—I mustn't, I can't! Why, of course I can't, Mr. Denby," fluttered the girl, in a panic of startled embarrassment. "I'm sure you—you don't want me to."

"But I do. Listen!" He threw another quick glance at the absorbed children as he reached out and took possession of her hand. "It all came to me back there at the window—the dreariness, the emptiness of everything, without you. And I saw then what you've been to me every day this past week. How I've watched for you and waited for you, and how everything I did and said and had was just—something for you. And I knew then that I—I loved you. You see, I—I never loved any one before."

"The boyish red swept to his forehead as he laughed whimsically, and so I—I didn't recognize the symptoms!" With the lightness of his

those gains by plunging into war. Many years ago two Germans, purporting to be residents of Switzerland, started an advertising agency. By degrees they furnished a considerable number of advertisements to the leading Italian newspapers. Their business grew until at length there was hardly a small town into which they had not penetrated. As newspapers live by their advertisements, so those Italian papers welcomed the German agents who added hundreds of thousands of columns of advertising matter every year.

But those agents had a double purpose. As trusty servants of the Kaiser, they saw to it that German products, to the exclusion of French or English or even of Italian, should be lavishly advertised in the Italian press. This meant, of course, the promotion of German industries. Next the German agents came to frame their contracts with the Italian newspapers so that in return for lavish newspaper advertising they should control the editorial page of each paper. In other words, they arranged that the Italian people should get from their papers whatever views on home and foreign affairs the reptilian inspirers at Berlin chose to furnish them.

The same process was introduced into France in 1912, and was even beginning to appear on this side of the Atlantic when the war broke out.

Perfect cleanliness does not prevent rats and mice congregating. If food is not left around the room or close to the rodents rarely favor an occupied house.

she was to be his wife. Everything would be different. Not only would she hold her head erect and take her proper place, but she would not—well, there were various little ways and expressions which she would drop, of course. And how beautiful she was! How sweet! How dear! And how she had suffered in her loneliness. How he would love to make for her a future all gloriously happy and tender with his strong, encircling arms!

It was a pleasant picture. Burke Denby's heart quite swelled within him as he turned to leave the room.

Upstairs, the girl, the cause of it all, hurried with palpitating nervousness through the task of clothing two active little bodies in fresh garments. That her thoughts were not with her fingers was evident; but not until the summoning bell from the drawing-room gave her a few minutes' respite from duty did she have an opportunity really to think. Even then she could not think lucidly or connectedly. Always before her eyes was Burke Denby's face, ardent, pleading, confident. And he expected—Before she saw him again she must be ready, she knew, with her answer. But how could she answer?

Helen Barnet was lonely, heartsick and frightened—a combination that could hardly aid in the making of a wise, unprejudiced decision, especially when one was very much in love. And Helen Barnet knew that she was that. Less than two years before, Helen Barnet had been the petted daughter of a village storekeeper in a small Vermont town. Then, like the proverbial thunder-bolt, had come death and financial disaster, throwing her on her own resources. And not until she had attempted to utilize those resources for her support, and she found how frail they were.

Though the Barnets had not been wealthy, the village store had been profitable; and Helen (the only child) had been almost as greatly over-indulged as was Burke Denby himself. Being a very pretty girl, she had become the village belle before she'd been long dressed. Having been shielded from work and responsibility, and always carefully guarded from every thing unpleasant, she was poorly equipped for a struggle of any sort, even aside from the fact that there was, apparently, nothing that she could do well enough to be paid for doing it. In the past twenty months she had obtained six positions—and had abandoned five of them: two because of incompetency, two because of lack of necessary strength, one because her beauty was plainly making the situation intolerable. For three months now she had been nurse to Masters Paul and Percy Allen. She liked Mrs. Allen, and she liked the children. But the care, the confinement, the never-ending task of dancing attendance upon the whims and tempers of two active little boys, was proving to be not a little irksome to young blood unused to the strains of self-sacrifice. Then, suddenly, there had come the visit to the Denby homestead, and the advent into her life of Burke Denby; and now here, quite within her reach, if she could believe her eyes and ears, was this dazzling, unbelievable thing—Burke Denby in love with her!

