

The Watchman,

And Ottawa Valley Advocate.

VOL. XLIII

LACHUTE, FRIDAY, APRIL 4, 1919.

NO. 9

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.

Notice to Builders.

Perfect Pressed Brick.

Longest life, Perfect and rich in
color, Impervious to fire, water
and smoke, Strong as granite,
Helps to keep houses warmer,
Economical, Prices right, Absolu-
tely no breakage loss, Sam-
ples sent on request.

Manufactured by
Lyle J. Funcheon
Telephone 131 r 21. Lachute.

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.

The John Fraser & Co., opposite the
Post-Office, announce that they have re-
ceived 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 LAROCQUE, Prop.
Phone No. 16, Lachute.

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.

Creswell Registered

LOCAL NEWS

Mr. Wm. Armstrong left last week
for Nanton, Alta.

Mrs. Mossman Gall is spending a few
days in Montreal this week.

Mr. Norman Stewart left on Monday
last for Oconto, Wisconsin.

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

Dr. Alexander, of Montreal, spent a
couple of days in town this week.

The Rev. Mr. McLellan was the guest
of Mrs. G. F. Calder over the week-end.

Mr. and Mrs. Harlow Giler, of Mon-
real, were week-end guests of Mrs.
Henry Giles.

Miss Elise Palliser, of the Royal
Victoria Hospital, Montreal, spent last
week in town.

The Misses Irene and Gertrude
Riddell were guests of their parents over
the week-end.

Messrs. A. Robinson and Talbot Boyd,
of Louisa, left on Monday for Swift
Current, Sask.

For the best as well as the cheapest
Harness in Town see

R. T. MACARTHUR.

Mr. and Mrs. Allan Boa were the
week-end guests of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur
Boa of Cowansville.

Miss Olive Boyd who has been in
Ottawa for the past few months is spend-
ing a few weeks at home.

—Mr. R. J. Bradley, of Beech Ridge,
is announcing an Auction Sale of Horses
and Cattle for April 17th.

Mr. and Mrs. John Mackie and Capt.
Norman Scott, of Montreal, were week-
end guests of Mrs. Mackie.

Miss Bessie Hume returned home on
Tuesday from Ottawa after spending the
past month visiting friends.

The promoters of the Lachute Business
College have decided to open a night
school, so get into line at once.

Miss Margaret Walker, of Rockland,
Ont., is the guest of her aunt Miss Lizzie
Todd for a few days this week.

Miss Ruby Burnett and Miss Gracie
Marshall, of Montreal, were the week-
end guests of Mrs. Jas. McKimmie.

Mr. Alex. McAllister left on a business
trip last Tuesday for Millette, Alta.,
and expects to be away about three months.

Miss Preston, of Winchester, Ont.,
arrived in town on Saturday to take up
her duties in the Lachute Business
College.

Remember that R. T. MacArthur
makes a specialty of harness and Har-
ness parts.

Miss Ethel Campbell, of L'Original,
returned home on Wednesday, after a
pleasant week's visit with her cousin,
Miss Georgia Baldwin.

For selling liquor without a license
Mr. Quessel was sentenced before Judge
Goyette on Thursday to serve three
months imprisonment.

The Misses Florence and Gladys Mc-
Gillivray and Bomb. Chas. McPaul, of
Montreal, were guests of Mrs. Mc-
Gillivray the early part of this week.

—Owing to the severe storm of last
Friday March 28th, the sale of Albert
Tomalty, Louisa, was unable to be held
and the sale will take place on Friday
morning, April 11th, at 9 a.m. sharp.

The many friends of Mrs. Menzies
will sympathize with her in the loss of
her mother, Mrs. J. C. Stevens of
Ogdensburg, N.Y., who passed away on
April 1st at the advanced age of 88 years.

The Brownsburg Red Cross report
20,019 articles, sent to head quarters dur-
ing the war, instead of 17,019 as reported
by mistake last week as follows:—
1916, 5,204; 1917, 5,447; 1918, 7,503;
1919, 1,865.

Miss Lucinda Harrington, who has
been the guest of her aunt and uncle Mr.
and Mrs. A. A. McGibbon Brownsburg,
for the winter months, left for Ottawa on
Tuesday where she will spend a few
weeks, prior to leaving for her home at
St. Ignace, Mich.

Welcome Home.

We are pleased to welcome home
Gunnars Ernest Saunders, Wm. Howell,
Howard Nichol, John McKimmie, Sprs.
Thos. Gray and Thos. Hall, Cpl. Harry
McIntyre, also the Davis boys of Browns-
burg, who arrived this week all looking
 hale and hearty, notwithstanding their
 hardships at the front.

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.

Church of England services in the
Parish of Lachute will be held (D.V.)
as follows: Every Friday during Lent
in St. Simeon's Church at 7.30 p.m.
Sunday, April 6th Holy Communion at
Lachute 11 a.m., Louisa 3.30 p.m. and
Brownsburg 7.30 p.m. Mr. R. H.
Buchanan of Montreal, one of our most
popular lay preachers, will conduct ser-
vice in the St. Simeon's Church at 7 p.m.
The hours of service as above are accord-
ing to the new time. A quartette, en-
titled, "O Taste and See," will be sung
in St. Simeon's Church at the morning
service. A quartette, "God is a Spirit,"
will be sung at the Brownsburg service.

Lachute Business College had a very
successful opening on Monday, March
31st. The instruction is individual and
students may begin at any time. But
delays are dangerous. ENROLL NOW.

Evening classes will open at Lachute
on Monday, April 7 at 7.30 p.m. and will
continue on each Monday, Wednesday
and Friday. If you are ambitious get
into the game. This is your opportunity.

N. I. HARRISON.

Albertan Sale.

According to an exchange of "The
Stettin Independent," our old towns-
man Herbie Blair has just disposed of
his half section farm three miles north
of the town at \$87.50 an acre.

This farm comprises one of the best
half sections in the province and the new
house, which is furnished with electric
light and a modern heating plant, is
worth about \$7000. There is also a good
barn and other buildings. The price
paid totals \$28,000, and is an indication
of the increasing value of land in that
part of Alberta.

Wrestling Match.

There was a large attendance in Albert
Hall last Tuesday evening to witness the
wrestling match between Bayles and
Duchene. It was a one 163 lb limit and
best two out of three, but the first and
only fall was taken by Duchene in 42
minutes. The second went was two six
minutes turns between George Jarro and
our local man Vincent (unstable cutter for
Mr. Scott) which resulted in no fall for
either Jarro issued a challenge to Vincent
for a fight to finish and owing to his not
being in proper form Vincent took up
the challenge but demanded a month to
prepare himself for the event.

A Valuable Cargo.

Evidently anticipating Lachute to go
"dry" on April 10th those who are dis-
pensing liquors in town (of whom there
are said to be many) have doubtless been
endeavoring to lay in a good supply as
on Tuesday evening Mr. F. Lapierre, a
driver of St. Jerome was surprised upon
being held up in the East Ward when
on the last lap of his journey. Word was
received that a consignment of liquor was
on its way and representatives of the
Provincial Revenue Dept. armed with
proper authority demanded from Lapierre
the contents of his load. He stated it was
"Groceries," but on lifting up the
buffalos it was apparent that they were
of a most expensive kind, and instead of
delivering that to the required destination
the officer led the way to the Court
House where the goods were unloaded
and left for safe keeping. It was sure
some load, for on examination there was
found 224 bottles of whiskey, 52 of
brandy, 20 of ale, 150 of gin, 1 jar, 1
large barrel and 1 small barrel of high-
wines. The seizure is an important one
and the confiscation of the load will
mean a monetary loss of nearly \$2,000.00.

TOWN COUNCIL

The regular meeting of above Council
was held in the Town Hall on Wednes-
day last, at which were present Mayor
A. D. McGibbon, and Councillors Gall,
Tremblay, Falconer, Bedard, Dallaire,
McPaul, Murphy, Jousse and Valois.

An offer of \$30.00 per gross ton for the
rails of the old G.O.P. track was received
from the Eastern Equipment Co'y. Ltd.
and was accepted.

Moved by Councillor Tremblay second-
ed by Councillor McPaul that the Town
adopt the new daylight saving system
and recommends all citizens to fall in
line for the sake of avoiding confusion.

Moved by Councillor Tremblay, second-
ed by Councillor Falconer, that Councillors
Gall, McPaul and Valois be appointed a
committee to look over the vacant lots
of the old G.O.P. railway, place price on
same and report at next meeting.

Moved by Councillor Tremblay, second-
ed by Councillor Gall, that the Finan-
cial statement for year 1918 as prepared
by P. S. Ross & Son be received and
adopted.

Moved by Councillor Dallaire second-
ed by Councillor Falconer, that Messrs.
E. Charlebois, Jno. Martin and T. Dal-
laire Jr. be appointed valuers.

Moved by Councillor Tremblay, second-
ed by Councillor Falconer, that the Fire
Committee be authorized to buy a one ton
Ford Truck or a Ford Classis also suit-
able equipment according to their own
judgment at a cost not to exceed \$1600.00
and that a special tax of 22cts. on the
\$100.00 on valuation be imposed to meet
this amount providing charter allows
this course, otherwise the matter to be
submitted to the rate-payers for approval.

Moved in amendment by Councillor
Gall, seconded by Councillor Valois that
the question of buying a one ton truck or
Ford Chassis be submitted to the rate-
payers by way of referendum. The
amendment was lost and main motion
carried.

Methodist Notes

Last Sunday morning the Golden Rule
Class assembled almost fifty strong to
hear two splendid papers by Mrs. Kate
Massiah and Mrs. F. J. Hayden. Mrs.
Massiah's paper on "The Goodly Heri-
tage in which she ably discussed several
subjects of the Day, elicited quite a little
discussion. Many questions were asked
of the essayist and a ready answer was
given. Mrs. Hayden strongly urged in
her paper the members to follow the
Trail of a Holy Life and reach to God.
Both speakers were greatly appreciated.

F. R. Yale, of Montreal, will be the
Preacher next Sunday evening at 7 p.m.
new time.

Rev. F. J. Hayden will preach next
Sunday afternoon at East Settlement and
Mr. Yale will preach at St. Canite.

Next Sunday morning at the Golden
Rule Class the Rev. P. J. H. J. will
speak on the subject, "Sins of our Town."

Mens' Wear

Our Stock of Clothing was gradually increased through
the War times. Much of it was bought during the first
year of the War, and we have therefore values that cannot
be repeated.

We offer you Men's Suits at such low prices as may
surprise you, and a very few of Young Men's in Tweeds at
extra low prices.

Our Ladies Costumes and Coats are now in Stock. The
best time to get fitted and suited is now.

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.

A Packet of— "SALADA"

Tea, will go further on infusion and give better satisfaction than any other Tea obtainable.

Not a shadow of doubt about this. TRY IT!



Opening Canned Supplies.

Last summer and fall very large quantities of fruit and vegetables were put up for winter use at the cost of considerable time and money. During the cold weather we were able to enjoy the provision we made for winter needs and we must be careful that we use our supplies with discretion, and care for the containers so systematically that they will be ready for use another season.

Many an individual begins an undertaking with enthusiasm and continues it with intelligence, only to fall down, as it were, on the last quarter. This is true of the housewife. She started out to prevent wastage and to store her products properly for winter use. Having done this she is apt to feel that nothing else should be expected except the enjoyment of the good things she has put up.

Have you any distinct plan of procedure when you open your cans in the winter? If you haven't your work of canning next fall is going to be much more difficult and perhaps be attended by mysterious failures.

To begin with, fruits, vegetables and preserves should not be opened bit or miss, but selected with care so that the choicest may be reserved for special occasions and a variety given to the family in the daily menu. To this end the housewife needs a system regarding her canned products.

This may be a book kept in the store room from which she checks off each can as she uses it. Thus, in the vegetable section the page marked "Corn" shows that six quart cans were put up August 10, twelve quart cans August 16, eight quart cans August 24, ten pint cans September 1. It is the work of a moment to write in the book, "March 1, one quart can used," and so on, totalling the quarts and pints removed from the store room so that a glance shows how many are left.

Or, if this is too much trouble, she can employ a method of arrangement on the shelves which enables her to see at a glance what she has. For this purpose narrow shelves which only permit of rows one can deep are desirable. The old-fashioned swing shelf in the cellar was commodious but deceiving. Things packed away in the centre often became forgotten or could not be found just when needed. If such a broad shelf is still in use, divide it in sections, putting fruit or vegetables of a kind in a section by itself and mark that section on the edge so that a glance will locate anything.

Vegetables should be opened long enough in advance of their use to become aerated. This restores some of the natural flavor and avoids a flat taste. Canned fruit is always better served very cold. Turn no more from the can of fruit than will be needed, and then return to the can for storage until wanted again.

When cans are emptied they should be scrubbed until they are thoroughly clean, using plenty of hot soapuds. They should then be scalded inside and out, for even a very little dried juice on the outside which has fermented is undesirable. Never put can tops on until the jar is perfectly dry inside and be sure that cans and covers are properly mated and put together one by one as used. Many a quart of food has been lost because the cover has been put on a can on which it did not belong. It appeared all right, but the seal was imperfect. Store cans where they will be dry and cool. If a can is put away moist it will soon become musty, especially if covered, and then another canning time the product stored in that container is sure to spoil unless a second thorough cleansing and thorough sterilization is resorted to. Of course, cans should always be sterilized before being used—the very last thing.

If by any chance the contents of a can has fermented, that can must be washed and boiled in a solution of soda, after which it should be scalded

in clear water and then dried. Paraffin, which comes from the tops of jelly tumblers or conserve jars, can all be washed in soap and water, and the pieces melted together for future use. The advantage of melting it is that thorough heating renders it sterile and kills the germs which may have lurked in the pores. Besides it is easier to store it in one cake.

Of course, where tin is used, for canning, food must never be left at all in the open can for fear of ptomaine poisoning. This is equally true of condensed milk or any other product kept by perfect sealing of tin.

The great war has taught us economy in many ways. One of these, and by no means the least, is to do our work so thoroughly to-day that the results of future tasks will not be undermined. The work of gardening, preservation, and conservation may all be spoiled by careless handling at the time of using the supplies.

Little Heat Savers.

No matter how well a house is built the window sashes become loose and the exterior doors shrink in time. The joints around the sashes and the doors become wider for the cold winds to blow through, and you wonder why you cannot heat your home successfully.

The openings should have weather strips if you expect to get the best results from the heating plant. With that precaution the fuel bill will be cut down perceptibly, and you will have the comfort of a well-heated house.

There are patented metal weather strips made—the kind that are mortised into the sashes or the frames. Those are more expensive than the others because they are covered by patents and require an experienced carpenter to fit them. But they are excellent both for wear and efficiency. You are not compelled to replace them, as is necessary with the cheaper kind.

SCHOOL GIRLS' SERVICE

Work of the Girls' Patriotic Union in the Old Country.

"The Girls' Patriotic Union" was formed in England in 1914 by girls attending private and public schools and the members have worked steadily ever since making bandages and Red Cross comforts, cultivating waste land, gathering blackberries for use in hospitals and for jam making. They collected garments for Serbian refugees and for men from torpedoed ships, organized entertainments for the wounded and took over the care of a number of prisoners of war. The Union has contributed \$5,000 to the Mercantile Marine Funds and is the donor of one wing of the Star and Garter House for which the Union contributed \$25,000. In addition many huts have been given to various groups of war workers and their latest scheme is to present a hut to the Q.M.A.A.C. (formerly known as the W.A.A.C.'s) many of whom were public and private school girls.

All the money contributed by the girls was from their pocket money or earned outright and the time given to land work was taken from recreation periods. Herb gathering and herb growing have been taken up by these girls and the collection of old papers and bottles yielded quite an income. One of the schools presented the British Red Cross with an ambulance, earned by the donors. The glimpse of the personal element that permeates the finest realization of nationalism will not soon be lost on those patriotic girls. The next generation of Englishmen will be all the finer because these girls have done their duty to the utmost.

Good farmers use fertilizers for the permanent improvement of their soils. Poor farmers use them to get a little more to sell from their impoverished lands.

The Road to Understanding

—BY—
Eleanor H. Porter

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Houghton Mifflin Co.

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arrangement with
Thos. Allen,
Toronto

CHAPTER I.—(Cont'd.)

Helen Barnet knew all about love. Had she not lisped its praises in odes to the moon in her high school days? It had to do with flowers and music and angels. On the old porch back home—what was it that long-haired boy used to read to her? Oh, Tennyson. That was it.

And now it had come to her—love. Not that it was exactly unexpected: she had been waiting for her lover since she had put up her hair, of course. But to have him come like this—and such a lover! So rich—and he was such a grand, handsome young man, too! And she loved him. She loved him dearly. If only she dared say "yes!" No more poverty, no more loneliness, no more poverty at the beck and call of some hated employer. Oh, if she only dared!

For one delicious moment Helen Barnet almost thought she did—dare. Then, bitterly, the thought of his position—and hers—rolled in upon her. Whatever else the last two wretched years had done for her, it had left her no illusions. She had no doubts as to her reception as Burke Denby's wife, at the hands of Burke Denby's friends and relatives. And again, whatever the last two years had done for her, they had not robbed her of her pride. And the Barnets, away back in the little Vermont town, had been very proud. To Helen Barnet now, therefore, the picture of herself as Burke Denby's wife, flouted and frowned upon by Burke Denby's friends, was intolerable. Frightened and heart-sick, she determined to beat a hasty retreat. It simply could not be. That was all. Very likely, anyway, Burke Denby had not been more than half in earnest himself.

The bell rang then again from the drawing room and Helen went down to get the children. In the hall she met Burke Denby; but she only shook her head in answer to his low "Helen, when may I see you?" and hurried by without a word, her face averted.

Three times again within the next twenty-four hours she pursued the same tactics, only to be brought up sharply at last against a peremptory "Helen, you shall let me talk to you a minute! Why do you persist in hiding behind those two rascally infants all the time, when you know that you have only to say the word, and you are as free as the air?"

"But I must—that is—I can't say the word, Mr. Denby. Truly I can't!" His face fell a little.

"What do you mean? You can't mean—you can't mean—you won't marry me?"

She threw a hurried look about her. He had drawn her into the curtained bay window of the upper hallway, as she was passing on to the nursery.

"Yes, I mean—that," she panted, trying to release her arm from his clasp.

"Helen! Do you mean you don't care?" he demanded passionately.

"Yes, yet—that's what I mean," She pulled again at her arm.

"Helen, look at me. You can't look me straight in the eye and say you don't care!"

"Oh, yes, I can. I—I—" The tell-tale color flooded her face. With a choking little breath she turned her head quite away.

"You do—you do! And you shall marry me!" breathed the youth, his lips almost brushing the soft hair against her ear.

"No, No, Mr. Denby, I can't—I can't!" With a supreme effort she wrenched herself free and fled down the hall.

If Helen Barnet thought this settled the matter, she ill-judged the nature of the man with whom she had to deal. Unlimited frosted cakes and shotguns had not taught Burke Denby to accept no for an answer—especially for an answer to something he had set his heart upon as he had this winning of Helen Barnet for his wife.

She loved him; he was sure of that. This fancied obstacle in the way that loomed so large in her eyes, he did not fear in the least. He rally rather liked it. It added zest and excitement and would make his final triumph all the more heart-warming and satisfying. He had only to convince Helen, of course, and the mere convincing would not be without its joy and compensation.

It was with really pleasurable excitement, therefore, that Burke Denby laid his plans and carried them to the triumphant finish of a carefully arranged tete-a-tete in the library, when he knew that they would have at least half an hour to themselves.

"There, I've got you now, you little wild thing!" he cried, closing the library door, and standing determinedly with his back to it, as she made a frightened move to go, at finding herself alone with him.

"But, Mr. Denby, I can't—I really must go," she panted.

"No, you can't go. I've had altogether too much trouble getting you here, and getting those blessed youngsters safely away with their mamma for a bit of a drive with my dad."

"Then you planned this?"

"I did." He was regarding her with half-quizzical, wholly fond eyes. "And I had you summoned to my library—but I was careful not to say who wanted you. Oh, Helen, Helen, how can you seek to avoid me like this, when you know how I love you!" There was only tenderness now in his voice and manner. He had taken both her hands in his.

"But you mustn't love me."
"Not love—my wife?"
"I'm not your wife."
"You're going to be, dear."
"I can't. I told you I couldn't, Mr. Denby."

"My name is 'Burke,' my love." His voice was whimsically light again. Very plainly Mr. Burke Denby was not appreciating the seriousness of the occasion.

She flushed and bit her lip. "I think it's real mean of you to— to make it so hard for me!" she half sobbed.

With sudden passion he caught her in his arms.

"Hard? Hard? Then if it's hard, it means you do love me. As if I'd give you up now! Helen, why do you torture me like this? Dearest, when will you marry me?"

She struggled feebly in his arms. "I told you; never."

"Why not?"

No answer.

"Helen, why not?" He loosened his clasp and held her off at arms' length.

"Because."

"Because what?"

Her eyes, frightened and pleading, searched his face. There was a tense moment of indecision. Then in a tragic burst it came.

"Maybe you think I'd—marry you, and be your wife, and have all your folks look down on me!"

"Look down on you?"

"Yes, because I'm not so swell and grand as they are. I'm only—"

With a quick cry he caught her to himself again, and laid a reproving finger on her lips.

"Hush! Don't you let me hear you say that again—those horrid words! You are you, yourself, the dearest, sweetest little woman that was ever made, and I love you, and I'm going to marry you. Look down on you, indeed! I'd like to see them try it!"

"But they will. I'm only a nurse-girl."

"Hush!" He almost shook her in his wrath. "I tell you, you are you—and that's all I want to know. And that's all anybody will want to know. I'm not in love with your ancestors, or with your relatives, or your friends. I don't love you because you are, or are not, a nurse-girl, or a school-teacher, or a butterfly of fashion. I even don't love you because your eyes are blue, or because your wonderful hair is like the softest of spun gold. It's just because you are you, sweetheart; and you, just you, are the whole wide world to me."

"But—your father?"

"He will love you because I love you. Dad is my good chum—he's always been that. What I love, he'll love. You'll see."

"Do you think he really will?" A dawning hope was coming into her eyes.

"I'm sure he will. Why, dad is the other half of myself. Always, all the way up, dad has been like that. And everything I've wanted, he's always let me have."

She drew a tremendous breath of surrender.

"Well, of course, if I thought you all wanted me—"

"Want you!" With his impulsive lips on hers she had her answer, and there Burke Denby found his.

(To be continued.)

WHALES AND PORPOISES

The Blue Whale is the Largest Animal That Ever Lived.

Did you know that a porpoise was a whale? Well, it is—a small species of the tribe.

So likewise is a dolphin. Porpoises and dolphins are a good deal alike, but the latter name is given to those which have pointed snouts or beaks. The porpoises have round heads.

Once upon a time the whales were land animals. That was hundreds of thousands of years ago. Fording in the sea the kind of food they liked best, they became more and more aquatic, until finally they took to the water altogether, their anatomical structure undergoing modifications which adapted them to a marine existence.

A whale's nostrils do not open into the back of its mouth, but are connected directly with its windpipe. Thus it is enabled to swim with its mouth open while feeding, and does not choke.

It can hold its breath for forty-five minutes or an hour. Then it comes to the surface and the heated air contained in its lungs under pressure is expelled with a mighty exhalation into the colder outer air, where it condenses, forming a column of vapor.

The biggest baby of the world is the offspring of the blue whale. It may be as much as twenty-five feet long at birth, "tipping the scales" at eight tons. Some infant!

But then, you see, the blue whale is the largest animal in the world—the biggest animal, it is believed, that ever lived. Not even the most prodigious dinosaur of old equalled it in weight.

The Government Fisheries Bureau is advertising the merits of whale meat as food. It much resembles beef. On the Pacific coast it is being canned in large quantities. To encourage its use, the bureau has prepared a number of recipes which are recommended to the Canadian housekeeper. These include "stuffed roast whale," "whale steak en casserole," "fillet of whale with mushrooms," "whale a la mode," "whale pot roast," "whale croquettes," "whale patty," and "whale pie."

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HUN DAMAGE TO BELGIUM TOO
VAST TO BE ESTIMATED.

Industries Destroyed, Factories Razed,
Machinery and Raw Materials
Stolen, Coal Fields Pillaged.

Thus far it has been impossible to estimate the extent of damage caused in Belgium by the Germans or to fix, even approximately, the amount of indemnity which Belgium will demand from Germany.

In a majority of the factories which the Belgians were allowed to operate during German occupation, the plant remains, but everywhere all stocks of raw material have been entirely removed.

In the other factories, which the Belgians were not allowed to operate, there was a systematic removal of all the machinery, which was dismantled and sent to Germany. The names of the German manufacturers to whom the machinery was shipped have been ascertained.

Belgian industrial circles seem to be divided whether to attempt to recover the stolen machinery from Germany, now necessarily worn, or to buy new machines abroad and to make the Germans pay for them.

The Belgian coal fields in the region of Mons, Charleroi and Liege were operated by the Germans, who used Belgian coal as currency to obtain from Holland provisions, cattle and horses. Thus, while the Belgian population suffered from cold, coal rose in price to 400 or 500 francs a ton, and Belgians witnessed the spectacle of workmen weakened by privations forced to drag heavy carts loaded with coal, taking the place of the horses which the Germans had stolen.

Factories Useless for Year and Half.

The industrial region of Charleroi suffered severely at the hands of the Germans, who destroyed the machines which they did not take away, and removed all material of which they could not make use. A great amount of work will be necessary to clear up the

wreckage, and even if the stolen machinery or its equivalent is obtained, it will be impossible to resume production before the middle of next year.

Nothing now remains of the establishment Thy-le-Chateau, which annually turned out about 200,000 tons of steel. Sixty coke furnaces, four blast furnaces, four twenty-ton converters and six sets of flattening machines have been destroyed or sent beyond the Rhine.

Some of the steam engines were blown up and blast furnaces were destroyed by cutting down the supporting columns. The damage there amounts to several millions of francs.

It would be easier to enumerate what the Germans have left than to describe the ruin they have caused.

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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.

Alfalfa Versus Sweet Clover.

During the last few years so much has been written in the agricultural press eulogizing sweet clover that, in many quarters, it has gained a reputation for superiority which, to say the least, is misleadingly exaggerated. A few unbiased remarks on its real value, especially in comparison with alfalfa, may therefore not be out of place.

The reputation for superiority which sweet clover has gained is to a very large degree due to the fact that it is able to do surprisingly well in naturally poor soil or worn-out land deficient in plant food, and in soil lacking in moisture to such an extent that neither red clover nor alfalfa can grow to satisfaction.

No one who has seen sweet clover flourish in places where, to use a common expression "nothing else will grow," can deny that sweet clover might be employed at a remunerative crop on the type of land just referred to. However, it should be clearly understood that, though realizing the value of sweet clover as a revenue producer on poor soil, it by no means follows that sweet clover is better or even equal to other crops of its type, especially alfalfa, on superior to good land. This should be clearly emphasized because many uncritical sweet clover enthusiasts have made the error of concluding, from the behavior of sweet clover on very poor land, that it is also of outstanding superiority on good land suitable for growing such crops as alfalfa. The sooner such a conception is corrected, the better.

If alfalfa can be grown with reasonable success, it surely will prove superior to sweet clover in practically all respects. Alfalfa, when once established, will last for a great number of years and will continue, without re-seeding, to yield crops of high quality year after year, whereas sweet clover, being a biennial plant, will have to be re-seeded every second year unless it is given a chance to mature seeds and thus automatically re-seed itself.

Alfalfa may be grown for pasture, hay, silage, and soiling, whereas sweet clover has a somewhat limited sphere of usefulness. Thus, sweet clover is not likely to make as good hay as alfalfa; neither can it be cured into good hay as easily as the latter. As a forage crop, its chief asset lies in its ability to furnish nutritious pasture, but even as a pasture plant it is hardly equal to alfalfa where the latter can be grown successfully. As furthermore, sweet clover has some distinctly objectionable characteristics which are not found in alfalfa, for instance its peculiar flavor and its tendency to become a weed if not properly looked after, there is no valid reason why it should be grown in preference to alfalfa, if the latter can be grown with reasonable success. However, on land too poor to grow alfalfa, sweet clover may be used either as a forage crop or as a green manure crop for the purpose of improving the fertility of the soil.

Selecting the Breeding Pen.

It is time that preparations were under way for the breeding season. The male bird or birds that are to be used for breeding should have been selected before this, and be in prime condition. Great care ought to be exercised in the selection of the male. He is more than half the flock. He alone may mean success or failure. It is also important to use only the best females. Do not breed from the whole flock. Take those only from which good type and vigorous chicks may be expected.

The Breeding Males—Vigorous, well grown cockerels, the sons of high-

producing females, should be used as they are more reliable as breeders than aged cocks. This does not mean that cock birds should not be used. They should, but only those cock birds that have shown their vigor and ability to produce strong, high-producing stock.

The Females—These males should be mated not to the whole flock but to selected hens and to strong, well-grown pullets that have shown by their winter's performance that they have the high-laying character.

When the pullets are put into their winter quarters in the fall, close tab should be kept on them, and note made of those that start to lay early and are persistent in production. If trap-nests are used, select those birds that make the highest records provided they are suitable in other respects, that is, if they conform to the requirements of the breed.

External marks—If trap-nests are not used, dependence will have to be placed on external indications of production for selection.

When a pullet of a yellow-skinned variety such as the Leghorn, Plymouth Rock, Wyandotte or Rhode Island Red starts to lay, her legs and beak will be rich-colored as well as her skin. As laying progresses she uses up the surplus fat in the body, and the various parts begin to fade. These changes take place in the following order. The vent rapidly fades, so that a pale vent indicates that the bird is laying. The eye-ring, that is, the inner edges of the eyelids, bleach out a trifle more slowly than the vent. The earlobes of Leghorns and similar white-lobed birds bleach out a little more slowly than the eye-ring so that a bleached earlobe means a little longer or greater production than a bleached vent or eyelid.

The next change is in the beak. Beginning at the base the color gradually disappears until it finally leaves the front part of the upper beak. A bleached beak means heavy production for at least the past four to six weeks. The shanks are the slowest to bleach out so that bleached shanks may be taken as an indication that the bird has been laying for a considerable time.

In the absence of trap-nests, therefore, select those females of suitable type that show by their faded shanks that they have been producing heavily during the winter season. If these birds are in laying condition, the vent will be large and moist, the abdomen dilated so that the pelvic arches will be well spread, and the keel forced away from the pelvic arch so as to give capacity. The abdomen will be soft and pliable.

The hens that will have been reserved for breeders will be either those that have good trap-nest records or that were selected in the fall by appearance. These will have been vigorous, alert, active birds that have been late in moulting, that have bleached out shanks and that show the various characteristics previously mentioned.

The Number of Females—The number of females to allow to a male, will depend on the conditions under which they are kept. For breeds of the general purpose type such as Rocks or Wyandottes, in confinement, eight to twelve females will be enough, and Leghorns, twelve to fifteen females for each male. On free range the number may be increased fifteen to twenty-five for the heavier breeds and twenty to thirty for the Leghorns.

Feed well—Be sure to supply an abundance of green food and make the birds exercise freely for their scratch grains. Do not feed overstimulating feeds. See that with the good feed there are fresh air, lots of sunshine, and sanitary conditions.

able as possible, and that means it should not be unreasonably cold.

One poultry keeper has found that the use of artificial heat in his poultry house (enough to keep the temperature between forty and fifty degrees) enables him to get more eggs during the season of high prices, without in any way injuring the flock.

Electric power has been applied to the shearing of sheep on one Australian sheep farm.

An Australian 2-year-old Guernsey is credited with providing 8,245 lbs. of 6 per cent milk while running on natural pasture.

A mighty timber famine is coming down upon us. It is bad enough now, but what will it be 20 years hence?

The digestive system of the pig does not lend itself to such a variety of feeds as can be given to cattle. While a certain amount of bulk food can be profitably supplied, the greater part of the ration must necessarily consist of concentrates.

In the spring of 1917 there were 514,140 gophers destroyed by Saskatchewan school children who took part in the gopher-killing campaign, while last spring no less than 864,246 were destroyed. The cost to the Government was a little over \$700.



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"WHY MY TRACTOR HAS COME TO STAY"

A Successful Scotchman Finds His Iron Horse a Practical Saver of Time, Men, Money, Acreage and Teams.

By Mark McClure

The tractor itself is such an important step toward bigger and better things in agriculture, and there is so much misunderstanding, not unmixed with prejudice, about it, that I believe it is to the interest of all farmers for some practical man of the soil to come forward with his actual tractor experience.

Let me say right now, as strongly as I can say it, that the tractor has come to stay on my farm, because it is a practical success. It was bought as a matter of economy—forced economy, you might say, because of the labor situation. But it is a good investment anyhow, we find, shortage or no shortage. In the last two years my tractor has enabled me to eliminate a third of my men and 40 per cent of my horses. Not only that, but it made possible the cropping for 40 more acres than I had been cropping, and increased my personal efficiency from 50 to 100 per cent.

I said 40 per cent, of my horses had been eliminated by the tractor. The others I still have, and am going to keep. An all-power farm may be practical if it is small. I don't know. But it has been my experience that on a place of 250 to 300 acres or more, there are several reasons for keeping some horses on hand. Even if I had a tractor which would do all the work, unless I had two or three machines and plenty of repairs, or repairs were readily accessible, I would keep a limited number of horses.

But that is no argument against the tractor. When the tractor people get their service stations organized throughout the country as efficiently as the automobile people have got theirs, I can see where the tractor might serve a much greater proportion of farm needs than it serves today. Meantime the tractor has a very definite place on my farm, anyhow.

I have 230 acres, 245 of which are cultivated and cropped each year. There is one man and myself as man power, a tractor, and eight horses as a means of doing the work. Last year we used eight horses, but this year we plan to use only six.

I bought my tractor two years ago. In the first place, I did it because I wanted less help; but the principal reason was to get my work done on time. I am a grain farmer, having only a few hogs, which I use to husk part of my corn. It is necessary, therefore, that my work be done on time, for a crop to be harvested will not wait; neither can we put off seeding very long.

My tractor pulls three bottoms. I expect it will be serviceable for two years longer at least, although it has been found that the average life of a tractor is eight years, using it on a basis of forty-five days a year. But we use ours pretty hard, because there

is much for it to do, and we like its work.

In the fall and spring the tractor is especially valuable to me. We can do our seeding any time, with my man working the tractor and I behind him with a drill. To my mind the greatest value of the tractor lies in its speed in accomplishing things, rather than the economy of operation as compared with horse power.

However, during the last two years it has been my experience that a tractor is cheaper than horses, because of the high cost of grain for feeding. I never kept any accurate records as to the cost of operation with either kind of power, but I know for a fact that one man and a tractor can do from 50 to 100 per cent more work than the same man and a team of horses.

If on a given day I were to compare the cost of feeding a team and the cost of operating a tractor—that is, gas and oil—considering the amount and quality of work done by both units, the tractor would have a big balance in its favor.

In planting corn the tractor double-disks and drags the ground, while four horses attached to a planter will hardly keep up with the machine. Last spring I remember one day the man started a little ahead of me with the machine, getting the ground in shape, and he finished a good half-day ahead of me.

Take the working up of the fall wheat seed bed, for instance. The tractor plowed, disked four times, dragged, and rolled the ground in good time. To do this work in the same time with horse and man power, I would have to have two men and two teams working a little faster than it is possible to drive horses which are being worked hard.

The tractor is the main reason why I can get along with but one man. We use it for everything but plowing corn, all of our belt work being done with it too. I have a 12-foot binder to which I attach the tractor. When I used horse power for the work it required six horses to pull it. I pull it with the tractor, and do the work just as well. The tractor is more efficient because we can work in the extreme heat, which is almost an impossibility with horses if you care anything for them.

Another thing: When we are cutting wheat or oats with the binder all we do is unhook the tractor in the field. We don't have to take it to the barn and feed it, as we did the horses, at noon or in the evening. It eliminates a lot of chores in this way. A man can come right in from the field at noon or night and go to his meal. That helps too, believe me.

In harvest time I have extra help, of course, but no man is used on the

GOOD HEALTH QUESTION BOX

By Andrew F. Currier, M.D.

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Night Terrors.

Children frequently have night terrors. They awake in vague, wild alarm, one or two hours after going to sleep. The child screams in agony, clings to its mother, but apparently fails to recognize anyone, and cannot be at once quieted and reassured. After a few minutes the excitement spontaneously subsides and the child returns to sleep, without recollecting the attack in the morning. During the frenzied terror, it may run from the room or climb upon the furniture, in a wild attempt to escape. Often the cries imply a fear of being caught by some one they fear, or by wild animals.

True night terrors are of somewhat serious import, indicating, as they do, an unstable constitution. Sometimes they are induced by difficulty in breathing, because of adenoids or laryngitis, or bronchitis, or a weak heart, or general weakness. They may be the forerunner of mid-epilepsy or of St. Vitus' Dance. They may, however, mean no more than nightmare; that is a kind of vivid dream usually traceable to some physical condition or to some previous terrifying experience. Indigestion, bad ventilation, mental shock, fright, worry and the like, give rise to a feeling of great weight on the chest or suffocation or of falling. Then the patient suspends respiration or makes distressed inspiratory sounds and awakes with a start.

tractor who can work otherwise. Usually I have a boy on the tractor. I attach a rope to the clutch, so that if anything goes wrong I don't depend on the boy: I merely pull out the clutch.

With the tractor pulling the binder we can cut from 25 to 35 acres a day. Last year we had 55 acres of wheat and barley which we had to cut in one way, because it lodged badly. The tractor made a nice job of it.

All in all, I find that the tractor is a mighty good thing; and as long as I do any farming I wouldn't be without one.

The Dairy

Difficulty is often experienced in making good butter in winter, and especially when you are milking only a few cows. Change of feed, temperature and methods of handling milk and cream generally cause the trouble. There are frequent complaints that the butter is long in coming, or that it foams and swells and won't come at all. Scarcely a farmer's meeting passes, where buttermaking is discussed, that troubles along this line are not brought up. A better understanding of the principles of cream-ripening and churning would help you to remedy these difficulties.

In the first place, we now know that cream is ripened and the flavor is produced by the development in the cream of certain bacteria. These bacteria enter either by chance or by the addition of a starter—that is, a small portion of cream already containing them and kept for the purpose from one churning to another. It is not practical, if you are a farmer with only a few cows, to bother with the commercial starter. Much of the trouble arises from the failure of these bacteria to develop properly. Either the development goes too far and the cream becomes too sour, or it is not carried far enough.

Temperature and the length of time the cream stands are the controlling factors in the process. Often the cream jar is kept in the kitchen while the churning is accumulating. This is a bad practice. The warmth of the room favors the development of the bacteria, and ripening begins with the first cream put in. Then subsequent additions are made with cream in different stages of ripening.

The much-better way is to keep the cream at low temperature until the desired amount is collected, and then remove to a warm place and add the starter. The cream will then soon begin to sour, then to thicken; and when it has reached the stage where it begins to separate from the whey it is ready to churn, providing the temperature is not too high.

If the cream has been kept cold while gathering, the temperature for ripening may be as high as 25 degrees. But be careful not to set it so near the heat as to overheat any part of the vessel, or you will have a case of scalded butter, and you know what that means. For security, every buttermaker should have a dairy thermometer; they cost only 25 or 50 cents.

After the cream is ripe, set it away to cool down to the proper temperature. In winter the best temperature for churning is between 60 and 65 degrees, but experience alone will not tell you the best temperature. The proper length of time for winter churning is thirty or forty minutes. Proceed with the churning until the granules of butter are about the size of wheat grains. Draw off the butter, and put in water four or five degrees warmer than the butter, drain

Questions and Answers.

Mrs. V. H.—Have read in your column about a mother saying her baby sleeps so well. I wish I could say the same of mine. He is 8½ months old and keeps me awake 2 to 3 hours at a time, generally from 11 to 2. There are times when I have not enough milk for him. He gets about 3 bottles a day besides my own milk. All the same he is healthy, strong and full of life.

Answer—Probably hungry. Better wean him now, although it is about a fortnight before schedule time.

S. A.—How may milk be the means of transmitting the germs of typhoid fever?

Answer—Usually from the use of infected water in washing the milk cans and bottles, or from the failure to sterilize bottles that have been contaminated by contact with a typhoid patient. Workers in and about dairies who are typhoid carriers, or who are walking typhoid sufferers, may also transfer to the milk, from their unclean hands, the typhoid bacillus, the germ of that disease.

L. S.—Why is yeast so often used by physicians? 2. What effect has it on the body?

Answer—1. I am not aware that it is often used. It is efficient as an antiseptic and in a poultice. Physicians of authority declare it an excellent remedy for boils. An ordinary cake, as bought at the grocer's, is divided into three parts, one of which is taken three times a day. 2. As a ferment in bread or spirituous liquors.

off, and repeat two or three times. Press out the water, add the salt, and set away a short time; then work a second time, print and make into molds.

When the cream foams and becomes frothy it is usually because it has been kept too long and at too warm a temperature; or it may be that it needs a good starter. In that case go to a creamery or a neighbor who churns often, and who you know makes good butter, and get a pint or quart of ripened cream. Add this to your cream; stir it well and frequently in a warm temperature, and it ought to give no trouble when you churn.

If it swells too much and will not come, the cream is usually too cold. Be careful in adding hot water. The better plan is to try it with a thermometer before you begin and have it right at first, then you will not have this trouble.

Summer silage is, as a rule, the most economical method of feed to help out short pastures. It is wise to keep a reserve for midsummer and autumn.

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In the Daylight.

By Ariel.

"Shilly shally, Dilly dally,
What's the use of doing things?
Sing to-day, and sigh to-morrow,
Dream to-day, and toil to-morrow,
Wait and see what Fortune brings:
Beans, in Fancy's necromancy,
Come in caps with bacon wings."

Our most potent, grave, and reverend signifiers at Ottawa, in the plenitude of their wisdom, have decreed that Canada shall borrow no more daylight. The war is won, the proposition early rising is withdrawn, and the honest old moss-grown sundial of former days may now lift up his wrinkled face in adoration to the noonday sun without being told that he is a prehistoric survival.

"as you were before you was" is the befizzling order from headquarters, and if you don't like it you may sit down for an hour and think it over. In the march of progress this is where we get off. The hustling "States," the good old Motherland, and that League of Nations known as the Postal Union, may continue, if they like, to get up an hour too soon to greet the dawn, but we have turned down such irregular habits. At the bidding of our law-makers, our professional legislators, who are instigated by their real bosses, the farmers—those horny handed sons of toil "who garner Nature's bounteous stores," we lie abed until the lark has attuned her maternal lay to the sonorous song of the dairy cow who refuses to be milked by Borden time.

It's a mad world my masters.

It may be that parliament has become too much opposed to shams of all sorts that it will not lend its countenance to calling nine o'clock ten, even for the sake of making an extra few tons of hay while the sun shines. In that case M. P.s are to be congratulated. I never yet saw any advantage in trying to make ourselves believe that it is noon at eleven o'clock. If I want to get up at five o'clock in the morning I can do so without setting my clock to six, and if I rise early I want to think I have done a meritorious thing, but of course, everybody is not like me. It may be necessary to bluff some people into getting up earlier. However, no matter how it was done, the facts remains that early rising last summer did a vast amount of good. That being so, it would surely be wise to continue the habit. But No. Parliament decides that the means adopted shall not be carried forward, and that our clocks shall maintain their present high standard of truthfulness. If a deputation of M. P.s were to visit say a dozen houses in our town, when they have an hour to spare, they would have a practical demonstration that clocks, as a general rule, are not to be trusted entirely. If very observant they might get an impression from public clocks. Even their follow M.P.s watches might shake their childlike faith and confidence.

I can quite understand that parliament is actuated by a reasonable desire not to interfere with the liberties of the people, and that they hesitate to promulgate a legal reviville for civilians. "You've got to get up, You've got to get up, You've got to get up, in the morning," especially since their last Military Service Act was more honoured in the breach than the observance, and cost over \$200 per head to administer. I think, though, that they would have been better advised if they had ignored the sectional advice of the farmers and had considered the more general public opinion which is in favour of repeating last year's satisfactory daylight saving regulations.

Like many other people, I have a profound respect for parliament, and I seldom say anything very severe about it, even when it vexes me with its ridiculous rulings, its logyations babblings, and its want of common sense. It would be unwise to say too much, for one never knows when he might be called upon to assist in the deliberations of that august assembly. One thing however goes almost saying, and that is—Parliament, the public will, must prevail.

At the present moment that point has been reached. The business communities of Canada, the Railways, the factories and workshops want to start an hour earlier during the summer months, and they are going to do it, commencing this week, without the seal of official approval. Of course that is going to cause confusion. We shall be in the unusual situation of having public time with legal or official time lagging an hour behind. I have two grumbles about that. The first is because the business public does not boldly come out and say "We start an hour earlier from April to Oct. without altering the clocks. Call five, six, if you like, but we start at FIVE, actual time. So There."

The second grinch is that the action of

parliament is absurdly contrary to the public will, the public convenience, and the public interests, and I expect them to be so dog-goned stubborn that they won't issue a manifesto, or an order in council, or any other durned thing to put things right.

BROWNSBURG SCHOOL EXAMS.

GRADE VIII. SCRIPTURE.

Class I.—Ruby McPaul 89.

GRADE VII. SCRIPTURE.

Class I.—Elsie McAllister 76.
Class II.—Donalda Clarke 70, Alice Fain 60.
Class III.—Eileen McManus 59, Flora McDonald 58.

GRADE VI. AGRICULTURE.

Class I.—Mabel Hutchin 80.
Class II.—Jack Golphin 72, Gladys Moseley 69, Gertrude Gilmour 60.
Class III.—Charles Bendry 56.

GRADE V. MENTAL AND RAPID ARITHMETIC.

Honours.—Elsie Todd 90.
Class I.—Alta McDonald 86, Moyra Monk 85, Elizabeth Murray, G. Heale 84, Gladys Warwick 81, Irvin Bain, John Duncan 75.
Class II.—Donald McAllister 63, M. Stewart 61.
Class III.—Harley Rudkin 53, Hattie Petrie 51.

GRADE IV. ENGLISH.

Honours.—Evelyn Thomson 96.
Class I.—Sarah MacVicar 76.
Class II.—Violet Green 68, Kenneth McGibbon 67.
Class III.—Edna Reid 58, Wilhelmina Clarke 54, Roland Moncrieff, Kenneth Stewart 52, Arthur Heale 50.

GRADE III. ENGLISH.

Class I.—Marion Bain 88, J. Stewart 82.

UPPER SCHOOL. GRADE III. READING.

Honours.—Margaret Seary, D. Golphin equal 96, Alice Hendry, Dorothy McLeod, Wilbert Hardie, Gordon Hendry equal 94, James Hazel, Alwyn Stewart equal 93, Willie Petley 92, Joe Cumbers 90.
Class I.—Melville Fletcher 89, Eileen McGibbon 88, Daisy Hosgood 87.

GRADE II. WRITING.

Honours.—Grace Moncrieff 92, Dora Barker, Mansiel Wilson, R. Hutchin equal 90.
Class I.—Leona Thompson, C. Martin equal 88, Glenn Gilbert 87, I. Fletcher, Melvine Wilson equal 85, Doris Reid 83, Mildred Wilson 82, Harry Ball, Wallace Monk, Alex. McGibbon equal 81, L. Davis 80, Lindsay McManus 79.

LACHUTE ACADEMY EXAMS.

GRADE XI. LATIN.

Honours.—Sadie McOnat 90.
Class I.—Doris Hammond 87, Lyall Middleton 82, Jean Campbell 79.
Class II.—Keith Owens 74, Percy Matthews 72, Herbert Bruneau 67, Hattie Giles 63, Kenneth Hay 61, Myrtle Berry 60.
Class III.—James McGibbon 59, J. Calder 52.

GRADE X. GEOGRAPHY.

Class I.—Edith Davis 70, Violet Perks 61, Elizabeth Tomalty 60.
Class III.—Katie McOnat 58, Stella Armstrong 56, Anna Scott 53.

GRADE X. PHYSICS.

Honours.—Beryl Todd 92.
Class I.—Violet Perks 83, Elizabeth Tomalty 75.
Class II.—Edith Davis 74, Stella Armstrong 72, Anna Scott 66.
Class III.—Ruth Dobbie 57, Olive Morrison 53, Katie McOnat 50.

GRADE IX. FRENCH.

Honours.—Margaret McOnat 96, V. Johnson 91, Gerald Bruneau, Margaret Jones, Edythe Silverton 90.
Class I.—Evelyn Gagnon 88, Helen Whinfield 87, Kenneth McOnat 84, Ella Giles 82, Gladys Armstrong, Raymond Boyd 77, Henry Murphy 76.
Class II.—Eva Campbell 74, Ivan Carpenter 69, Willie Moseley 68, H. Boyd, Bert McGibbon, Isabel Owens 63, Edna McGregor 61.

GRADE VIII. SPELLING AND DICTIONARY.

Honours.—Clive Kerro 88, M. Townsend 97, Edna Warwick 85, Lena Copeland, Evelyn Hamilton, Lilian Hamilton 94, Lulu Riddell 93, Kenneth Campbell 91.
Class I.—Gladys Gray, Blanche Smith, Tillie Strong 87, Myrtle Mitchell, Robert Whinfield 86, Muriel Burk, Ian Hay 85, Annie Stevenson 83, Violet Bryerton 82, George Fuller 80, John Stiles 78.

GRADE VII. HISTORY.

Class I.—Ivy Graham 77.
Class II.—Kenneth Elliott 71, Elmer Ryan 70, Lillie Bradford 67, Nellie Cowan 64.
Class III.—John Dobbie 59.

GRADE VI. ARITHMETIC.

Honours.—Margaret Scott 95.
Class I.—Frank Scott 88, Ella Longpre 83, Ethel Hay 81.
Class II.—Lillie Paul 74, Hazel Drysdale 70, Gordon Cruise 68, M. Barker 61, Jean McOnat 60.
Class III.—Willie Miller, H. Window 59, Douglas Drysdale 54, George McGibbon 52, Ida Hampton 50.

GRADE V. READING.

Honours.—Eleanor Yelland 98, Edgar Burwash 97, Bessie Rodgers 96, Lloyd Sommerville 95, Freddie Barker 94, K.

Beer or the Boy Which ?

On April 10th you will be called upon to say whether you approve of the exploitation of Canada's Boys as prospective customers of the Brewers and Wine merchants.

The Brewer claims that Beer is "harmless". It is NOT harmless.

Men can—and do—get drunk on beer—and their wives and children have to suffer mentally and physically.

A lad, taking beer under the delusion that it is "harmless", contracts the alcohol taste and soon craves ever more and stronger liquor.

The liquor interests know this and "bank on" it. If they were allowed to win the fight now on in Quebec Province, our boys would be enslaved to drink, and thus for the sole benefit of the liquor trade.

We want our Canadian boys to become Canadian MEN.

In Ontario complete Prohibition has accomplished what no amount of preaching and teaching could accomplish in so short a space of time. It has converted weak-willed drunkards into MEN—given thousands back their manhood.

Let Quebec range herself alongside the rest of America in the fight to save our boys.

The "light" beer and wine the liquor fraternity is fighting for is a reality 5.5% proof spirit for beer and 15.16% for the wine. Pretty strong stuff. Strong enough to break down the morale of this Province—Strong enough to make Quebec the SALOON of the Continent—since all the rest of America will be "bone dry".

Vote NO for your own sake—and the sake of your son and your neighbor's son.

The Prohibition Campaign Committee

Etes-vous d'opinion que la vente des bières, cidres et vins légers, tels que définis par la loi, devrait être permise ?

1 OUI
YES

Is it your opinion that the sale of light beer, cider and wines, as defined by law, should be allowed ?

2 NON
NO

X

Mark your ballot as above.

Wilson 93, Ethel McOnat 92, M. Cruise 91, Norma Boyd, Elizabeth McKimmie 90.

Class I.—Florence Armstrong, Gaston Desjardins 89, Robert Cunningham, Inez McKiddie 88, Edith Jones, Elsie Scott 87, Elsie Stewart 86, Hazel Kettyle, Russell Robinson 84, Lyla McKiddie 83, Muriel McPhail 79, George Miles 76.

GRADE IV. HISTORY.

Honours.—Annie Miller 94, Nellie Hay 92, Gertrude Galloway 91.
Class I.—Stella Scott 83, W. Stanforth 82, Gordon Dobbie 75.
Class II.—Jean Manson 66, H. Miles 65, Amy Combie 61.
Class III.—Violet Paul 51.

GRADE III. ARITHMETIC.

Class I.—Erle Wilson 86, L. Morrin 84, Howard Doig 83, Jim Wilson 79, B. Morrin 76.
Class II.—Dorothy Morrison 72, F. Pilon, Janet McOnat 68, L. Hampton 61, Elinor McCoy 60.
Class III.—Ernest Lemay 59, Ernest Grandmaitre 58, Russell Elliott 56, Reta Jones 54, Grace Rodgers 53.

GRADE II. SPELLING.

Honours.—James Yelland 100, Roy Cruise, Shirley Hamilton Henry Dion 98, Percival Hayden, Gordon McOnat 96, Quintin Black, S. Boyd 94, K. Murray, Alma McCullough, Anna Garretsee, J. Logan 92, Kenneth McPaul, Florence Elkington, Lloyd Cruise 90.
Class I.—Hartland Paul, R. Manson 88, Eric Middleton 86, Rowena Cowan 84, Clarence Carpenter 82, Cecil McPaul 80.
Class II.—Ada Logan 72, H. Murray 64, Leonard Carpenter 62.
Class III.—Morton Morrison 58, R. Cunningham 54, Maggie Chapman 50.

BIRTHS.

BRADFORD.—At Lachute, on Friday, March 14th, 1913, to Mr. and Mrs. John Bradford, a son.

IN MEMORIAM.

Walker.—In loving memory of Mrs. John A. Walker of Lachute, who died April 6th, 1917. "Gone but not Forgotten." Inserted by Husband and Family.

FOR SALE.—Saw-mill, Grist-Mill to sell to quick buyer. Good bargain and easy terms. J. D. Campbell & Co. Lachute, Que.

Union Meeting.

The Union Meeting of the varied churches in town held in the Presbyterian Church on Sunday evening last was largely attended and a most spirited address given by the Rev. Mr. McLellan who is representing the British and Foreign Bible Society. He told of the wonderful work the Society were doing in distributing the Word of God by millions of copies in all quarters of the globe. The work was extending to enormous proportions, but he was pleased to report that the public were most loyal and that Lachute and Cornwall were the two top-notchers in his district. At the close of the meeting an invitation was extended to the audience to remain for a few minutes to discuss what action should be taken to combat the liquor interests in the coming referendum for Beer and Wine. A committee, with Dr. Drew as chairman was formed, and they will put forth every effort to see that the town of Lachute and the County generally will vote "Dry" on the 10th of April next.

Special Pictures at the Princess Theatre, Brownsburg.

April 10, 11, 12.—Legion of Death, description Military Pictures. Admission 15 and 25 cents.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—On Grace Street and good out buildings, with water in house, also a good piano almost new. Easy terms. Apply to HENRY M. L. VIGNE, P. O. Box 21, Lachute.

FOR SALE.—A double flat in the East Ward, formerly known as the Old Armoury. All conveniences. Apply to H. MURRAY, Lachute.

FOR SALE.—A young cow. Apply REV. J. A. LACKEY, Lachute, Phone 124.

FOR SALE.—Milk cow with calf, Freshened Sunday, March 30th. Apply R. S. MACARHUR, Dalesville.

FRESH CREAM.—Supplied twice a week, every Wednesday and Saturday, 25 cts. a pint. Your order will receive prompt attention. Phone No. 1213 R. J. GORDON, 4-25 R. R. No. 1 St. Hermas.

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, 1913
AT 1 P.M.

Write for catalogue to
ROBERT DOIG,
R. R. No. 3, Lachute.

INCORPORATED 1855

THE MOLSONS BANK

CAPITAL AND RESERVE \$8,800,000
98 Branches in Canada

A General Banking Business Transacted
Circular Letters of Credit
Bank Money Orders

SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT

Interest allowed at highest current rate.

Lachute Branch
W. A. HOUSTON
Manager

GRENVILLE

Dr. O. J. Lefebvre, of Montreal, spent Sunday the guest of his mother.

Mr. Gilbert Arnold spent the week-end at Ste-Anne de Bellevue.

Mrs. S. D. Goudie had returned home after a few days visit in Montreal.

The Misses Kelly who have spent the winter months in Montreal returned home last week and have opened their home here.

Mr. Jas. Tompkins is the guest of his mother here.

Miss Calla Kelly returned to Montreal after a short visit with her aunts here.

A very successful entertainment under the auspices of Grenville Presbyterian Church was held on Tuesday Evening 25th. The entertainment was in the form of a house social and was held at the spacious residence of Mr. A. Goudie which is particularly well adapted to an occasion of the kind, although the roads were at their worst there was a good attendance and this along with the way in which the various attractions were patronized brought the proceed up to the respectable amount of \$90.00. Rev Mr. Currie, of Hawkesbury, made a splendid chairman his general manner doing much to put every one at their ease and promote a good time. There was a nice programme of songs, duets, (vocal and instrumental), dialogues and recitations and mention must be made of the supper which was delicious, and well served. The proceeds will be devoted to be a new roof for the manse.

Mrs. L. Martin, of Calumet, was the recent guest of her mother Mrs. J. A. Williamson.

Miss E. Joubert, of Ottawa, is visiting her sister Mrs. (Dr.) P. M. Favier.

Mrs. Hugh Rayson is visiting friends in Montreal.

Mr. Alfred Wadey, of Montreal, is visiting his sister Mrs. J. J. Field.

Miss Enid Morrow who is attending Ladies' College in Ottawa is spending a few days at her home here.

Miss A. Laurin is visiting friends in Montreal.

MABEL

Miss Mabel Maiden, of St. Philippe, spent the week-end with her parents Mr. and Mrs. Maiden.

Miss Isabell Black spent Sunday the guest of the Misses Eva and Ruby Mason.

Mr. Earl Smillie spent Sunday the guest of Miss Eva Mason.

Miss Zena McKiddie, of Ogdensburg, spent the week-end visiting friends in Brownsburg.

Miss Bessie McAdam spent a few days last week with Miss Zena McKiddie, of Ogdensburg.

Mr. Raymond Jolly of La Toque, spent the week-end with Miss Eva Mason.

Mr. Clifford McKiddie, of Ogdensburg, spent Sunday visiting friends in Brownsburg.

We are sorry to hear of the illness of Mrs. Russell McKimmie. We wish her a speedy recovery.

Mr. Lowell Smillie returned home from shanty last week. Looking hale and hearty after a hard winter's work.

Mr. Wallace McKiddie of Ogdensburg, spent last week-end visiting friends in Montreal.

Mr. Frank McAdam spent Saturday the guest of Miss Jessie Silversen, of Brownsburg.

DALESVILLE

Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Dixon and children and Miss Jessie Silversen visited Mrs. J. S. Dixon on Sunday last.

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

Miss Muriel Kennedy is spending this week at her home in Pine Hill.

Miss Florence Morrow is recovering from an attack of pneumonia.

Cadet W. A. White who returned from overseas recently spent several days with friends here last week.

AUCTION SALE

There will be sold by Public Auction at the residence of

WM. HEATLIE, SR.

Ogdensburg, Township of Chatham.

Tuesday, April 15th, 1919.

The following effects:—Eleven milch cows, 2 heifers two years old, 2 heifers one year old, 1 mare in foal, 2 sows with young, 1 corn binder, 2 sets of spring tooth harrows, 1 set of disk harrows, 1 Broadcast seeder, 2 waggon, 1 double express, 1 single buggy, 1 buckboard, 1 horse rake, 1 pair of cart wheels, 1 mowing machine, 1 cultivator, 2 sets heavy bob-sleighs, 1 truck wagon, harness, farming utensils, milk cans, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

Sale to commence at 1 p.m. sharp.

TERMS: \$10.00 and under cash, over that amount to months credit on furnishing approved joint notes.

W. J. BOYD, Licensed Auctioneer.

ROUGE BOOM 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 .01 1-4 cts.

On each piece of square or waney timber 12 cts.

On each piece of 4 ft. wood #2-4 cts.

On each railway tie pr. 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 tapping and putting timber and logs into the sawyers' sacks.

Rouge Boom Co.
F. B. WHITTET Sec.-Treas.
Montreal, Feb. 28th, 1919.

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

W. BANFORD & SON.

Children Cry for Fletcher's

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over thirty years, has borne the signature of *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.

CUSHING

Mrs. Jas. Watson had the happiness on Sunday of welcoming home her son Cpl. Murray Watson who came over on the "Cedric" and landed at Halifax on Thursday last. Murray enlisted in the Canadian Engineers in December of 1915, going overseas the following March and has been in the "thick of it" since that time, but came through unscathed a fact which all who know him well understand was not because he ever avoided danger.

Another veteran of the great war to arrive here recently is Mr. Ronald Tapp who is at present the guest of his sister Mrs. A. M. Derrick at Stonefield. He also has been at the Front during the greater part of the war and has been through some thrilling experiences and was once seriously wounded.

DOUBLE AUCTION SALE.

Will be held on Friday, April 11th. The Sale of ALBERT TOMALTY, postponed to April 11th, at 9 a.m. sharp, and the effects of

ARTHUR E. MORRISON, Glen.

Friday, April 11th, 1919.

The following effects:—Two heavy draught brood mares, 1 General Purpose mare, 1 two year old horse colt Hackney, 5 milch cows (two freshened and three to freshen before middle of May), 3 two year old heifers, 1 one year old heifer, 1 fall calf, 1 Grade Yorkshire sow due to farrow March 28th, 18 hens, 3 roosters, 1 White Wyandotte pure bred, 1 Rhode Island Red pure bred, 1 grade Plymouth Rock, 1 Chatham wagon box and hay rack, set of sloop sleighs with rack, stone boat, Wilkinson plow No. 5, heavy plough for breaking, buggy, set of heavy double harness with britches and bridles, cross-cut saw and saw wedges, 2 cant hooks, skidding swivel, chains, neck-yokes, hill chain, halters, forks, grapes, and many other articles too numerous to mention. All to be sold without reserve.

Sale to commence at 2 p.m. sharp.

TERMS: \$5.00 and under cash, over that amount 6 months credit on furnishing approved joint notes. 3 per cent off for cash.

The cheese factory of Albert Tomalty will also be offered for sale. Terms made known on day of sale.

W. J. BOYD, Licensed Auctioneer.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

SUPERIOR COURT

Province of Quebec, district of Terrebonne, Superior Court No. 1298. Dame. Blanche Gravel of the parish of St. Augustin, district of Terrebonne, wife common as to property of Ferdinand Barbe, merchant of the same place, and duly authorised to ester en justice, plaintiff; vs the said Ferdinand Barbe. An action for séparation as to property has been instituted on this cause on the 14th February 1919.

Attorney for Plaintiff.
DONAT LALANDE.

St. Scholastique, 28th March, 1919.

Notice to Creditors.

IN THE MATTER of the Estate of George Brown, late of the Township of Cleland, in the District of Sudbury, deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given pursuant to the provisions of the Trustees Act and all statutes applicable thereto, that all parties having claims against the Estate of George Brown, late of the Township of Cleland, in the District of Sudbury, who died on or about the twenty ninth day of November, A.D. 1918, at the Township of Grenville, County of Argenteuil, in the Province of Quebec, are requested to send by post prepaid or delivered to the undersigned, Solicitors for the Administratrix, Mabel Albina Brown, on or before the 23rd day of April, A.D. 1919, their names, addresses and description and a full statement of the particulars of their claims, and nature of securities, if any, held by them duly verified.

AND FURTHER TAKE NOTICE that after the last mentioned date, the said administratrix will proceed to distribute the assets of the Estate of the said deceased among the parties thereto entitled, having regard only to claims of which it shall then have received notice, and that it will not be liable for the assets so distributed or any part thereof to any person of whose claim she shall not then have received notice.

DATED at Sudbury this 25th day of March, A.D. 1919.

MCKESSOCK & MILLER,

Solicitors for the Administratrix Mabel Albina Brown.

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

W. BANFORD & SON.

Lantic Sugar

Buy LANTIC "fine" granulated sugar in the original packages for your Marmalade and be sure of a perfect result.

Atlantic Sugar Refineries, Ltd.,
MONTREAL.



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.

ROUGE RIVER IMPROVEMENT CO'Y.

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 waney board per thousand cubic ft. 12 cts.

Oak, Elm, or other hardwood, square or flatted or waney board, per thousand cubic ft. 12 cts.

Saw logs 17 ft in length and under, 10 ft. board measure 35 cts.

Red and White Pine, Tamarac, Spruce-Hemlock, round or flatted, over 17 ft. and under 30 ft. long per thousand ft. board measure 35 cts.

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

Sawn Timber per thousand ft. bd. measure 2 cts.

Staves, per thousand ft. bd. measure 10 cts.

Cords of wood, shingle butts and other lumber per cord of 128 cubic ft. 35 cts.

Sparas per piece 2 cts.

Railway ties, other than cedar 0.8 ft., or 16 ft. length per length of 8 ft. 1-35 cts.

Masts per piece 35 cts.

Cedar round or flatted 8 ft. long & under per piece 1-70 cts.

Cedar round or flatted over 8 ft. and under 17 ft. long per piece 1-34 cts.

Cedar round or flatted 17 ft. and under 25 ft. long per piece 1-14 cts.

Cedar round or flatted 25 ft. and under 35 ft. long per piece 1-9 cts.

Cedar round or flatted 35 ft. and upwards in length per piece 14 cts.

Hodge River Improvement Co.
F. B. WHITTET, Sec.-Treas.
Montreal, Feb. 28th, 1919.

AUCTION SALE

There will be sold by Public Auction at the residence of

FRED SHAW, Centerville,

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 Holsteins: milch cows, Pure Bred Holstein cow, 57 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 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 off for credit from date of sale.

W. J. BOYD, Licensed Auctioneer.

Best Meats

Telephone No. 136.

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.



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 MACCARTNEY

MILKING MACHINE.

— also —

Agent for NATIONAL RUBBER

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Mechanical Milkers have come to stay. Forty years ago it was common to hear the statement: "Don't buy a mowder you will ruin your meadows." There is just as much truth in the statement: "Don't buy a milker you will ruin your cows." Does it ever strike you about ruining your cows when the hired man does not come back for milking on Sunday evening and you have to milk the whole herd alone—What about the last seven or eight when your hand get tired and you can hardly finish the job. We offer the Hinman on 30 days free trial. Write for information to

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Calumet, Que.

FOOD PRICES IN GERMANY

BRITISH OFFICER WITH THE ARMY OF OCCUPATION

Gives a Graphic Pen-Picture of the
Present State of Germany's
Kitchens.

For years we have all been speculating as to what has been going on behind that bristling hedge of bayonets planted all around the frontiers of the German Empire. Most of all we were concerned with the food question. Was the blockade really effective? Were the Germans actually starving as their propaganda represented them to be? Were the German civilians going about in ragged clothes, and wooden shoes? Were the children dying for want of milk?

A Burning Question.
All these were questions burning with actuality which lent an added interest to the march of the British Army of Occupation into Germany. The Lord knows what the men expected to find—skeletons dragging themselves along the highways, maybe. The fact remains that they entered a country looking noticeably clean and prosperous after the spectacle of ravaged France and the rather depressing surroundings of martyred Belgium. To the eye of the superficial newcomer there is nothing perceptibly amiss with the outward appearance of Germany or of the German people after four years of war. One must have known Germany before the war to appreciate the change.

As a nation, the Germans have become thinner. Before the war about fifty per cent. of German men, after passing the age of forty (and many at an earlier age) boasted a most respectable paunch, the fruit of much beer, many meals daily, greasy cooking, and sedentary habits. Well, the paunch has all but vanished in Germany. The number of men who in Germany to-day are able to see their knees is probably greater than it has ever been in the eventful history of Germany's different states. The chert, pot-bellied German with little pig eyes and neck creased in deep rolls of fat seems to have gone out. On the other hand, there appear to be plenty of plump and comfortable-looking fraus left.

Nothing To Go By.
Apart from this, the people do not bear traces of any great privations. There are, it is true, in the poorer parts of the towns, a certain number of pallid-looking children about, but I am not prepared to say that the numbers of those seen are above the average. For the most part the children and the young folk, both boys and girls, look fresh and ruddy, but the same was noticeable in France where, as is well known, the civilian population was kept by its oppressors on the verge of starvation. It is, however, mainly in the old people that signs of the shortage of supplies are to be seen. One gets a general impression that elderly folk are prematurely aged and decrepit, and smitten with a lassitude hardly justified by their years. No doubt the general sobering effect which the loss of the war has had upon the German people as a whole has something to do with this.

From a stay in the hotels, or a walk round the shops, you would not obtain the impression that Germany is on the verge of starvation. Certain comestibles such as coffee, sugar, and most forms of fat are only procurable at prohibitive figures; but vegetables, bread, meat, and other edibles are on sale in the shops, many of them rationed, it is true, and priced abnormally high, but still procurable. In fact, the lesson to be derived from a rather perfunctory glimpse of food conditions in Germany seems to me to be that an adequate supply of food is to be had—at a price.

Unrestrained Profitsteering.
The most prominent feature of the whole food situation in Germany seems to be the incompetence of the Government arrangements for the distribution of supplies. Whether one went hungry or not became a question of the state of one's purse. The result was that families spent their all on the farder and had no money left to buy such things as clothes or boots, which, like everything else, were forced up to exorbi-

tant prices by the combined effect of the blockade and unrestrained profitsteering.

One comes across the effects of the British blockade in many and unexpected ways. German kitchens to-day are devoid of spices. There is mustard, but no pepper, and an absolute shortage of cinnamon, cloves, mixed herbs, nutmeg, and seasoning of every description. What we would recognize as soap is no longer seen. Instead a grisly substitute, dry and gritty, though drenched in perfume, is offered for sale at about five marks a cake. (A mark equals 23.8 cents.) Real coffee is said to cost fifty marks a pound; but for two marks one may obtain a cup of excellent coffee at a good restaurant. In the ordinary way, at cafes and beer halls, substitute coffee is served (without milk or sugar). Of this, all that can be said is that it resembles coffee in appearance. It has a faint smell of coffee, and tastes horribly bitter.

Regarding the alleged shortage of boots, it is a fact that all the boot shops at a big city like Cologne, for instance, including the most modern and fashionable establishments, have nothing but boots with wooden soles displayed or sale in their windows. These boots have as uppers miserably thin strips of leather pasted on some flimsy for lation, and cloth tops. But—and it is a big "but"—one never sees anybody in the streets wearing these wooden-soled boots. In the poorer quarters of the cities and in the villages, the housewives and children wear sabots resembling Lancashire clogs; but these are discarded for leather footwear on Sundays. The fancy goods shops which abound in Germany have huge displays of leather handbags, vanity cases and the like at prices which, given the fallen value of the mark, compare most favourably with London. It is, therefore, difficult to know exactly what to think about the shortage of leather.

Their Boasted Organization.
The scarcity of supplies does not prevent one from obtaining a decent meal at a not too extortionate price in any reputable restaurant. Roast haunch of venison with baked potatoes and spinach, stewed apples and a bottle of soda water, at a second rate hotel in Cologne, served quite attractively, cost twelve marks which, at the present rate of the mark, works out at less than \$1.50.

But it would be misleading to make deductions regarding the German food situation from observation made in restaurants, hotels and private houses. I should think that probably there has always been an adequate amount of food in Germany to nourish the population, only it has never been equitably distributed. The capitalist, as represented by big hotels or wealthy private persons, cornered food to the detriment of the small householder.

Where Courtesy is Wasted
The Boche is always a Boche, and does not understand being treated like a gentleman, says "A Londoner" in the Evening Standard. When our first cavalry detachments penetrated into Germany they sometimes found themselves at night in some village or town, wet and cold, and far ahead of their supplies of food and forage. They would then ask the local authorities with every courtesy for food and forage, and offer liberal pay for same. Not a thing was produced, and they had to make shift as best they could till morning. But some English-speaking neutrals "put them wise" on this point. "Don't make polite requests to the Boches," they said; "but when you come into a town or village send for the Burgo-master, and tell him that in two hours so much food and forage must be delivered at your headquarters." The Boche understood that treatment at once, and the stuff was promptly produced and a receipt given for the same, to be redeemed at current rates.

194 Miles by Air With 12 Tons
A Handley-Page aeroplane, with four 350 h.p. Rolls-Royce engines, flew from Belfast to Sheffield, 194 miles, in 2½ hours, with a total weight of twelve tons on board, including the crew of seven, and a ton of baggage. "This is the biggest load ever carried by air from Ireland to England," said an official of the company. "Luncheon was taken on board by the passengers, one of whom, a pilot, relieved the regular pilot while he was eating."

BRITISH RULE FOR GERMAN AFRICA

IS DESIRE OF THE NATIVES OF EX-GERMAN COLONIES

Under Their Former Masters They
Were Subjected to Numerous In-
dignities and Outrages.

An important official White Paper contains "Correspondence Relating to the Wishes of the Natives of the German Colonies as to Their Future Government." It shows that the almost unanimous wish of the natives is to remain under the British flag. This is the more remarkable as no promise was given that the British would remain, and all who spoke were running the risk of savage reprisals. Cases are mentioned in which the Germans threatened "to settle off with us when the war is over."

In Samoa "the high chiefs and chiefs are practically unanimous in wishing to remain under British rule." In South-West Africa the sentiment of the natives was thus expressed by one of their leading men: "If the British refuse to take me, I will ask one of the British officers to shoot me rather than leave me." The return of the Germans, said another, will mean "death to all of us and confiscation of our possessions."

The natives particularly complain of German cruelty and of the German outrages on girls and women. Many of them had known the English in far-off days, and one Head Councillor said, "They were our friends; such men as we all loved for their fairness and honesty."

The evidence of figures is conclusive as to the effect of German rule. Between 1904 and 1911 the Hereros were reduced in number from 80,000 to 15,000.

Want the Union Jack.

In "German East" though there we had under war conditions to requisition native porters and supplies and fought in their country, the prevailing sentiment is strong against a return to German rule. The only exception to this is among the native soldiers who fought for the Germans and are loyal to them.

In Togoland the natives brought out Union Jacks fifty years old which they had preserved since the day when they were under British protection, and declared that under German rule there was no justice, but flogging and seizure of the natives' land. It is noted as a striking fact that under Germany the people avoided the whites and did not cultivate land where their work could be seen. Now they are tilling land near the roads and railways.

In the Cameroons under the Germans "cocoa slavery" of the worst kind prevailed. Men were taken by force from the native villages and compelled to work on the cocoa plantations where they died like flies. One chief mentions having sent seven men in two different years; in the first year four of the seven, and in the second five of the seven died. In this area the Germans stole what they wanted.

"You come to our town," a chief said, "and nothing is lost. If the Germans come something goes."

The correspondence shows that such savagery as the Germans have practiced in Belgium and Northern France was a standing feature of their rule in Africa, and the natives express joy that, with the arrival of the British, "Germans and all unclean things" were driven out.

YPRES WILL STAND SILENT

AS A MEMORIAL TO THE VALOR OF BRITISH ARMS

The Decision of the Belgian Government Finds Response in Hearts of British People.

The Belgian Government has decided to leave the ruins of Ypres as they are as a symbol and memorial of the horrors with which the country has been visited.

In reaching this decision the Government has in mind the feelings with which the city battlefield of Ypres will always be regarded by the people of Great Britain. Ypres will be rebuilt, but on a new site, which has not yet been chosen.

Memorial of Victory.
"The news that Ypres is to remain unrestored, as a memorial of what Belgium has suffered in the war, is hardly news," says the London Times. "The decision is so right that it seems to be what we have always expected."

"If the Germans had won the war, and kept Belgium their subject, they would probably have built a sham medieval Ypres on the site of the true one. They marched out to supercede the old civilization of Europe, believing confidently that they could set up a better of their own in its stead—better in art as in all other things. The ruins of Ypres remain as a mark of the farthest reach of their brutality; and they remain also as a memorial of their defeat."

"Because they are ruins, they show what Belgium has suffered; because they stand, they show that she has triumphed. But the Belgian Government has resolved to preserve them as a monument also of the British Army which defended them for so long and against odds so great. We too shall be able to visit those ruins, not as strangers or even guests, but as a sanctuary of our own people, won with their blood. This is a moving tribute paid to us for which we shall always be grateful; in no way could the Belgian people please us better, and in no way could they better express the whole meaning and issue of the war."

Ypres Old and New.

"Another Ypres will arise near the old one, representing the future, for the freedom and security of which the past has paid so great a price. We are used to thinking of ruins as picturesque, to take a sentimental and even morbid pleasure in them; but these ruins, for all the free peoples of the world, will mean more than the most splendid monument; they will mean a courage lasting through despair into triumph."

"They will mean to Belgium all her long agony; to the British the first and second battles of Ypres and the stand in the spring of 1918; and beyond all these victory, remembering the struggle too well to boast. There is more piety than revenge in this memorial; it speaks silently and for itself of the wrong done by the Germans, but it remembers the steadfastness of our two countries rather than that wrong."

So Long as He's Healthy.

Two Irishmen met at a country fair and held the following conversation: "Ah, Pat, sure, is it you?" "Yis; an' it's been a long time since we met. What's the news?" "It's married I am, and I have a little boy who looks just like me!"

The other surveyed him critically for a moment, and then replied consolingly: "Well, I shouldn't mind so long as he's healthy."

The AUTOMOBILE

New Soles for Tires.

Few motorists realize that retreading will add many miles to the life of a tire. This applies, of course, only to tires that have received good care. If the tire has been run underinflated the inside wall will be weakened and perhaps rim-cut, while overloading has much the same result.

If the old tread has deep cuts, caused by glass or sharp stones, the fabric or carcass of the tire is probably injured. The vulcanizer or repair man can tell if a tire is too badly injured to pay to retread.

Retreading has proved to be a good investment, and often means several thousand miles more life to the tire. Racing drivers, who in the past would never think of using any but a new tire, have in many cases been using retreaded tires, and find them entirely satisfactory.

When Your Starter Steps.

Starter motors and generators, when the commutators and brushes are scratched, pitted or blackened with dirt and grease, can be taken apart to be cleaned. In dismantling, it pays to be careful, for some care less move may mean great damage and a high repair bill. But anyone who is handy with tools can do this work himself, provided he is sure the cleaning of the commutator and brushes and the resetting of the latter are the only things to be done to make the system operative once more.