Denby's love.

(To be continued.)

POISONING THE PRESS

Story of Germany's "Peaceful Penetration" in Italy.

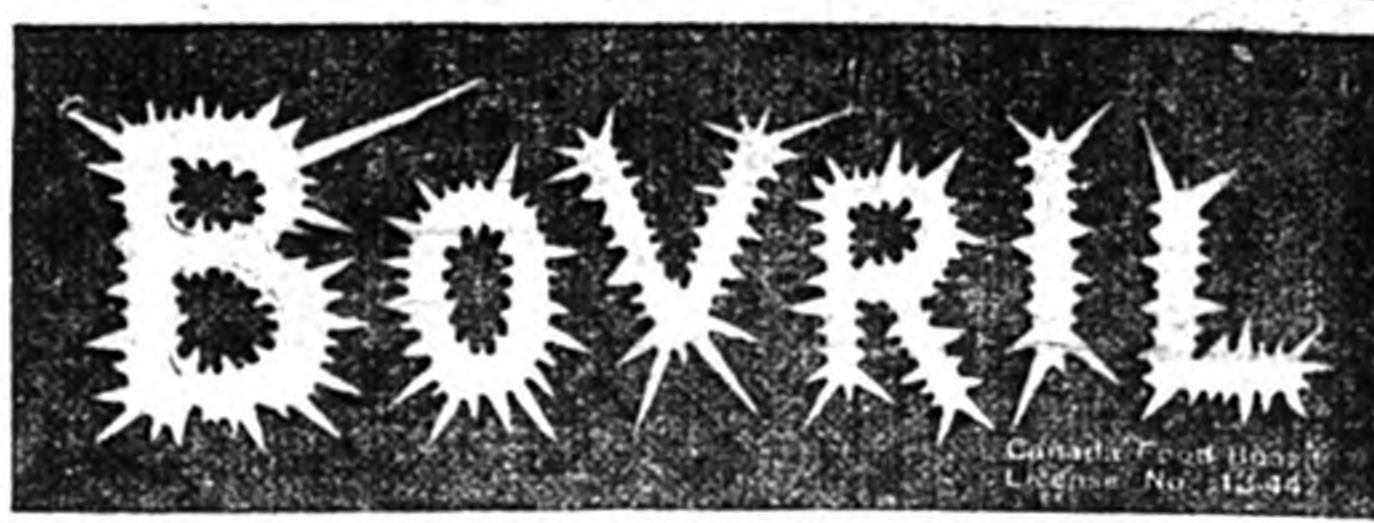
The subtlety and skill with which the commercial penetration and control of neighboring countries was accomplished by the Germans during the thirty years before the war makes it the more remarkable that their leaders were willing to jeopardize all those gains by plunging into war.

Many years ago two Germans, purporting to be residents of Switzerland, started an advertising agency. By degrees they furnished a considerable number of advertisements to the leading Italian newspapers. Their business grew until at length there was hardly a small town into which they had not penetrated. As newspapers live by their advertisements, so those Italian papers welcomed the German agents who added hundreds of thousands of columns of advertising matter every year.

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THE DITTY-BOX OF A BRITISH SAILOR

A JACK TAR DESCRIBES HIS TREASURE CHEST

Where Are Kept the Little Inconspicuous Things That Serve the Sailor as Mementoes of His Travels.

(By John S. Margerum.)

It isn't much to look at. Only a plain white deal box a foot long, six inches deep, and eight inches wide, but it is the most precious of the many and varied things that go to make up my official kit as a member of the Royal Navy.

A housewife would use it to keep her blacking brushes in; the sailor-man utilizes it as a stowage place for everything that he holds dear, and for a lot of useful things as well.

Authority demands that its exterior shall be immaculate, but would as soon think of officially commissioning a burglar as penetrating into its interior.

And when inventories are made of a man's effects, whether he be dead or a deserter, this part is logged as "ditty-box and contents," never as so many things in detail.

The lid usually bears some work of art—graven with a jack knife in the owner's early days; the front of the box carries a plate with the owner's name; and the box, when new, is fitted with a lock and key, and remains locked for just so long as the owner manages to evade loss of that key.