If the brushes are to be reset and the commutator trued down until smooth and clean, it may be necessary to remove the entire unit from the car and dismantle it. Much depends upon the space open at the top through which to work. First of all, the battery must be disconnected from the unit. Then the brushes must be taken out and cleaned. Next comes the commutator, that bright copper cylinder divided into sections on

which the brushes ride. If it be dirty and oily, it is likely that it is also pitted and scratched from the action of the current in burning on the oils.

When free from all oil and other dirt after cleaning with a rag saturated with either kerosene or gasoline, it will be evident whether the surface is scratched or pitted. These scratches and pits must be removed. If they are deep on the armature commutators, the armature had best be removed and placed in a lathe to be trued down just enough to remove the faults. If very badly damaged, this properly comes under a skilled workman's job, and it should be taken to one for attention.

A great many cases will require only a small amount to be taken off, and in that case the handy car-owner can do it himself. If the use of a lathe is not needed, get the finest sandpaper made. Cut a ribbon of the paper the width of the commutator and draw the sanded side over and around the surface with a back and forth movement, making sure all the surface is treated alike. When done and the commutator is free of the scratches and pits, reset the brushes by replacing them in their holders and pull in between them and the commutator a ribbon of the sandpaper with the sanded side next to the brushes.

The same back-and-forth movement will again be necessary, only much care must be taken to keep the ribbon of sandpaper true to the curve of the commutator surface so that the brushes will have a curvature at their seating surfaces to conform to that of the commutator.

When done and you begin to reassemble the parts, make sure that chunks or drops of old grease do not attach themselves to the newly polished commutators and brushes, else the same trouble will return, though perhaps with less intensity. Also make sure that every piece goes back to its proper place in the assembling.

"PARENT SHIPS" OF THE NAVY

Marvellous Workshops Which Repair
Warships and Feed the Crews.

During the past few weeks much has been written about the "Hush!" ships and the "Q-boats" which form part of the British Navy. Not a word, however, has been written about the "parent ships," those gaunt vessels that foster, maintain, and cater for the many wants of the destroyers and submarines.

With the return of the flotillas day after day from patrol, or perchance from some "stunt" off the enemy's coast, one could always see the destroyer that needed badly the "mother ship's" care glide out of the line and slide alongside the big parent ship. Soon the damaged bridge, the broken mast, or maybe a troublesome turbine was taken in hand and the damage repaired, and the little craft was able to join her sister ships at the buoys, fit again to take her place in the line of fighting ships.

Marvellous are these parent ships. Aboard them the visitor is amazed to find smiths' shops, forges, steam-hammers, electrical and carpenters' shops—in fact, everything connected with the repair and upkeep of the small fighting craft.

Even the feeding of the destroyer and submarine men is conducted from the parent ship. A huge bakery—up to date in every detail and scrupulously clean—meets the eye as

one walks along the decks; here enough bread to feed 3,000 men is made daily. The provision store and the canteen, too, with their huge stocks, makes one wonder where such an accumulation of foodstuffs could possibly find consumption.

The parent ships have also a "sick bay," or hospital, where the sick man has nursing and the best treatment. There is a modern operating-theatre always ready when the occasion arises, and there are surgeons of much experience.

At night an awning is often rigged and the men from destroyers come on board the "mother ship" to witness a cinema "show."

Although all her time is spent in harbor, each parent ship has more than enough to do in catering for each of her precious charges. Without the tender care of a "mother ship" the destroyers and submarines would have fared very badly during the hazardous four and a half years of war.

GIPSIES NOW HAVE MOTORS

Modern Conveniences Now a Part of
Camp Equipment.

Even the gipsy caravan is becoming modernized. One hears of a band of nomads "gipsying" through Indiana in automobiles, and, even more surprising, cooking fires and washing clothes with electric washing machines. But this must be an unusually up-to-date band of gipsies.

Of five hundred years since their first recorded appearance in eastern Europe, the gipsies have been going about the world, keeping curiously intact the habits, character and language that modern ethnologists believe they brought with them from India, and remained always an odd combination of picturesque vagabondage and personal conservatism.

Perhaps, however, these highly modern gipsies anticipate the future and are beginning, as they traverse the country, to trade second-hand automobiles as they used to trade horses.

The total of British casualties in the air service for the entire period of the war was 16,623. Of this number 6,166 were killed and 7,345 wounded.

Complete School Set---24 Pieces

FREE TO BOYS AND GIRLS.

This outfit contains:
1 English School Case
1 Japanese Pencil Box
1 Special Drawing Pencil
1 Compass
1 Rubber-tipped Lead Pencil
1 Metal-cased Lead Pencil
1 Pen Holder

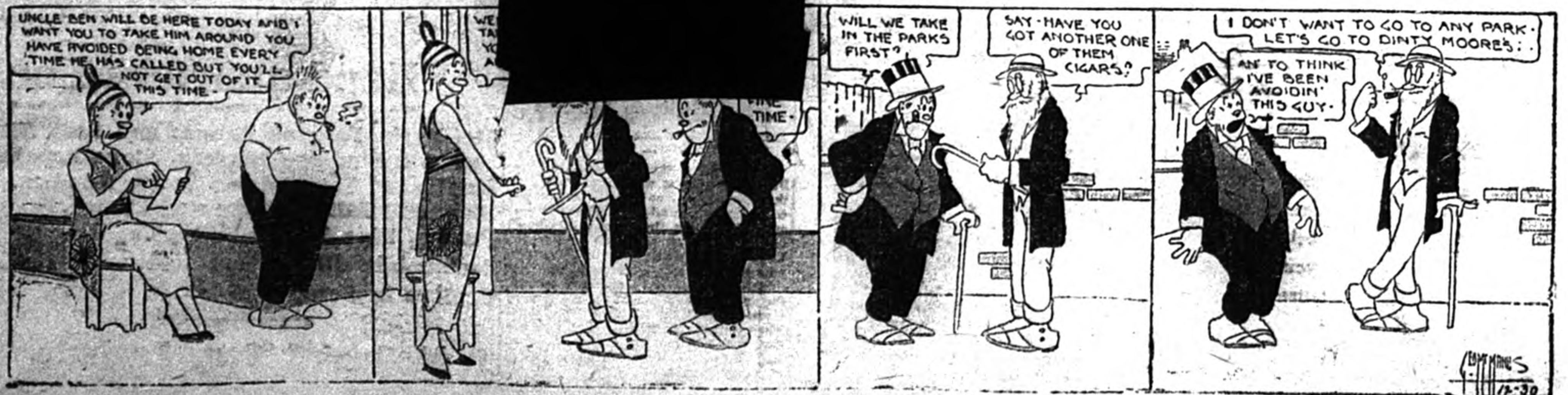
3 Pen Points
1 Box Crayons (23 colors)
1 Eraser
1 Box Paints
1 Paint Brush
1 Patriotic Blotter
3 Packages Union Jack Flag Stickers
so that you can put the flag on your school books, letters, etc.

We will give you this whole 24-piece School Outfit free of all charge if you will sell just 30 packages of our lovely embossed St. Patrick and Easter post cards at 10 cents a package (6 lovely cards in each package).

Send us your name and we will send you the cards to sell. When sold send us the money and we will send you the whole outfit. Address:

HOMER-WARREN CO.

Dept. 83, Toronto



The Latest Design



A combination of serge and satin that features a most unusual collar which extends on one side to knee length. McCall Pattern No. 8738, Misses' Dress. In 3 sizes, 16 to 20 years. Price, 25 cents.

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

NO NAVAL BASES IN PACIFIC

Question of the Marshall Islands is Agitating Australia

The action of Japan in insisting on the retention of the Marshall Islands in the Pacific, instead of submitting them to the mandatory system to which Great Britain and other countries are willing to lend adherence in respect of the disposition of former German colonies, is causing Australia some alarm. The Minister for Labor and Industry in the New South Wales Cabinet, now in London, points out that resolutions adopted by the Federal Parliament of Australia with respect to the future control of German colonies in the Pacific are inspired more by the fear of future wars than from a desire for imperial expansion, to which the democratic feeling of Australia is opposed. The unanimous feeling is that former German possessions must in future be used as colonies and not as naval bases, with very little colonization, as was Germany's practice.

The Marshall Islands are a small group of coral islets, with a limited native population, presenting few inducements to settlement even by such a frugal and industrious people as the Japanese. On the other hand, they would afford safe shelter to the largest fleet in the world, and their position might, under certain circumstances, render them a menace to Australia. If Japan is not prepared to accept a mandate with respect to the tenure of these islands it is clear that there must be rigid restrictions as to their utilization as a naval base or coaling station for the Japanese fleet or the fleet of any other country. Only by such means will Australia, and with Australia the world, feel satisfied that they constitute no menace in the future to peace or the freedom of the seas.

The Canadian Department of Fisheries and the United States Bureau of Fisheries are planting chinook salmon eggs from the Pacific coast in the St. Lawrence river system.

As always—
food will
play a big
part

As a man
eats,
so is he.

Grape-Nuts
a food for
body and
brain

(Contains the
building phos-
phates of the
grain)

"There's a Reason"

Canada Food Board
Licence No. 1012

Evacuation Scenes in France



British troops taking back the civil population to their original homes.



The River Scheldt and broken bridge at Tournai.

TESTED GAS MASKS AT RISK OF DEATH

BRITISH ENGINEERS ENSURED
SAFETY OF ARMY.

Every Gas Was Tested and An Anti-
dote Found Six Months Ahead
of German Schemes.

Of the deeds of self-sacrifice on "the home front" none is more noteworthy than those of the small band of officers and N.C.O.'s of the Royal Engineers—mostly chemists—who risked death by slow poisoning in their experiments to ensure that our troops should be equipped to withstand and beat the German gas.

Lieut.-Col. Edward Frank Harrison, C.M.G., head of the department, who died recently, was warned repeatedly this year that unless he gave up the work he could not live 12 months. He refused. From 8 a.m. till 10 or 11 p.m. throughout the week, including Sundays, he was at his post. All the while he was absorbing gas in his experiments, and his lungs were becoming impregnated. When influenza seized him he had not the strength to beat it off.

His staff shared the risks with him. The officers and N.C.O.'s who had to test the effects of every kind of gas and every type of protective mask went day after day into sealed chambers containing concentrations of the gas. In the early days particularly, when about 15 men were engaged in this work in London and 20 in France, they never knew what the result would be.

All were poisoned in some degree, for sometimes a mask that appeared in theory to be perfect failed in this practical test, and the men had to get out of the gas chamber as best they could. At times they remained in these sealed chambers for hours ascertaining the relative merits of the masks.

Anticipated Gas Attacks. The Germans introduced poison gas on April 22, 1915, at Ypres. For eight months they used chlorine. Then they added phosgene, making a much more deadly combination. But by this time anything they might do had been anticipated and allowed for by the chemists of the Royal Engineers.

They had tested every gas and had found the antidote. The cotton-waste pad, known as the "black veil" respirator, had been succeeded by the hypohelmet, and the latter in turn by the flamelette helmet, with a chemical impregnation giving protection against phosgene.

This helmet was introduced in August, 1915—four months before the Germans used phosgene—and from that time Britain was always six months ahead of Germany in gas defensive preparations. Early in 1916 the large box respirator was supplied to specialist troops such as machine

gunners; and six months later the small box respirator was distributed to all troops. Of these respirators, 20,000,000 were made. Italy asked for them, and all her troops were supplied within two months. The result was that in the big attack in June, when the Austrians crossed the Piave and fired hundreds of thousands of gas shells, the Italians had only two men killed by gas.

THE TERRIBLE "ASHCAN"

Captain of U-Boat Describes the
Effect of Depth Charge

From the captain of a U-boat, a limp, bedraggled figure that had been fished out of the sea with a boathook, came to me the following description of what it is like to be depth charged, says "Jackstaff" in the London Daily Mail.

"Well, how did you like it?" he asked ironically. By "it" the questioner meant the series of exploding "ashcans" which had thrown skyward big lumps of the sea mixed with fragments of submarine.

Dazed, and evidently uncertain of his own anatomical condition, the U-boat captain felt his legs, then his arms, meanwhile staring around with comically bewildered mien. Then as realization of what had happened came gradually to him he answered the question in slow, methodic speech. Being depth charged, he said, was "awful." The strain of it so damaged the morale of a submarine's crew that if they got away they were of no further use. By the shock of the explosion lights were put out; frequently leaks were started in the hull, and the boat was thrown right on her side.

Creeping along in this condition, with charges bursting all around, although they might not be very near, was appalling. If lights were got going they would be extinguished again by the later detonations. All a crew could do was to run their boat out of the danger area as quickly as possible, wondering fearfully the while whether the next "burst" would crush her up like a smashed eggshell. If they escaped they were very fortunate. It was a terrible ordeal.

"Now, please, will you give me some meat?" he ended.

This odd anti-climax to a tale of terror astonished the auditors. But the U-boat captain meant the request quite seriously. It appeared that in the port he sailed from (which was neither Kiel, Wilhelmshaven nor Zeebrugge) meat had for a long time been unobtainable. Now he had hopes of a good, square meal, and that his body was whole, he next thought of his stomach. Which was very Hunlike, if not very heroic.

The British Government has arranged for the establishment of mills for the production of potato flour on a large scale.

Nampcel a little commune in the war-devastated section of France, has chosen Mme. d'Erry as Lady Mayoress, the first woman in France to be thus honored.

With the Fingers! Says Corns Lift Out Without Any Pain

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

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

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

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

My Standard

To live as gently as I can;
To be, no matter where, a man;
To take what comes of good or ill
And cling to faith and honor still;
To do my best, and let that stand
The record of my brain and hand;
And then, should failure come to me,
Still work and hope for victory.

To have no secret place wherein
I stoop unseen to shame or sin;
To be the same when I'm alone
As when my every deed is known;
To live undaunted, unafraid;
Of any step that I have made;
To be without pretense or sham
Exactly what men think I am.

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.

One way of fostering sport: In a French regiment stationed near the Rhineland a ten-kilometre footrace is held once a month. The winner receives twelve days' leave; the second man ten days; the third, fourth, fifth and sixth, eight days; and the next ten men six days.

Women will be admitted as delegates to the permanent International Labor Conference which is in process of formation at Paris.

Airman—"Here, take this chicken away." Waiter—"What's the matter with it?" Airman—"It's all wings and machinery."

ED. 7. ISSUE 9-10.

CLEANSES YOUR HAIR MAKES IT BEAUTIFUL, THICK, GLOSSY, WAVY

Try this! All dandruff disappears
and hair stops coming
out.

Surely try a "Danderine Hair Cleanse" if you wish to immediately double the beauty of your hair. Just moisten a cloth with Danderine and draw it carefully through your hair, taking one small strand at a time; this will cleanse the hair of dust, dirt or any excessive oil—in a few minutes you will be amazed. Your hair will be wavy, fluffy and abundant and possess an incomparable softness, lustre and luxuriance.

Besides beautifying the hair, one application of Danderine dissolves every particle of dandruff: invigorates the scalp, stopping itching and falling hair. Danderine is to the hair what fresh showers of rain and sunshine are to vegetation. It goes right to the roots, invigorates and strengthens them. Its exhilarating, stimulating and life-producing properties cause the hair to grow long, strong and beautiful.

You can surely have pretty, soft, lustrous hair, and lots of it, if you will spend a few cents for a small bottle of Knowlton's Danderine at any drug store or toilet counter and try it as directed.

The Sea is His

The sea is His, He made it,
Black gulf and sunlit shoal,
From barriered bight to where the long
Leagues of Atlantic roll;
Small strait and ceaseless ocean
He bade each one to be.
The sea is His: He made it—
And Britain keeps it free.

By pain and stress and striving
Beyond the nations' ken,
By vigils stern while others slept,
By lives of many men;
Through nights of storm, through
dawnings
Blacker than midnight be—
This sea that God created,
Britain has kept it free.

Count me the splendid captains
Who sailed with courage high
To chart the perilous ways unknown—
Tell me where these men lie!
To light a path for ships to come
They moored at Dead Man's Quay,
The sea is God's; He made it—
And these men kept it free.

O little land of England
O mother of hearts so brave,
Men say this trust shall pass from
thee
Who guardest Nelson's grave!
Aye, but these braggarts yet shall
learn
Who'd hold the world in fee,
The sea is God's—and Britain,
Britain shall keep it free.

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, Etc.

The Retort Courteous

It happened on a busy crossing in Edinburgh. The policeman on duty had just stopped a cabman to enable the cross traffic to proceed. The man in blue kept the cabman waiting longer than was strictly necessary, so that the latter, beginning to get restive, started to proceed, although the hand was still against him.

The policeman turned upon him in a rage.

"Did ye no' see me haudin' up my hand?" he shouted.

The cabman smiled scornfully. "Well, I did notice that it began to get dark suddenly," he said, "but I didn't know it was your hand. Ye see, it's takin' me all my time to keep my horse fra' shyin' at yer feet!"

MONEY ORDERS.

The safe way to send money by mail is by Dominion Express Money Order.

Actually Occurred

A British officer who toured the West during the war on propaganda work is said to be telling his colleagues in London that this incident actually happened: "On one of our trains we had no dining car and stopped at Green River in Wyoming. I think it was, for lunch at the station restaurant. My waiter seemed to be quite a typical cowboy, recruited for the emergency, and when he asked me what kind of pie I'd have for dessert I asked what kind of pie he had. 'Mince and apple,' he replied. After some hesitancy, which seemed to arouse his ill-will, I asked for apple pie. 'Say, stranger,' he responded with unmistakable menace, 'what's the matter with the mince pie?'"

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

Our British Navy

We sleep in safety here at home
Because ye lie awake
Midst tempests, storms, and wind-
tossed waves
In peril for our sake,
Words fall to tell thee what we feel;
God's blessing on thee be,
Great Britain's bulwark and her pride,
Brave watch-dogs of the sea.

Rice is the main sustenance of 54 per cent of the inhabitants of the globe.



BETTER HORSES IF THEY HAVE Spohn's Distemper Compound

When your horses are subjected to changing weather conditions of winter and spring, their systems become run down, with the result that they are very susceptible to DISTEMPER, INFLUENZA, BRUCELLOSIS, COUGHS, or COLDS. SPOHN'S will keep your horses in good condition, so his system can ward off disease.

Buy of your druggist,
SPOHN MEDICAL COMPANY, Goshen, Indiana, U.S.A.

LOST
ESCAPED BLACK FOX. RAY SUIT.
able reward. Held Break, Bothwell,
Ont.

FOR SALE
WELL EQUIPPED NEWS PAPER
and job printing plant in Eastern
Ontario. Insurance carried \$1,500. Will
sell for \$1,500 on quick sale. Box 4,
Wilson Publishing Co. Ltd., Toronto.

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

MISCELLANEOUS
CANCER, TUMORS, LUMPS, ETC.
Internal and external, cured with-
out pain by our home treatment. Write
us before too late. Dr. Bellman Medical
Co. Limited, Collingwood, Ont.

AUTO TIRES, 30 x 3 1/2 AUTO TIRES.
\$12.25. Tubes \$1.65. All sizes cut
rate prices. Riverdale Garage & Rubber
Co., Gerrard and Hamilton Sts., Toronto,
and 725 Dorchester St. West, Montreal.

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.

More Maple Sugar
Last year's crop of maple sugar
and syrup is all gone. Prices this
year will be just about as profitable.
The export trade is developing. What
the dealers want is more maple sugar,
more maple syrup, and better quality.
Make your maple bush pay this year
by tapping all the trees you can han-
dle. As far as the boiling goes it
is just about as easy to handle the
sap of 5,000 trees as 500.

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows

Too Wise
Some one just for a joke, asked the
new clerk in the drug store for some
sweet potato seeds. The clerk hunt-
ed all through the seeds, but could
find no sweet potato seeds and finally
appealed to the boss.

The latter explained that he was be-
ing kidded and cautioned him about
not letting smart Alecs put anything
over on him.
A few days later a lady entered the
store and asked for some bird seed.
"Aw, go on," grinned the clerk,
"you can't kid me. Birds is hatched
from eggs."

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, Etc.

Rheumatic Pains

Are relieved in a few days by
taking 30 drops of Mother Seigel's
Syrup after meals and on retiring.
It dissolves the lime and acid
accumulation in the muscles and
joints so these deposits can be
expelled, thus relieving pain and
soreness. Seigel's Syrup, also
known as "Extract of Roots,"
contains no dangerous or other strong
drugs to kill or mask the pain of
rheumatism or lumbago. It re-
moves the cause. 50c. a bottle
at druggists.

SATISFYING RELIEF FROM LUMBAGO

Sloan's Liniment has the
punch that relieves
rheumatic twinges

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

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

Sloan's
Liniment
Kills Pain
30c., 60c., \$1.20.



Let Cuticura Save Your Hair

On retiring, comb the hair out straight,
then make a parting, gently rubbing in
Cuticura Ointment with the end of the
finger. Anoint additional partings until
the whole scalp has been treated.
The next morning shampoo with Cuti-
cura Soap and hot water.

Sample Each Free by Mail. Address post-
card, "Cuticura, Dept. N. Boston, U.S.A."
Sold by dealers throughout the world.

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
Reserve4,844,418 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.

Scientifically prepared.  Pleasing flavor.

Copenhagen
Chewing
Tobacco

Is the world's best chew.
"It is the most economical chew."



Will there be a
VICTROLA
in your Home this
Winter?

Remember, listening to the
Victrola fifteen minutes a day
will alter and brighten your
whole life!

Prices \$34.00, \$49.00, \$76.00, \$91.00 up to \$600.00.



Leave your order now and you will be sure to get it
in time.

Records double sides 90c. and upwards. Needles of
all kinds. Repairs promptly attended to.

OMER PAQUETTE - Agent

For the Montreal Berliner Gramophone Co'y, Limited.

Fresh Stock of Lowney's and Page and Shaw's Choco-
lates and Bonbons always on hand.

GEOFFROY BEDARD

Consider my actually low prices Consider the
scarcity of good Tweeds and Serges. Consider the
probable and approaching increase of prices and

BUY NOW

IT IS A MATTER OF ECONOMY! I keep as
usual a complete line of Gent's Furnishings, 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.

New Proprietorship.

I have bought the stock of the late Robert Miller,
on Main Street, Lachute and am prepared to give
you many bargains in all the lines he handled.

I have the largest stock of Harness and Harness
Parts in the County, and am ready to meet all
competition. Mr. Louis Lacroix will be here to
attend to all harness repairs which will be done
neatly and promptly.

Everything in Farm Machinery.

Agency for Deering and McCormick, International Mogul Engines,
Chatham Waggon, Steel Farm Trucks, Buggies and Expresses,
Peerless and Invincible Wire Fencing and Gates, Poultry Netting,
Screen Wire, Pumps, Stoves, Ranges, Washing Machines, Wringers,
Oils, Shingles, Rope, Binder Twine, Hay Fork Tools, Whips, Rugs.

Beatty Bros. Stalls and Stanchions Litter and Feed Carriers.

JOHN McFAUL,

Successor to
ROBERT MILLER

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 in 1900
Capital Paid up: \$2,000,000.00
Capital and Surplus: \$1,637,873.49

It is the aim of this Bank to give its customers a
most efficient service in connection with all busi-
ness entrusted to its care. The personal atten-
tion is given to all enquiries.

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

Accounts opened and operated by mail
Special attention given to Sale Notes

General Banking Business Transacted.

Lachute, Brownsburg and St. Philippe

St. Philippe, ALBANI LAMARCHE
Brownsburg, J. W. LEP NE, Manager

Lachute, J. R. McOUAT, Manager.

LAC MARBLE & GRANITE WORKS

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

Satisfaction guaranteed in all
kinds of cemetery work, Monuments
Gravestones, 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 unbe-
lievable 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
strove 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, APRIL 11, 1919.

NO. 10

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

FOR SALE.—A double flat in the
East Ward, formerly known as the Old
Armoury. All conveniences. Apply to
H. MURRAY, 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.

FRESH CREAM.—Supplied twice a
week, every Wednesday and Saturday,
30 cts. a pint. Your order will receive
prompt attention.
Phone No. 12173 E. J. GORDON,
4-25 R. R. No. 1 St. Hermas.

We wish to remind those who may re-
quire New Storage Batteries for their
automobiles that we are distributing
agents for the Prest-O-Lite Batteries.
T. McQUAT & SON.

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,
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NOTICE.—Windsor Hotel Garage
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ARTHUR LAROCQUE, Prop.
Phone No. 16, Lachute.

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\$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
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CRESWELL'S

Canada Cement
Prices Right

R. Creswell Registered

LOCAL NEWS

Mr. Harry McIntyre spent the week-
end in Calumet.

Miss Florence McGillivray spent the
week-end in town.

Miss Jessie McArthur, of Montreal,
spent Sunday in town.

Miss Mary Hope, of Montreal, spent
the week-end in town.

Mrs. Robt. McFaul spent a few days
in Montreal this week.

Mr. J. D. Campbell has sold his saw-
mill to Mr. Henry Reilly.

Miss Aggie Hay, of Montreal, spent
the week-end with her parents.

Mrs. H. Burwash and son Edgar spent
a few days in Montreal this week.

Mrs. Geo. Deacon left on Monday for
a visit to her parents at Stanbridge East.

Mr. George Morrison is recovering
rapidly from his operation for appendi-
citis.

Mr. and Mrs. James Home, of Mont-
real, were guests of Mrs. Charles Hunter
last week.

Mrs. Malcolm Smith is spending this
week with her daughter Mrs. Picken, of
Montreal.

Mr. and Mrs. B. Mabon, of Montreal,
were week-end guests of Mrs. Wm
Stanforth.

Miss Lila Giles and Mr. Mayer, of
McGill, were week-end guests of Mr.
and Mrs. Harlow Giles.

Miss Marjorie Carpenter and Mr.
Manning, of Montreal, were guests of
Mrs. Henry Giles this week.

Syrup has had a good run this week
and there have been a number of taffy
parties among the young folk.

Miss Nettie McAllister, of Montreal,
spent the week-end as the welcome guest
of Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Pollock.

Service in the Baptist Church on Sun-
day next in the morning at 11 o'clock,
Dalesville at 3 p.m. and Brownsburg at
7.30.

The Baptist Congregation of Browns-
burg are announcing a Tea-meeting and
Entertainment in the Church on Wed-
nesday next, April 16th. Tickets 40 cts.

Mr. Wm. Ford, who some 38 years ago
was resident of Mille Isle, but is now a
prosperous resident of Staples, Ont., is
spending a short visit in Lachute and
vicinity renewing old acquaintances.

NOTICE.—All Stores in town will
observe Good Friday, April 18th, as a
General holiday, and in consequence
the public are requested to bear this in
mind and make their purchases the day
before.

Mr. Geo. Deacon has secured the
agency for Argenteuil of the celebrated
Briscoe Cars. They are models of Per-
fection and offer best values to those who
are considering the purchase of a moder-
ate priced car.

Cadet Bainbridge, of the P.P.C.L.I.
who returned last week from overseas
spent the week-end the guest of Mr.
and Mrs. Goldworthy, and assisted in
the services of the Methodist and Baptist
Churches on Sunday, leaving for his
home in Alberta on Monday.

The many friends of Pte. F. Bernier
are pleased to see him back in our midst
again. Frederick joined up with the
42nd R.H.C. but was later transferred
to the Machine Gun Corps, where he
has taken part in much active fighting.
He arrived on Tuesday morning.

House Cleaning Time has Arrived!
Before starting call and see T. McQuat
& Son. We can furnish you with a soap
which will work like magic for washing
painted walls and ceilings. We also
have the celebrated flat tone paints as
well as Church's Alabaster which will
make your home look like new.

At the meeting of the Parish Council
held on Monday, little business was
transacted beyond adopting report of
work done on travelling of Upper La-
chute Road, also the By-law No. 216
ordering the travelling of Jerusalem
Road was adopted which work is ex-
pected to start at an early date.

Mr. H. Slater, Ex-M.P.P. spent a few
days last week in Ottawa, and this week
in Montreal. In this connection we can
but remark that although Mr. Slater was
defeated in the last Election, he has
never abated his active interest in all
pertaining to the welfare of the County.
His services, when requisitioned, are
always most ungrudgingly given, and it
is not a few who have benefited by his
kindly advice and assistance. He still
continues his Uptown Office (adjoining
Dr. Lavigne's) and every Saturday he
can be found there all day, when, as we
know from experience he is always
pleased to meet any of his many friends
and supporters.

Mr. Howard Nichol of McGill, was the
week-end guest of his parents Mr. and
Mrs. Paul Nichol, Upper Lachute.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—In the Vil-
lage of St. Andrews, on the shores of
the River, a nice and well painted wood-
en house 25x25 and kitchen 15x15, parlor
boudoir, hall, five bedrooms, verandah.
Also stable and shed. The whole on a
lot 90x160 on Main Street. Immediate
delivery. For information and price,
address to Calixte Pilon, Proprietor,
St. Andrews, or J. Girouard, Notary, St.
Benoit.

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,
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PLASTERER and Cement Worker.—
Having had many years experience at
the above, (for the last 10 years with the
late James W. Cottingham,) I am now
open to do any work entrusted to my
care. Satisfaction guaranteed. Apply to
R. VICKERY, Box 75 Lachute,
or Phone 87.

Special Pictures at the Princess
Theatre, Brownsburg.

The Freedom of the World. War
Pictures. April 23rd, 24th, 25th. Ad-
mission 15 and 25 cents.

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Vote "NO" when you mark your Ballot.

The Watchman is published a day
earlier this week in order that we might
reach our readers and lay before them
a final appeal ere they go to the polls to-
morrow and record their vote.

We have had nearly three years under
prohibition and notwithstanding the fact
that there have been, and still are, many
abuses of the law, and there is much
liquor still being sold, yet our merchants
without question will tell you that con-
ditions among the poorer classes especial-
ly has been greatly improved, and in-
stead of piling up debts there are very
many who have been enabled to put their
savings in the bank instead of the saloon.
This is no idle talk, but in accord with
facts as given by those who know.

During the past two years many actions
have been taken and many fines exacted,
and only last week a prison sentence was
meted out to one of the violators.

Believing the country was to go dry
on May 1st the Temperance Party, who
had relied upon the promises made by
the Provincial Government, remained
somewhat passive, and because of this
the dispensers of liquor became em-
boldened and have sought to create a
feeling of disgust with the temperance
people by conniving in every way to sell
stuff that is doped and puts those who
are foolish enough to indulge in it entire-
ly out of commission.

This is done under the present condi-
tions and what may we expect should
the country again give licenses for the
dispensing of "Beer and Wine" Think
you they would confine themselves to
that alone. No! It would give them
an added chance to lure our young man-
hood into taking that which is stronger
and more deadly.

Now the question will be placed before
YOU to-morrow and it is for you to an-
swer. The call is urgent and much will
rest upon the way you mark your Ballot
which is your Sacred Trust. Let it not
be put to your charge that you have aided
and made it easier for our boys and young
men to slip their foothold on Sobriety,
for with the keen competition of to-day
it is the uplifting hand that is needed
and not the downward push, so see to it
that to-morrow (Thursday) you are at the
Poll, good and early, and record your
vote in favor of Prohibiting the Sale of
Beer and Wine in our fair County.

The question of deprivation of Liberty
so often indulged in by advocates of the
traffic should never be mooted, when
one stops to consider the many thousands
that are slaves to the appetite. What
liberty do they possess? Use your in-
fluence then to free those who are thus
entangled and the rising generation will
have just cause to thank you for the
stand you have taken by voting the
Liquor Traffic out of Business.

A Dastardly Outrage.

After writing the above, we have just
learned that as the result of the seizure
last week and the efforts on behalf of one
of our local temperance enthusiasts (who
is a duly authorized representative of Dr.
Pager) a letter has been received which
reads as follows:—

St. Jerome.

I warn you to leave Lachute within a
delay of eight days, otherwise we will
blow up your house and will take you in
the night, and if we miss our mark we
will try again a second time.

The last time—look out.

There is always a limit to taking the
law against the French Canadian people.

An revoir from now till then!

The above is a fitting answer to those
who sit back and ask "What are the
Temperance People doing?" If this
sort of tactics on behalf of the Liquor
interests doesn't cause you to think of
how to mark your Ballot we don't know
what will.

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.

Meeting of D. C. Co. Medical Aid
Society, held April 2nd.

On Wednesday evening, the 2nd inst.,
the adjourned meeting of the Browns-
burg Medical Aid Society was held in
the gymnasium of the Social Club, at
which there was a very good turn out of
the employees of the Dominion Cart-
ridge Co.

The chairman of the temporary com-
mittee Mr. J. R. Thomson then reported
that the scheme had been very enthusi-
astically taken up by the employees and
reported that up to the time of the meet-
ing enough employees had signed up in
favor of the scheme to warrant their
going ahead with the matter.

A number of points were brought up
at the meeting, which showed that the
people were following it intelligently
and taking a deep interest in the matter,
and the temporary committee were in-
structed to remain in Office, and take
the necessary steps to secure a doctor,
also provide accommodation etc.

The Committee in charge hope to be
able to have a doctor in the village, and
everything running smoothly, and turned
over to the permanent Committee with-
in a few weeks.

We have a large stock of D. & A. Cor-
sets in all sizes. We bought these before
present great advance in prices of cor-
sets. W. BANFORD & SON.

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Mens' Wear

Our Stock of Clothing was gradually increased through
the War times. Much of it was bought during the first
year of the War, and we have therefore values that cannot
be repeated.

We offer you Men's Suits at such low prices as may
surprise you, and a very few of Young Men's in Tweeds at
extra low prices.

Our Ladies Costumes and Coats are now in Stock. The
best time to get fitted and suited is now.

W. BANFORD & SON
LACHUTE.

3 HAMILTON'S 3

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,

TRAINING GOVERNMENT MICROBES

VISIT TO ONE OF THE STRANGEST OF BRITAIN'S FACTORIES

The Wonderful Place at Hendon Where Microbes Are Bred, Born and Trained.

"The cleanest place with the coldest room," describes the Government lymph establishment at Hendon, where all the lymph used in vaccination against smallpox is prepared, says an English writer. In stables as clean as a drawing room I saw dainty little calves which looked as if they had been bathed, shampooed, brushed, and had their hair curled. They were drinking milk like well-behaved calves ought to drink, and the only thing they seemed to lack was a mirror in which to admire themselves.

"These calves," said Dr. Blaxall, the head of the establishment, "supply the lymph. They have all been vaccinated, and, as you see, they are none the worse for it. How do we extract the lymph? That's easy! Come into the next department. Here we are! You noticed the double row of operating tables. The calf is attached to the table as it stands; the table is then swung over, and there you are! Quite simple! No pain, no trouble.

Twenty Degrees of Frost.
"The material thus collected is carefully weighed and ground up in machines run electrically into as fine a state of division as can be got. It is then mixed with glycerine and water and a little clove oil—50 per cent. of glycerine to a 1-1000 clove oil. The glycerine is for dilution, and to prevent a multiplication of organisms. The oil also helps to kill any objectionable organisms that may be on the surface of the calf. The stuff is then examined for bacteria. It is kept in a temperature of 60 degrees Fahr. for a week, then placed in a cold store registering 20 degrees of frost, where it remains until required. That, briefly, is a simple explanation of the mysteries of lymph preparation; but when you have seen the actual process you will have a better idea of our work.

We entered a spacious laboratory, where three girls in snow-white coats and the cleanest small boy in the world seemed to be doing conjuring tricks with tiny glass tubes. One girl seated before a machine that resembled a miniature soda-fountain was charging each tiny tube with the required dose of vaccine. Her nimble fingers worked as swiftly as those of a skilled pianist playing a Beethoven sonata; and I was not surprised to learn that she can charge two thousand five hundred of the tubes in an hour. In a flame near by the cleanest small boy was hermetically sealing the tubes at both ends. He can seal four hundred an hour.

Another girl was engaged in counting tubes. There appeared to be thousands of them, and the doctor explained it was very necessary that an exact count should be made. That girl could give points to the average bank cashier. Watching her made me dizzy. When counted the tubes are placed in neat little wooden boxes.

"All our girls have had some laboratory experience," said Dr. Blaxall. "They have been technically educated in domestic science at some polytechnic." I wanted to ask about the cleanest small boy; but I was conscious of specks of mud on my overcoat, and I feared to draw his attention. I felt I was not worthy.

"Yes, we are very clean here," remarked the doctor as I commented on the dazzling whiteness. "You will observe there are no corners, and the tops of all the cupboards are sloping. Dust and dirt cannot secrete here. Even the edges of the wall are rounded off. I personally take a pride in the perfect cleanliness of the place. One cannot be too careful when engaged in work of this character. We are death on dust."

In the Arctic Regions.
Passing through a room where the small grinding-machines were shining in their air-tight glass cases, we came to the sterilizing department, where steamers and hot-air ovens remove any matter that might be in the wrong place. From here we passed to the cold store, where I innocently stood while Dr. Blaxall secured the door. "Now," he said, "you can tell your readers that this is the coldest room you have ever entered in your life." In two minutes I was convinced. He tapped a thermometer. "The instrument shows 22 degrees of frost," he said.

"Does it, indeed?" I replied, with teeth chattering and eyes watering.

"We have a million and a half charges in reserve in this store, and they will keep at this temperature for two years or more."

"I would not like to be kept here for another two minutes," I replied, as I felt my nose turning blue. "During the war—" "If you don't mind," I urged, "we will discuss further facts and figures in an atmosphere not so Arctic. I am beginning to congeal."

Dr. Blaxall smiled. And as I gradually thawed on the right side of the refrigerating room I heard him say: "During the war, from August, 1914, to November last, we supplied 7,239,711 charges. The Army took 5,475,000 and the Navy 328,862. Our highest output in a single week was 80,453, the Army taking 72,232; while on one day we were called upon to supply 56,494, of which the Army had 55,000. The demands are sudden and erratic; but we supply them all by return of post."

Visions of vaccination days in the Army rose before me. The medical officer, coldly impartial and firmly methodical, the queue of Tommies torn between curiosity and fear of the unknown. "What's it like chum?" asks the next in turn of the finished patient. "Like! He's got a blooming needle as big as a blinging bayonet!" was the invariable reply. As I thought of those five million injections and realized that all the lymph was prepared in this one establishment at Hendon, I marvelled at the excellence of the organization and the thoroughness of the work presided over by this quiet, unassuming middle-aged doctor with a passion for cleanliness.

"Yes, we have been very busy during the war," he said, in response to a remark on the enormous quantity of lymph extracted, ground, examined, weighed, tubed, and counted. "We have had to increase our staff, of course; but we have supplied every demand, and we are gratified to know that our work has not been in vain."

Realizing that I was treading on delicate ground, I ventured:

"Then you are absolutely convinced that vaccination is a preventative of smallpox?"

"Quite Convinced."

"Undoubtedly!" he replied quietly. "There is no question about it, despite the mass of literature written on the subject. Everyone should be vaccinated in early life, as young children are very susceptible to smallpox, and vaccination should be repeated at school age."

My impressions of the laboratory, establishment, factory—call it what you will—were chiefly admiration of the thoroughness of the system and astonishment at the amount of work done. From the care of the calves to the final storing of the tubes, everything is done scientifically and as the result of many experiments.

In the old days when the calves were equipped with spiked collars to prevent them licking the place where they had been vaccinated. Now their heads are admitted through a little gate, and they can feed and move in perfect comfort. Indeed, there are no happier calves in existence than those living in the interests of science at Hendon. Again, the extreme care with which the lymph is prepared from the calf to the moment it is hermetically sealed in the tube does away with any danger of contamination.

"Only microbes approved by the establishment are permitted to live here!" may well be written over the doors of the Government Lymph Factory at Hendon.

German Admiral "Sick."

An interesting story is being told to the effect that, tiring of the joys of Scapa, Admiral von Reuter asked for permission to return to his home in Germany. His request was not at first complied with, but the Admiral still persisted, saying—"I am sick." Whether he was really ill or merely sick of Scapa was left obscure; but at the second or third asking he was allowed to go home. Apparently, however, he found the Fatherland less attractive even than Scapa, for he is now back with the interned High Sea Fleet.

AIR RACE ACROSS THE ATLANTIC

FOUR NATIONS HARD AT WORK ON SECRET PLANS

Great Britain, France, United States, and Even Germany Preparing for Honor of First Flight.

With the high strung airplanes of at least four countries straining at the leash impatient to be off, the accomplishment of the long-contemplated transatlantic flight within a very short time seems inevitable.

Great Britain, France, the United States and even isolated Germany are working at fever heat on the finishing touches of their individual and most sacredly secret programs for the achievement in less than the span of one full day or a night that men have dreamed of for hundreds of years.

Which of the four nations will win. Predictions, with no concrete information to base them upon, are futile. It is not at all certain that while these four giants are jockeying up to the line a "dark horse" may not burst upon the field suddenly and take the honors. Though considered improbable, it is nevertheless entirely possible that some genius in one of the smaller countries of the world may be tuning up the winner at this moment, and that nothing whatever will be known about him until he lands on the opposite shore of the Atlantic.

Secrecy, engendered by the exigencies of the war, has surrounded every move of the contestants in their elaborate and oftentimes discouraging preparations for travelling from the western to the eastern hemisphere, or vice versa, by the air route. Pious have been made for what Brigadier General Guy Livingstone, of the British Air Service, called the laying of the cards of each nation grooming for the contest on the table and the pooling of the resulting information in one machine that would be absolutely certain to accomplish the feat, about which, no matter how boastful he may be openly, each contestant now secretly feels some misgivings.

Nations Not to Share Honors.

So far as the public knows, there has been neither individual nor concerted response to this plea. Patriotism, for one thing, would prevent any such combination of forces. This is too big a prize in the history of science for any nation to divide the honors with another.

Follow close upon the heels of patriotism in opposition to a hybrid machine is the sporting spirit of the people of each nation, which demands a good race, no matter who the winner may be. This feeling has resulted in the suggestion that the contest be resolved into an orderly race, to be "pulled off" on a certain day in the near future. But here again the desire to be first pops up, and it may as well be taken for granted at once that it will be a free for all race, in which no contestant will pay any attention to any other except to try to "beat him to it."

Already a party of airmen and meteorological experts has arrived at St. John's, Newfoundland, from England, to conduct observations as to air conditions in connection with preparations of Great Britain for the transatlantic flight. Announcement has been made that the men have come prepared to remain through the spring and summer. At the same time the announcement is made that the Sopwith Aviation Company, Ltd., of Kingston on Thames, has shipped a machine to Newfoundland to be used in the flight east.

First Transatlantic Mail Service.

Two outstanding facts have come from England in regard to the flight. One is that Harry G. Hawker, a well known British aviator, who flew three-fourths of the distance around England as long ago as 1912, will enter the race, and the other is that the postage on each letter of one ounce carried from Newfoundland to England by the first Sopwith will be \$500. The latter announcement was made at St. John's by Captain M. Fenn, who is there making arrangements for the first transatlantic mail service.

On March 18 word reached London by cable from Paris that Lieutenant Fontan, a French aviator, had started from the French African port of Dakar, Senegambia, for Pernambuco,

Brazil, by airplane by way of the Cape Verde Islands and the St. Paul Rocks, a distance of about 1,800 miles.

The next day a telegram from Paris to London said that Lieutenant Fontan left Vilacoublay for Dakar last Sunday, but was forced to land near Romorantin southeast of Blois, because of a cracked cylinder. He returned at once to Paris, and it was said that he will start out again as soon as his machine is repaired.

No inkling was given in the cable despatches as to the type of machine Lieutenant Fontan is using. As long ago as December of last year an English correspondent in Germany reported having seen a mammoth Zeppelin and a monster airplane under construction in Germany, both for transatlantic flight. The airplane was said to have the enormous wing spread of 198 feet, and the dirigible, with nine engines and eight propellers, a carrying capacity of 100 persons. July of this year had been tentatively set for the first flight across the Atlantic of the dirigible, the correspondent learned.

Italy Expected to Race.

Whether Italy is making any active preparations for an overseas flight is not known here. Commander Giovanni Caproni announced early in January that he was completing a new triplane capable of carrying twenty-five persons. This plane was not for overseas flight, Commander Caproni said, but he had no doubt but that the flight would be made this spring or summer. The new Caproni triplane is luxuriously furnished and includes a bar.

Curiously enough, the fact that there is a cash prize of \$50,000 awaiting the first man to cross the Atlantic from any point in the United States, Canada, or Newfoundland to England or Ireland, or vice versa, in seventy-two consecutive hours has seemed to have had little influence in inducing attempted flights. All else is buried under the desire to be the first to make the flight, regardless of pecuniary advantage. The offer was originally made by the London Daily Mail, in April, 1913. It was withdrawn at the outbreak of the war and renewed in July, 1918.

THE KAISER'S CHARACTER.

German Count, Until Recently a Pillar of Monarchy, Gives Unfavorable Estimate.

According to the Berlin Deutsche Zeitung, the unpublished third volume of Bismarck's "Reflections and Reminiscences" consists of 281 manuscript pages. The chief interest of the book seems to lie in its history of the ex-Kaiser's early evolution, and of the period when his father, the Crown Prince Frederick, confided to Bismarck his anxiety regarding the political course of Prince William. Bismarck's judgment of the young Prince, and later of him as Emperor, naturally was not favorable.

Meanwhile, Count Hoensbroech, who was, until last year, one of the pillars of the old regime and notorious as a Pan-German agitator during the war, published a book entitled "The Abdication and Flight of William II." The Emperor's character he sums up as follows:—"Superficial, frivolous, faux bonhomme, vain, autocratic, a lover of pomp. Proud of his money, void of seriousness, wholly devoted to externals; a despiser of men, friendless, resentful, a petty worshiper of his own petty self, without one trait of greatness, a poseur, an actor, and, worse of all for a ruler, a coward into the bargain, without personal courage: that is William II."

SHIPBUILDING RATE HIGH.

English Had Nearly 2,000,000 Tons on Ways During Last Quarter.

Reports to Lloyd's Register of Shipbuilding show that in the United Kingdom there were 424 merchant vessels of 1,979,952 ton, gross, under construction for the quarter ending December, 1918. Of these, 416 are steamships and eight sailers.

During the same quarter, 114 steamships of 550,351 tons and three sailing vessels of 1,350 tons were commenced, while eighty-three steamships of 397,188 tons were launched. The same authority gives the total vessels under construction in other countries as 1,765, of 4,942,037 tons, which, with the above figures for the United Kingdom, makes the construction in Allied and neutral countries 2,189 vessels of 6,921,989 tons, gross.

THE AUTOMOBILE

R Pays to Drive Carefully.

Every one of the readers of this article would be highly insulted if they were told that they didn't know how to drive their car. I know I would be if someone tried to tell me that, even though I consider myself far from an expert. But let's think a minute. Do you really know driving?

The salesman who sold you your car probably gave you a lesson or two, and then turned you loose to go it on your own hook. Whatever you may have learned since he dropped you came from practical experience. That is a mighty good way to learn, but it also allows one to form habits that seem perfectly all right, but which are anything but that, as the upkeep and repair bills show.

There are all kinds of drivers—good, bad, and indifferent. Some are over-careful, others are absolutely reckless. The man who is always driving fast, making fancy turns and quick stops, besides being a dangerous person in the community is playing havoc with his machine. Investigate a trifle and you will find that he has a whole of a tire bill.

Courtesy to other cars and horse-drawn vehicles you may meet or have occasion to pass on the road is one of the first essentials to good driving. Remember they have just as much right to use the highway as you have. Don't cut closely in front of a machine you have just passed. When I say this I speak from experience. While driving one evening, another car passed me, and in doing so cut in so closely as to catch the hub cap of my front wheel in the rim of its hind wheel. Fortunately I was traveling slowly, and, while the impact jerked the steering wheel out of my hands, I was able to recover the car quickly enough to keep out of the ditch. But it taught me a lesson, you may be sure, and I resolved never to give any other driver the same sensations I experienced for a few seconds.

The wet, rainy days of spring are now with us. If you are contemplating a trip, or even if you just intend to use the car around home, better

take your chains with you. Many a bad accident has been avoided by the use of chains. Non-skid tires help some, but on a wet pavement the tire chain is the only safe bet. It's not a good plan to try to stop quickly on wet paving, as a skid will surely be the result. Apply the brakes with the clutch in, as braking against the power of the car tends to straighten it up.

A good driver, in order to be classed as such, needs to have more than the ordinary amount of foresight, especially in congested city traffic. Your mind has to be about two jumps ahead of the other fellows. Then, when the time comes for you to act quickly, you will have had it all figured out and know just what to do. Watch the traffic signals. They are placed there for your own safety. Learn to look ahead and anticipate what is going to happen. Be ready for any emergency, and don't take chances.

A Hint About the Clutch.

Racing your engine will not help you any when the clutch is slipping. It only makes a bad matter worse. It will not make the car move any faster, and there is always a big chance that the speed and friction will burn out the clutch facing entirely. The better plan is to operate the engine slowly, giving the flywheel a chance to carry the clutch around with it, in which case it will hold if you don't give her the gas too quick.

If you have a cone clutch on your car, examine the facing the first chance you get. You will probably find this smooth and slick, which is the reason it wouldn't grab like it should. Gasoline will remove this glaze, and the leather should then be oiled with castor or olive oil, which will soften it. If the facing is badly worn, and you must use your car, an application of fuller's earth will make it hold for several hundred miles, but eventually it must be replaced.

A slipping clutch of the plate variety can usually be adjusted by tightening the tension springs, unless it is badly worn, when, of course the plates will have to be renewed.

HUSBAND FAMINE IN ENGLAND

Surplus of Women is Estimated at Million and a Half.

The house famine, referred to by clergymen as a deterrent to marriage because of the difficulty of setting up homes, is not the sole cause of the falling off in weddings, says a London despatch.

An authority states that there are more than 1,500,000 women in this country who will have no chance of marriage, for the reason that there is not sufficient men. In 1917 the surplus of single women over single men was 1,337,000.

Sir Robert Armstrong-Jones, M.D., told a Daily Mail Representative that he did not think the estimate of 1,500,000 surplus of marriageable women over marriageable men too high. A great number of girls realize that the chance of marriage is very small, and are getting employment with a view to establishing their future.

"Many of these women workers," he said, "paid the penalty by suffering from nervous troubles and resorted to the use of sedatives. They smoke cigarettes, and some of them after their day's work even smoked cigars. At dances it is the fashion for a girl to dance with the same partner all the evening; she does not get the chance of sorting the men out."

"A great number of persons are prevented from marriage, as they are unable to find houses. The flat system, although it favors marriages, does not favor families."

Public Ownership.

Visitor (in public garden, interested in botany)—Do you happen to know to what family that plant belongs?

Old gardener—I happens to know it don't belong to no family. That plant belongs to the park.

The oldest banknotes in the world were issued in China 2897 years before the Christian era.

WAR EVERY TWO YEARS.

That Has Been the Average Since the Days of Napoleon.

There is a war somewhere on the earth, on an average, every two years. That is the record of history which confronts the Peace Conference when it turns aside from the urgent business of dictating a peace to Germany, to think about contriving some plan that will make war impossible hereafter.

A casual glance down the list of wars since Napoleon's time, indeed, might suggest to some minds the question if it would be really wise to set up an agency that would "guarantee" the world against war—assuming the possibility of securing any such guarantee.

The apparent fact is that wars have sometimes accomplished a great deal of good for the world. They have settled important moral questions perhaps about as often as they have the question of which side is stronger. There are many indeed who believe that it is well that the greatest of all wars, through which the world has just passed, was not postponed indefinitely, in view of the fact that Germany was what she was.

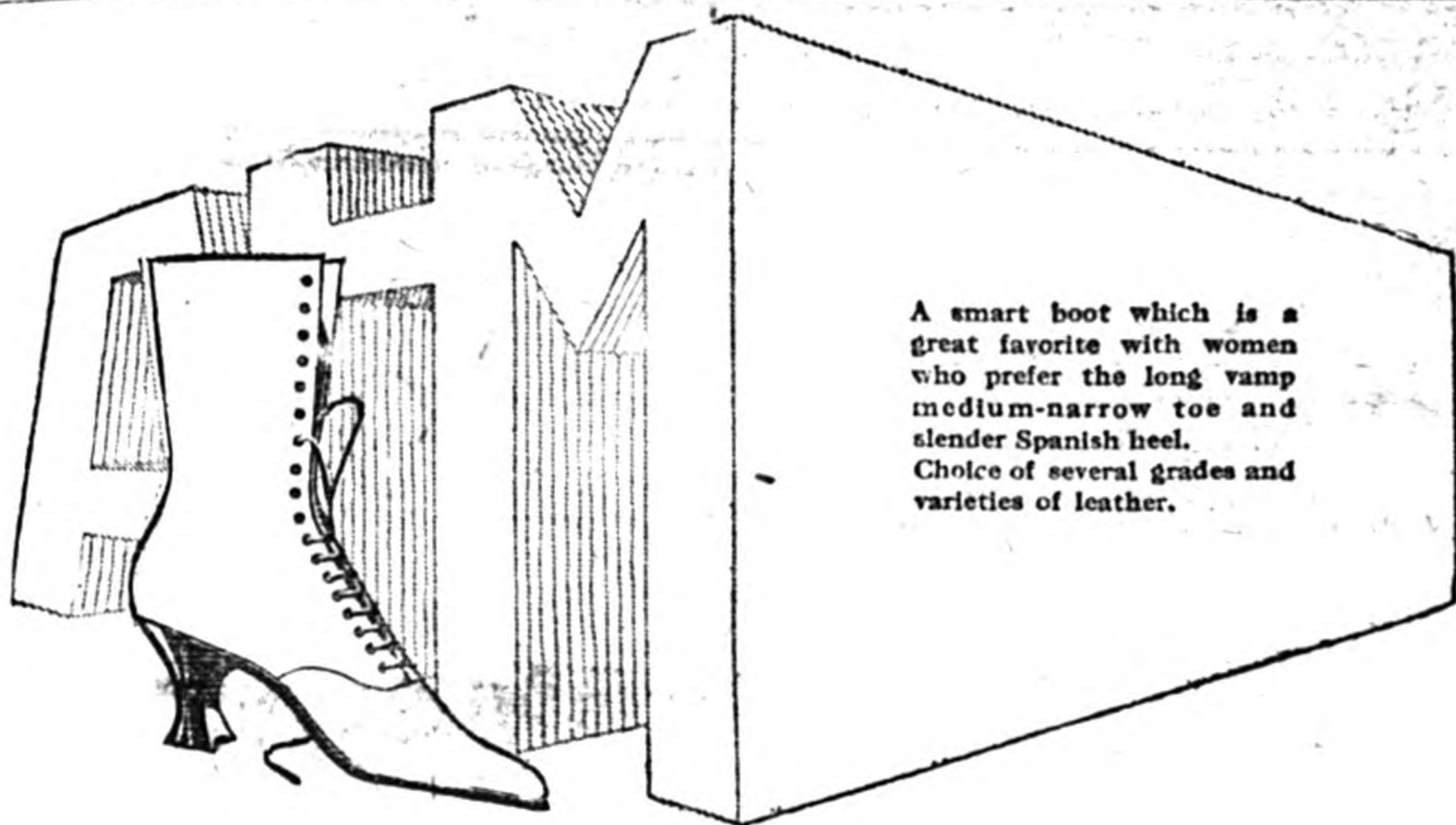
Your 1919 Garden.

There is no need for a lot of expensive tools for the cultivation of a small garden. A spade or spading fork, a hoe and a steel rake are the essential garden tools. To these should be added two wooden stakes and a strong string to serve as a line for making straight rows. A watering can and a trowel are desirable but not necessary. Where the garden work is to be carried on rather extensively, it is a good plan to secure a combination seed drill and wheel hoe, or simply the wheel hoe alone.

Women motorists now operate nearly half the street cars in Great Britain.

BRINGING UP FATHER





A smart boot which is a great favorite with women who prefer the long vamp medium-narrow toe and slender Spanish heel. Choice of several grades and varieties of leather.

"How To Buy Shoes"

THERE are many things which you need not buy unless you choose. But footwear is not one of them. You must have shoes. And the problem of buying shoes is one which comes home to every man and every woman in Canada.

In order to help you solve this problem, we have prepared a booklet with the title given above. We believe that you will find it helpful and interesting, whether you buy A.H.M. Shoes or not. And it is not necessary to buy A.H.M. Shoes in order to profit by the information which is contained in it.

We are glad to send a copy with our compliments to any address in Canada. Please send your request to our Head Office, at Montreal.

AMES HOLDEN McCREADY

"Shoemakers to the Nation."

ST. JOHN MONTREAL TORONTO

WINNIPEG EDMONTON VANCOUVER



When you buy Shoes look for—

—this Trade-mark on every sale

THE SYMBOLISM OF WATERMARKS

ORIGINALLY PLACED ON PAPER AS MAKER'S SIGNATURE

At Present it Signifies a Standard of Quality and Its Use is of Advantage to All.

Watermarks, as they are generally known to-day, merely serve as trademarks, helping to distinguish one grade of paper from another, and to enhance for commercial purposes the value of the liberal advertising which the various paper mills employ. In earlier days the devices were symbolic in their character, and stood as the signatures of the papermakers rather than as an exploitation of the paper itself.

In those times, of course, the paper was all made by hand, and the method of introducing the watermark was primitive, yet this same method has obtained in hand-made papers with slight improvements down to the present day. The mold is a shallow box of wood, upon which a fine wire cloth is stretched, which is made of parallel wire. This is called the sieve. The design to be watermarked is made by wires bent into the shape of the desired characters, and attached to the surface of the wire cloth. This results in making the paper thinner where the device is introduced, and the watermark thus becomes transparent.

Of Ancient Origin. Watermarks are found in paper 200 years before the invention of printing and they represent the utmost diversity of design. Among

these may be mentioned the circle, including the stylus and the star; the bull's head and stylus, appearing in many a variation; the bow and arrow; the jug; the anchor; the cross-bow; the scales, and the cross—in multitudinous variety.

A few years ago a volume appeared in which many deductions were made concerning these watermarks. According to the theory advanced, papermaking was introduced into Europe by the Crusaders or the Moors, and first became prominent in establishing the industry in Provence. Here was the site of a primitive civilization during the Middle Ages, and it was also the home of the Albigenses, who were the most powerful opponents of the Roman Catholic Church had before the Reformation, and who were both rationalists and mystics. Reasoning on this basis, the author claims that the early papermakers were Albigenses, and that driven from their strongholds, they were obliged to seek new locations for the establishment of their industry. Never ceasing in their devotion to their secret doctrines, they found it necessary to devise some means for communicating with each other and the early watermarks, according to this theory, provided an excellent vehicle for accomplishing this purpose.

This adds romance and interest to the subject, but unfortunately the author succeeds in providing but scant authority for the basis of his theory. It is still only safe to assume, therefore, that these marks were placed in the paper as a guarantee of their quality, and without so serious a purpose as is suggested in the theory advanced.

Until the invention of papermaking machinery in 1798, watermarked paper was universal except in the inferior unbleached Swiss varieties. Since that date it has only been occasionally that the watermark has

been employed, and then for definite trade purposes. In later years, however, publishers have recognized the opportunity which the watermark offers to introduce their own monogram, or, in other words, to give to the complete volume unity to which the presence of the house mark contributes in an indefinite but agreeable way.

The Russian papermakers have perhaps been the most ingenious in developing watermarks, which in some cases cover the entire sheet, but the Japanese have been more artistic. While the Russians employ imperial wreaths, arms and portraits beautifully reproduced, the Japanese introduce in artistic fashion flying birds, dolphins, floral designs, landscapes, buildings, mountains and clouds. Some of these watermarked sheets are really works of art, and worthy of being framed as transparencies.

The use of the watermark in modern paper is distinctly to be encouraged. A paper mill placing its symbol upon the sheets which it reproduces assumes a heavier responsibility as to the quality and uniformity than the mill which produces paper without watermark, whose lack of quality can never be traced back to its original source. It brings in the personal touch and the personal guarantee, and as such raises the standard, all of which tends to better unity in the making of books.

The Return.

Golden through the golden morning,
Who is this that comes,
With the pride of banners lifted,
With the roll of drums?

With the self-same triumph shining
In the ardent glance,
That divine, bright face-defiance
That you bore to France.

You! But o'er your grave in Flanders
Blow the winter gales;
Still for sorrow of your going
All life's laughter falls.

Borne on flutes of dawn the answer:
"O'er the foam's white track,
God's work done, so to our homeland
Comes her hosting back.

"Come the dead men with the live men
From the marshes far,
From the mounds in no-r-in's valley,
Lit by cross nor star.

"Come to bleed with hers the essence
Of their strength and pride,
All the radiance of the dreaming
For whose truth they died."

So the dead men with the live men
Pass an hosting fair,
And the stone is rolled forever
From the soul's despair.

A food scientist states that one and one-half pints of milk with half a pound of pea-flour would supply all the essential ingredients for a whole day's food.

SUN LIFE HAS RECORD YEAR.

The Sun Life Assurance Company's 48th Annual Report, just issued, not only surpasses last year's record, but is better than any ever issued by the Company. Every department of its activities shows strength and progress. New business secured constituted a record, total assets are higher than ever before, income is larger, total assurances in force are much greater, while the surplus of over \$8,000,000 indicates that the Company is in a splendid position to safeguard the welfare of those entrusted to its care.

Its assurances in force now exceed \$340,800,000, a gain of nearly \$29,000,000 during the year. New policies issued and paid for exceed \$51,591,000, while assets, which gained \$7,460,000 during the year, now crowd close to the \$100,000,000 mark. To be exact, these amount to \$97,620,000.

The net surplus remaining above all liabilities and capital stock exceeds \$8,000,000. During the year the Company paid to policy holders and their beneficiaries \$9,768,000, a sum considerably in excess of the amount paid last year, the heavier claims being due to the war and the influenza epidemic.

Another new record was made in regard to income with \$21,651,000 received, a gain of over \$2,300,000 during the year. The Company is now comfortably installed in its new office building on Dominion Square, Montreal, where unequalled facilities enable them to carry on their large and growing business in the best possible manner.

Pussy-Willows.

You stand beside me as I write
Glad Springtime's first bouquet:
'Tis true your perfume is not strong
Nor color very gay;
Yet how I love your velvet buds
My pussy-willows grey.

You soon will change your first Spring gown,
My sweet Springtime bouquet;
And dresses of the palest gold
Shall be your next array,
With tassels tossing in the breeze,
You'll wave the hours away.

The bees are whispering drowsily—
They scent Spring's first bouquet;
Soon they will know you've work for them

And to you make their way:
You tell them Spring is really here,
My pussy-willows grey.

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 freeseone 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 freeseone, 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.

An Absurd Question.

"You sign this deed of your own free will, do you, madam?" asked the lawyer.

"What do you mean by that?" demanded the large, florid-faced woman, looking threateningly upon the lawyer.

"I mean there has been no compulsion on the part of your husband. Has there?"

"Him?" she ejaculated, turning to look at the little, meek man sitting behind her. "Frederick? I'd like to see him compulse me."

Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia.

A Practical Example.

"Inconsistent, I call it. The editor asked me to write a strong article on the conservation of white paper."

"For his magazine."

"Yes."

"Well?"

"Now he turns it down just because I wrote on both sides of the sheets."

MONEY ORDERS.

Remit by Dominion Express Money Order. If lost or stolen you get your money back.

The Victor.

"You naughty child, where have you been?" demanded a mother of her hopeful. "I believe you have been fighting again with John next door. Just look at your clothes! I'll have to buy a new suit." "Don't scold me, ma," responded the youngster. "You ought to see Johnny. His mother'll have to buy a new boy."

Minard's Liniment Cures Dandruff.

If a dog is used in driving the cattle, insist that it walk at their heels instead of their heads; and that it walk, trot, and that very quickly; one properly-trained will save many trips.



Significant.
"I shuddered when Tom proposed."
"Was he so awkward?"
"Oh, no; he did it so well."

Will You Walk Into My Parlor?
A Mr. Cobb has married a Miss Webb. He knew they were meant for each other the first time he "spied her."

Force of Habit.
Lady (who has been shopping all day)—When is the next train for Richmond, please?
Ticket Office Clerk—The 2.10 madam.
Lady—Make it 2.05 and I'll take it.

He Had the Name.
"You know, Pat, it is said that a good name is rather to be chosen than great riches."
"Is that so?"
"Yes, Pat. Now, which would you prefer to have—a good name or riches?"
"Well, you can give me the riches. Me name's O'Toole and that's good enough for any man."

He Was Careful.
To evade the draft, Sam decided on the plea of imperfect sight. He was warned by his companions that he would have to be careful during the tests at the recruiting office or he would be tricked, and Sam said he'd be careful all right.
The time came and the examining physician, pointing to a card on the wall, said: "How much of that sign can you read, Sam?"
"Sign?" cried Sam. "Say, boss, where am dat wall?"

To whom it may concern: This is to certify that I have used MINARD'S LINIMENT myself as well as prescribed it in my practice where a liniment was required and have never failed to get the desired effect.
C. A. KING, M.D.

In Charge.
The soldier who believed in camouflaging unpleasant news in his letters home was scribbling a note to his mother as he rested on his way to the guardhouse surrounded by his guards.
"Dear Mother," he wrote, "I'm quite well and going strong. At present I'm in charge of a squad of men."
His mother was delighted.

Minard's Liniment Cures Burns, Etc.
Red was regarded by the Egyptians as symbolic of fidelity.

FEW CENTS DESTROYS YOUR DANDRUFF AND STOPS FALLING HAIR

Save your hair! Make it thick, wavy and beautiful—try this!

Thin, brittle, colorless and scraggy hair is mute evidence of a neglected scalp; of dandruff—that awful scurf. There is nothing so destructive to the hair as dandruff. It robs the hair of its lustre, its strength and its very life; eventually producing a feverishness and itching of the scalp, which if not remedied causes the hair roots to shrink, loosen and die—then the hair falls out fast. A little Danderine to-night—now—any time—will surely save your hair.

Get a small bottle of Knowlton's Danderine from any drug store or toilet counter, and after the first application your hair will take on that life, lustre and luxuriance which is so beautiful. It will become wavy and fluffy and have the appearance of abundance, an incomparable gloss and softness; but what will please you most will be after just a few weeks' use, when you will actually see a lot of fine, downy hair—new hair—growing all over the scalp.

A Cure for Pimples

"You don't need mercury, potash or any other strong mineral to cure pimples caused by poor blood. Take Extract of Roots—druggist calls it 'Mother Selgel's Curative Syrup'—and your skin will clear up as fresh as a baby's. It will sweeten your stomach and regulate your bowels." Get the genuine. 50c and \$1.00 Bottles. At drug stores.



HORSESMEN FOR 25 YEARS HAVE RECOMMENDED

Spoehn's Distemper Compound

FOR DISTEMPER, INFLUENZA, PINK EYE, COUGH or COLD among horses. Twenty-five years ago among the best horsemen in America was given the COMPOUND an enviable record as a preventive and cure. A few drops daily will keep the animal in good condition and his system will resist disease. Regular doses prescribed will cure Distemper.

SPOHN MEDICAL COMPANY, Goshen, Indiana, U.S.A.

FERTILISERS
GARDENS, LAWNS, FLOWERS.
Complete Fertiliser. Write George Stevens, Peterborough, Ont.

LIVE POULTRY WANTED.
LIVE POULTRY WANTED.
50c. Any fancy poultry to sell. Write for Prices. L. Weinrauch & Son, 18 St. Jean Baptiste Market, Montreal, Que.

AGENTS WANTED.
PORTRAIT AGENTS WANTED.
good prints; finishing a specialty; frames and everything at lowest prices; quick service. United Art Company, 4 Brunswick Ave., Toronto.

FOR SALE
WELL EQUIPPED NEWS-PAINTER and job printing plant in Eastern Ontario. Insurance carried \$1,500. Will sell for \$1,200 on quiet sale. Box 12, Wilson Publishing Co., Ltd., Toronto.

WEEKLY NEWS-PAAPER FOR SALE in New Ontario. Owner going to France. Will sell for \$200. Write double that amount. Apply J. H. de Wilson Publishing Co., Limited, Toronto.

MISCELLANEOUS
CANCER, TUMORS, LUMPS, ETC.
Internal and external cured. Write for free booklet. Dr. Holman Medical Co., Limited, Collingwood, Ont.

CURE YOUR BRONCHITIS, COUGHS, COLDS, BRONCHIAL ASTHMA AND HOARSENESS AS WE CURED Ours. We have hundreds of testimonials from every part of Canada testifying to the wonderful healing power of WHITE BRONCHITIS MIXTURE. Mr. Clarke, 178 Indian Road, Toronto, coughed for 25 years with Bronchitis. It cured him. Mrs. Clarke, No. 1 Yorkville Ave., Toronto, coughed for 15 years; one bottle cured her. John E. Gibbs, Fenelon, suffered fifteen years with Bronchial Asthma, says there is nothing like it. W. McBrayne, New Liskeard, "It is the greatest Mixture I ever took. Send me three more bottles." The above are only a few names of the many thousands that have benefited by this great mixture. Write any of the above. They will be only too pleased to tell you more about it. The above mixture is sold under an iron bound money back guarantee to cure any of the above ailments. Ten times more potent than any known preparation, acts like magic. One dose gives instant relief and a good night's rest without a cough. Price 50c. Send me three more bottles. Write to: The Mixture Mailed Free for \$1.50. Sold only by Buckley, The Druggist, 97 Dundas St. East, Toronto.

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.

Superior Watermarks
Beautiful Ernestine was coming to her home, her heart would break. "What is it, dear?" asked the father. "I don't know," she replied. "I feel as if I were in a dream." "What is it, dear?" asked the mother. "I don't know," she replied. "I feel as if I were in a dream." "What is it, dear?" asked the father. "I don't know," she replied. "I feel as if I were in a dream."

Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere.
The Bible mentions nineteen different stones, six varieties of metals and thirty-five different animals.

GET SLOAN'S FOR YOUR PAIN RELIEF

You don't have to rub it in to get quick, comfortable 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 muss, 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.

Sloan's
Liniment
Kills Pain
50c, 1.00, 2.00

Cuticura Heals Pimples On Face That Itched and Burned. Scratched Constantly.

"I had pimples and blackheads on my face which were caused by bad blood. They came to a head and were hard and red causing disfigurement for the time being. They itched and burned so much that I constantly scratched and made them worse."

"I sent for a free sample of Cuticura Soap and Ointment, and afterwards bought more. Now I am completely healed." (Signed) Miss Josephine B. Wetmore, 35 Sherill St., St. John, N.B., Aug. 10, 1917.

Keep your skin clear by using Cuticura for every-day toilet purposes.

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

The finishing touch of satisfaction to many a breakfast is a cup of

INSTANT POSTUM

A rich enjoyable table beverage

The Watchman
AND
Ottawa Valley Advocate

FRIDAY, APRIL 11, 1919.

The Watchman will be published every Friday.

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

J. S. GILES, Editor and Prop.

See a line for Poetry accompanying Memorial Notices.

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

Notices of Births, Marriages and Deaths 25c.

Legal Advertising.—\$1.40 per inch.

En Passant.

IT HAS BEEN SUGGESTED that throughout the British empire and the countries of the allies in the last war, the signing of peace should be annually celebrated by setting apart at least one day as a public national holiday. It is always well to be prepared, and to have plans made, ready to meet probable events, although it does sometimes waste a fearful lot of time and study; for, as it frequently the case, it is the unexpected which happens.

Regarding a mental exercise or a fanciful provision against possible chances it is all right to look well ahead and to have docketed prepared in advance, even if in after years they may read like documentary evidence proving the existence of what Carlyle calls "the Never Was," or an intelligent appreciation of "What Might Have Been."

This fixing up of a Peace Day in advance to the trifle premature. It reminds me of a man who had to take a long journey just as important event was expected in his domestic circle.

He could not postpone the journey so he anticipated matters by leaving instructions as to how the news was to be sent, and prepared a telegram "Arrived this morning (evening) at.....Joe" (if a boy) or "Jessie" (if a girl.)

A few days later he was handed the expected message, which read "We arrived to-day at noon, Borden time, Eleven Standard. Signed George and Ethel." The time had been altered in the meantime, as also had the mother's choice in names, and the main facts of the case were a hundred per cent beyond his calculations! So we see, much may happen in a short time to alter our views.

I am beginning to fidget about the signing of peace. Not because I want an extra holiday, but because I want to have time to think about other matters of more immediate personal interest, and study unsolved problems like "Why is better worth its weight in Victory Bonds?" It is announced that "In a few days representatives of the German Government will be invited to Versailles to attach signatures to a dictated peace." That announcement uncovers a whole lot of doubtful points: What constitutes the German Government? Is there one? What will the signatures be worth, when attached? Is there any likelihood of the representatives who sign being alive the week after next? Who are they, and who appoints them? Beside the German representatives, whoever they may be, there is no mention of Austrian, Hungarian, Bulgarian and Turkish signatories. I presume we are going to ask that peace be signed by those other countries with which we had armistices, even as a matter of form.

The interest in the peace proceedings that has lain dormant during the deliberations has been reawakened now that the findings of the conference are so soon to be known. It is probable that the publication of the peace terms will lift a great load from our minds, and make plain much that is at present wrapped in doubt, but meanwhile a healthy speculation is aroused, and a sort of pre-criticism indulged in, which cannot alter anything, but gives great opportunities for the exercise of looking forward to events, judging them in advance, and mentally gambling on their results.

The covenant of the League of Nations has been approved by the Supreme Council, and it is under the provisions of that covenant that the future peace plans will be regulated. That appears to be all right, but the main point of doubt remains: Who are the signatories on the other part? as the lawyers would say. I suppose we shall have to wait and see, but it is perplexing to know that a bargain is being made when we cannot guess who are the responsible "other parties." The perplexity is still more clouded by the knowledge that the countries in questions do not themselves know, and do not seem to be able to arrive at any decision on the subject.

Leaving the elucidation of that part of the problem to be made by the chief of aviators, Time, in his flight, we are confronted with others just as steep, but which it is to be hoped, the Conference at Paris may have all ready to lay out in detail in their own good time. So far, we new nations are likely to have their names engraved on the new map. Hungary, the Jugo-Slavs of Southern Austria, the Czechoslovaks of Bohemia, and re-modelled, re-united Poland, and a Rhine-land state. There will be changes of a far-reaching importance. Other changes, also important, but simply instances of detail. A justice, will be the re-cession to Denmark of the territory stolen in 1864, and the restoration to France of Alsace and Lorraine.

In addition to these items there will be the questions of Palestine, Syria, Turkey, Heligoland, the Kiel Canal, Colon possessions, war indemnities, financial and fiscal securities, and the future strength of armies and navies. Quite a bunch of thorny problems.

It has been clearly stated that Great Britain will not adopt conscription as a future permanent institution. It follows therefore that Germany and the countries associated with her making war will have to give up conscription. Germany is to be allowed to keep up an army of 100,000 men, under voluntary conditions, and on a twelve years service basis. That may or may not mean twice as many men, fighting men, available, but however it may work out, the power for war will be very vastly less than formerly, especially as the production and storage of arms and munitions are to be curtailed. The question arises here, Will France and Italy renounce conscription? If there going to be an abiding peace, as far as Europe is concerned, it looks like being a peace "which passeth understanding," unless its conditions are equal all round, making due allowance for retributive measures which must be included as a part of lesson administered to the defeated nations who plunged the world into war.

Considering the fact that the peace now being formulated will have to last a long time, it is necessary to make sure that it be well and truly made. That reflection helps to curb our natural impatience to get into the fundamentals of it, but many of us will be as glad to hear that the peace plans are settled as we were to get the news that the war was won.

In war, as in some other things, the old way was as good as, if not better than the new. Then, the plan was to seize the enemy's capital city, or fortress, and stay there until the job was done.

LINKSMAN.

LACHUTE ACADEMY
EXAMS.

GRADE XI.

FRENCH.

Honours.—Herbert Bruneau 91.
Class I.—Doris Hammond 84, Margaret Stanforth 77.

Class II.—Sadie McQuat 74, Myrtle Berry 67, Lizzie Stanforth 66, Percy Matthews 64, Jean Campbell 61, Lyle Middleton 60.

Class III.—Maudie Dobbie 59, Percy Carpenter 54, Kenneth Hay 50.

GRADE X.

LATIN.

Honours.—Violet Perks 92, Stella Armstrong 90.
Class I.—Edith Davis 89, Katie McQuat 86, Elizabeth Tomalty 82.

Class II.—Ruth Dobbie 70, A. Scott 65, Olive Morrison 61, Beryl Todd 60.

Class III.—Margaret Wason 50.

GRADE IX.

LATIN.

Honours.—Margaret McQuat 96, M. Jones 90.

Class I.—Edythe Silversen 88, Edna MacGregor 85, Eva Campbell, Helen Whinfield 83, Violet Johnson 82, Evelyn Gagnon 80, Kenneth McQuat 78.

Class II.—Gerald Bruneau, E. Giles 72, Henry Murphy 67.

Class III.—Raymond Boyd 58, Queenie Campbell 55, Ivan Carpenter 52, Geo. McCoy 50.

GRADE VIII.

HISTORY.

Class II.—George Fuller, Ian Hay 73, Kenneth Campbell, Lena Copeland, R. Whinfield 72, Myrtle Mitchell 69, M. Burk 67, John Stiles 66, Gladys Grey, Clifford McPaul 64, Lilian Hamilton, Edna Warwick 62.

Class III.—Matilda Strong 59, Blanche Smith 58, Annie Stevenson 54, Muriel Townsend 53.

GRADE VII.

SCRIPTURE.

Class I.—Lillie Bradford 89, Nellie Cowan 88, Kenneth Elliott, B. Ryan 87, Ivy Graham 84, Grace Morrison 83, L. Cruise 82, John Dobbie 75.

Class II.—Arnold Scott 74, May Robinson 70, Hilda Sutton 69, E. Creswell 66, Jessie Hay 61.

Class III.—Esther Morrison 58, Mina Paul 54.

GRADE VI.

READING.

Honours.—Margaret Scott 98, Harold Calder 97, Ella Longpre 96, M. Barker, Jean McQuat 95, Willie Miller, Frank Scott 94, Charlie Miller 93, George MacGibbon 92, Gordon Cruise 91, Douglas Drysdale, Lillie Paul 90.

Class I.—Linton Armstrong, Harold Window 89, Hazel Drysdale 88, Alice Burk 87, Ethel Hay 86, Cecil Stanforth 85, Ida Hampton 80.

GRADE V.

HISTORY.

Honours.—Ethel McQuat 94, Bessie Rodgers 90.