But in any modern ship you can lay odds that ninety-nine out of every hundred boxes have been pried open and never locked again, and you can also lay longer odds that in their unlocked state they are equally safe with those that are lawfully secured.

A Number of Things.

The inside of the lid usually contains a fretworked photograph-frame, containing two or three pictures—in the sailor's early days—of pretty ladies. Later, as he achieves years of discretion, these give place to one only, and presently the picture of a little one is added to fill the empty space.

There is a till fitted to take a man's pen, pencils, toothbrush, and with a small square space at the end for his penny bottle of ink from the canteen. Then the body of the box is left open for such things as the owner may want to stow therein, according to his individual taste.

I remember my own box. There was a fearsome envelope-shaped bag, carrying photographs of everybody I knew, and not a few Christmas, birthday, and New Year's cards received all over the globe. There were my tow razors in a case, with the soap and brush to make them complete; a tube of toothpaste, and a pot of pomade for the hair.

Needles of various sizes, and a couple of reels of bunting thread; a pair of scissors, and a marvellous collection of buttons kept company with a couple of souvenir medals and a few gold badges ready to be sewn on to my brand new No. 2 suit; a carved walnut from Shanghai—it must have taken the coolie years to cut by hand that infinitesimal figure of a sleeping child in its cradle inside the nut—which cost me one silver dollar, and which, somehow, I've never parted with; a jack knife fitted with all the latest improvements—corkscrew, buttonhook, and other things that sailorsmen never have use for at sea—given to me by a soldier brother who accepted it as a gift from a surrendering Boche prisoner out in Flanders early in 1915; and, wrapped in tissue paper and oiled silk, a silver photograph frame bearing the pictures of two members of high society to whom I happened to be nearest when a certain lifeboat capsized during the work of taking people off a wreck. It has my name and rank engraved upon it, this frame, also a date and the name of two ships, and the photograph bears a signature that doesn't start or end with Mr. or Mrs. I'm telling you no more.

Thereby Hangs a Tail.

Then there's a couple of bits of medal ribbons; a black ebony elephant picked up in Colombo; an ivory chess queen, carved in the likeness of Queen Victoria, which I found in Rangoon; a bit of auriferous quartz prospected for an sunny Sunday afternoon in the South of Australia, and a bit of the Zeebrugge Mole.

Some thin envelopes and notepaper, and a little red book of stamps, and a mouth organ I cannot play, with a copy of Kipling's "Seven Seas," and a slim, vellum-bound prayer book thrust into my hand one dark night in Gibraltar—there's a romance in that if I could only find it—complete the contents of my ditty-box, if I except the letters I have received during the last few weeks.

And that is my ditty-box—my little personal drawer, such as you see aside in your desk or bureau.

It has accompanied me all over the Seven Seas, and should I die or be killed whilst still serving, it will be sent home to my next-of-kin, so that they may, in turn, treasure the little inconspicuous things that have served as mementoes for me, and which have held so warm a place in my heart.

And, in the meantime, the white-scrubbed box rests with dozens of others in the rack over the mess, to be used as a seat when sewing or playing cards; or, with the lid up and a folded towel placed inside, as a pillow during "make and mend afternoons"; or, with three others, as a card table in some turret or control station is ever we go to naval war again in my time.

Some men make opportunities for others to take advantage of.

To refreshen linoleum wash clean and dry perfectly. With clean paint brush apply white shellac, being careful not to lap the strokes. Will not change the color, will brighten its service and dry in one hour.

Coal oil is recommended as an excellent cleaning agent. One woman uses a rag moistened with coal oil to clean her stained floors, to clean woodwork, porcelain bathtub and stand and also to polish the wall behind the kitchen range.

The actual cost of horse-power on the farm as elsewhere is affected by the following factors: Weight, soundness and quality; distribution of labor over the year; condition and vitality; intelligence and careful handling; cost of feed; labor; interest on investment, etc.

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TORONTO

Soils and Crops

By Agronomist.

This Department is for the use of our farm readers who want the advice of an expert on any question regarding soil, seed, crops, etc. If your question is of sufficient general interest, it will be answered through this column. 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.

Feeds That Insure Strong Lambs.

The palatability of roughage determines its profitable and economic consumption and has a great influence upon the health of the sheep. It is impossible for sheep, especially breeding ewes, to keep in vigorous condition and furnish nourishment to sustain the growing fetus on a low roughage ration. Improving the roughage ration is a step toward success in feeding sheep during the winter. Legumes are the best roughage crops. Clover and alfalfa hay are wonderfully good sheep feed and when properly harvested and stored possess a very high feeding value. These crops should be cut and harvested at a time when the leaves can be saved, which add greatly to their food value. On nearly every farm there is a variety of crops grown in the regular rotation that are admirably adapted for sheep. A frequent change of roughage induces a larger consumption and is beneficial to the health and thrift of the sheep. To furnish a variety of roughage does not involve additional expense, and with the wide variety of suitable crops grown on our farms there is no reasonable excuse for confining the flock to one kind of feed for weeks at a time during the winter.

In compounding feeds for breeding ewes some form of green or succulent food adds greatly to the efficiency of the ration. It stimulates digestion and assimilation and tones up the digestive and circulatory systems. Ewes that are confined to a dry ration and kept in small yards and sheds have a tendency to become dull and sluggish which weakens the growth and development of the unborn young. Some form of succulent food will help to counteract the irritating influences of lack of exercise upon the digestive and circulatory systems. Roots and corn silage are the most palatable and valuable forms of succulence. Small potatoes and cabbages are also good and are much relished by pregnant ewes. Where no form of succulence is available oil meal will help to counteract the detrimental influences of too much dry roughage and grain foods.

A roughage ration of any kind is not sufficient. A light ration of grain should contain as high a percentage of protein as it is possible to obtain from a mixture of home-grown grains. Corn, barley, oats, peas and soy beans make an ideal ration for pregnant ewes. Corn may be fed sparingly, but it is a fat-producing food and its use must be tempered with judgment. By feeding a variety of suitable roughage and home-grown grain feeds it is an easy matter to regulate the amount of food so as to bring the ewes through to lambing time in a thrifty and vigorous condition.

Ewe lambs that are to be retained to replenish the breeding flock should have the very best of treatment during the winter. It is short-sighted policy to save feed at the expense of

weakening the future breeding qualities of the flock. These lambs are the future foundation of the flock. It is a waste of time and money to invest in improved blood and allow its value to be lost by improper systems of feeding and management, and that is what thousands of men are doing by neglecting to give their ewe lambs sufficient nourishing food to develop their inherent possibilities. Every effort should be made to protect these ewe lambs from deleterious influences that retard their physical development.

Thorough attention in arranging the barns, yards and feed racks facilitates the handling of the flock, and enables the man in charge to approximate the needs of the animals. Grain and roughage should be fed in separate racks. If the weather is warm much of the roughage may be fed in the yards, providing one has racks. Light racks that may be easily moved about save time and labor. They should be built so as to keep the dirt and chaff from sifting down into the fleece while the sheep is eating.

Care of Spraying Equipment.

In preparing the spraying equipment much will be gained by starting early in the season with the idea of having everything ready when the day for the first application arrives. An order for equipment or repairs should be placed several weeks before the first spraying for scale. At that time the power sprayer needs a thorough overhauling to follow up the careful cleaning it has had or ought to have had in the fall.

Clean up the engine and test the battery cells as there is nothing more unsatisfactory than the engine with a faulty ignition system when the weather is right for spraying. A battery tester is a handy device for the tool box. When there is a broken piston ring or leaks exist, the engine will lose in power. Occasionally the valves must be reground to make them fit tightly. The timing apparatus may allow the spark to flash at the wrong time and this will cause back-firing. Carburettor troubles cause many delays in spraying an orchard.

If there is an improper mixture of the gas and air, the explosion will fail or not have sufficient power. Often to insure an abundant supply of lubricating oil the operator may put too much in the cylinder. Carbon deposits result and this reduces the power of the engine. In general the directions accompanying an engine should be followed to the letter. If a large orchard is to be sprayed and there is doubt as to the condition of the engine it is best to have it overhauled by an experienced repair man who can find the faults and remedy them.