Class I.—Lloyd Somerville 89, Edgar Burwash 88, Kilgour Wilson 85, Norma Boyd, Russell Robertson 81, Geo. Miles 79, Eleanor Velland 78.

Class II.—Hazel Ketylle 73, Gaston Desjardins 72, Inez McKiddie 67, F. Barker 65, Elizabeth MacKimmie 63, E. Jones 60.

Class III.—Florence Armstrong 59, Lyla McKiddie 52, Mary Cruise 51.

GRADE IV.

READING.

Honours.—Annie Miller 97, V. Paul 96, Nellie Hay 93, Hazel McKiddie 92, Stella Scott 91, Amy Combie 90.

Class I.—Willie Stanforth 89, Jean Manson 88, Gertrude Galloway 87, A. Joly, John Manson 86, Lizzie Hay 85, Henry Miles 84, Gordon Dobbie 80, Edouard Faisse 78.

GRADE III.

SPELLING AND DICTATION.

Honours.—Dorothy Morrison 97, H. Doig, 94, Elmer McCoy, Erle Wilson 92, Russell Elliott 91, Janet McQuat 90.

Class I.—Eileen McPaul, B. Morris, Lorne Morris, Grace Rodgers 86, Lawson Hampton 82, Edgar Cruise 80, Evelyn Cruise 79.

GRADE II.

GEOGRAPHY.

Honours.—Percial Haydn 98, Gordon McQuat 94, Stanley Boyd 90.

Class I.—Roy Cruise 88, Q. Black, Jas. Logan, Eric Middleton, Jas. Yelland 85, Anna Garrelsee, Cecil McPaul 83, R. Cowan, Kenneth Murray 82, Shirley Hamilton 76, Lloyd Cruise, Alma McCullough 75.

Beer or the Boy Which?

On April 10th you will be called upon to say whether you approve of the exploitation of Canada's Boys as prospective customers of the Brewers and Wine merchants.

The Brewer claims that Beer is "harmless". It is NOT harmless.

Men can—and do—get drunk on beer—and their wives and children have to suffer mentally and physically.

A lad, taking beer under the delusion that it is "harmless", contracts the alcohol taste and soon craves ever more and stronger liquor.

The liquor interests know this and "bank on" it. If they were allowed to win the fight now on in Quebec Province, our boys would be enslaved to drink, and this for the sole benefit of the liquor trade.

We want our Canadian boys to become Canadian MEN.

In Ontario complete Prohibition has accomplished what no amount of preaching and teaching could accomplish in so short a space of time. It has converted weak-willed drunkards into MEN—given thousands back their manhood.

Let Quebec range herself alongside the rest of America in the fight to save our boys.

The "light" beer and wine the liquor fraternity is fighting for is a reality 5.50% proof spirit for beer and 15.16% for the wine. Pretty strong stuff. Strong enough to break down the morale of this Province—Strong enough to make Quebec the SALOON of the Continent—since all the rest of America will be "bone dry".

Vote NO for your own sake—and the sake of your son and your neighbor's son.

The Prohibition Campaign Committee

Etes-vous d'opinion que la vente des bières, cidres et vins légers, tels que définis par la loi, devrait être permise?

1 OUI
YES

Is it your opinion that the sale of light beer, cider and wines, as defined by law, should be allowed?

2 NON
NO X

Mark your ballot as above.

BROWNSBURG SCHOOL EXAMS.

GRADE VIII.

MENTAL AND RAPID ARITHMETIC
Class III.—Ruby McPaul.

GRADE VII.

ENGLISH GRAMMAR.
Honours.—Elsie McAllister 92.

Class I.—Truman Clarke 86, Flora Macdonald 82.

Class II.—Alice Bain 72, Eileen McManus 71.

GRADE VI.

ENGLISH COMPOSITION.
Class I.—Mabel Hutchinson 88, Gertrude Gilmour 85, Gladys Moseley 80, Bertha Boyd 79, Charles Hendry 78.

Class II.—Jack Golphin 74.

GRADE V.

ENGLISH.
Class I.—Irvin Bain 88, Elsie Todd 84, Harley Rudkin 82, Gordon Heale 79, Hilda Hardie 77, Donald McAllister 75.

Class II.—Hattie Petrie 71, M. Monk 69, Marion Stewart, Alfreda Zimmers, A. MacDonald 66.

Class III.—Elizabeth Murray 59, Hattie Hawkins 55, Gladys Warwick 51.

GRADE IV.

READING.
Honours.—Lida Gilmour 96, Sarah MacVicar 95, Wallace Wilson 93, Kenneth McGibbon 92, Evelyn Thomson 91, V. Green 90.

Class I.—Edna Reid 89, Alma Fletcher Cuthbert McQuaig 88, Roland Moncrieff 77, Kenneth Stewart, Arthur Heale 86, Raymond Chambers, Rupert McManus 85, Gladys Boyd 82, Wilhelmina Clarke 78, Ruth Hazel 75.

GRADE III.

MENTAL AND RAPID ARITHMETIC
Honours.—Mason Bain 100.

Class II.—Jack Stewart 66.

UPPER SCHOOL.

GRADE III.

DRAWING.
Class I.—Melville Fletcher 80, M. Seary 85, Willie Pettley 84, Joe Cumbers 82, Doris Golphin 80, Eileen McGibbon 79, Alwyn Stewart 76, Helen Thomson, Gordon Hendry equal 75.

GRADE II.

DRAWING.

Honours.—Mildred Wilson 90.

Class I.—Mansiel Wilson 89, Raymond Hutchin, Lindsay McManus 87, Colin Martin, Dora Barber 85, Lawrence Davis 82, Leona Thompson 80, Harry Ball 79, Glenn Gilbert 78, Grace Moncrieff 77, Melvine Wilson, Ida Fletcher, Wallace Monk 75.

GRADE I, PART II.

WRITING.

Honours.—Katie Brown 95, Mildred Heale 92, Lorne Martin 90.

Class I.—Robbie Roberts 89, Irene Hazel, Florence Wilson 88, John Brown Willie Woods 87, Edna Woods 86, E. Highfield 85, Oscar Clouthier, Freddie Witham 83, Teddy Zimmers 80, Violet Golphin 79, Agnes Duncan 76, Nelson Warwick 75.

Class II.—Johnny Kennedy 72, Phyllis Fletcher 70, Morris Chambers 68.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children
In Use For Over 30 Years

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

OVER 65 YEARS' EXPERIENCE
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Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

Miss N. V. Slater

Main St., Lachute.

Jewellery, Watches, Clocks, Silverware, Cut Glass and Electric Table Lamps for Wedding, Birthday and all other Presentations.

Necklets and Pendants, Brooches, Society and other Tie Pins & Buttons Cuff and Collar Buttons, Eye-glass Chains, Signet, Fancy and Wedding Rings—all solid gold, gold-filled or silver.

Silver-plated knives, forks and spoons, also Pie Plates, Fern Dishes, Waterman's Fountain Pens and Ink, Auto-strop, Safety-razors, etc.

All at lowest Montreal and Toronto prices.

Mail orders are solicited and will receive most careful and prompt attention.

Re-plating, Engraving and all Watch, Clock and Jewellery Repairs quickly done and guaranteed.

Charming Easter Gifts for Everybody, from 10c. to \$50.00.

A large variety of Easter Cards from 1/4c. to 25c. each.

Your Inspection is most cordially invited, with no obligation to purchase.

INCORPORATED 1855

THE MOLSONS BANK

CAPITAL AND RESERVE \$8,800,000

Over 100 Branches scattered throughout Canada

A General Banking Business Transacted

Circular Letters of Credit

Bank Money Orders

SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT

Interest allowed at highest current rate.

Lachute Branch
W. A. HOUSTON
Manager.

Red Cross Report.

Lachute Branch of Canadian Red Cross Society. List of Work from Dec. 1st to March 15th.

Knitting Shawls.—Mrs. Robt. Evans 9; Miss M. Rodgers 3; Mrs. J. McFarlane, Mrs. Geo. Calder 2 each; Miss K. Reid, Mrs. D. McFarlane, Miss Hills, Miss L. Hampton, Miss C. Banford 1 each.

Sweaters.—Miss Buchanan 9; Mrs. R. Hammond, Mrs. H. W. Giles, Miss M. Rodgers 3 each; Mrs. Geo. Calder, Mrs. Brennan, Mrs. Geo. Brennan, Mrs. J. H. Mason, Miss VanVliet, Mrs. G. A. Clunie 1 each.

Stockings.—Mrs. Summerby 16 prs.; Miss Brew 10 prs.; Mrs. John Tombs 8 prs.; Miss Buchanan 7 prs.; Mrs. J. Campbell, Mrs. Wm. Miller, Mrs. E. H. Wilson 5 prs. each; Mrs. J. Catton, Mrs. Geo. Joss, Mrs. T. Morrison, Mrs. J. Todd, Mrs. W. Mitchell, Miss M. Rodgers 4 prs. each; Miss L. Todd, Miss Carr, Miss L. Morrison 3 prs. each; Mrs. Geo. Calder, Miss S. McGibbon, Mrs. Cottingham, Miss Murray, Mrs. Whiffen, Mrs. J. McGilivray 2 prs. each; Mrs. Fraser, Mrs. Drew, Miss A. Catton, Mrs. H. J. Deacon, Mrs. A. McGibbon, Mrs. A. Mitchell, Miss G. Mitchell, Mrs. H. Kettyle, Mrs. R. Doig, Miss H. McNaughton, Miss Herbert, Mrs. J. McFarlane, Mrs. D. McFarlane 1 pr. each.

Socks.—Miss Hampton 5 prs.; Mrs. R. Doig, Mrs. R. Evans, Miss Drew, Mrs. Summerby 4 prs. each; Miss Buchanan, Mrs. I. C. McRae, Miss S. Patterson, Mrs. E. H. Wilson 3 prs. each; Miss A. Catton, Miss Muir, Mrs. J. McGilivray, Miss A. L. Moore, Miss L. Todd, Mrs. Whiffen, Mrs. G. Hills 2 prs. each; Mrs. T. A. Patterson, Mrs. D. Patterson, Mrs. J. Gall, Mrs. R. Muir, Mrs. W. Morrison, Mrs. McBurney, Mrs. Crozier, Miss S. McGibbon, Mrs. Bruneau, Mrs. J. Cleland, Mrs. J. H. Mason, Miss Murray, Mrs. J. McFarlane, Mrs. W. James, Mrs. Clunie Sr., Mrs. Perris, Mrs. H. Earl, Mrs. McAdam, Mrs. H. Kettyle, Miss L. Morrison, Mrs. J. Paul, Miss B. McQuat, Mrs. Carriere, Mrs. H. J. Deacon, Mrs. J. Campbell, Miss Barron, Mrs. Brennan, Mrs. Geo. Brennan 1 pr. each; Mrs. John Tombs, Miss K. Reid, Mrs. H. Rodgers 2 prs. each.

Night Dresses.—Mrs. Banford 4; Mrs. J. Campbell 3; Mrs. W. J. Deacon, Miss M. Miller, Mrs. J. A. McGibbon 2 each; Mrs. Geo. Calder, Mrs. H. Gall, Mrs. Way, Mrs. A. McGibbon, Miss M. Rodgers, Mrs. W. J. Rodgers, Mrs. H. Hadley, Mrs. McAdam, Mrs. C. Miller 1 each.

Towels.—Miss R. McQuat 37; Mrs. J. R. McQuat 28; Mrs. Brennan 9; Chemises.—Miss J. McQuat 6; Mrs. Banford 5; Mrs. W. Ball, Miss Buchanan, Miss Barron, Mrs. J. H. McFarlane, Miss E. McKimmie 3 each; Mrs. J. Hamilton, Mrs. W. McFarlane, Mrs. Wm. Black 2 each; Miss McKay, Mrs. McCoy, Mrs. J. Lyster, Mrs. J. Campbell 1 each.

Shirts.—Mrs. J. Falconer 9; Miss J. McQuat 7; Mrs. Banford 6; Mrs. J. Campbell, Miss M. Miller 3 each; Mrs. H. Gall, Mrs. J. Hay, Mrs. H. J. Deacon, Mrs. A. Mitchell, Mrs. R. Drennan, Mrs. J. Hills, Mrs. T. Moore, Miss A. L. Moore, Mrs. Hogg, Mrs. C. Miller, 2; Mrs. G. V. Deacon, Mrs. A. Morrison, Miss R. McQuat, Mrs. Middleton, Mrs. Wm. Miller, Mrs. J. McKimmie 1 each.

Petticoats.—Miss McKay 12; Mrs. Middleton, Mrs. W. C. Miller 5 each; Mrs. W. McFarlane, Mrs. J. A. McGibbon, Mrs. J. Catton 4 each; Mrs. Drysdale, Mrs. McBurney 2 each; Mrs. J. Campbell, Mrs. B. McFarlane 1 each.

Waists.—Mrs. C. Miller 4; Miss Carr, Mrs. J. Falconer, Mrs. J. H. McFarlane, 3 each; Mrs. H. J. Deacon 2; Miss L. Stalker, Mrs. R. McFarlane 1 each; Miss K. Giles 5.

Drawers.—Mrs. Banford 9; Mrs. J. R. McQuat 8; Mrs. Middleton 7; Mrs. J. H. McFarlane, Mrs. Hogg 6 each; Mrs. H. Gall 4; Miss E. McKimmie 3.

Pillow Cases.—Mrs. Massiah 41; Mrs. A. Mitchell 12; Mrs. Wm. Black, Mrs. W. Ball 12 each; Mrs. H. W. Giles, Mrs. J. McFarlane, Mrs. J. R. McQuat 6 each.

Sheets.—Miss Hills 19; Miss Buchanan 5; Mrs. Wm. Black 4.

Children's Caps.—Miss R. Hampton 2; Mrs. T. Morrison, Miss M. Rodgers 1 each.

P.P. Bags.—Mrs. J. Lyster 10.

Lakefield Group.—Mrs. G. S. Rodgers 4 prs. socks, 3 shirts; Mrs. G. Rodgers 6 prs. socks; Mrs. McCambly 1 pr. socks; Mrs. B. Rogers 1 pr. socks; Mrs. T. Copeland 1 pr. socks; Mrs. T. Hodge 2 prs. socks; Miss E. Hodge 2 prs. socks; Miss L. Sherritt 1 pr. socks; Miss L. Bennett 1 pr. socks.

Cambria Group.—Mrs. Sherritt 6 prs. socks; Miss L. Sherritt 2 prs. socks; Miss L. Bennett 4 prs. socks; Mrs. M. Scott 4 prs. stockings, 1 pr. socks; Mrs. H. Scott 3 prs. stockings, 3 prs. socks; Mrs. J. Strong 1 pr. stockings; Mrs. Kyle 2 prs. stockings.

Avoca Group.—28 prs. stocking, 26 chemises, 18 prs. drawers, 12 petticoats. Mrs. J. Bates, Avoca, 94 years of age, has done a great deal of work by hand and deserves special mention.

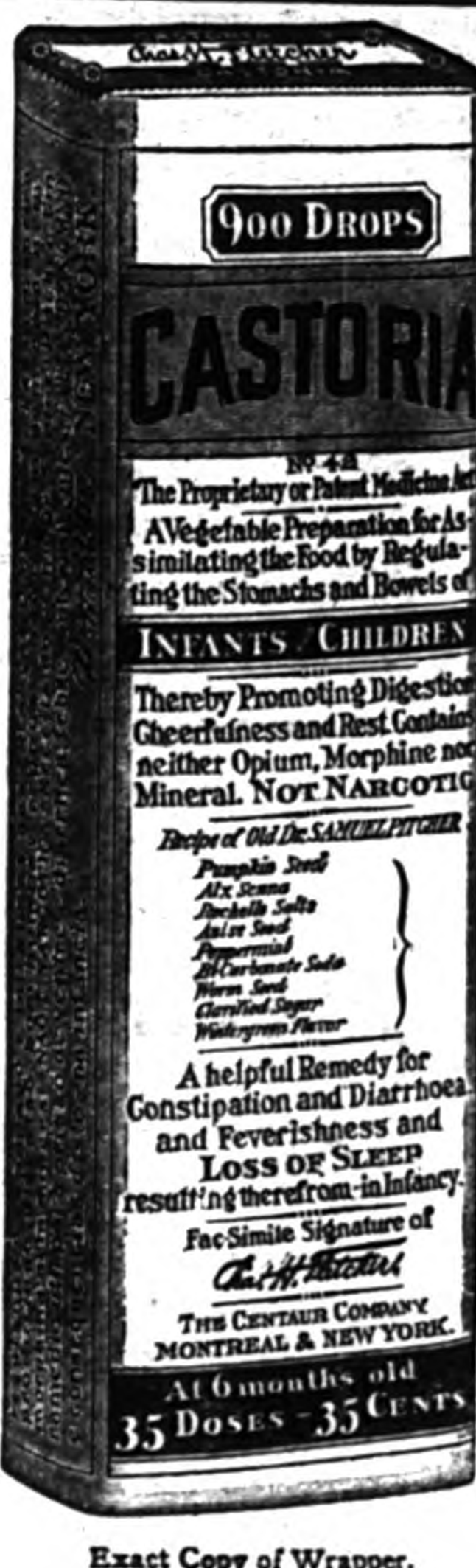
Work shipped to headquarters.—124 prs. stockings, 1 pr. wristlets, 22 shawls, 23 sweaters, 4 children's caps, 1 suit pajamas, 37 chemises, 49 prs. drawers, 38 petticoats, 21 nightgowns, 29 waists, 44 prs. socks, 52 flannel shirts, 2 cases wool.

This lot covers the whole winters work and during that time owing to the epidemic of Flu the books were in the hands of three or four different persons, consequently there may be errors. Any one finding such will kindly report to any of the officers and they will see that the corrections are made.

Treasurer's Report from Dec. 1st to March 31st.

RECEIPTS.

Balance in Bank	\$673 59
Fees	81 00
Town Collections	1044 88
Victory Loan Canvass	474 75
Small Donations	10 00
Avoca	30 00
Lakefield	28 00
Superfluity Shop	118 00
Sale of Material	172 76
Interest	4 79
Total	\$2637 76



CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

Mothers Know That Genuine Castoria

Always Bears the Signature of

John H. Fletcher
In Use For Over Thirty Years
CASTORIA

Exact Copy of Wrapper.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

EXPENDITURE.

Material	\$278 25
Prisoners of War Fund	20 00
Navy League & R.C. Collection	1200 00
Headquarters from Avoca	30 00
Refund to Superfluity	4 50
Express and Stamps	4 94
Cash in Bank	1104 97
Total	\$2637 76

JENNIE R. GILES, Treas.

AUCTION SALE

There will be sold by Public Auction at the residence of

R. J. BRADLEY, Beech Ridge. Thursday, April 17th, 1919.

The following effects:—One Grade mare for driving nine years old, 1 Hackney mare four years old Grade, 25 milk cows, 1 two year old heifer, 3 bull calves, Grade Holsteins, 1 heifer calf Grade Holstein, 1 Deering corn binder, 1 Frost & Wood drill seeder, 1 corn cultivator, 1 plow, Expert No. 1, 1 Perrin two furrow plow, 1 road cart, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

All to be sold without reserve, as proprietor has sold his farm.

Sale to commence at 1 p.m. sharp.

TERMS: \$10.00 and under cash, over that amount to months credit on furnishing approved joint notes. 4 per cent off for cash.

M. SMITH, Licensed Auctioneer.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA



When you tell your family that the Marmalade in the jar was made with

Lantic Sugar

they know they are going to have a treat.

The Lantic Library is three little booklets telling how to make preserves, desserts and other good things with Lantic Sugar. We send it free, but please enclose a 2c. stamp to pay postage.

Atlantic Sugar Refineries, Ltd.
MCGILL BUILDING, MONTREAL.

SUPERIOR COURT

Province of Quebec, district of Terrebonne, Superior Court No. 1298. Dame. Blanche Gravel of the parish of St. Augustin, district of Terrebonne, wife common as to property of Ferdinand Barbe, merchant of the same place, and duly authorized to ester, en justice, plaintiff; vs the said Ferdinand Barbe. An action for separation as to property has been instituted in this cause on the 14th February 1919.

Attorney for Plaintiff.

DONAT LALANDE.

St. Scholastique, 28th March, 1919.

Notice to Creditors.

IN THE MATTER of the Estate of George Brown, late of the Township of Cleland, in the District of Sudbury, deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given pursuant to the provisions of the Trustees Act and all statutes applicable thereto, that all parties having claims against the Estate of George Brown, late of the Township of Cleland, in the District of Sudbury, who died on or about the twenty ninth day of November, A.D. 1918, at the Township of Grenville, County of Argenteuil, in the Province of Quebec, are requested to send by post prepaid or delivered to the undersigned, Solicitors for the Administratrix, Mabel Albina Brown, on or before the 23rd day of April, A.D. 1919, their names, addresses and description and a full statement of the particulars of their claims, and nature of securities, if any, held by them duly verified.

AND FURTHER TAKE NOTICE that after the last mentioned date, the said administratrix will proceed to distribute the assets of the Estate of the said deceased among the parties thereto entitled, having regard only to claims of which it shall then have received notice, and that it will not be liable for the assets so distributed or any part thereof to any person of whose claim she shall not then have received notice.

DATED at Sudbury this 25th day of March, A.D. 1919.

McKESSOCK & MILLER, Solicitors for the Administratrix Mabel Albina Brown.

CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS.

Canadian Northern Ontario Railway.

Sealed tenders, addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Construction of the Grenville Cut-Off" will be received at this Office until twelve o'clock noon, Monday, 21st day of April, for fencing, clearing, grading and culverts on about one mile of line of railway connecting the Canadian Northern Ontario and the Canadian Northern Quebec Railways, near Cushing, in the County of Argenteuil, Province Quebec. Plans and profiles, forms of contract, and specifications can be seen, and forms of tender obtained at this office and at the office of the District Engineer, in the Terminal Station, 415 LaGauchetiere Street, Montreal, P.Q.

Tenders will not be considered unless made on form supplied by the Company and in accordance with conditions contained therein.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted cheque on a chartered bank for the sum of sixteen hundred dollars (\$1600.00) payable to the Order of the Treasurer of the Canadian National Railway. War loan bonds of the Dominion Government will also be accepted as security.

BY ORDER

A. F. STEWART.

Chief Engineer, Can. Northern Railway, Eastern Lines Royal Insurance Building, 27 Wellington St. E., Toronto, Ont.
Toronto, April 5th, 1919.

OBITUARY

THE LATE ROBERT RYAN.

The following was copied from the North Dakota Siftings:—

Robert Ryan, son of Thomas Ryan and Anne Patterson Ryan, his wife, was born in Mille Isles, Argenteuil County Que., one of the ten children, six sons and four daughters, of whom four survive him, William who resides on the old homestead in Mille Isles, Richard of Western Canada, Mary Ann Taylor of Mille Isles and Jane, wife of John A. Crozier of Lachute.

A recent communication from Mrs. Crozier testifies to the love and esteem in which he was held by the members of his family and their sorrow and regrets at his demise all the more poignant because they were denied the solace of seeing him before he died.

At seventeen, Mr. Ryan went to Mich. and for some twenty two years lived in that state and Wisconsin, working at his trade of carpenter and millwright. Some twenty years ago he came to Minnewaukau, North Dakota where he remained until his death, January 17th, 1919.

He united with the Presbyterian Church of this city, July 31st, 1898, and was a faithful and consistent member always attending its services and Sunday School, when in town. He bore the reputation of being a faithful Christian and was held in high esteem by all who knew him.

Before his death he witnessed a good confession of his faith in Christ and faced the last enemy with the same resolution he had always shown in the trying situations of the past. He has during his last illness been constantly in the thoughts and hearts of his friends here, evidencing the esteem in which he was held by all who knew him.

Of him it may be said in all truth, that he was always ready to do his share in any helpful service—and that he was never appealed to in vain for those offices which characterize the man and the Christian.

Mr. Ryan was a member of the Odd Fellows and Workman Lodges of this city at the time of his death. Besides the immediate members of his family already mentioned a number of nephews and nieces survive him, among them Colonel Ryan at present with the British army of occupation in Germany and Mr. Bentley Taylor, of Winnipeg, who has been with him during the last days of his illness and who by his loyal ministrations did much to ease his last days among us.

His interment was from the First Presbyterian Church, on Thursday, Jan. 30th, 1919.

AUCTION SALE

There will be sold by Public Auction the residence of

WM. HEATLIE, SR.

Ogdensburg, Township of Chatham. Tuesday, April 15th, 1919.

The following effects:—Eleven milch cows, 2 heifers two years old, 2 heifers one year old, 1 mare in foal, 2 sows with young 1 corn binder, 2 sets of spring tooth harrows, 1 set of disk harrows, 1 Broadcast seeder, 2 waggon, 1 double express, 1 single buggy, 1 buckboard, 1 horse rake, 1 pair of cart wheels, 1 mowing machine, 1 cultivator, 2 sets heavy bob-sleighs, 1 truck waggon, harness, farming utensils, milk cans, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

Sale to commence at 1 p.m. sharp.

TERMS: \$10.00 and under cash, over that amount to months credit on furnishing approved joint notes.

W. J. BOYD, Licensed Auctioneer.

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.

MAIL CONTRACT

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon, on Friday, the 2nd, May, 1919, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails, on a proposed Contract for four years, six times per week over the Brownsburg No. 1, Rural Route, from the 1st July, 1919.

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

POST OFFICE INSPECTOR'S OFFICE.

Montreal, 20th March, 1919.

VICTOR GAUDET, Post Office Inspector.

The Hinman Milker.

Mechanical Milkers have come to stay. Forty years ago it was common to hear the statement. Don't buy a mower you will ruin your meadows. There is just as much truth in the statement. Don't buy a milker you will ruin your cows. Does it ever strike you about ruining your cows when the hired man does not come back for milking on Sunday evening and you have to milk the whole herd alone—What about the last seven or eight when your hand get tired and you can hardly finish the job. We offer the Hinman on 30 days free trial. Write for information to

E. C. & L. G. WHITFIELD, Calumet, Que.

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.

McLaughlin Cars

The Efficient Performance of McLaughlin Cars has placed them foremost in the estimation of Canadian motorists.

The New 1919 Series "H" more than upheld this high McLaughlin reputation. The Master-Six Series are refined and improved in detail, making them more beautiful than ever.

The Light Six Series maintain an established record for economy in Gasoline Consumption and tire mileage. No detail of material and workmanship has been stinted in production. For efficiency and economy in motoring the New Light Six Series stand without a peer in Canadian built cars.

Graceful in design and exquisite in finish and appointment, these models represent the best work of master builders and master artists.

Write for Catalogue and ask to have a demonstration.

John J. Kelly, Carillon.

Dealer for Argenteuil and trains along C.P.R. from Buckingham to Ste. Scholastique.

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. Boots Repaired.

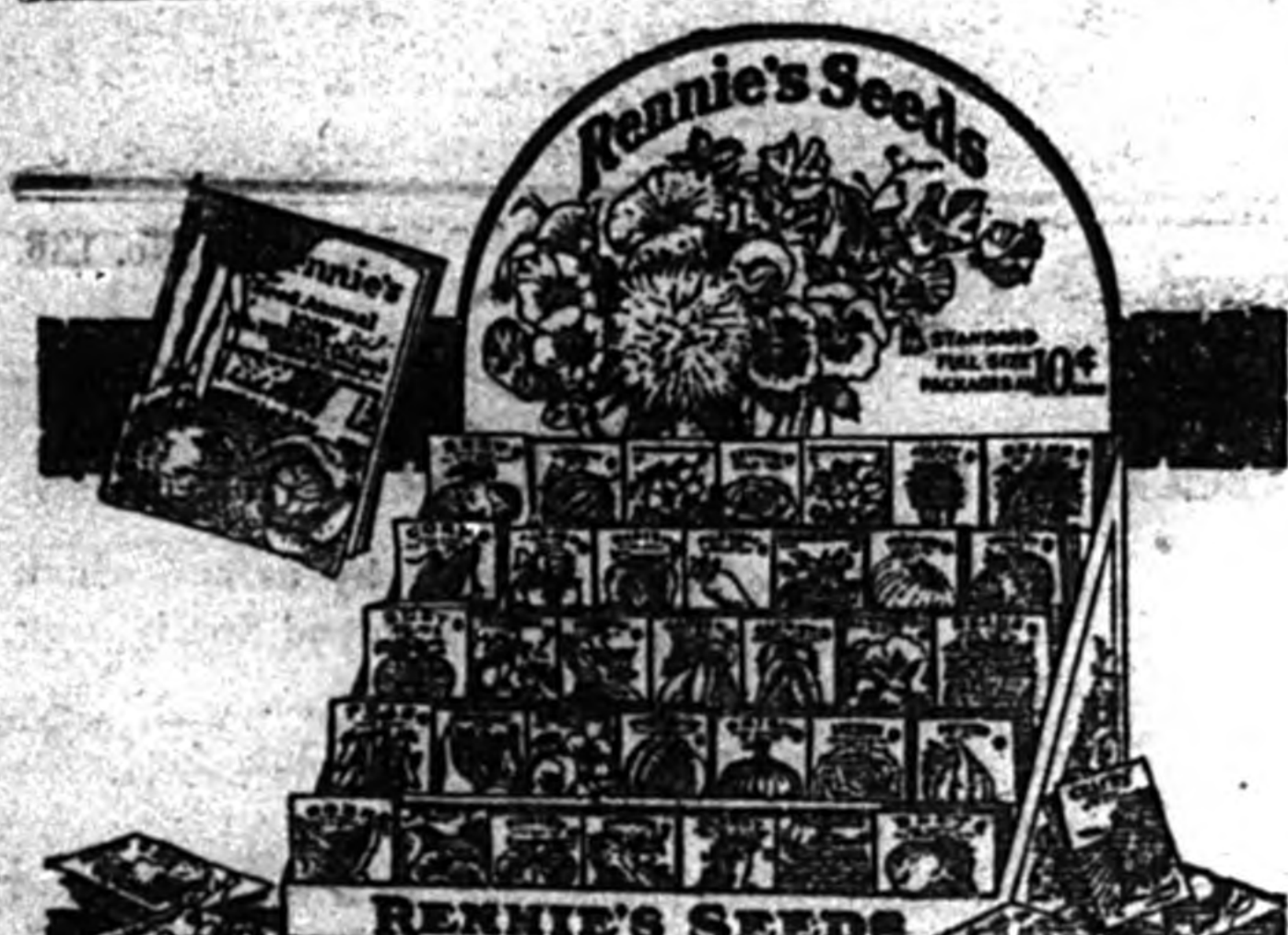
W. G. Staniforth, Lachute

Now is the Time to Brighten Up.

GET YOUR

Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Brushes, Glass and Putty. Alabastine, Plaster Paris and Walling. Builders Supplies, Nails, Roofing and Felt Papers. Fence Wire, Page Wire Fencing, Wire Nails. Automobile Accessories Oils, Greases, Gasoline and Tires, Prestblite Storage Batteries, and Service, Stoves and Ranges at

T. McQuat & Son, Lachute Mills.



Look for the Rennie Seed Display

15,000 dealers throughout Canada are ready to supply you with these tested seeds.

It's time to think about planting your backyard garden. Make your selections now.

Sow RENNIE'S Seeds

The wide variety of the Rennie line assures you of obtaining just what you want in either flowers or vegetables.

All Rennie's Seeds are tested for germination and their quality proven. Should your dealer be unable to supply all the seeds you require, write us direct.

Send for copy of Rennie's Tool Catalogue. It includes Poultry Supplies, Planet Junior Garden Tools, Sprayers, Fertilizers, etc.

THE WILLIAM RENNIE COMPANY LIMITED

KING AND MARKET STS. TORONTO
ALSO AT MONTREAL, WINNIPEG, VANCOUVER

RENNIE'S SEEDS

The Sunday School

INTERNATIONAL LESSON

APRIL 13.

Lesson II. Christ Our Saviour—
Matt. 20: 27, 28; John 1: 35-51: 16;
Matt. 20: 27, 28; John 1: 35-51: 3: 16;

Matt. 20: 27, 28. Greatness Through Service. "Even as the Son of man." Jesus showed His disciples the way of true greatness. Not as the Gentiles, who "lord it" over those who are subject or dependent, but by ministry and as servants, shall they attain greatness in His kingdom. And this was said to men who were eagerly looking and hoping for a kingdom of material wealth and power, an empire greater than that of Babylon or of Rome. He Himself was showing by His own example this true way. For He came to serve. He's work from beginning to end was service, and His death was His crowning act of ministry. He died because He refused to turn aside from the way of service, upon which He had entered, because He persevered in spite of the opposition and hatred of evil men everywhere who were in places of power, and because He would do the will of God at whatever cost. And so for all men everywhere He has shown the way of the true life, the life that is and shall be, the life eternal. The world will be saved by those who serve, and he that would rule must be like Christ, servant of all.

We see kings and princes in these days falling from their places of privilege and power because they sought lordship rather than service. We have seen, too, great masses of toilers, men who work with their hands, seizing in some countries the reins of power and making themselves masters by violence. Their power will be short lived, because they are no longer willing to serve. The future of humanity is not in the hands of those who seek place and authority and power, but with those who follow Christ in seeking to do good to all. Character is developed by service, and the best character is that which is like Christ. "Only a democracy built upon the highest form of character," says a great modern social and religious leader, "will prove to be that instrument by which the world is to be saved."

John 1: 35-51. The Winning of Men. John, . . . and two of His disciples." John believed that the kingdom of the Saviour, so long foretold, was near at hand. But he believed it would be a kingdom of the righteous. Its coming would be preceded by judgment and a sifting of the hearts of men. John, therefore, preached repentance and preparation of heart, and looked for the coming of the promised King and Saviour. He recognized Him in Jesus. "Behold," he said, "the Lamb of God." For as the paschal lamb whose blood upon lintel and doorpost symbolized salvation to the Jew, so would Jesus, he believed, be the Saviour of Israel. The disciples of John were thus introduced by him to Jesus and some of them followed Him. Jesus was not unwilling to receive them, and those who are here mentioned be-

came afterward His most attached and devoted followers.

"One of the two" was Andrew, the brother of Peter. Who was the other? There is no doubt that John, the writer of this Gospel, was one of the earliest disciples, and it is thought by many that he was the other disciple, and that he found and brought his brother James, but that through modesty he refrains from mentioning his own name. He says of Andrew, "He findeth first," as though there were a second, and it is at least probable that he himself was the second, in finding his brother and bringing him to Jesus.

"Simon," Jesus gave him the name "Cephas," which is the Aramaic equivalent of "Peter," and means a rock. Jesus recognized from the beginning the sturdy strength and steadfastness and capacity for leadership of this man, one of the greatest men of history, and one of the chief apostles of the Christian faith. Andrew, himself comparatively unknown, did the greatest work of his life when he brought his brother to Jesus.

"Follow me," Philip followed and introduced his friend Nathaniel to follow. There must have been something in Jesus that attracted men almost irresistibly to Him. Those who yielded to that attraction became His disciples and His followers. The twelve formed an inner circle, but there were many others. Their association with Jesus Christ and their following Him brought them within the saving influence of His life and death and resurrection. The Spirit of Christ is in the world to-day, a mighty and saving reality, and those who yielded to Him, who seek to follow Him, to learn of Him, and to be like Him, are likewise saved. It is a great thing indeed to bring one soul thus into vital relationship to Jesus Christ.

Surely, says St. Paul, God who gave us Jesus Christ will give us all that is good. In giving us Christ He has given us all that makes for life here and hereafter. "He that spared not His own Son, but delivered Him up for us all, how shall He not also with Him freely give us all things?" (Rom. 8: 31, 32.)

Cement Tile for Drainage.

Cement tile are as good as clay tile if well made. Cement tile should be made of one part of cement and three parts of coarse, well-graded sand screened through a sieve with meshes measuring one-half the thickness of the wall of the tile. They should be cured slowly and thoroughly. Cement tile made poorly or from poor materials tend to go to pieces in acid or strong alkali soils.

Good tile give a clear metallic ring when lightly tapped with a hammer. They should be dense, hard and non-porous. Buy your tile of a reliable firm.

In An April Shower.

Little Violet had a bonnet
All of velvet, softly blue;
There were dainty ribbons on it,
And a diadem of dew.
"I'm afraid the rain will spoil it!"
Cried Miss Violet, always neat.
Splashing drops are sure to soil it;
April is so indiscreet."
"I will lend you my umbrella,"
Quick a gallant fairy said,
And he raised a mushroom yellow
Over pretty Violet's head.

PRACTICAL FARMING

Feeding and Caring for a Flock of Pure Bred Sheep.

If the greatest profit is to be realized from a flock of pure bred sheep they must receive the very best feed and care the shepherd can give them. Not that they of necessity require greater care and feed than the grade, but the fact that the breeder of a pure bred flock expects to put the most of his surplus stock on the market as breeders means that he must feed the best and give the best care possible, that his stock may reach its best development.

At the Experimental Farm, Nappan, this has been well brought out in the feeding and caring of the pure bred flock. It was found that even during the summer season the pure bred flock could not be neglected, otherwise the results would be bound to show in the following season's increase and development of the young.

The flock must have a good pasture with not too rank a growth; preferably a short, thick bottom growth with an abundance of clover and plenty of good running water to which the sheep can easily get. Sheep take much more water than the average farmer would think. This holds true especially in winter.

Just before the breeding season the ewes should be culled; all undesirable taken out; and a certain period given between weaning and breeding time for the ewes to get into condition again. Best results are obtained where the ewes are turned in a nice clover field and flushed just before mating season. It is found that where ewes and rams are in the best of health and condition a greater percentage of twins and triplets is dropped. All ewes should be tagged before the mating season. The best time to breed is in the fall. If you have warm quarters for the ewes and lambs it will pay to have the lambs dropped early; otherwise it is not advisable to do so. It is also found that a small flock of twenty to twenty-five per pen is better than a large one. When ewes go into winter quarters they should be supplied with good, well-cured clover hay. The next best is a mixture of clover and timothy. Pulped turnips at the rate of from 2 1/2 to 3 pounds per head per day should be given up to within a month of lambing, with the addition of 1/2 to 1 pound of a meal mixture (100 oats, 100 bran and 50 oilcake). This will keep the ewes in a good, thriving condition. For the best results, ewes should not be too fat, especially at lambing time. We have had our heaviest losses from over-fat ewes. Just previous to lambing (say about a month) the turnips are gradually cut down to nothing. The percentage of bran, if it is good, is increased slightly until after the lambs are dropped. Then the oats are increased, as there is nothing like good oats to stimulate the milk flow. Salt should be supplied at all seasons of the year. A careful watch over the flock at lambing time will often save the lives of many lambs that will, at the end of six or seven months, be worth \$25 to \$30 each.—Experimental Farms Note.

Better Plowing Means More Dollars.

If there ever was a time in the history of the world when the farmer should give close attention to plowing, it is from now on. Strange as it may seem, this most important of all farming operations, this thing from which all cultivation starts, is given the least intelligent thought. The success or failure in the raising of a crop depends more upon the plowing than any other operation connected with crop-growing. We have not learned, as a nation of farmers, that with the proper use of the plow the weed and insect nuisance of Canada and the United States, a loss which man attempts to estimate at \$700,000,000 annually, can be eradicated. I say as a nation. There are many individuals who realize the importance of good plowing, and the result they get is proof enough; but the vast majority are still at fault. Think what it would mean in 1919, not only to the farmers of Canada, but to every industry, if that seven hundred million dollars could be turned into commercial channels rather than be fed to weeds and insects, both of which the proper use of the plow could exterminate, and which have no earthly use except to keep the farmer on his mettle.