One of the factors in successful spraying is doing everything at the right time and usually the right time lasts none too long to finish the work when the equipment is in the best of condition. Often an inexperienced worker with a gas engine will have good success for several years, simply by accepting the machine as it comes from the makers and following directions without any tinkering or needless experiments.

The chemical mixtures necessary in spraying usually cause rubber to rot or to become hard. The pump and the hose must be thoroughly flushed out at the close of each day's work, for if the sediment dries on the valves it will cause them to adhere. When the bottom of the spray tank is not thoroughly cleaned the material which accumulates will soon clog the hose or the nozzles. When a tank filler is used special care must be taken to keep dirt and fine rubbish from being drawn into the tank. A good tank filler saves much time in filling the tank with water.

A long length of first class hose is an economy because of the action of the spray chemical which soon destroys cheap hose, and because the long hose enables the worker to keep far enough behind the wagon to do good work. Spray nozzles that are light and simple in construction will close less frequently than more elaborate makes. The angle nozzles enable the operator to easily direct the spray with a turn of the wrist. This is very important when spraying large trees as the operator must get in under the branches and be sure to hit all sides of every limb with the fine mist.

The hose and the equipment will soon become covered with the spraying solution on the outside from the mist which falls from the trees. The hose which has been draped through the grass sprinkled with the spraying solution will soon rot, become hard and brittle, if it is not given a thorough cleaning before being stored.

The Use of Hot Beds and Cold Frames.

A hotbed is desirable wherever vegetables or flowers are grown in Canada. It is a means by which plants are grown through their earlier stages in a suitable temperature in

order to shorten the time of reaching condition for use or of coming into flower. It is the early vegetables which are the most profitable and most appreciated. Furthermore, with a hotbed it is possible to mature certain vegetables in parts of Canada where, if started in the open, they would not ripen before being killed by frost. Again, with a hotbed it is possible to mature a large crop when without one the crop would be very small. Certain vegetables also, even if not subjected to actual frost, will not grow if the soil and air are cold, hence must be started in warm soil and warm air such as is afforded by a hotbed, and the plants grown there are not set out in the open until warm weather.

Such crops as radish, lettuce, spinach, carrots, and other vegetables which will reach marketable size in a relatively short season and are easily handled while the weather is still cool in early spring, reach the stage when they are ready for use much sooner when kept in the hotbed or cold frame than if one had to wait until the seeds were planted in the open and the plants developed there. There is usually greater danger from keeping the hotbed too hot for these particular vegetables than from its being too cool. Cauliflower also can be grown to maturity in hotbeds, and in places where it is difficult, owing to summer frosts or cool weather, to grow cucumbers and melons, a few plants in a hotbed will provide a fair supply for the family.

In making a hotbed the conservation of the heat in it is one of the chief considerations, and to assist in this the hotbed should be in a protected place, preferably on the south side of a building, wall or close board fence where the cold winds will be broken and all the sunshine possible be obtained. The manure used should be hot when it is put in, and it should be kept hot by thoroughly banking the outside of the frame with manure

to prevent the cold getting in and the heat getting out. It is easier to conserve heat in a bed that is low than one that is built high up.

Cold frames are much like hotbeds in outward appearance, but no manure is put inside as cold frames are used later in the spring than the hotbeds and less heat is needed, there being sufficient from the sun shining through the glass, and the glass and frame usually afford sufficient protection from light frosts at night should there be such.

Details in regard to making hotbeds will be found in a pamphlet which can be obtained free on application to the Publications Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.—Experimental Farms Note.

A Cold Weather Hint.

On washday when it is cold and unpleasant for hanging out clothes, place hooks wherever it is handy to hang clothes, on porch or from corner of house to trees, then take clothes-line and measure from one hook to another. Cut line in short lengths sufficient to reach, allowing for a loop at each end. Take these pieces in the house, catch loops on convenient hooks or nails. Place on line all small articles, such as handkerchiefs, napkins, towels, etc., lift loops from hooks, take out of doors and slip on the hooks or nails, and save yourself cold fingers and the exposure to a bad cold. I have found this one of much saving of myself from exposure.—Mrs. C. F. S.

The best meat to eat in cold weather is mutton, owing to the high heating value.

"Get out the old sap buckets this spring and tap all the trees you can handle," is the advice of Chairman Thomson of the Canada Food Board. If you have got new buckets so much the better. Big buckets are better than small, they don't run over so quickly and waste sap.

MUSIC ON THE FARM

This is to be a little talk of a way to get more out of your land and your labor and your life. It isn't religion or philosophy or talk. It's not for highbrows or lowbrows. It's for the entire farm community.

It's music, something we all enjoy.

Too many people think that music is far away from them, because it is capable of lifting them 'way up into the clouds. Too many fine sensible folk have never realized the potent power of music to get behind plows and churns and saws and all the jobs of the farm because they've never seen it at work. So this talk of mine is to be bottom facts about it.

A grouch is a poor worker, so? Well if a song will make a smile out of a frown, it's a great thing to have around. If you'll get your people singing and humming and whistling, you've done a lot to clear out the weeds of discontent and from what I can understand, anything these days to help the labor problem is to be welcomed with open arms.

Will you try it out on the farm? Get the crowd together the first fine night out on the porch or in the barn. Invite the neighbors. Take out the piano or the organ and get the pianist to help. If there's a violinist, or anybody else, fine! But if there isn't a piano or any musician, amateur or professional, try the player-piano or the talking and singing machine.

The very first night will do it. The second time will be fine, and the third will make it a regular institution. What is this going to do for you? It's going to make fun and entertainment. And we all need it.

You'll be surprised how a little idea like this will brighten up the whole life of the home. You'll start humming and whistling better songs and music. The hired man will go about his jobs with great tunes on his lips. And the humming and whistling will work itself out in more work and better work. The music will get behind the plows and the machinery and speed up things.

There's another angle to the plan I propose. We all want to know about the really fine and great music of the world. Since we can't get as well take into our lives the glorious melodies which have made millions happier and gladder that they are on the earth. Since the fine operas and great orchestral music are now brought to our door, let us open and say "Come in." When the boys come back, they are going to tell us a thing or two about music. They are hearing the best that the world knows. They are listening to classic piano music and wonderful violins and great singing artists, who have volunteered to entertain the boys. They've found it to be not dry stuff or uninteresting but the most joy-making concoction they ever discovered. They are yelling their heads off now, in applauding and asking for more. Do you suppose that when they come back home they are going to forget this new taste for art which they have acquired through the war? I think not. They're going to say: "Now, folks, why can't all the neighbors get together and start something along the music line? I can't forget it. I'm hungry for it."

Out on the farm should be the natural place to find real native dyed-in-the-wool music-lovers. Nature is

first cousin to music. The greatest composers have written their melodies out on the farms. The finest inspirations have been felt on the hills and down near the brooks. Folks who know how to respond to nature's calls, should first and best understand music's message. For most music is about nature and people close to the soil, just as nearly all true poetry is. A big piano number may seem at first like a succession of chords of harmony. But close your eyes, set your imagination at work and you find that it is an idealization of the sound of your own neighborly brook, or the musical interpretation of a thunderstorm.

Have you ever attended a nature concert without a human being present except yourself nor a single man-made tune being played?

Hear the chirping of the birds singing their recurrent notes with a rhythm most enchanting. Hear the rat-a-tat-tat of the grasshoppers and their kindred. Hear the bass drummer, the woodpecker, play his part. Hear the soft roulades and trills of the distant waterfall. The breeze that moves the leaves is like the swishing of a dancer's veil. When the rain falls what a beautiful patter-patter—it begins like a scherzo or mazurka on a fine old concert grand.

Altogether, what a melody, what a harmony unfolds! This is music for the musician to hear and profit by. There's a fine recreation in which any of us may indulge—interpreting music—finding the composer's real message.

When the family and the workers gather for that "sing," try this idea of asking what the music means to them.

For instance, suppose you have put on a record of a violin composition. "What does it mean to you?" you ask. Is it about anything that sounds familiar? What idea or picture does this suggest to you?