A few years ago Mr. F. Bowman of the State of Iowa, won first prize in a corn-growing contest, with 109 bushels and 40 pounds of corn to a measured acre. Mr. Bowman says his field was blue-grass sod, fall plowed seven inches deep. His neighbors did not grow any such crop of corn, and the fertility of the land was all the same. It was discovered that wireworms and grubs in a number of instances made replanting necessary. Assuming that the average crop was 60 bushels an acre—and this is a high average—the difference between 60 and 109 bushels, or 49 bushels, represents the additional wealth of Mr. Bowman for having fall-plowed that blue-grass sod.

The secret of Mr. Bowman's success was the freezing of the grubs

and wireworms, and also the opportunity to get on his field earlier in the year with his disk harrow, and make the kind of a seed bed that nature demands for the corn crop. If fall plowing is impossible, spring plowing should start at the earliest possible moment. It is not to be supposed that a farmer can control the weather, but he can place himself in the position to remedy the evil effects of bad weather conditions. He can do this with a plow if he understands how and when.

On account of the different types of soil and different weather conditions in different sections of Canada it is impossible to give a certain set of rules or formulas by which a farmer can plow his ground. We farmers cannot plow, harrow, and cultivate our ground in the same manner any two successive years with the expectation of being able to grow a maximum crop. Nature never gives us the same soil and weather conditions in any two years. We have a new problem every year. The working-out of that problem successfully is determined by our knowledge of the crops we wish to raise, what is necessary for their growth, and how to put our ground in such condition that these things can take place.

The unfortunate part is that the principles back of plowing are not generally understood, and yet they are vitally necessary for the increased crop production to which we are all striving. The plow transforms latent power into kinetic energy. This commonplace instrument decides the destinies of nations; but, in spite of this, its proper use has been given the least thought and attention of any farming operation.

The best plan in this: Write to the Experimental Farm in your own home Province. Tell them exactly what part of the province you live in, and the kind of soil you have on your farm. Most provinces have made a very close analysis of the soil within their borders, and will be able to direct your plowing operations correctly.

Ashes as a Fertilizer.

With potash scarce and high-priced, it behooves every farmer to conserve every bit from every source. Unleached hardwood ashes contain from five to seven per cent. potash and are worth about \$40 a ton for their potash content alone. Besides their potash, they contain from one to two per cent. of phosphoric acid, about fifty per cent. of lime and a small amount of magnesia. The potash in ashes is very soluble; therefore, ashes should be protected from the weather.

Besides their direct action as a fertilizer, the "alkali power" of ashes is great. This power is that which enables ashes to rot weeds and to ferment peat. The mechanical effect of ashes on the soil is also very beneficial—binding sandy soils and loosening clay soils.

The ashes from soft woods contain less potash and less phosphorus than those from hardwoods, but still they contain enough to make them a valuable fertilizer. The ashes of twigs and the younger growth of trees are worth more than the ashes of heart wood taken from the middle of an old tree.

Wood ashes make a profitable top-dressing for grass land and pasture, as they encourage the growth of clover and the better kinds of grasses, which crowd out weeds and inferior kinds of grasses. Ashes can be very profitably used for corn. For this they should be screened and applied with a fertilizer drill, 200 to 250 pounds to the acre. They are very excellent for strawberries, putting firmness into the berries—an absolute essential for shipping purposes.

It has been found possible by aviators to use magnetic compasses by mounting them on horsehair cushions which counteract the vibrations of airplanes.

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Horse Sense

There seems to be a prejudice in the minds of most farmers against using ensilage as a ration for horses. I say prejudice because I believe that in most cases they have never given it a trial.

About six years ago we decided to experiment with ensilage. We consulted our veterinary, who advised against it, saying that the stuff was not fit to feed a horse. We, however, spent the greater part of the winter experimenting with different rations with ensilage as the base. We tried at first feeding it once a day, at noon, and found that the horses not only ate it with a relish, but seemed to do well on it. We then began feeding the ration in the morning, and at noon, and were really surprised at the results.

With the ensilage we fed we cut wheat or oat straw, and used for the grain ration a mixture of ground corn, oats, and wheat bran, mixed in equal parts. Our method of preparing and feeding this ration was as follows:

In the first place we did not fill our silo until the corn was pretty well ripened, in order that the ensilage would be quite free from acid. We put an abundance of water in with the corn, which helped in pack-

ing, and made the ensilage quite moist when it was ready to fill.

After filling the silo we turned the discharge pipe over into that part of the hay mow directly over the feed room. We then put our straw through the ensilage cutter, leaving the knives set the same as for cutting the corn. It is surprising the amount of cut feed that can be stored in a small space.

We placed an iron tank at the bottom of the silo; at a point where the cut straw could be put into it with very little labor. We put the ensilage and cut straw into the tank in the proportion of two baskets of ensilage to one of straw, and sprinkled the corn, oats and bran mixture over the top of the mass, and mixed it thoroughly with a fork or scoop. It was now ready to feed.

We fed each horse what he would eat up clean, which we found to be from a bushel to a bushel and a half, depending on the size of the horse. We fed this ration in the morning, and at noon, then at night we fed a liberal amount of good clover—or mixed hay, and ear corn.

We have been feeding this ration for five winters, and we could not ask for better results. The cost of feeding has been reduced at least one-third, and our horses have kept in a more healthy condition than before.

Poultry

The commercial poultryman must catch the birds occasionally for examination and such work requires careful handling and patience. It takes a man with a good temper to catch Leghorn hens during the day. It is not advisable to try to do it as at night the birds can be handled with less confusion. We believe that banding, treating for lice, observation of the laying condition, and culling of the flock should all be done at night. This saves confusion and time. Laying hens are injured by being frightened and the egg production will surely fall if they are chased around the laying house.

If it is necessary to catch birds during the day, take a piece of strong wire about four or five feet long and bend a crook in the end which will just slip over a hen's leg. Then scatter a little scratch grain where the birds can see it and catch the desired birds with the crook. It is easier than making a grab with the hand, which often results only in a scared bird minus a handful of feathers.

When crating birds for shipment they should be caught at night. Several crates of broilers can be gathered from the colony houses at night in a short time. During the day it will be necessary to frighten and chase many of the birds on the range and this is a waste of energy and injures the birds.

Brazil is the second largest consumer of paper and paper products in South America, importing more than \$13,000,000 worth in 1916, but the outlook for an increased trade in this line is not promising because of the country's slow educational development.

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"FRITZ" AS HE APPEARS TO TOMMY

GERMANS AS SEEN BY BRITISH ARMY OF OCCUPATION.

Presence of Allied Armies in Germany Will Have the Effect of Teaching Huns True Civilization.

Within the bridgehead zones—those parts of Rhineland occupied by the Allied troops—all German soldiers are demobilized. This does not mean that no German soldiers are to be seen. The military note has by no means disappeared from the landscape of town and country. The shortage of civilian clothes is the reason. Fifty months of war seem to have played havoc with Fritz's civies, and new clothes are only obtainable at extortionate prices.

So the Hun soldier has simply stripped badges of regiment and rank off his uniform and returned to his civilian job in a garb which, at a distance, has nothing to distinguish it from that worn by the enemy in the glimpses one had of him at the front, says a British officer. For the most part demobilized Fritz has abandoned his ugly round cap, which has now become the universal headgear of the small boys throughout the occupied territory. Field-grey, especially when old and shabby, is a sordid-looking material, and worn with a greasy green felt hat or a dingy bowler it has an indescribably grotesque appearance. Fritz clings to his serviceable field-boots reaching to the knee, or to his marching-boots worn with field-grey puttees. The appearance of a stout pair of iron-shod field-boots protruding beneath quite a smart-looking civilian overcoat is somewhat disconcerting.

Not Popular in These Days.

When the British Army first reached the Rhine, our men examined the appearance of their enemy at close quarters with some interest. But the German soldier is such a familiar object in daily life in the bridgehead zones that he soon failed to attract attention. Field-grey is everywhere to be seen. It is worn by shop-assistants, cinema attendants, lift-boys, clerks, barbers, and peasants. We went out for a day's shooting, and the only two grown males among the beaters—the rest were little boys—were in field-grey. You see field-grey in the orchestra at the Opera. The very ploughmen in the fields wear it. Crossing the big square at Cologne, known as the Neumarkt, one morning, I saw a little knot of German civilians excitedly pointing. "Ein offizier!" they cried. Sure enough, a perfectly turned-out Prussian officer, with monocle, grey overcoat, and white leather gloves, trousers strapped over his boots, and jingling steel spurs, came strolling along in the sunshine. The square was full of British soldiers, but none of them took the slightest notice of the phenomenon. The Germans, on

the other hand, to my great astonishment, openly manifested their displeasure. A troop of small boys walked behind the officer, imitating his every movement, and one or two spectators shouted abuse after him.

It is an all but hopeless task to attempt to get a correct picture of what is actually going on inside that curious square head of the vanquished Hun from talking with the demobilized Fritz in the occupied territory. Fritz is out to make friends. He sees that consideration and courtesy are ingrained in all ranks of the British Army, and he is not going to imperil the cool but polite reception accorded to his conversational experiments with the invader by anything calculated to offend the latter. The Hun is much too poor a psychologist to realize that every man in the British Army would prefer to meet a downright hostile, bitter German than the oily, ingratiating types who lavish their unwelcome advances upon our men on the Rhine.

Dirty Fighter and Bad Loser.

It is not as if the uneducated type of German soldier were concerned. I have met and talked with all types of Germans since the signing of the Armistice, and I have met only one whose bearing commanded my respect, and that was a German lady in whose house I was billeted. She was perfectly polite, but exceedingly frigid, and, having shown me to my room, withdrew. I never spoke to her again until I handed back the latch-key of the house on my departure. She was the only German I saw whose face showed any realization of the utterness of Germany's defeat.

One need only be a day on the Rhine to comprehend that the average German does not realize Germany's military defeat. The average German is a very stupid person, spoon-fed from the cradle and unaccustomed to think for himself. The spectacle of the Kaiser's "invincible army" beating a hurried and disordered retreat before the "frivolous" British and the "decadent" French is so wholly out of accord with the pictures printed by a paternal government on his receptive brain that he cannot literally grasp the immensity of the catastrophe which overtook German arms. He will come to grasp it in time when he understands that Germany is helplessly in the power of her judges; but the fact remains that, for the present, he is content to ascribe the overthrow of the German Empire to any cause but the real one—the superior strategy of the Allies in the field.

The strictest orders against fraternization between British and Germans on the Rhine have been issued, and are rigidly enforced. They are necessary, for the happy-go-lucky British soldier is incapable of substantial hatred. But even were fraternization permitted or encouraged, I doubt if it would contribute to alter the British soldier's opinion of the Hun. He found him a dirty fighter, and he now knows him for a bad loser—a combination which from boxing we know to be not uncommon. And so the British soldier's attitude towards the Hun in peace is very much what his attitude was towards him in war. He regards him as a poor creature, a good deal

OPINIONS ON WORLD PROBLEMS

BY CHAS. M. BICE, B.A., LL.B., DENVER, COLORADO.

FRANCE, GERMANY AND RUSSIA

The great fear of France, especially among her military men and statesmen, is a Germanized Russia. The French people, with their vision sharpened from a century's experience with Germany, have the same unnamed fear that their next foe will be a greater after-the-war empire, having at its back not only Austria, or what remains of the old Austria, but a reinforced Russia under absolute dictation of Germany. This instinct or intuition is behind France's stand at the peace conference. Other nations can afford to be in a measure idealistic respecting the foundation of a League of Nations, not so Germany's close neighbor. On this side we are 3,000 miles distant, and have little to fear. Great Britain has a navy always at command to prevent invasion. Italy is assured of greater boundary line protection from the Teuton. Japan is far removed from the scene of possible conflict. The German-Russian danger is ever present, a wolf at the door, for France.

Before the war Russia was the sworn ally of France, the latter was a creditor of the former for many millions of dollars. They were in union for self-protection against Germany. That bond is broken, not to be renewed for many years to come.

France sees in the Bolshevik movement the German hand to gain dominion over Russia in the near future. German gold and German propaganda made possible the rapid rise of the Bolsheviks in Russia until they became as absolute in their dictatorship as the most despotic Czarist Government. The spread of Bolshevism was a war means to undermine the military spirit of Russia, and how well it succeeded the world knows greatly to its cost.

With the war over, Bolshevism is to be the spearhead of German penetration of Russia and final authority. Germany expects to pay her war losses and indemnities—or is that word barred?—from the exploitation of Russia. Bolshevism has entered Germany but in a mild form, and the atmosphere is antagonistic. German temperament is not revolutionary. At any rate it is bourgeois when it is not imperialistic.

So soon as peace treaties are done with, German agencies, principally industrial and commercial, will begin the conquest of Russia. The foundations are already laid. With Russian trade in control of German houses, the rest will be comparatively easy; and by that time, Russia will be ready for the inevitable reaction against Bolshevik extremes and violations. With the tremendous resources of Russia to go upon, Germany will recover before the other nations engaged in her defeat.

These are the arguments of France. If they are true, the nation is not to be blamed for her insistence upon guarantees against a possible invasion liable to come much earlier than some of us believe possible. These are the reasons put forth by France against a recognition of the Bolshevik Government, so-called, and of having to do with Bolshevik agents at Princes Island. The dread of Germany in Russia is the reason why France's representatives at the peace table differ from British and American delegates and look upon the present situation with misgivings instead of optimism; why France, the nation of optimism at other times, is so insistent upon dealing with German Bolshevism and the German Empire in a more rigid manner than some others, and why

to be pitied for having been born German instead of British, not to be trusted and not to be petted.

"Tommy" as an Example.

The German, on the other hand, has rapidly come to revise his opinion—or, let me say, the opinion handed to him by his late Government—about the British soldier. You can almost see the mental process of this change of heart going on in the faces of the gaping crowds which stand all day staring at the big Guards' sentries outside General Plumer's headquarters at Cologne.

There are many very shrewd observers who believe with me that the presence of the Allied Armies of Occupation in Germany will be the means of preparing the Germans, when they have atoned for their crimes, to re-enter the society of decent peoples from which they have been banned. If beyond the bridgehead zone German politicians, inflamed by their newfound liberty, are toying with the dream of resuming hostilities against the Allies, they will find no encouragement from the Rhinelanders.

Though the Allied Troops will some day be withdrawn, their influence will continue to be a steady factor long after the final "Last Post" has been sounded by our buglers on the Rhine.

The brown buds thicken on the trees, Unbound, the free streams sing. As March leads forth across the leas The wild and windy spring. There in the fields the melted snow Leaves hollows warm and wet, Ere many days will sweetly blow The first blue violet.

France is linking the present state of Russia with German designs of aggression in the immediate future. Bolshevism is the "death's head" at the peace table. It must be crushed before a world peace is made possible. The task is admittedly a difficult one, but not impossible. The peace pact, or League of Nations, did not deal with the question as emphatically as we would have wished, but it is only provisional and may be amended to cover this menace more specifically.

THE GREAT SOLVENT.

The reading eye sees red. The newspaper is a record every morning of strife, of guerrilla warfare in different countries, of religious wars, of class wars that are spreading like a prairie fire over the greater part of Europe, and which may not be long confined to even a single continent. We read of the great city of Petrograd being reduced from a population of two million to scarce three-quarters of a million as a result of this endeavor of Bolshevism to rule or ruin by the weight of the sword. Millions are dying in Russia of starvation. The losses in the French Reign of Terror are as a bagatelle compared with the blood-spilling of the Russian Bolshevik reign.

We do not look back at the horrors of the international struggle that ceased three months or so ago, but to what is coming as a result of that fifty-two months of carnage. Elemental forces were set free with the signing of the armistice that are shaking democracies as well as monarchies.

Science was employed to make the war itself more deadly; science has concentrated the evils that follow war and made them felt throughout the earth. The nations are united by wire to a single battery. A spirit of unrest thousands of miles distant can be felt at the other extreme. Internationalism is a fact not to be disputed, whether we will or not. How long did it take under modern conditions of universal communication to spread the "soviet" over the land and make the word international? The Socialist Labor party of Great Britain has issued a manifesto declaring for a Soviet Government there. The East Side of New York is the Russian clearing house for Bolshevism on this continent.

When the President on this republic returned, the port of debarkation was likened in the press to an armed fortress. Sharpshooters were on the tops of buildings to protect him; machine guns were hidden all around for emergency purposes.

Are these things lost to those engaged at Versailles in bringing a measure of peace to a weary world? We believe not. Statesmen and diplomats of the allied nations are fully aware of the cauldron. They are striving to draw out the fire from beneath.

International discontent, international resort to force to upset the whole scheme of things, must be met by internationalism of another kind. The nations that were as one in that other war against monarchy and autocracy must be a unit against the organized and disorganized forces of disorder.

A League of Nations is a necessity for other purposes than those openly set out at the peace table. A League of Nations as required against Bolshevism as well as against Teutonism. For us we cannot break the wire connection with the rest of the world if we would. Psychologically, spiritually, there is a wireless system in use.

Teach Me To Live.

Teach me, dear Master, this happy art,

This wondrous lesson, "How to live." Train me, that I may give To others, and to Thee, my best. Bring me within the range Of Thy transforming touch. Take this life of mine, humble, commonplace, And on it trace Thy love and likeness. Touch heart and lips and voice With purity and grace. Touch mind and soul and secret thought With Thine own loveliness. Breathe into my life Thy gentleness, Thy strength, Thy kind, sweet helpfulness. Make me beautiful within, And keep, my life, dear Master, All-unmarred, untrammelled, And untouched by sin—All-beautiful for Thee!

"They sent the marine reporter in the absence of the society editor to write up the wedding of an heiress to a foreign nobleman, and how do you suppose he headed it?" "How?" "Tied Up to Her Pier."

"The day returns and brings us the petty round of irritating concerns and duties. Help us to play the man, help us to perform them with laughter and kind faces, let cheerfulness abound with industry. Give us to go blithely on our business all this day, bring us to our resting beds weary and content and undisturbed, and grant us in the end the gift of sleep."

THE WEEKLY SERMON

"Come up hither, and I will show thee things which must be hereafter."—Rev. 4, 1.

According to the statement of our subject, before one can speak wisely on the League of Nations one must first discover the light which the seer imparts through his messenger bearing on this point. The revealer holds the key to our understanding of the League's future by holding the light with which one studies the League. The condition to obtain this light and understanding is stated in the text, "Come up hither"—higher spiritual elevation by the one who is seeking this light on things to come.

St. John Reveals the Present.

The viewpoint of the author is always very important in order to understand his statements, which to attain in this case of St. John one must seek to know the very things that St. John was looking into. These are revealed by the answer to the revealer, "And I will show thee things which must be hereafter." It is not supposed by this that the one who studies the future on any question, the League of Nations or eschatology, is to receive his light to read and understand these things direct from God, as St. John did, but that to comprehend the revealer one must be in accordance, tuned to the spirit of the author. He must seek the things St. John sought. Thus many of the difficulties in Revelation will dissolve as the mist before the sun. But to ignore this provision and not rise to St. John's point of view in studying the future of nations, which means seeking to note the things that must be hereafter in the League, as well as many other questions, is to read St. John when looking in another direction and on a lower plane for things that can be seen on only a higher plane. The future of the League of Nations, then, will be discerned correctly as the seer depicts it only as we study St. John's statements in his light. Our vision of the future of nations will be in line with his vision and we shall see things as they will be in the future—"things to come." To regard St. John's teachings on things which must be hereafter as too mystical for profit, which is too prevalent, is by this mental attitude to veil the light

which otherwise would assist greatly in solving the future of the League of Nations. "If the light in you be darkness, how great is that darkness?" Such an attitude is to belie St. John's statement that he writes "to show men the things to come."

To examine the League in the light of Revelation is to assume that there is light there on this subject which cannot be had elsewhere, and it is our privilege to discover, and by it read as well as forecast, what will befall the nations of the world leagued together in the not distant future. I have dwelt thus upon the principle of interpretation of Revelation in order to lay firmly the foundation to build upon. It must be evident to any one on reflection that St. John saw our day in the rise of the new world power in the form of the League of Nations when he tells us:—"And I stood upon the sand of the sea, and saw a beast rise out of the sea, which means peoples, having seven heads and ten horns, and upon his horns ten crowns, and upon his heads the name of Blasphemy." Notice that not all the powers here enumerated have upon their heads the name of Blasphemy. It is only seven powers of the whole number seventeen that are not Christian.

Meaning of the Revelation.

There are fourteen nations at the present time in the League of Nations, which is nearing completion in Paris. Ten of these leagued nations which are bound together by compacts that compel them to act together as one body with the other seven powers, making in all seventeen, are Christian nations. When all the anti-Christian powers sign the league, ask the question whether such as Turkey, Japan, China, and others will not have rulers as heads that are anti-Christians—"Blasphemy on their escutcheons"? To show that this League of Nations now forming in Paris is this beast notice some of the easily recognized earmarks stated by St. John in describing the beast:—"And the beast which I saw was like unto a leopard, and his feet were as the feet of a bear." Is not this Russia's insignia? "And his mouth as the mouth of a lion"—the British symbol.—Rev. William Winter Mix.

For centuries the Chinese had a monopoly of silk making and jealously guarded the secret of its manufacture, but eventually the knowledge of the art spread to Korea and thence to Japan, where the industry was established about the third century of the present era. The art was carried thence to India and finally reached Europe.

The Silver Lining.

It seemed to Tom Avery that the day of the Coneyville fair was a long time in coming. On that day he was to see an airship for the first time. So far he had seen airships only in pictures.

"Suppose it should rain," he said. "On a fair day?" his father replied, trying to make a joke; but Tom would not smile.

"Well," began Grandma Avery, "even if it should rain—"

"I know you're going to say, 'Every cloud has a silver lining,'" Tom interrupted. He was grinning now. "Every cloud does have one," grandma answered serenely. "Sooner or later."

But there was not even a speck of cloud, much less of lining, when the great day dawned at last. The Avery family hurried through their breakfast and the farm chores, and by ten o'clock they were all piling into the new car, which the children said had been bought in the nick of time. Mrs. Avery and Grandma Avery and the two younger children sat behind, and Tom sat beside his father. He could think of nothing but the airship; in fact, he had been awake since midnight thinking of it. "The very sky for a fair," said Mr. Avery as they started off.

"The very sky for an airship!" Tom answered joyfully.

He had planned to press through the crowd and to see the great machine at close range; perhaps he might even get a chance to touch it. He leaned back contentedly as they swept out of the farm lane into the public road. Then all at once the car came to an abrupt standstill. Tom looked up in surprise. His father was leaning across the wheel, peering into a field at the left.

Tom followed his look and understood. "The cows are in Maggart's corn again," the boy said. He knew what that meant, and his heart sank. The family sat in dismayed silence for a moment; then Mr. Avery turned to Tom. "What are we going to do, son?" he said.

Tom knew there was only one thing to be done. The cows were working terrible mischief every moment. It would take a long time to drive them back into pasture and mend the place in the fence where they came through. Coneyville was many miles away, and the airship was to fly at eleven o'clock. If Mr. Avery himself undertook to drive out the cows, the whole family would miss the fun.

Tom scrambled hastily out of the car. "I'll get 'em," he said. "You go on, dad."

Mr. Avery hesitated, and all the others began to protest. Even Phil and Dotty lifted their shrill voices. There was a chorus of "No, no!"

But Tom was already running down the road. He was afraid that if he waited he should not be able to do the thing at all.

"Maybe I can get a ride with somebody else!" he called over his shoulder.

He heard his father shout something in answer as the car started. His mother leaned far out. "You can open a jar of strawberry jam!" she called.

"Strawberry jam!" Tom exclaimed bitterly. He glanced back and saw only a cloud of dust where the car had been. It was impossible to believe that he was not going to Coneyville, yet here he was scurrying in the opposite direction. He thought of his "chum," Will Waters, and of the fun they were to have had together.

He rushed to the house, pulled his overalls on over his best suit and found a hammer and some nails. "If I hurry with all my might," he panted, "I may get there yet!"

But alas! although Tom hurried, the cows did not. They were up to their necks in delicious green corn, and they saw no reason why a breathless boy with a red face should make them leave it. Round and round they ran, breaking down the stalks and pretending that for the life of them they could not see the place through which they were supposed to go. By the time Tom had driven the last red scamp into her pasture and made the fence secure, the sun was nearly overhead, and vehicles bound for Coneyville had stopped going by.

Tom straightened up and wiped his hot face. "Well, you old red-tails," he said, "you've done for me now." He tried to whistle as he started some across the adjoining field, but the tune went wrong. "Must be nearly noon, by the looks of the sun," he thought. A few white clouds had come into view, and the sight of them reminded him of Grandma Avery's words. "Humph, silver linings!" Tom said aloud. "Not when four red ows go on a rampage—not by a long shot."

All at once he stopped short and began to squint at the sky. A black peak was rounding the edge of the whitest cloud—a speck that seemed to behave in a curious way. Tom gave a short whistle. "If that's a bird, it must be an eagle,"

he decided, "and a whopping big eagle, at that!" He stood stock still, gazing with all his might.

Nearer and nearer came the dark object. Then a passing cloud covered the sun, and Tom saw the thing plainly. At the same time his ear caught a strange droning, something like the buzz of a giant bee. He gave a whoop. "It's an airship!" he yelled. He held his breath and stared. Instead of flying straight ahead, the big machine began to fly in a circle. Then all at once the buzzing stopped, and the airship began to slant toward the ground. A moment later Tom gave another whoop and threw his cap into the air. It was going to land in the Averys' own broad, level field, right under his nose!

In half a minute the thing had actually happened; the machine had come to earth and was rolling along the smooth ground. Tom went racing to meet it.

The aviator stepped out, a tall young man with goggles on. "Hello!" he said. "You happened along just at the right time. Can you tell me where I can water my horse?"

He's so thirsty he won't travel." Tom understood instantly. "There's plenty of gasoline at our house," he said. "Come on; I'll help you bring some of it down."

It was next to the proudest moment in Tom's short life when he found himself helping to fill the tank of the big flying machine. The proudest moment came just a little later.

The aviator straightened up with a long breath. "Thank you, old chap," he said. "Want to go to Coneyville fair?"

"Go to Coneyville fair?" Tom echoed stupidly. He could not believe his ears.

"Jump out of those overalls, if you do," the young man went on. "I'm already two hours behind time."

Just sixty seconds later Tom Avery was strapped firmly into the aeroplane and the machine was flying. Far down in the pasture the red cows switched their idle tails, the road wound like a ribbon, the farmhouse looked like one of Dotty's toys. White clouds went slipping past, and the wind almost stopped his breath.

When he stepped out of the aeroplane on the Coneyville fairgrounds, the first thing that he saw was Will Waters' face, with mouth hanging open and eyes like blue marbles. The next thing he saw was Grandma Avery's smile as he walked up to join his astonished family.

"Silver lining!" called the little old lady in a loud whisper.

Tom gave a joyful grin. "Gold lining this time," he said, "and no mistake."

Somebody's Sky.

Mother, with thoughtful brow. You are "somebody's sky!"

So, after the time of the chastening rain

Smile down on the little face soon again:

Like the opening bud on the orchard bough

It needs the warmth of love's sunshine now.

And you are its sky.

Friend, beloved by a friend.

You are "somebody's sky!"

So be glad with his joy,

Give both hands to his need:

So follow wherever his fortunes lead.

Shine when storms burst or lightnings rend

It is yours to bring them all to an end

If you are his sky!

Lover, on life's highway,

You are "somebody's sky!"

Some one will forecast their weal and their woe

By your sky's summer ardor or chill of its snow:

So rock not the clouds round the sunrise that play,

Life's radiant morning and life's twilight grey

Are one "neath Love's sky.

Picking Up the Crumbs.

It is not necessary for a housewife to purchase boxes of cracker meal or cracker dust for use in preparing croquettes, escalloped dishes, or fried foods. Every one has noticed what a quantity of crumbs are left when slices of bread are cut from a loaf, especially a loaf that is a bit stale. It takes only a few seconds to brush these crumbs up carefully and place them in a receptacle.

If this is repeated after each cutting it is surprising in what a short time a quantity will have been gathered together.

Slices of bread left over from a meal often become hard and stale, and when crushed may be added to the crumbs and used in cooking.

For centuries the Chinese had a monopoly of silk making and jealously guarded the secret of its manufacture, but eventually the knowledge of the art spread to Korea and thence to Japan, where the industry was established about the third century of the present era. The art was carried thence to India and finally reached Europe.

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VOL. XLIII

LACHUTE, FRIDAY, APRIL 18, 1919.

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LOCAL NEWS

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

Miss Violet Joss, of Montreal, spent
the week-end in town.

Mr. Lyle J. Fucheson of Beech Ridge,
spent the week-end in Montreal.

Miss Stewart, of Harrington, was the
guest of Mrs. MacVicar this week.

Mr. W. V. Walker has sold his farm to
Mr. Benjamin Rogers this week.

Miss Glory Wheeler, of Montreal, was
the week-end guest of Mrs. Hugh Fraser
Sr.

Mr. Abel W. Waters of North Nation
Mills, visited friends in Montebello this
week.

Mr. W. J. B. Thompson, of Calgary,
was the guest of Mrs. R. Creswell this
week.

Miss Grace McQuat of River Rouge,
was the week-end guest of the Misses
Walker.

Mr. and Mrs. Watson, of Montreal,
were guests of Mr. Mossman Gail for
the week-end.

Dr. and Mrs. Paterson who have been
spending the winter months in Ottawa
have returned home.

Mrs. D. W. Burns, of New Glasgow,
N.S. is the guest of her aunt Mrs. (Rev.)
George for a few weeks.

Miss Mary Palliser who has been
caring for her father during his recent
illness has returned to Montreal.

Pte. Elmer V. Lackey and his wife, of
Ottawa, have been visiting this week at
the Church of England Rectory.

Mr. David Paul, of Chatham, who is
in the General Hospital, Montreal, is
recovering from his operation for ap-
pendicitis.

Parties requiring wire fencing will
save money by getting R. T. Mac-
Arthur's quotations before purchasing
elsewhere.

We are pleased to notice that Mr.
Miles G. Walker, son of Mr. and Mrs.
Geo. Walker has been appointed prin-
cipal of the Quebec High School.

Mr. Wm. Doig who has just returned
from overseas service, spent a few days
in town this week with his many friends
en route for his home in Winnipeg.

Easter Service in the Baptist Church
Lachute, on Sunday evening next at
7 p.m., Preacher Rev. Victor Collins.
Special singing. All strangers welcome.

Mr. Jno. Hope Jr. has been transferred
to the Branch of the Ottawa Bank at
Hawkesbury. We are sorry to lose John,
but wish him every success in his
new home.

Lieut. Francis W. Pratt, D.S.O. has
returned to the United States, after
many months of hard fighting in France.
Mrs. Pratt rejoins her husband in New
York City.

Dr. and Mrs. Rannels and family, of
Kingston, have arrived in town and are
now occupying Dr. Alexander's property
on the Main St. We extend them a
hearty welcome.

Mr. W. V. Walker of Lachute, will
hold an Auction Sale of Farm Stock and
Implement, on Tuesday, April 29th.
Keep the date open and see advertise-
ment in this issue.

Mrs. Francis W. Pratt of Greenfield,
Mass., and Miss Viola McAdam of
Montebello, spent a week in Madawaska,
Ont., visiting their brothers Messrs.
Willis and Russell McAdam.

Announcement.
Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Campbell an-
nounce the engagement of their daughter
Ivy Robina to Mr. A. W. Robbins of
Lindsay, Ont. The marriage will take
place in Toronto on Monday 21st April.

Mr. V. B. Durling who has just re-
turned from active service overseas,
spent a few days in town this week re-
newing acquaintance with his many
friends, afterwards leaving for his home
in Lawrenceville, N.S.

—R. T. MacArthur is not sure that he
has the largest stock of Harness and
Harness Parts in the County, but he is
sure that he has The Best Selected Stock
of Harness and Harness Parts in the
County. For Sale Cheaper than the
Cheapest.

House Cleaning Time has Arrived!
Before starting call and see T. McOUAT
& Son. We can furnish you with a soap
which will work like magic for washing
painted walls and ceilings. We also
have the celebrated flat tone paints as
well as Church's Alabastine which will
make your home look like new.

Mr. and Mrs. Alex Riddell had the
joy of welcoming their daughter Nursing
Sister Winnie home from the front on
Friday last, Miss Riddell went overseas
two years ago and after spending two
months in Kitchen's Hospital, Eng-
land, went to France, she also had the
honor of accompanying the Canadian
Army of Occupation into Germany at
the close of the War.

Mr. Fred Cushing with his nephews
Lieuts. Arthur and Leslie Cushing, of
Vancouver, on Saturday last entertained
a party of friends from Montreal at a
singing-off and wax party at the
Cushing home near St. Andrews.
After the wax party the time was
pleasantly spent with an impromptu
dance at the Town Hall, at which a
number of Mr. Cushing's student friends
were also present.

—Hamilton's for Hot Cross Buns To-
night. Try them. They're Good.
Phone 80.

Mr. Wm. Holland, of Montreal, spent
Wednesday in town.

Mrs. Andrew Elliott spent last week
visiting friends in Montreal.

Mr. and Mrs. Houston and son are
spending this week in Ottawa.

Mr. Jas. Hay left this week on a
business trip to Montyopol, Ont.

Misses Irene and Gertrude Riddell, of
Montreal, were in town for the week-end.

Mr. and Mrs. S. B. Taylor, of Winni-
peg, were welcome guests of Mrs. A. J.
Elliott this week.

The Easter guests at Mrs. Thos.
Barron's are Miss Catherine and Mr.
R. H. Barron, Miss Margaret Archibald,
of Montreal, and Miss Ewald Farrar,
of Georgetown, British Guiana.

—If you phone No. 56 you will be sure
to procure the very best in the Meat line.
Roasts and choice cuts from home-fed
cattle that will give you pleasure in the
eating. Always juicy and tender.

Gilbert Todd, Lachute Mills.

The many friends of Mr. David Hoff-
man will be pleased to hear that he has
returned from Overseas and has resumed
his duties in the Bank of Ottawa here.
Mr. Hoffman has filled different positions
in the Bank very creditably and we are
all glad to see him back in our midst.

Special Show for Good Friday night
at the Albert Hall, r.e.l Universal
Weekly, two reels Comedy entitled
"Peaches and Beaches" two reels Com-
edy entitled "Right of Way" Casey.
Regular performance on Saturday night

Mr. Robt. Doig has been receiving
congratulations at the hands of his many
friends this week at the success of his
fine sale of Pure-bred Ayrshires which
brought him in the snug little sum of
\$4,000.00. There were many Ayrshire
Breeders present from considerable
distances and the general testimony was
that they had to hand it to "Robbie" as
an Ayrshire expert, for never had they
looked upon a nicer or better kept bunch
of cattle.

A most disastrous fire took place re-
cently, when the concert hall, store,
dwelling and all the outbuildings of Mr.
John Boyd Shawbridge, was destroyed.
A concert had been planned for the even-
ing and the fire started in some un-
known way in the hall during the dinner
hour. Owing to the high wind blowing
it was unable to stop the blaze, the
surrounding houses being saved with
difficulty. The loss is estimated at
\$20,000.00, only partly covered with
insurance.

Church of England notices Parish of
Lachute.—There will be Divine Service
(D.V.) on Good Friday, in St. Simeon's
Church at 10 a.m. and Brownsburg at
8 p.m. There will be celebrations of
Holy Communion on Easter Sunday in
St. Simeon's Church 11 a.m. St. Aidan's
Louisa 3.30 p.m. Brownsburg 7.30 p.m.
Easter evening Service in St. Simeon's
Church at 7 o'clock. Special Easter
music and sermons at all the services on
Easter Sunday. The annual vestry meet-
ings for the election of officers etc. will
be held in St. Simeon's Church on Easter
Monday at 8 p.m. and in St. Aidan's
Church Louisa on Tuesday April 22nd
at 3 p.m.

The Wets had it.

While the majority was somewhat in
excess of expectations, the results of the
voting on Thursday last was in no sense
a surprise. The liquor interests, who
were fighting for their very existence,
had been faithfully propagating a huge
campaign for what they evidently knew
was forthcoming, while the temperance
forces had laid low in the full confidence
of the promises made by the Provincial
Government. The effort put forth by the
temperance people seemed of little avail,
but in our own locality the events of the
past three weeks has awakened an enthu-
siasm amongst some of our townsfolk who
have determined to organize and back
up the enforcement of the laws which are
effective under the license act. The
scandals that have been going on will
now be met with strong opposition by
a body of men who will pledge them-
selves to see that as far as possible the
law will be respected. We feel that with
this assurance those in authority of the
enforcement will take drastic action
against the men who openly set the laws
at defiance.

Methodist Notes

The Annual Meeting of the Lachute
Methodist Ladies' Aid was held last
Thursday afternoon at Mrs. Wm. Miller's.
The reports were read showing a very
substantial balance. The officers were
then elected as follows:—President, Mrs.
J. D. Campbell; Secretary, Mrs. H.
Murphy; Treasurer, Mrs. H. W. Giles;
Vice-President, Mrs. Drysdale.

A special resolution was sent to the
Rev. Ernest Thomas, of Vancouver,
formerly of Lachute, now promoted to be
a General Conference Officer expressing
their appreciation of his great gifts and
elevation. The Rev. Ernest Thomas will
reside in Toronto.

Next Sunday the Golden Rule Class
will be addressed by Gilbert Arnold,
B.S.A. of Grenville, on the "Wonders
of Science."

Rev. F. J. Hayden will preach at East
Settlement next Sunday afternoon at 3
p.m.

A Special Meeting of the Women's
Missionary Society will be held in the
Church Hall on the 24th of April for the
election of officers for the ensuing year.
On the 30th of April the Easter Thank
Offering Service will be held when Miss
Ryan of Japan will address the gathering.

Mens' Wear

Our Stock of Clothing was gradually increased through
the War times. Much of it was bought during the first
year of the War, and we have therefore values that cannot
be repeated.

We offer you Men's Suits at such low prices as may
surprise you, and a very few of Young Men's in Tweeds at
extra low prices.

Our Ladies Costumes and Coats are now in Stock. The
best time to get fitted and suited is now.

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ding Cakes a specialty.

Robert Hamilton,

Baker & Confectioner.

Phone. 80.

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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

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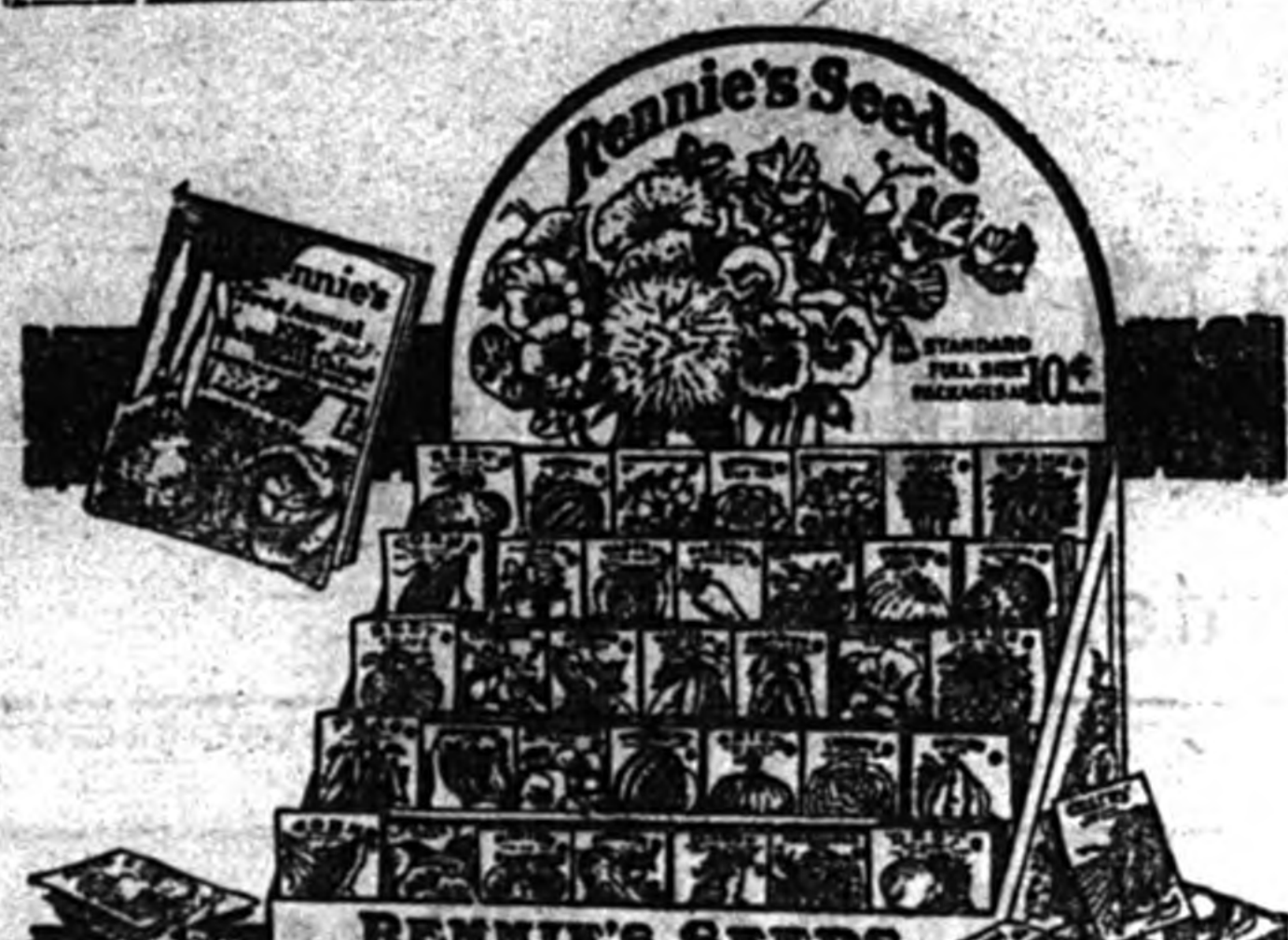
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INTERNATIONAL LESSON
APRIL 13.

Lesson II. Christ Our Saviour—
Matt. 20: 27, 28; John 1: 35-51: 16;
Matt. 20: 27, 28; John 1: 35-51: 3: 16;

Matt. 20: 27, 28. Greatness Through Service. "Even as the Son of man." Jesus showed His disciples the way of true greatness. Not as the Gentiles, who "lord it" over those who are subject or dependent, but by ministry and as servants, shall they attain greatness in His kingdom. And this was said to men who were eagerly looking and hoping for a kingdom of material wealth and power, an empire greater than that of Babylon or of Rome. He Himself was showing by His own example this true way. For He came to serve. His work from beginning to end was service, and His death was His crowning act of ministry. He died because He refused to turn aside from the way of service upon which He had entered, because He persevered in spite of the opposition and hatred of evil men everywhere who were in places of power, and because He would do the will of God at whatever cost. And so for all men everywhere He has shown the way of the true life, the life that is and shall be, the life eternal. The world will be saved by those who serve, and he that would rule must be like Christ, servant of all.

We see kings and princes in these days falling from their places of privilege and power because they sought lordship rather than service. We have seen, too, great masses of toilers, men who work with their hands, seizing in some countries the reins of power and making themselves masters by violence. Their power will be short lived, because they are no longer willing to serve. The future of humanity is not in the hands of those who seek place and authority and power, but with those who follow Christ in seeking to do good to all. Character is developed by service, and the best character is that which is like Christ. "Only a democracy built upon the highest form of character," says a great modern social and religious leader, "will prove to be that instrument by which the world is to be saved."

John 1: 35-51. The Winning of Men. John, . . . and two of His disciples. . . John believed that the kingdom of the Saviour, so long foretold, was near at hand. But he believed it would be a kingdom of the righteous. Its coming would be preceded by judgment and a sifting of the hearts of men. John, therefore, preached repentance and preparation of heart, and looked for the coming of the promised King and Saviour. He recognized Him in Jesus. "Behold," he said, "the Lamb of God." For as the paschal lamb whose blood upon lintel and doorpost symbolized salvation to the Jew, so would Jesus, he believed, be the Saviour of Israel. The disciples of John were thus introduced by him to Jesus and some of them followed Him. Jesus was not unwilling to receive them, and those who are here mentioned be-

came afterward His most attached and devoted followers.

"One of the two" was Andrew, the brother of Peter. Who was the other? There is no doubt that John, the writer of this Gospel, was one of the earliest disciples, and it is thought by many that he was the other disciple, and that he found and brought his brother James, but that through modesty he refrains from mentioning his own name. He says of Andrew, "He findeth first," as though there were a second, and it is at least probable that he himself was the second, in finding his brother and bringing him to Jesus.

"Simon." Jesus gave him the name "Cephas," which is the Aramaic equivalent of "Peter," and means a rock. Jesus recognized from the beginning the sturdy strength and steadfastness and capacity for leadership of this man, one of the greatest men of history, and one of the chief apostles of the Christian faith. Andrew, himself comparatively unknown, did the greatest work of his life when he brought his brother to Jesus.

"Follow me." Philip followed and induced his friend Nathaniel to follow. There must have been something in Jesus that attracted men almost irresistibly to Him. Those who yielded to that attraction became His disciples and His followers. The twelve formed an inner circle, but there were many others. Their association with Jesus Christ and their following Him brought them within the saving influence of His life and death and resurrection. The Spirit of Christ is in the world to-day, a mighty and saving reality, and those who yielded to Him, who seek to follow Him, to learn of Him, and to be like Him, are likewise saved. It is a great thing indeed to bring one soul thus into vital relationship to Jesus Christ.

Surely, says St. Paul, God who gave us Jesus Christ will give us all that is good. In giving us Christ He has given us all that makes for life here and hereafter. "He that spared not His own Son, but delivered Him up for us all, how shall He not also with Him freely give us all things?" (Rom. 8: 31, 32.)

Cement Tile for Drainage.

Cement tile are as good as clay tile if well made. Cement tile should be made of one part of cement and three parts of coarse, well-graded sand screened through a sieve with meshes measuring one-half the thickness of the wall of the tile. They should be cured slowly and thoroughly. Cement tile made poorly or from poor materials tend to go to pieces in acid or strong alkali soils.

Good tile give a clear metallic ring when lightly tapped with a hammer. They should be dense, hard and non-porous. Buy your tile of a reliable firm.

In An April Shower.

Little Violet had a bonnet All of velvet, softly blue; There were dainty ribbons on it, And a diadem of dew. "I'm afraid the rain will spoil it!" Cried Miss Violet, always neat. Splashing drops are sure to soil it; April is so indiscreet. "I will lend you my umbrella," Quick a gallant fairy said, And he raised a mushroom yellow Over pretty Violet's head.

PRACTICAL FARMING



Feeding and Caring for a Flock of Pure Bred Sheep.

If the greatest profit is to be realized from a flock of pure bred sheep they must receive the very best feed and care the shepherd can give them. Not that they of necessity require greater care and feed than the grade, but the fact that the breeder of a pure bred flock expects to put the most of his surplus stock on the market as breeders means that he must feed the best and give the best care possible, that his stock may reach its best development.

At the Experimental Farm, Nappan, this has been well brought out in the feeding and caring of the pure bred flock. It was found that even during the summer season the pure bred flock could not be neglected, otherwise the results would be bound to show in the following season's increase and development of the young.

The flock must have a good pasture with not too rank a growth; preferably a short, thick bottom growth with an abundance of clover and plenty of good running water to which the sheep can easily get. Sheep take much more water than the average farmer would think. This holds true especially in winter.

Just before the breeding season the ewes should be culled; all undesirable taken out; and a certain period given between weaning and breeding time for the ewes to get into condition again. Best results are obtained where the ewes are turned in a nice clover field and flushed just before mating season. It is found that where ewes and rams are in the best of health and condition a greater percentage of twins and triplets is dropped. All ewes should be tagged before the mating season. The best time to breed is in the fall. If you have warm quarters for the ewes and lambs it will pay to have the lambs dropped early; otherwise it is not advisable to do so. It is also found that a small flock of twenty to twenty-five per pen is better than a large one. When ewes go into winter quarters they should be supplied with good, well-cured clover hay. The next best is a mixture of clover and timothy. Pulped turnips at the rate of from 2½ to 3 pounds per head per day should be given up to within a month of lambing, with the addition of ¼ to 1 pound of a meal mixture (100 oats, 100 bran and 50 oilcake). This will keep the ewes in a good, thriving condition. For the best results, ewes should not be too fat, especially at lambing time. We have had our heaviest losses from over-fat ewes. Just previous to lambing (say about a month) the turnips are gradually cut down to nothing. The percentage of bran, if it is good, is increased slightly until after the lambs are dropped. Then the oats are increased, as there is nothing like good oats to stimulate the milk flow. Salt should be supplied at all seasons of the year. A careful watch over the flock at lambing time will often save the lives of many lambs that will, at the end of six or seven months, be worth \$25 to \$30 each.—Experimental Farms Note.

Better Plowing Means More Dollars.

If there ever was a time in the history of the world when the farmer should give close attention to plowing, it is from now on. Strange as it may seem, this most important of all farming operations, this thing from which all cultivation starts, is given the least intelligent thought. The success or failure in the raising of a crop depends more upon the plowing than any other operation connected with crop-growing. We have not learned, as a nation of farmers, that with the proper use of the plow the weed and insect nuisance of Canada and the United States, a loss which man attempts to estimate at \$700,000,000 annually, can be eradicated. I say as a nation. There are many individuals who realize the importance of good plowing, and the result they get is proof enough; but the vast majority are still at fault. Think what it would mean in 1919, not only to the farmers of Canada, but to every industry, if that seven hundred million dollars could be turned into commercial channels rather than be fed to weeds and insects, both of which the proper use of the plow could exterminate, and which have no earthly use except to keep the farmer on his mettle.

A few years ago Mr. F. Bowman of the State of Iowa, won first prize in a corn-growing contest, with 109 bushels and 40 pounds of corn to a measured acre. Mr. Bowman says his field was blue-grass sod, fall plowed seven inches deep. His neighbors did not grow any such crop of corn, and the fertility of the land was all the same. It was discovered that wireworms and grubs in a number of instances made replanting necessary. Assuming that the average crop was 60 bushels an acre—and this is a high average—the difference between 60 and 109 bushels, or 49 bushels, represents the additional wealth of Mr. Bowman for having fall-plowed that blue-grass sod.

The secret of Mr. Bowman's success was the freezing of the grubs

and wireworms, and also the opportunity to get on his field earlier in the year with his disk harrow, and make the kind of a seed bed that nature demands for the corn crop. If fall plowing is impossible, spring plowing should start at the earliest possible moment. It is not to be supposed that a farmer can control the weather, but he can place himself in the position to remedy the evil effects of bad weather conditions. He can do this with a plow if he understands how and when.

On account of the different types of soil and different weather conditions in different sections of Canada it is impossible to give a certain set of rules or formulas by which a farmer can plow his ground. We farmers cannot plow, harrow, and cultivate our ground in the same manner any two successive years with the expectation of being able to grow a maximum crop. Nature never gives us the same soil and weather conditions in any two years. We have a new problem every year. The working-out of that problem successfully is determined by our knowledge of the crops we wish to raise, what is necessary for their growth, and how to put our ground in such condition that these things can take place.

The unfortunate part is that the principles back of plowing are not generally understood, and yet they are vitally necessary for the increased crop production to which we are all striving. The plow transforms latent power into kinetic energy. This commonplace instrument decides the destinies of nations; but, in spite of this, its proper use has been given the least thought and attention of any farming operation.

The best plan in this: Write to the Experimental Farm in your own home Province. Tell them exactly what part of the province you live in, and the kind of soil you have on your farm. Most provinces have made a very close analysis of the soil within their borders, and will be able to direct your plowing operations correctly.

Ashes as a Fertilizer.

With potash scarce and high-priced, it behooves every farmer to conserve every bit from every source. Unleached hardwood ashes contain from five to seven per cent. potash and are worth about \$40 a ton for their potash content alone. Besides their potash, they contain from one to two per cent. of phosphoric acid, about fifty per cent. of lime and a small amount of magnesia. The potash in ashes is very soluble; therefore, ashes should be protected from the weather.

Besides their direct action as a fertilizer, the "alkali power" of ashes is great. This power is that which enables ashes to rot weeds and to ferment peat. The mechanical effect of ashes on the soil is also very beneficial—binding sandy soils and loosening clay soils.

The ashes from soft woods contain less potash and less phosphorus than those from hardwoods, but still they contain enough to make them a valuable fertilizer. The ashes of twigs and the younger growth of trees are worth more than the ashes of heart wood taken from the middle of an old tree.

Wood ashes make a profitable top-dressing for grass land and pasture, as they encourage the growth of clover and the better kinds of grasses, which crowd out weeds and inferior kinds of grasses. Ashes can be very profitably used for corn. For this they should be screened and applied with a fertilizer drill, 200 to 250 pounds to the acre. They are very excellent for strawberries, putting firmness into the berries—an absolute essential for shipping purposes.

It has been found possible by aviators to use magnetic compasses by mounting them on horsehair cushions which counteract the vibrations of airplanes.

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Horse Sense

There seems to be a prejudice in the minds of most farmers against using ensilage as a ration for horses. I say prejudice because I believe that in most cases they have never given it a trial.

About six years ago we decided to experiment with ensilage. We consulted our veterinary, who advised against it, saying that the stuff was not fit to feed a horse. We, however, spent the greater part of the winter experimenting with different rations with ensilage as the base. We tried at first feeding it once a day, at noon, and found that the horses not only ate it with a relish, but seemed to do well on it. We then began feeding the ration in the morning, and at noon, and were really surprised at the results.

With the ensilage we fed we cut wheat or oat straw, and used for the grain ration a mixture of ground corn, oats, and wheat bran, mixed in equal parts. Our method of preparing and feeding this ration was as follows:

In the first place we did not fill our silo until the corn was pretty well ripened, in order that the ensilage would be quite free from acid. We put an abundance of water in with the corn, which helped in pack-

ing, and made the ensilage quite moist when it was ready to fill.

After filling the silo we turned the discharge pipe over into that part of the hay mow directly over the feed room. We then put our straw through the ensilage cutter, leaving the knives set the same as for cutting the corn. It is surprising the amount of cut feed that can be stored in a small space.

We placed an iron tank at the bottom of the silo; at a point where the cut straw could be put into it with very little labor. We put the ensilage and cut straw into the tank in the proportion of two baskets of ensilage to one of straw, and sprinkled the corn, oats and bran mixture over the top of the mass, and mixed it thoroughly with a fork or scoop. It was now ready to feed.

We fed each horse what he would eat up clean, which we found to be from a bushel to a bushel and a half, depending on the size of the horse. We fed this ration in the morning, and at noon, then at night we fed a liberal amount of good clover or mixed hay, and ear corn.

We have been feeding this ration for five winters, and we could not ask for better results. The cost of feeding has been reduced at least one-third, and our horses have kept in a more healthy condition than before.

Poultry

The commercial poultryman must catch the birds occasionally for examination and such work requires careful handling and patience. It takes a man with a good temper to catch Leghorn hens during the day. It is not advisable to try to do it as at night the birds can be handled with less confusion. We believe that banding, treating for lice, observation of the laying condition, and culling of the flock should all be done at night. This saves confusion and time. Laying hens are injured by being frightened and the egg production will surely fall if they are chased around the laying house.

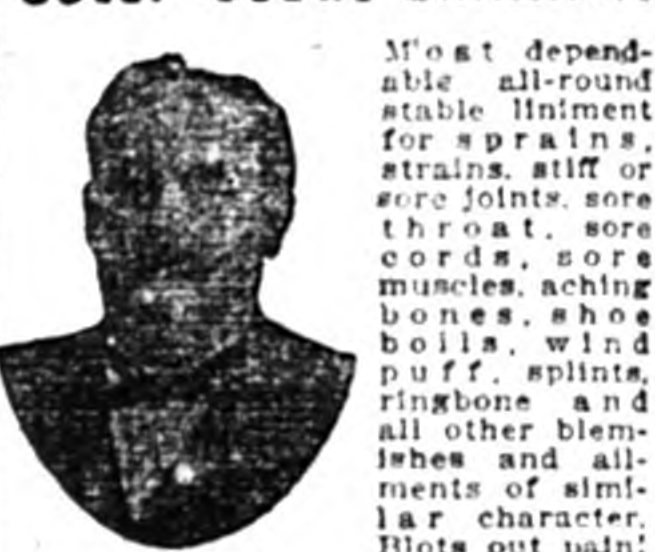
If it is necessary to catch birds during the day, take a piece of strong wire about four or five feet long and bend a crook in the end which will just slip over a hen's leg. Then scatter a little scratch grain where the birds can see it and catch the desired birds with the crook. It is easier than making a grab with the hand, which often results only in a scared bird minus a handful of feathers.

When crating birds for shipment they should be caught at night. Several crates of broilers can be gathered from the colony houses at night in a short time. During the day it will be necessary to frighten and chase many of the birds on the range and this is a waste of energy and injures the birds.

Brazil is the second largest consumer of paper and paper products in South America, importing more than \$13,000,000 worth in 1916, but the outlook for an increased trade in this line is not promising because of the country's slow educational development.

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The Silver Lining.

It seemed to Tom Avery that the day of the Coneyville fair was a long time in coming. On that day he was to see an airship for the first time. So far he had seen airships only in pictures.

"Suppose it should rain," he said. "On a fair day?" his father replied, trying to make a joke; but Tom would not smile.

"Well," began Grandma Avery, "even if it should rain—"

"I know you're going to say, 'Every cloud has a silver lining,'" Tom interrupted. He was grinning now. "Every cloud does have one," grandma answered serenely. "Sooner or later."

But there was not even a speck of cloud, much less of lining, when the great day dawned at last. The Avery family hurried through their breakfast and the farm chores, and by ten o'clock they were all piling into the new car, which the children said had been bought in the nick of time. Mrs. Avery and Grandma Avery and the two younger children sat behind, and Tom sat beside his father. He could think of nothing but the airship; in fact, he had been awake since midnight thinking of it. "The very sky for a fair," said Mr. Avery as they started off.

"The very sky for an airship!" Tom answered joyfully.

He had planned to press through the crowd and to see the great machine at close range; perhaps he might even get a chance to touch it. He leaned back contentedly as they swept out of the farm lane into the public road. Then all at once the car came to an abrupt standstill. Tom looked up in surprise. His father was leaning across the wheel, peering into a field at the left.

Tom followed his look and understood. "The cows are in Maggart's corn again," the boy said. He knew what that meant, and his heart sank. The family sat in dismayed silence for a moment; then Mr. Avery turned to Tom. "What are we going to do, son?" he said.

Tom knew there was only one thing to be done. The cows were working terrible mischief every moment. It would take a long time to drive them back into pasture and mend the place in the fence where they came through. Coneyville was many miles away, and the airship was to fly at eleven o'clock. If Mr. Avery himself undertook to drive out the cows, the whole family would miss the fun.

Tom scrambled hastily out of the car. "I'll get 'em," he said. "You go on, dad."

Mr. Avery hesitated, and all the others began to protest. Even Phil and Dotty lifted their shrill voices. There was a chorus of "No, no!"

But Tom was already running down the road. He was afraid that if he waited he should not be able to do the thing at all.

"Maybe I can get a ride with somebody else!" he called over his shoulder.

He heard his father shout something in answer as the car started. His mother leaned far over. "You can open a jar of strawberry jam!" she called.

"Strawberry jam!" Tom exclaimed bitterly. He glanced back and saw only a cloud of dust where the car had been. It was impossible to believe that he was not going to Coneyville, yet here he was scurrying in the opposite direction. He thought of his "chum," Will Waters, and of the fun they were to have had together.

He rushed to the house, pulled his overalls on over his best suit and found a hammer and some nails. "If I hurry with all my might," he panted, "I may get there yet!"

But alas! although Tom hurried, the cows did not. They were up to their necks in delicious green corn, and they saw no reason why a breathless boy with a red face should make them leave it.

Round and round they ran, breaking down the stalks and pretending that for the life of them they could not see the place through which they were supposed to go. By the time Tom had driven the last red scamp into her pasture and made the fence secure, the sun was nearly overhead, and vehicles bound for Coneyville had stopped going by.

Tom straightened up and wiped his hot face. "Well, you old red-tails," he said, "you've done for me now." He tried to whistle as he started home across the adjoining field, but the tune went wrong. "Must be nearly noon, by the looks of the sun," he thought. A few white clouds had come into view, and the sight of them reminded him of Grandma Avery's words. "Humph, silver linings!" Tom said aloud. "Not when four red cows go on a rampage—not by a long shot."

All at once he stopped short and began to squint at the sky. A black speck was rounding the edge of the whitest cloud—a speck that seemed to behave in a curious way.

Tom gave a short whistle. "If that's a bird, it must be an eagle,"

he decided, "and a whopping big eagle, at that!" He stood stock still, gazing with all his might.

Nearer and nearer came the dark object. Then a passing cloud covered the sun, and Tom saw the thing plainly. At the same time his ear caught a strange droning, something like the buzz of a giant bee. He gave a whoop. "It's an airship!" he yelled.

He held his breath and stared. Instead of flying straight ahead, the big machine began to fly in a circle. Then all at once the droning stopped, and the airship began to slant toward the ground. A moment later Tom gave another whoop and threw his cap into the air. It was going to land in the Avery's own broad, level field, right under his nose!

In half a minute the thing had actually happened; the machine had come to earth and was rolling along the smooth ground. Tom went racing to meet it.

The aviator stepped out, a tall young man with goggles on. "Hello!" he said. "You happened along just at the right time. Can you tell me where I can water my horse?"

He's so thirsty he won't travel."

Tom understood instantly. "There's plenty of gasoline at our house," he said. "Come on; I'll help you bring some of it down."

It was next to the proudest moment in Tom's short life when he found himself helping to fill the tank of the big flying machine. The proudest moment came just a little later.

The aviator straightened up with a long breath. "Thank you, old chap," he said. "Want to go to Coneyville fair?"

"Go to Coneyville fair?" Tom echoed stupidly. He could not believe his ears.

"Jump out of those overalls, if you do," the young man went on. "I'm already two hours behind time."

Just sixty seconds later Tom Avery was strapped firmly into the aeroplane and the machine was flying. Far down in the pasture the red cows switched their idle tails, the road wound like a ribbon, the farmhouse looked like one of Dotty's toys. White clouds went slipping past, and the wind almost stopped his breath.

When he stepped out of the aeroplane on the Coneyville fairgrounds, the first thing that he saw was Will Waters's face, with mouth hanging open and eyes like blue marbles. The next thing he saw was Grandma Avery's smile as he walked up to join his astonished family.

"Silver lining!" called the little old lady in a loud whisper.

Tom gave a joyful grin. "Gold lining this time," he said, "and no mistake."

Somebody's Sky.

Mother, with thoughtful brow,
You are 'somebody's sky!'

So, after the time of the chastening rain
Smile down on the little face soon again:

Like the opening bud on the orchard bough
It needs the warmth of love's sunshine now,

And you are its sky.

Friend, beloved by a friend,
You are 'somebody's sky!'

So be glad with his joy,
Give both hands to his need:

So follow wherever his fortunes lead,
Shine when storms burst or lightnings rend

It is yours to bring them all to an end
If you are his sky!

Lover, on life's highway,
You are 'somebody's sky!'

Some one will forecast their weal and their woe
By your sky's summer ardor or chill of its snow:

So rock not the clouds round the sunrise that play,
Life's radiant morning and life's twilight grey

Are one 'neath Love's sky.

Picking Up the Crumbs.

It is not necessary for a housewife to purchase boxes of cracker meal or cracker dust for use in preparing croquettes, scalloped dishes, or fried foods. Every one has noticed what a quantity of crumbs are left when slices of bread are cut from a loaf, especially a loaf that is a bit stale. It takes only a few seconds to brush these crumbs up carefully and place them in a receptacle.

If this is repeated after each cutting it is surprising in what a short time a quantity will have been gathered together.

Slices of bread left over from a meal often become hard and stale, and when crushed may be added to the crumbs and used in cooking.

For centuries the Chinese had a monopoly of silk making and jealously guarded the secret of its manufacture, but eventually the knowledge of the art spread to Korea and thence to Japan, where the industry was established about the third century of the present era. The art was carried thence to India and finally reached Europe.

"FRITZ" AS HE APPEARS TO TOMMY

GERMANS AS SEEN BY BRITISH ARMY OF OCCUPATION.

Presence of Allied Armies in Germany Will Have the Effect of Teaching Huns True Civilization.

Within the bridgehead zones—those parts of Rhineland occupied by the Allied troops—all German soldiers are demobilized. This does not mean that no German soldiers are to be seen. The military note has by no means disappeared from the landscape of town and country. The shortage of civilian clothes is the reason. Fifty months of war seem to have played havoc with Fritz's civies, and new clothes are only obtainable at extortionate prices.

So the Hun soldier has simply stripped badges of regiment and rank off his uniform and returned to his civilian job in a garb which, at a distance, has nothing to distinguish it from that worn by the enemy in the glimpses one had of him at the front, says a British officer. For the most part demobilized Fritz has abandoned his ugly round cap, which has now become the universal headgear of the small boys throughout the occupied territory. Field-grey, especially when old and shabby, is a sordid-looking material, and worn with a greasy green felt hat or a dingy bowler it has an indescribably grotesque appearance. Fritz clings to his serviceable field-boots reaching to the knee, or to his marching-boots worn with field-grey puttees. The appearance of a stout pair of iron-shod field-boots protruding beneath quite a smart-looking civilian overcoat is somewhat disconcerting.

Not Popular in These Days.

When the British Army first reached the Rhine, our men examined the appearance of their enemy at close quarters with some interest. But the German soldier is such a familiar object in daily life in the bridgehead zones that he soon failed to attract attention. Field-grey is everywhere to be seen. It is worn by shop-assistants, cinema-attendants, lift-boys, clerks, barbers, and peasants. We went out for a day's shooting, and the only two grown males among the beaters—the rest were little boys—were in field-grey. You see field-grey in the orchestra at the Opera. The very ploughmen in the fields wear it.

Crossing the big square at Cologne, known as the Neumarkt, one morning, I saw a little knot of German civilians excitedly pointing. "Ein officer!" they cried. Sure enough, a perfectly turned-out Prussian officer, with monocle, grey overcoat, and white leather gloves, trousers strapped over his boots, and jingling steel spurs, came strolling along in the sunshine. The square was full of British soldiers, but none of them took the slightest notice of the phenomenon. The Germans, on

the other hand, to my great astonishment, openly manifested their displeasure. A troop of small boys walked behind the officer, imitating his every movement, and one or two spectators shouted abuse after him.

It is an all but hopeless task to attempt to get a correct picture of what is actually going on inside that curious square head of the vanquished Hun from talking with the demobilized Fritzes in the occupied territory. Fritz is out to make friends. He sees that consideration and courtesy are ingrained in all ranks of the British Army, and he is not going to imperil the cool but polite reception accorded to his conversational experiments with the invader by anything calculated to offend the latter. The Hun is much too poor a psychologist to realize that every man in the British Army would prefer to meet a downright hostile, bitter German than the oily, ingratiating types who lavish their unwelcome advances upon our men on the Rhine.

Dirty Fighter and Bad Loser.

It is not as if the uneducated type of German soldier were concerned. I have met and talked with all types of Germans since the signing of the Armistice, and I have met only one whose bearing commanded my respect, and that was a German lady in whose house I was billeted. She was perfectly polite, but exceedingly frigid, and, having shown me to my room, withdrew. I never spoke to her again until I handed back the latch-key of the house on my departure. She was the only German I saw whose face showed any realization of the utterness of Germany's defeat.

One need only be a day on the Rhine to comprehend that the average German does not realize Germany's military defeat. The average German is a very stupid person, spoon-fed from the cradle and unaccustomed to think for himself. The spectacle of the Kaiser's "invincible army" beating a hurried and disordered retreat before the "frivolous" British and the "decadent" French is so wholly out of accord with the pictures printed by a paternal government on his receptive brain that he cannot literally grasp the immensity of the catastrophe which overtook German arms. He will come to grasp it in time when he understands that Germany is helplessly in the power of her judges; but the fact remains that, for the present, he is content to ascribe the overthrow of the German Empire to any cause but the real one—the superior strategy of the Allies in the field.

The strictest orders against fraternization between British and Germans on the Rhine have been issued, and are rigidly enforced. They are necessary, for the happy-go-lucky British soldier is incapable of substantial hatred. But even were fraternization permitted or encouraged, I doubt if it would contribute to alter the British soldier's opinion of the Hun. He found him a dirty fighter, and he now knows him for a bad loser—a combination which from boxing we know to be not uncommon. And so the British soldier's attitude towards the Hun in peace is very much what his attitude was towards him in war. He regards him as a poor creature, a good deal

OPINIONS ON WORLD PROBLEMS

BY CHAS. M. BICE, B.A., LL.B., DENVER, COLORADO.

FRANCE, GERMANY AND RUSSIA

The great fear of France, especially among her military men and statesmen, is a Germanized Russia. The French people, with their vision sharpened from a century's experience with Germany, have the same unnamed fear that their next foe will be a greater after-the-war empire, having at its back not only Austria, or what remains of the old Austria, but a reinforced Russia under absolute dictation of Germany. This instinct or intuition is behind France's stand at the peace conference. Other nations can afford to be in a measure idealistic respecting the foundation of a League of Nations, not so Germany's close neighbor. On this aide we are 3,000 miles distant, and have little to fear. Great Britain has a navy always at command to prevent invasion. Italy is assured of greater boundary line protection from the Teuton. Japan is far removed from the scene of possible conflict. The German-Russian danger is ever present, a wolf at the door, for France.

Before the war Russia was the sworn ally of France, the latter was a creditor of the former for many millions of dollars. They were in union for self-protection against Germany. That bond is broken, not to be renewed for many years to come.

France sees in the Bolshevik movement the German hand to gain dominion over Russia in the near future. German gold and German propaganda made possible the rapid rise of the Bolsheviks in Russia until they became as absolute in their dictatorship as the most despotic Czarist Government. The spread of Bolshevism was a war means to undermine the military spirit of Russia, and how well it succeeded the world knows greatly to its cost.

With the war over, Bolshevism is to be the spearhead of German penetration of Russia and final authority. Germany expects to pay her war losses and indemnities—or is that word barred?—from the exploitation of Russia. Bolshevism has entered Germany but in a mild form, and the atmosphere is antagonistic. German temperament is not revolutionary. At any rate it is bourgeois when it is not imperialistic.

So soon as peace treaties are done with, German agencies, principally industrial and commercial, will begin the conquest of Russia. The foundations are already laid. With Russian trade in control of German houses, the rest will be comparatively easy; and by that time, Russia will be ready for the inevitable reaction against Bolshevik extremes and violations. With the tremendous resources of Russia to go upon, Germany will recover before the other nations engaged in her defeat.

These are the arguments of France. If they are true, the nation is not to be blamed for her insistence upon guarantees against a possible invasion liable to come much earlier than some of us believe possible. These are the reasons put forth by France against a recognition of the Bolshevik Government, so-called, and of having to do with Bolshevik agents at Princes Island. The dread of Germany in Russia is the reason why France's representatives at the peace table differ from British and American delegates and look upon the present situation with misgivings instead of optimism; why France, the nation of optimism at other times, is so insistent upon dealing with German Bolshevism and the German Empire in a more rigid manner than some others, and why

to be pitied for having been born German instead of British, not to be trusted and not to be petted.

"Tommy" as an Example.

The German, on the other hand, has rapidly come to revise his opinion—or, let me say, the opinion handed to him by his late Government—about the British soldier. You can almost see the mental process of this change of heart going on in the faces of the gaping crowds which stand all day staring at the big Guards' sentries outside General Plumer's headquarters at Cologne.

There are many very shrewd observers who believe with me that the presence of the Allied Armies of Occupation in Germany will be the means of preparing the Germans, when they have atoned for their crimes, to re-enter the society of decent peoples from which they have been banned. If beyond the bridgehead zone German politicians, inflamed by their newfound liberty, are toying with the dream of resuming hostilities against the Allies, they will find no encouragement from the Rhinelanders.

Though the Allied Troops will some day be withdrawn, their influence will continue to be a steady factor long after the final "Last Post" has been sounded by our buglers on the Rhine.

The brown buds thicken on the trees. Unbound, the free streams sing. As March leads forth across the leas The wild and windy spring. There in the fields the melted snow Leaves hollows warm and wet, Ere many days will sweetly blow The first blue violet.

France is linking the present state of Russia with German designs of aggression in the immediate future. Bolshevism is the "death's head" at the peace table. It must be crushed before a world peace is made possible. The task is admittedly a difficult one, but not impossible. The peace pact, or League of Nations, did not deal with the question as emphatically as we would have wished, but it is only provisional and may be amended to cover this menace more specifically.

THE GREAT SOLVENT.

The reading eye sees red. The newspaper is a record every morning of strife, of guerrilla warfare in different countries, of religious wars, of class wars that are spreading like a prairie fire over the greater part of Europe, and which may not be long confined to even a single continent. We read of the great city of Petrograd being reduced from a population of two million to scarce three-quarters of a million as a result of this endeavor of Bolshevism to rule or ruin by the weight of the sword. Millions are dying in Russia of starvation. The losses in the French Reign of Terror are as a bagatelle compared with the blood-spilling of the Russian Bolshevik reign.

We do not look back at the horrors of the international struggle that ceased three months or so ago, but to what is coming as a result of that fifty-two months of carnage. Elemental forces were set free with the signing of the armistice that are shaking democracies as well as monarchies.

Science was employed to make the war itself more deadly; science has concentrated the evils that follow war and made them felt throughout the earth. The nations are united by wire to a single battery. A spirit of unrest thousands of miles distant can be felt at the other extreme. Internationalism is a fact not to be disputed, whether we will or not. How long did it take under modern conditions of universal communication to spread the "soviet" over the land and make the word international? The Socialist Labor party of Great Britain has issued a manifesto declaring for a Soviet Government there. The East Side of New York is the Russian clearing house for Bolshevism on this continent.

When the President on this republic returned, the port of debarkation was likened in the press to an armed fortress. Sharpshooters were on the tops of buildings to protect him; machine guns were hidden all around for emergency purposes.

Are these things lost to those engaged at Versailles in bringing a measure of peace to a weary world? We believe not. Statesmen and diplomats of the allied nations are fully aware of the cauldron. They are striving to draw out the fire from beneath.

International discontent, international resort to force to upset the whole scheme of things, must be met by internationalism of another kind. The nations that were as one in that other war against monarchy and autocracy must be a unit against the organized and disorganized forces of disorder.

A League of Nations is a necessity for other purposes than those openly set out at the peace table. A League of Nations is required against Bolshevism as well as against Teutonism. For us we cannot break the wire connection with the rest of the world if we would. Psychologically, spiritually, there is a wireless system in use.

Teach Me To Live.

Teach me, dear Master, this happy art,
This wondrous lesson, "How to live,"
Train me, that I may give
To others, and to Thee, my best.
Bring me within the range
Of Thy transforming touch.
Take this life of mine, humble, common,
And on it trace
Thy love and likeness.
Touch heart and lips and voice
With purity and grace.
Touch mind and soul and secret
thought
With Thine own loveliness.
Breathe into my life Thy gentleness,
Thy strength, Thy kind, sweet help-fulness:
Make me beautiful within,
And keep, my life, dear Master,
All-unmarred, untrammelled,
And untouched by sin—
All-beautiful for Thee!

"They sent the marine reporter in the absence of the society editor to write up the wedding of an heiress to a foreign nobleman, and how do you suppose he headed it?" "How?" "Tied Up to Her Pier."

"The day returns and brings us the petty round of irritating concerns and duties. Help us to play the man, help us to perform them with laughter and kind faces, let cheerfulness abound with industry. Give us to go blithely on our business all this day, bring us to our resting beds weary and content and undisturbed, and grant us in the end the gift of sleep."

THE WEEKLY SERMON

"Come up hither, and I will show thee things which must be hereafter."—Rev. 4, 1.

According to the statement of our subject, before one can speak wisely on the League of Nations one must first discover the light which the seer imparts through his messenger bearing on this point. The revealer holds the key to our understanding of the League's future by holding the light with which one studies the League. The condition to obtain this light and understanding is stated in the text, "Come up hither"—higher spiritual elevation by the one who is seeking this light on things to come.

St. John Reveals the Present.

The viewpoint of the author is always very important in order to understand his statements, which to attain in this case of St. John one must seek to know the very things that St. John was looking into. These are revealed by the answer to the revealer, "And I will show thee things which must be hereafter." It is not supposed by this that the one who studies the future on any question, the League of Nations or eschatology, is to receive his light to read and understand these things direct from God, as St. John did, but that to comprehend the revealer one must be in accordance, tuned to the spirit of the author. He must seek the things St. John sought. Thus many of the difficulties in Revelation will dissolve as the mist before the sun. But to ignore this provision and not rise to St. John's point of view in studying the future of nations, which means seeking to note the things that must be hereafter in the League, as well as many other questions, is to read St. John when looking in another direction and on a lower plane for things that can be seen on only a higher plane. The future of the League of Nations, then, will be discerned correctly as the seer depicts it only as we study St. John's statements in his light. Our vision of the future of nations will be in line with his vision and we shall see things as they will be in the future—"things to come." To regard St. John's teachings on things which must be hereafter as too mystical for profit, which is too prevalent, is by this mental attitude to veil the light

which otherwise would assist greatly in solving the future of the League of Nations. "If the light in you be darkness, how great is that darkness?" Such an attitude is to belie St. John's statement that he writes "to show men the things to come."

To examine the League in the light of Revelation is to assume that there is light there on this subject which cannot be had elsewhere, and it is our privilege to discover, and by it read as well as forecast, what will befall the nations of the world leagued together in the not distant future. I have dwelt thus upon the principle of interpretation of Revelation in order to lay firmly the foundation to build upon. It must be evident to any one on reflection that St. John saw our day in the rise of the new world power in the form of the League of Nations when he tells us:—"And I stood upon the sand of the sea, and saw a beast rise up out of the sea, which means peoples, having seven heads and ten horns, and upon his horns ten crowns, and upon his heads the name of Blasphemy." Notice that not all the powers here enumerated have upon their heads the name of Blasphemy. It is only seven powers of the whole number seventeen that are not Christian.