On a summer day close your eyes as you lie in your hammock or stretch out on the grass. All nature is alive. You can hear it and see it. When you listen to the great composition, music is painting in flaming colors. Some chords are red as carmine, some are drab as steel gray; some are muddy, some lurid, some the color of ashes and some the pink of the rose petals. You can listen to some music and see only black—the blackness of infinity, of overwhelming space. Some phrases suggest cats' eyes, green and distrustful. Whitecaps dance in an arpeggio. Another passage will make you think of the golden beams of the sun, warm and dancing. The whitecaps are wet—they smell of salt and sea-weed. They are surging and ebbing with restless impatience. The rose petals are soft and velvety. A sweet fragrance is wafted in the nostril. It is strange and difficult to understand how this can be but it is nevertheless true that music paints real pictures on the mind.

Pity the children who grow up without melody and harmony. Be glad for the youngsters who can look out on life with an appreciation and love of music. They will see beyond the horizon line. They will see beyond the dollar sign. They will see more than the daily routine. They will blossom and make the loveliest flowers on the farm. If they can play or sing to make folks tingle with happiness just to hear them, then they become the finest friends and citizens of Canada.

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.

Why Masticate?

A popular cold blooded bit of advice that is given to overweight individuals, is always to get up from the table hungry. Sit down hungry and get up hungry. Do we do it? We do not. Not for any length of time anyway, and, thank God, it is not necessary.

Starvation or hunger is the deprivation of an organism from any or all of the elements necessary to its nutrition. Thus when carbohydrates (starches and sugars) and fats only, are eaten, protein (meat element of food) hunger ensues. If the body is deprived of water, water hunger follows. In observation upon a boy with a stomach fistula (ulceration to outside) it was seen that during hunger there were strong contractions of the stomach. These contractions could be stopped temporarily by chewing anything, swallowing movements, stimulation of nerves of taste, by sweet, bitter, salt and acid substances, and liquids.

Ordinarily we hope to stop the contracting hunger pains by eating (some people never stop eating long enough to know how delightful they are, when a regular meal is in the immediate future). This is the way nine-tenths of us do it. We sit down and begin the intensive work of transferring food from our plate to our stomach in as rapid a manner as possible. A couple of chews, a gulp, and down it goes to the astonished stomach below.

Now it would be all right to do this thusly, were the stomach lined with teeth and had it some salivary glands like the parotid and others (the parotid, the one that gets swelled up when you have the mumps). But it hasn't these.

Now there are not less than 265.6 effects that are caused by imperfect mastication, but the one I will emphasize is this: that it tends more than any other factor to overeating,

and overeating tends to overweight. I promised to tell you to-day how to prevent overweight. Here it is: If you will masticate everything you eat very thoroughly (even liquids should be sipped slowly) you will not overeat. You won't have time to. The X-rays have shown that liquids begin to leave the stomach at once. The food being liquid when you swallow it, begins to pass out of the stomach soon, the blood begins to absorb it and by the time enough is eaten for your needs, the tissue cells telegraph up, "Hill! Sufficiency (for efficiency), lay off." Your hunger is satisfied and you stop.

You have all had the experience of being interrupted in a meal, then coming back later to find you did not want any more. That is because this process has gone on.

You don't have to count chews nor chew slowly, although a certain moderation is becoming, nor do you need to wrestle with the morsel until nothing but the fibre remains and then discard that. A certain amount of fibre is essential for bulk the majority of dieticians think, although Fletcher (the man who invented thorough mastication) says not. Here is a little rule I have given before: Take a moderate mouthful and chew until it is reduced to a liquid, allowing the swallowing to be voluntary, before you put any more in your mouth; yes, before you put any more on your favorite vehicle to put it in your mouth. This I maintain is one of my most important rules for reducing. I will probably tell you more of them sooner or later. Than which there is no subject more interesting.

Questions and Answers.

R. F.—Is there such a thing as poor man's gout?

Answer—Yes. An unbalanced or insufficient diet accompanied by the excessive use of alcohol may give symptoms comparable to those produced by over-rich and over-abundant diet.

Poultry

I am often asked, "Do you recommend dry or wet picking?"

The method to be used in picking a fowl is determined by the time it is to be used. The dry-picking method is used when the poultry is for future consumption, and the wet-picking when it is for immediate use.

When fowls are dry-picked they are bled by thrusting a sharp knife through the right side of the roof of the mouth until the jugular vein is severed. Blood will immediately begin to spurt from the mouth. The brain is then pierced by thrusting the knife through the groove in the center of the mouth until it reaches the skull. This loosens the nerves that have control over the feathers. After this portion of the brain has been paralyzed the feathers come off easily.

The poultry will keep better if it is not drawn and the birds are kept without food for twenty-four hours before killing. The head should be wrapped neatly in paper and the feet left intact. In cold weather one can send the birds almost any distance by parcel post when dry-picked.

If the fowl is for immediate use it is a trifle quicker to scald it and use the wet method of picking. In this method the bloom is spoiled and the bird will not keep so well. All scalded fowls should be immediately drawn.

The feathers are now of greater consideration than in the past, and dry-picked feathers are more valuable than wet-picked either for selling or for home use. When dry-picking it is easy to separate the different quality feathers as they are plucked and drop them into separate receptacles.

Where fifty birds and upwards are dressed annually, the feathers can be marketed for enough to make them pay a good part of the labor cost of dressing the fowls. Also the offal, that is too commonly wasted, if run through a meat chopper and washed, can be fed direct to the flock, preferably in a moist mash so that it will be evenly distributed and kept from becoming soiled in the runs or litter.

Why Import Weeds?

The suggestion that seeds of the Flanders poppy should be imported to Canada is carrying sentiment to a dangerous extreme. The plant is, after all, only a beautiful weed, a common pest in France. It would be wise to take thought and learn from a former experience of a similar nature. The blueweed, or Bishop's Curse, was imported several years ago, presumably for garden purposes exclusively, but it is now a noxious pest in portions of eastern Canada. The thought of the Flanders poppies "over there" calls forth feelings of national pride. Bringing them over here will destroy their sentimental value for Canadians and will add another to our already long list of plant nuisances.

The blanket was first made and used by Thomas Blanket, a poor Flemish merchant, in 1340.

Food Control Corner

H. S. Arkell, Dominion Live Stock Commissioner, who has been despatched to England in connection with the situation developed overseas in connection with the export of meats and other animal products from this continent, has been identified with the live stock industry of Canada for many years and has the confidence of all those with whom he has been associated, or with whom he has come into contact during this period. He will be able to supply the authorities over there the latest direct information as to conditions on this side and back up representations made by the Canadian Cabinet Ministers overseas to the British authorities dealing with this problem, and endeavor to develop whatever channels that may open towards the re-establishment of the import trade in Canadian animal products.

In a statement issued by the Minister of Agriculture it was emphasized that the present difficulty is due solely to the sudden termination of the war, which found Britain with large reserve stocks on hand provided as a margin of safety should the war be indefinitely prolonged. Once these stocks are distributed it is confidently expected the demand for our live stock products will be resumed and continue for many years.

The present problem is to arrange credits for the purchase of supplies on the continent of Europe, where undoubtedly a great shortage of meats and fats exists. Once peace is signed and stable governments set up in the countries now in the turmoil of reconstruction, there is no doubt that our export trade in meats and animal products will enter into a period of great development.

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(1) Potatoes or other food crop, (2) Grain and (3) Hay. The average profit for the three years from the plots receiving both manure and fertilizers was \$50 per acre, and from fertilizers alone slightly over \$15 per acre.
"These calculations are based on the normal prices of all the commodities. Under present conditions of the market, notwithstanding the increased cost of fertilizers, the profits would appear greater."
"At all the stations, the combination of manure and fertilizers ranked highest, and took highest place in the average," Dominion Experimental Farms Report 1915.
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Flour, Bran, Shorts, Middlings, Cornmeal, Oatmeal,
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All told, 2,000,000 music lovers in Canada and
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They saw a noted Edi-
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They heard the instrument sing in the artist's voice—in other
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strive in vain to distinguish the faintest shade of difference between
the actual voice and the Re-Creation. Then, suddenly and with-
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continue the air alone. Only by watching the artist's lips did the
audience know that she had ceased singing and that they heard the
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Only Edison makes this test. Only Edison can make this test,
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If you have not been fortunate enough, to witness an Edison
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