Meaning of the Revelation.

There are fourteen nations at the present time in the League of Nations, which is nearing completion in Paris. Ten of these leagued nations which are bound together by compacts that compel them to act together as one body with the other seven powers, making in all seventeen, are Christian nations. When all the anti-Christian powers sign the league, ask the question whether they are anti-Christians—"Blasphemy on their escutcheons?" To show that this League of Nations now forming in Paris is this beast notice some of the easily recognized earmarks stated by St. John in describing the beast:—"And the beast which I saw was like unto a leopard, and his feet were as the feet of a bear." Is not this Russia's insignia? "And his mouth as the mouth of a lion"—the British symbol.—Rev. William Winter Mix.

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En Passant.

THREE ARE people who give the impression that they have no pronounced opinions about anything. Pleasant, agreeable people, nice in company, well read, good conversationalists, and with whom, in a general way, you could spend a pleasant evening without any effort on your own part.

If, in conversation, they may hazard an opinion about anything more gripping than the weather they do so with an apparent diffidence which carries a suggestion that you may perhaps think differently, and the nearest they get to direct question is when they say, with a wistful reluctance, "Don't you think so?" and then continue to entertain you without waiting for an answer. In fact, they would be mildly surprised if you sifted out that "Don't you think so?" from the volume of their talk, and answered it. In many cases the question is never meant to be regarded as such. It is merely a habit of speech a pointless phrase or remark put in, to fill up, and if it has any meaning at all, it is a sort of apology for the seeming assertion of an opinion on a subject, which they may have been tempted to express.

People like that get along very well with their fellow men, from a social point of view, but they are very hard material when there arise matters of controversy which call for action and the unequivocal expression of prompt decision. There seems lack of "settled convictions" makes them look like good subjects for "bringing into the party," as they seem to have open minds and might be got to think, or at least vote, one way, with a little coaxing. That often proves to be a vexatious error. Compared with the grumpy, sullen, morose, ill-natured folks whose opinion we would not venture to canvass or oppose, more for our own peace of mind than anything else, the agreeable people are a distinct social asset. They make the world more pleasant with their beaming good nature and their joyous butterfly ways, BUT, when they are put to the test, when they realize that they have to speak out, say at an election, or maybe a referendum, then it is that their real weight is felt and they emerge from the limbo of the "unknown quality," with surprising results.

The reason is not hard to find. The people who do not talk, too freely about what they think, have their opinions more firmly seated. They have settled convictions, but they recognise the wisdom of listening to them and making enemies by voicing them unnecessarily, yet, when the time comes with the real necessity for proving that they possess opinions, minds of their own, they stroll along to the polling booth and exercise their prerogative with a deliberate, unostentatious, matter of fact nonchalance which wrings the withers of tub-thumpers, for it does not leave the issue in doubt. They smile and chat about anything from maple syrup to Channel Tunnels, and you may even believe, from their kindly demeanour, that you have influenced their opinion of the subject, they even delude yourself that they are voting "straight," and yet when the votes come out, you are shocked to discover that those agreeable folks have held "one-sided" opinions concealed away from our estimate of their transparency.

I used to think that a man without decided opinions was either a rascal, a time-serving self-seeker, shifting and insincere, or a fool, in the dictionary sense of the word. There are some like that, of course, but I found out that even the spineless fool is more to be tolerated than the man who imposes his mental crudities as "settled convictions" upon his innocent fellow men, in season and out of season. Such people are survivors of witch burners and the Inquisition. Intolerant and intemperate, they would rule with rods of iron, if they had the power. They would be the first causes from which lawlessness springs, inasmuch as the laws they would make would be inconsistent with human liberty and personal freedom. They are lit up with a fiery zeal for promiscuous repression. They burn with enthusiastic bigotry. The mildest amusements of children awaken in them a desire to restrain and punish, and they would flog every child over six years of age who dared laugh in public. That is one sort. Another is the anarchic reformer whose opinions, if carried into practice, would open all the avenues of life to unbridled excess. "Demolitionaries" by nature, they would carve their way to the annihilation of their desires by smashing other peoples' privileges and replacing them by ignoble restrictions such as the Bolshevik prohibition of the daily bath.

No, where on earth are all those opposite opinions, engendered? How do the bits of this fair earth can arrive, such diametrically opposite opinions, each "settled conviction" in a way of change, looks at first glance

something of a puzzle, but on examination it reveals itself. The mind must feed on something, and it a varied diet. The stimulants of theory are insufficient nourishment. The mind needs solid food, and work or exercise as much as the body, and if it be denied such sustenance it develops canabaltic tendencies. It feeds upon itself and degenerates, and then.

"Ah, whither strays the immortal mind? It cannot die, it cannot stay, But leaves its darkened dust behind."

Once upon a time I thought that my opinions on things in general were quite sound, and that young people do. But I discovered that it was easy, too easy, to adopt ready-made opinions, and more than once was surprised to find that my most perfect fitting opinions were a trifle tight in places and baggy at the knees. Then supervened a period, also a surprising one, when the home-designed article was found to be unsatisfactory. The texture was perhaps all right, altho homespun, but the finish was at fault and not suitable for special occasions. It then dawned upon me that there are as many variations of opinion as there are varieties of climate, and clothes, and that as long as I could suit myself with essential opinions without offending my fellow men I would have to suffer the martyrdom and discomfort of misfits.

.....I ceased to worry..... and found..... that if my opinions fitted me, and I did not attempt to force other people to adopt my grade and style, their varieties of opinion need not interfere with my peace of mind.

So far so good, but I should certainly kick if I were told that I have to conform to an arbitrary colour scheme, or revert to the toga. On the other hand, if my neighbour desires or prefers to wear his overcoat in bed, why should I, or any other reforming Bolshevik object?

LINKSMAN.

LACHUTE ACADEMY EXAMS.

GRADE XI.

ALGEBRA.

Class I.—Sadie McQuat 81, Jas. McGibbon 77, Lyall Middleton 76.

Class II.—Maud Dobbie 70, Kenneth Hay 66.

Class III.—Keith Owens 56, Herbert Brunner, Doris Hammond 50.

GRADE X.

ALGEBRA.

Class II.—Violet Perks 73, Beryl Todd Elizabeth Tomalty 71, S. Armstrong 70, Margaret Watson 69.

Class III.—Edith Davis 54.

GRADE IX.

COMPOSITION.

Class I.—Margaret Jones 86, Helen Whitfield 84, Eva Campbell 81, Evelyn Gagnon, Henry Murphy 80, G. Brunner, Queenie Campbell, Edythe Silverman 79.

Class II.—Edna MacGregor 78, Margt. McQuat 77.

Class III.—Raymond Boyd 69, E. Giles, Violet Johnson 66, Geo. McCoy, Kenneth McQuat 65, Gladys Armstrong, Ivan Carpenter 64.

Class III.—Hazel Boyd, L. Owens 57, Willie Moseley 51.

GRADE VIII.

ARITHMETIC.

Honours.—Kenneth Campbell 94.

Class I.—George Fuller 84, Robert Whitfield 79.

Class II.—Blanche Smith 74, John Stiles 69, Lulu Riddell 67, Myrtle Mitchell 66, Ian Hay 62, Gladys Grey 60.

Class III.—W. Cottingham 58, Lena Copeland 56, Edna Warwick 55, Clifford McQuat 54, Olive Kerr 51, Muriel Burk, Lillian Hamilton 50.

GRADE VII.

ENGLISH LITERATURE.

Honours.—Ivy Graham 93, Grace Morrison 92.

Class I.—Lillie Bradford, N. Cowan 85, Kenneth Elliott 84, Elmer Ryan 82, John Dobbie 79.

Class II.—May Robinson 73, Evelyn Creswell 71, Esther Morrison 65, L. Cruise 63, Arnold Scott 61.

Class III.—Hilda Sutton 50.

GRADE VI.

SPELLING AND DICTIONARY.

Honours.—Willie Miller 98, L. Paul, Margaret Scott 96, Harold Window 95, Gordon Cruise 94, Ethel Hay 93.

Class I.—Hazel Drysdale 86, Jean McQuat 87, Myrtle Barker 86, George MacGibbon 85, Ida Hampton, Alice Burk 82, Linton Armstrong, Ella Longpre 79, D. Drysdale 78, Charlie Miller 76, Frank Scott 75.

GRADE V.

GRAMMAR.

Honours.—Kilgour Wilson 95, Bessie Rodgers 94, Gaston Desjardins 92.

Class I.—Edgar Burwash 84, R. McQuat 80, Inez McKiddie 79, G. Miles, Lloyd Somerville 78, Hazel Kettyle 77.

Class II.—Elsie Scott 77, R. Robertson 67, Mary Cruise 62.

Class III.—Edith Jones 59, Eleanor Velland 58, Norma Boyd 55, Florence Armstrong 54, Robert Cunningham 53.

GRADE IV.

SPELLING AND DICTIONARY.

Honours.—Apollinaire Joly 100, N. Hay, Henry Miles 98, Annie Miller 96, Stella Scott 92.

Class I.—Gertrude Galloway, Violet Paul 89, Hazel McKiddie 87, Willis Stanforth 80, Lizzie Hay 79, Amy Combie 77.

GRADE III.

NATURE STUDY.

Honours.—Howard Doig 99, Dorothy Morrison 93, Jim Wilson 90.

Class I.—Lorne Morrison 89, Janet McQuat 85, Lawson Hampton 78, Eileen McPaul 77.

Class II.—Erle Wilson 72, R. Elliott 68, Elmer McCoy, Bessie Morrison 64, G. Rodgers 62.

Class III.—Reta Jones, Willie Painter 54, Evelyn Cruise, Ernest Lenay 52, Bissland Murray 50.

GRADE II.

READING.

Honours.—James Velland 100, Shirley Hamilton 95, Lloyd Cruise 94, Percival Hayden 93, Kenneth Murray, R. Cruise

92, Gordon McQuat, Quintin Black 91, Rowena Cowan, Anna Garretsee 90.

Class I.—Kenneth McPaul 89, Henry Dion, Ada Logan, Cecil McPaul 87, F. Elkington, Alma McCullough 86, Leonard Carpenter 85, Raymond Cunningham 84, Stanley Boyd, Clarence Carpenter, H. Murray 83, James Logan 82, E. Manson 81, Eric Middleton 80, Morton Morrison, Harland Paul 79, Maggie Chapman 78.

BROWNSBURG SCHOOL EXAMS.

GRADE VIII.

ENGLISH GRAMMAR.

Class III.—Ruby McPaul 57

GRADE VII.

AGRICULTURE.

Class I.—Truman Clarke 88, Elsie McAllister 86, Flora McDonald 85, Alice Bain 84, Donald Clarke 80.

Class II.—Eileen McManus 73.

GRADE VI.

HYGIENE.

Class II.—Gladys Moseley, J. Golphin 72, Charles Hendry 66, Gertrude Gilmour 65.

GRADE V.

READING.

Honours.—Alta MacDonald 95, Elsie Todd 94, Elizabeth Murray, Irvin Bain 93, Harley Rucklin, Hilda Hardie 91, Donald McAllister 90.

Class I.—Gordon Heale, Hattie Petrie 89, Gladys Warwick, John Duncan 88, Moyra Monk 84, Hattie Hawkins 82, M. Stewart 80, Alfreda Zimmers 79.

GRADE IV.

FRENCH.

Honours.—Evelyn Thomson 93, W. Wilson 90.

Class I.—Wilhelmina Clarke 88, Lida Gilmour 85, Edna Reid 78, Sarah MacVicar 76.

Class II.—Cuthbert McQuaig 74, Alma Fletcher 73, Violet Green, K. McGibbon 71, Rolland Moncreff 69.

Class III.—Gladys Boyd, Rupert McManus 57, Kenneth Stewart 56, Ruth Hazel 52.

GRADE III.

SPELLING AND DICTIONARY.

Honours.—Jack Stewart 100, Marion Bain 96.

GRADE I, PART II.

SCRIPTURE.

Honours.—Dorthea MacDonald 95, D. Stewart 90.

PART I.

Class I.—Walter McQuat 75.

UPPER SCHOOL.

GRADE III.

HYGIENE.

Honours.—Margaret Seary 97, Doris Golphin 90.

Class I.—Helen Thomson 83, Dorothy McLeod 82, Alice Hendry 79, Melville Fletcher 78, Wilbert Hardie 77.

Class II.—Eileen McGibbon 73, A. Stewart 73, James Hazel, Willie Petley 72, Joe Cumbeus 71, Daisy Hosgood 63.

GRADE II.

HYGIENE.

Honours.—Leona Thompson 96.

Class I.—Ida Fletcher 86, Mansiel Wilson 83, Grace Moncreff 81, Raymond Hutchin, Wallace Wilson 80, Lindsay McManus 78, Glenn Gilbert 77.

Class II.—Alex. McGibbon 73, Mildred Wilson 72, Melville Wilson 60.

Class III.—Harry Ball 59, Lawrence Davis 57, Doris Reid 55, Colin Martin 51.

CALUMET

(Too late for last week.)

Mr. T. Stewart of Rivington, was in Calumet recently.

Sugar makers are all busy and turning out large quantities of syrup of No. 1 quality.

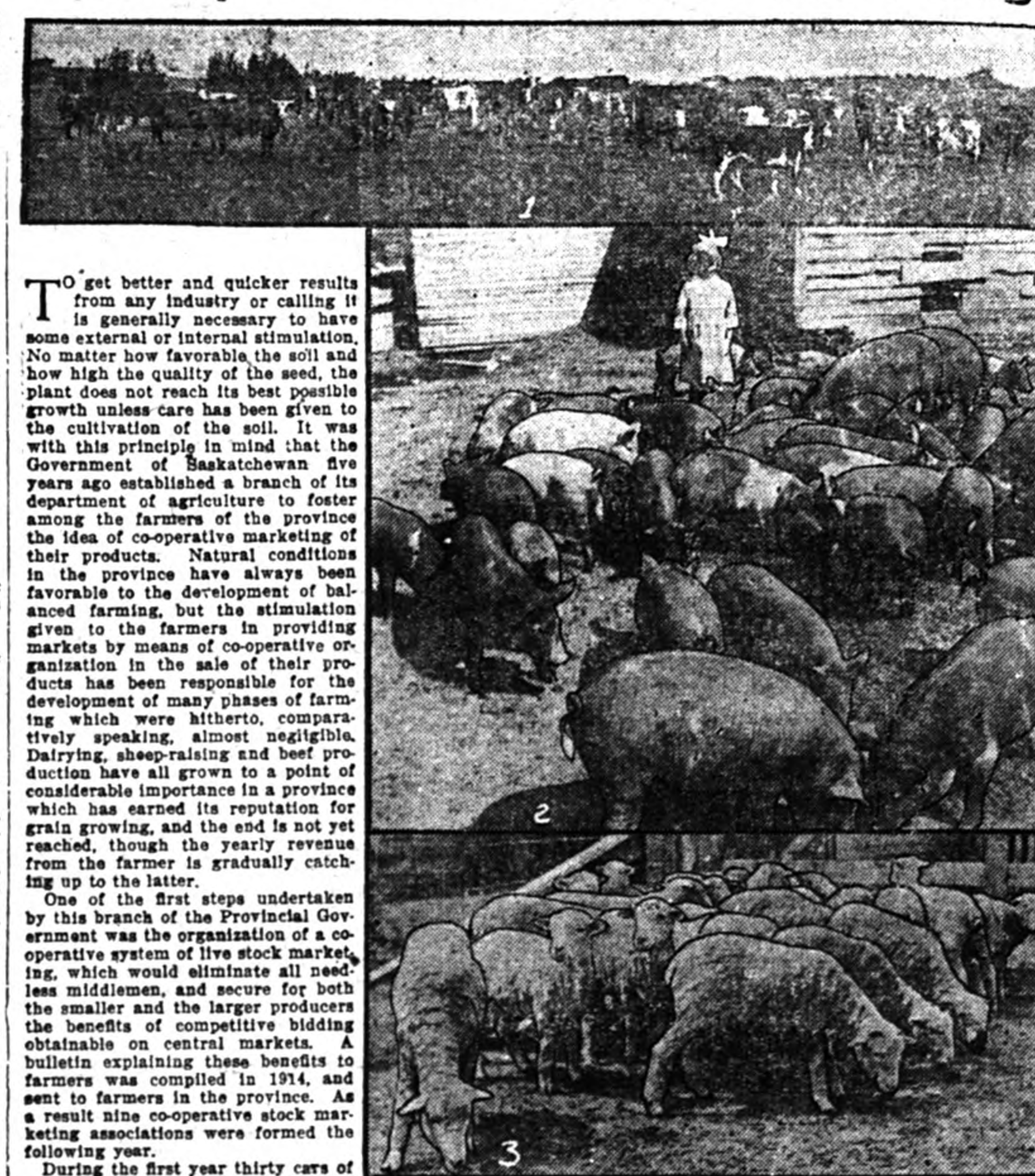
Mr. Peter Dobbie of Lachute, was in Calumet as Deputy Returning Officer for the Rouge Poll on the 10th.

Mr. Harry McIntyre of Lachute, who recently arrived from France spent a couple of days with his sister here Mrs. E. C. Whitfield and renewed acquaintances with a good many of his old friends. Harry is a native of Calumet as it is his birth place.

A quiet wedding took place on Wednesday the 9th inst., at two o'clock in Trinity Church when Ernest A. Prophet and Elizabeth Violet Dowd were married by the Rector Rev. W. J. Ellis. The bridesmaids were Miss Charlotte Hume, of Montreal, and Miss Minnie Dowd a sister of the bride.

The groom being accompanied by his brother Mr. F. T. Prophet. The bride looked charming in a blue travelling dress with hat to match. After the ceremony the wedding party drove to the home of the bride's father Mr. Lemuel Dowd where a bountiful wedding supper was partaken of. Mr. and Mrs. Prophet will reside in Cochrane, Ont.

Co-Operative Live Stock Marketing



To get better and quicker results from any industry or calling it is generally necessary to have some external or internal stimulation. No matter how favorable the soil and how high the quality of the seed, the plant does not reach its best possible growth unless care has been given to the cultivation of the soil. It was with this principle in mind that the Government of Saskatchewan five years ago established a branch of its department of agriculture to foster among the farmers of the province the idea of co-operative marketing of their products. Natural conditions in the province have always been favorable to the development of balanced farming, but the stimulation given to the farmers in providing markets by means of co-operative organization in the sale of their products has been responsible for the development of many phases of farming which were hitherto, comparatively speaking, almost negligible. Dairying, sheep-raising and beef production have all grown to a point of considerable importance in a province which has earned its reputation for grain growing, and the end is not yet reached, though the yearly revenue from the farmer is gradually catching up to the latter.

One of the first steps undertaken by this branch of the Provincial Government was the organization of a co-operative system of live stock marketing, which would eliminate all need for middlemen and secure for both the smaller and the larger producers the benefits of competitive bidding obtainable on central markets. A bulletin explaining these benefits to farmers was compiled in 1914, and sent to farmers in the province. As a result nine co-operative stock marketing associations were formed the following year.

During the first year thirty cars of stock which realized \$42,034.00 were handled by these associations. By 1918 the number of associations had grown to fifty, which handled seven hundred and fifty cars of stock of a value of \$1,432,000. This does not show the whole growth of the movement, however, for its success induced the Grain Growers' Association, the largest co-operative association in the province, to take up the handling of stock, and the considerable numbers handled by this association through its locals in all parts of the province are not included in the figures quoted.

Little or no capital is required in the formation of these societies. Though some of the associations at the beginning find it necessary to obtain a loan from the local bank to pay advances on stock, the practice is generally discontinued, as they become firmly established. A number of farmers in a district get together and form an association, which is incorporated under an act of the province, called the Agricultural Associations Act. Each organization is required to submit a statement annually to the government, showing the amount of business transacted during the previous calendar year. This statement serves to show the progress of the association, besides enabling the government to keep a check on its transactions and protect the interests of the shareholders.

In the marketing of stock all the associations employ a somewhat similar method. A manager is appointed whose duty it is to look after all the details. He is usually remunerated at a set rate per hundred on the number of stock sold, or he may receive a commission on the proceeds of each sale. Certain shipping days are set every week or every month, and the members deliver their stock at the local stockyards on these days. Many

- (1) Cattle in the Vermillion District, Saskatchewan.
- (2) Appraising the pork supply.
- (3) Group of sheep in feeding experiment after being sheared.

associations in the province have realized by their stock through these co-operative associations. This is equal to about \$200 a car. On this basis the saving effected last year would amount to \$150,000.

The government renders assistance in the formation of these associations by providing each new association, free of cost, with a set of receipt and account forms, sufficient to record all its transactions for the first year. A bulletin explaining how the accounts should be kept, is also furnished. When the first consignment is ready, an experienced man is sent by the government to assist the manager of the association in receiving, weighing, grading, loading, and forwarding the stock. This man will also accompany the manager to the central market to aid him in the disposal of his stock if desired. Through this assistance many associations have been encouraged to undertake the work, and having once started it is very seldom that the undertaking is abandoned.

There is no doubt that these associations are a means of increasing the prosperity of the farmer. Not only does he get higher prices for every shipment he makes, but this fact and the convenience of the market also encourages him to increase his livestock holdings. The success of one association also encourages others to follow its example. As farming is the occupation of by far the largest portion of the inhabitants of the province it is not difficult to see how greatly the province as a whole benefits from this movement, which is helping the farmer to obtain an increased revenue from his land.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children
In Use For Over 30 Years

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

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

FOR SALE.—One eight room house situated on the corner of Bethany and Robert Streets. Apply to MRS. M. CLELAND, Cowley, Alberta

Special Pictures at the Princess Theatre, Brownsburg.

The Freedom of the World. War Pictures. April 23rd, 24th, 25th. Admission 15 and 25 cents.

Miss M. V. Slater Main St., Lachute.

Jewellery, Watches, Clocks, Silverware, Cut Glass and Electric Table Lamps for Wedding, Birthday and all other Presentations.

Necklets and Pendants, Brooches, Society and other Tie Pins & Buttons Cuff and Collar Buttons, Eye-glass Chains, Signet, Fancy and Wedding Rings—all solid gold, gold-filled or silver.

Silver-plated knives, forks and spoons, also Pie Plates, Fern Dishes, Waterman's Fountain Pens and Ink, Auto-strop, Safety-razors, etc.

All at lowest Montreal and Toronto prices.

Mail orders are solicited and will receive most careful and prompt attention. Re-plating, Engraving and all Watch, Clock and Jewellery Repairs quickly done and guaranteed.

Charming Easter Gifts for Everybody, from 10c. to \$50.00.

A large variety of Easter Cards from 5c. to 25c. each.

Your inspection is most cordially invited, with no obligation to purchase.

INCORPORATED 1855

THE MOLSONS BANK

CAPITAL AND RESERVE \$8,800,000

Over 100 Branches scattered throughout Canada

A General Banking Business Transacted

Circular Letters of Credit

Bank Money Orders

SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT

Interest allowed at highest current rate.

Lachute Branch

W. A. HOUSTON

Manager

CUSHING

Mr. Arthur Weir, of Ottawa, spent a day or two here last week.

Capt. J. D. Weir and Mr. S. Pinkerton were in Quebec City last week.

Miss May Fraser, of Montreal, is a guest of her aunt Mrs. Kains at Greece's Point at present.

Miss K. McMurtrie arrived home on Monday after a month's absence visiting friends in Montreal.

The "Argenteuil" and crew started on her first trip down the river for the season on Monday morning.

Mr. Fred Cushing entertained a party of friends from Montreal to a taffy party at the Stone Hall on Saturday last.

The Misses Clelands are expected up from the city to open their Cushing residence the latter part of the week.

Nurse Hartley of Hawkesbury, spent a couple of days visiting her parents Mr. and Mrs. H. Hartley this week.

Miss Grace Fraser left last week for Montreal, and later accompanied Mrs. F. R. Douglas of Grosvenor Ave., Westmount on a trip to New York and Washington.

Things are beginning to get busy around the proposed new line of railroad for which tenders have been called by the C.N.R. and several prospective contractors have been here this week looking over the ground.

GRENVILLE

Mr. Stephen Arnold spent Tuesday in Lachute.

Mr. D. Murphy was in Ottawa for a few days last week.

Mrs. J. J. Field was in Montreal for a few days this week.

Miss E. Foreman has returned home from Joliette, Que.

Mrs. J. T. Wilson has returned home after a short visit in Montreal.

Mrs. W. Hawkins, of Hibbing, Mich., spent a few days here recently.

Miss Grace Williamson is visiting her sister Mrs. L. Martin in Calumet.

Mr. and Mrs. Jack I. Cummings, of Ottawa, were visiting the former's parents recently.

Mrs. W. W. Cooke, of Ottawa, is visiting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. W. Bradshaw.

Miss L. McMillan, of Westmount, also Mr. Alex. McMillan, of Vancouver, were recent guests of friends here.

Mr. and Mrs. MacI. Pridham and family have returned home after a week's visit with friends in Winchester, Ont.

Mr. Russell Grey also Mr. David Gill who have just returned from Overseas spent a few days at their homes here.

We are pleased to hear that Nursing sister Janet M. Williamson formerly of this place arrived at her home in Ottawa last week.

There are rumors afloat the "Wedding Bells" will ring merrily after Easter.

Miss Roberta Wilson is spending a couple of weeks in New York and Atlantic City.

We welcome to our town Mr. and Mrs. Harold Gill and family who have taken up their residence in Mr. L. Cook's house.

Mrs. Geo. A. Clearhine and children also Miss M. Clearhine, of Montreal, were the week-end guests of Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Bradshaw.

The Rev. Archdeacon J. Patterson Smyth, of Montreal, preached in St. Matthew's Church last Wednesday evening his subject being "The Gospel of the Hereafter" which was very much enjoyed by all who attended.

DALESVILLE

Miss Ruby Silversen spent the week-end at her home here.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Wert and children visited friends here on Saturday.

Mr. Robert Brown has rented Mr. W. J. Morrow's house on the farm formerly owned by Mr. John Graham.

Mrs. Wm. Seale and daughters Elsie and Lillie visited friends here this week prior to their departure for the West.

DALESVILLE

(Too late for last issue.)

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

Mr. Russell Kennedy spent part of last week in Montreal.

Mrs. H. Morrow has returned from a visit to her daughter Mrs. A. Tittle.

Mr. W. Brown, of Montreal, spent the latter part of the week with Mr. A. Burk.

Miss Lila Cruise of Lachute, spent the week-end with the Misses Silversen.

Misses Ruby and Edythe Silversen, of Lachute, and Miss Jessie Silversen, of Brownsburg, spent the week-end at their home here.

MABEL

Mr. Lowell Smillie has returned to Mabel. We wish him ever success.

Mr. and Mrs. John Mason spent Friday last the guests of Mrs. Kennedy.

Mr. David Black spent Wednesday evening the guest of Mr. Douglas Clarke.

Miss Ruby Miller spent a few days last week the guest of Miss Zena McKiddie.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Brown and family have left for their new home in Dalesville.

Mr. Wallace Thompson attended the sale of his brother-in-law Mr. Tomalty on Friday last.

Mr. Frank McAdam and Mr. Wallace Thompson spent Thursday evening the guest of the Misses Muriel and Hazel Warwick.

**Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA**

Children Cry for Fletcher's

CASTORIA

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

What is CASTORIA

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

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.

PIERI FACIAS DE BONIS ET DE TERRIS.

Canada

Province of Quebec } No. 1222
District of Terrebonne

Dame Domithilde Beaulieu, Plaintiff; vs. Hermenegilde Raymond, defendant, to wit:—

That certain emplacement situate in the parish of Sainte-Anne-des-Plaines, known and designated on the official plan and book of reference of the said parish under the number two hundred and seventy-two (No. 272)—with buildings thereon erected including the machinery attached to said buildings and immovables by destination.

To be sold at the catholic church door of the parish of Sainte-Anne-des-Plaines, said district, on the TWENTY SECOND day of APRIL, 1919, at ONE o'clock in the afternoon.

J. W. CYR,

Sheriff's office,
St. Scholaslique, 17th March, 1919.

1112-12-2.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

**Feed CANE MOLA
to your Horses, Cows,
Sheep and Pigs, and
Increase your Profits**



**Using
CANE MOLA.**

**Sprinkle Cane Mola over your
straw, old hay, corn stover, fod-
der, ensilage, screenings, etc.**

Reduces cost of feeding.

MAKES MORE MILK AT LESS COST.

Builds flesh faster.

Keeps stock healthier.

Sold in strong iron-hooped barrels, 600lb net each, at a very reasonable price.



St. Nicholas Blvd., Montreal

SUPERIOR COURT

Province of Quebec, district of Terrebonne, Superior Court No. 1298. Dame. Blanche Gravel, of the parish of St. Augustin, district of Terrebonne, wife common as to property of Ferdinand Barbe, merchant of the same place, and duly authorised to ester en justice, plaintiff; vs. the said Ferdinand Barbe. An action for separation as to property has been instituted on this cause on the 14th February 1919.

Attorney for Plaintiff.

DONAT LALANDE.

St. Scholaslique, 28th March, 1919.

Notice to Creditors.

IN THE MATTER of the Estate of George Brown, late of the Township of Cleland, in the District of Sudbury, deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given pursuant to the provisions of the Trustees Act and all statutes applicable thereto, that all parties having claims against the Estate of George Brown, late of the Township of Cleland, in the District of Sudbury, who died on or about the twenty ninth day of November, A.D. 1918, at the Township of Grenville, County of Argenteuil, in the Province of Quebec, are requested to send by post prepaid or delivered to the undersigned, Solicitors for the Administratrix, Mabel Albina Brown, on or before the 23rd day of April, A.D. 1919, their names, addresses and description and a full statement of the particulars of their claims, and nature of securities, if any, held by them duly verified.

AND FURTHER TAKE NOTICE that after the last mentioned date, the said administratrix will proceed to distribute the assets of the Estate of the said deceased among the parties thereto entitled, having regard only to claims of which it shall then have received notice, and that it will not be liable for the assets so distributed or any part thereof to any person of whose claim she shall not then have received notice.

DATED at Sudbury this 25th day of March, A.D. 1919.

McKESSOCK & MILLER,

Solicitors for the Administratrix Mabel Albina Brown.

CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS.

Canadian Northern Ontario Railway.

Sealed tenders, addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Construction of the Grenville Cut-Off" will be received at this Office until twelve o'clock noon, Monday, 21st day of April, for fencing, clearing, grading and culverts on about one mile of line of railway connecting the Canadian Northern Ontario and the Canadian Northern Quebec Railways, near Cushing, in the County of Argenteuil, Province of Quebec.

Plans and profiles, forms of contract, and specifications can be seen, and forms of tender obtained at this office and at the office of the District Engineer, in the Terminal Station, 415 Leguachetiere Street, Montreal, P.Q.

Tenders will not be considered unless made on form supplied by the Company and in accordance with conditions contained therein.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted cheque on a chartered bank, for the sum of sixteen hundred dollars (\$1600.00) payable to the Order of the Treasurer of the Canadian National Railway. War loan bonds of the Dominion Government will also be accepted as security.

BY ORDER

A. F. STEWART.

Chief Engineer, Can. Northern Railway, Eastern Lines Royal Insurance Building, 27 Wellington St. E., Toronto, Ont.

Toronto, April 5th, 1919.

Now a complete truck

HEREAFTER Ford One-Ton Trucks may be bought complete with bodies and cabs, ready for the road.

The chassis may still be purchased separately.

But, in most cases, the Ford Truck will be sold as a complete Ford job. The body as well as the chassis will be planned to give Ford service.

This radical step in the production of Trucks is being taken to insure the utmost efficiency from the Ford Truck; to give the purchaser Ford value in every part of his truck; to produce better bodies at lower prices.

Two Standard Bodies

The two types of Truck bodies most widely used are the Stake and the Express.

These types will be kept in stock, set up, painted (or in the lead) and ready for prompt delivery.

They have oak floors, sills of seasoned hickory and specially designed forgings and castings.

The construction at every point provides for rough usage such as every truck is bound to get.

Enclosed Cab

The driver gets proper protection in the Enclosed Cab of the Ford Truck.

This cab can be closed up tight, or perfectly ventilated. It has sliding windows and two-way double ventilating windshield.

These complete Ford Trucks are on sale NOW.

Call and learn what it will cost to use them in your business. Look them over carefully. See how they outclass other Trucks in every detail.

Price (Chassis only)
\$750 f. o. b. Ford, Ont.

Ford

Standard Ford Bodies extra. Get our prices



E. F. Ayers

Dealer

Lachute

AUCTION SALE

There will be sold by Public Auction at the residence of

ALEX. CALDER, Mount Maple,

Thursday, May 1st, 1919

The following effects:—Two general purpose stallions, 3 cows, 2 calves, 1 Frost & Wood mowing machine 6 ft. cut, 1 waggon, 1 buggy, 1 road cart, 1 set of lever harrows, 1 plow (almost new), 1 cultivator, 1 fanning mill, 1 set of heavy double harness, 1 set single light harness, 1 horse rake, 1 tumbril cart, 1 grindstone, 1 cutter, a lot of sap cans and spouts, boiling pan, a quantity of oats and potatoes, a quantity of Silver Hall buckwheat, 1 pick, 2 iron coolers, cow ties, 2 logging chains, 1 skidding tongs, 4 hay forks, 2 grapes, hoes, shovels, and other articles unmentioned.

Sale to commence at 1 p.m. sharp.

TERMS: \$10.00 and under cash, over that amount 12 months credit on furnishing approved joint notes.

W. J. BOYD, Licensed Auctioneer.

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.

**You want the Best
Perfect Pressed Brick.**

Incomparable in test for breaking strength and moisture, aged and proved quality and appearance. Fire resisting qualities unequalled.

Manufactured by

Lyle J. Funcheon

Telephone 131 & 21. Lachute.

The Hinman Milker.

E. C. and L. G. Whinfield are agents for the Hinman Milker, and Dodd & Struthers Lightning Rods and intend-purchasers of these lines of goods are asked to write for information before buying.

E. C. & L. G. WHINFIELD,
Calumet, Que.

Special Bargains in Foot-wear.



**Extra Special
in
Men's and Boy's
Boots**

Men's and Boy's Overcoats, Suits, Hats Caps and Mitts.

Peabody's Guaranteed Overalls, 10c. a button, 25c. a rip if defective within 30 days from date of purchase. Get your Boys this Suit with the Guarantee.

Semi-Ready Suits made to Order and Fit Guaranteed. Boots Repaired.

W. G. Staniforth, Lachute

Now is the Time to Brighten Up.

GET YOUR

Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Brushes, Glass and Putty. Alabastine, Plaster Paris and Whiting. Builders Supplies, Nails, Roofing and Felt Papers. Fence Wire, Page Wire Fencing, Wire Nails. Automobile Accessories Oils, Greases, Gasoline and Tires. Prestblite Storage Batteries, and Service. Stoves and Ranges at

T. McQuat & Son, Lachute Mills.

TRAINING GOVERNMENT MICROBES

VISIT TO ONE OF THE STRANGEST OF BRITAIN'S FACTORIES

The Wonderful Place at Hendon Where Microbes Are Bred, Born and Trained.

"The cleanest place with the coldest room," describes the Government lymph establishment at Hendon, where all the lymph used in vaccination against smallpox is prepared, says an English writer. In stables as clean as a drawing room I saw dainty little calves which looked as if they had been bathed, shampooed, brushed, and had their hair curled. They were drinking milk like well-behaved calves ought to drink, and the only thing they seemed to lack was a mirror in which to admire themselves.

"These calves," said Dr. Blaxall, the head of the establishment, "supply the lymph. They have all been vaccinated, and, as you see, they are none the worse for it. How do we extract the lymph? That's easy! Come into the next department. Here we are! You noticed the double row of operating tables. The calf is attached to the table as it stands; the table is then swung over, and there you are! Quite simple! No pain, no trouble.

Twenty Degrees of Frost.

"The material thus collected is carefully weighed and ground up in machines run electrically into as fine a state of division as can be got. It is then mixed with glycerine and water and a little clove oil—50 per cent. of glycerine to a 1-1000 clove oil. The glycerine is for dilution, and to prevent a multiplication of organisms. The oil also helps to kill any objectionable organisms that may be on the surface of the calf. The stuff is then examined for bacteria. It is kept in a temperature of 60 degrees Fahr. for a week, then placed in a cold store registering 20 degrees of frost, where it remains until required. That, briefly, is a simple explanation of the mysteries of lymph preparing; but when you have seen the actual process you will have a better idea of our work.

We entered a spacious laboratory, where three girls in snow-white coats and the cleanest small boy in the world seemed to be doing conjuring tricks with tiny glass tubes. One girl seated before a machine that resembled a miniature soda-fountain was charging each tiny tube with the required dose of vaccine. Her nimble fingers worked as swiftly as those of a skilled pianist playing a Beethoven sonata; and I was not surprised to learn that she can charge two thousand five hundred of the tubes in an hour. In a flame near by the cleanest small boy was hermetically sealing the tubes at both ends. He can seal four hundred an hour.

Another girl was engaged in counting tubes. There appeared to be thousands of them, and the doctor explained it was very necessary that an exact count should be made. That girl could give points to the average bank cashier. Watching her made me dizzy. When counted the tubes are placed in neat little wooden boxes.

"All our girls have had some laboratory experience," said Dr. Blaxall. "They have been technically educated in domestic science, at some polytechnic." I wanted to ask about the cleanest small boy; but I was conscious of specks of mud on my overcoat, and I feared to draw his attention. I felt I was not worthy.

"Yes; we are very clean here," remarked the doctor as I commented on the dazzling whiteness. "You will observe there are no corners, and the tops of all the cupboards are sloping. Dust and dirt cannot secrete here. Even the edges of the wall are rounded off. I personally take a pride in the perfect cleanliness of the place. One cannot be too careful when engaged in work of this character. We are death on dust."

In the Arctic Regions. Passing through a room where the small grinding-machines were shining in their air-tight glass cases, we came to the sterilizing department, where steamers and hot-air ovens remove any matter that might be in the wrong place. From here we passed to the cold store, where I innocently stood while Dr. Blaxall secured the door. "Now," he said, "you can tell your readers that this is the coldest room you have ever entered in your life." In two minutes I was convinced. He tapped a thermometer. "The instrument shows 22 degrees of frost," he said.

"D-does it, indeed?" I replied, with teeth chattering and eyes watering.

"We have a million and a half charges in reserve in this store, and they will keep at this temperature for two years or more."

"I would not like to be kept here for another two minutes," I replied, as I felt my nose turning blue.

"During the war—" "If you don't mind," I urged, "we will discuss further facts and figures in an atmosphere not so Arctic. I am beginning to congeal."

Dr. Blaxall smiled. And as I gradually thawed on the right side of the refrigerating room I heard him say: "During the war, from August, 1914, to November last, we supplied 7,239,711 charges. The Army took 5,475,000 and the Navy 328,862. Our highest output in a single week was 86,453, the Army taking 72,232; while on one day we were called upon to supply 56,494, of which the Army had 55,000. The demands are sudden and erratic; but we supply them all by return of post."

Visions of vaccination days in the Army rose before me. The medical officer, coldly impartial and firmly methodical, the queue of Tommies torn between curiosity and fear of the unknown. "What's it like chum?" asks the next in turn of the finished patient. "Like! He's got a blooming needle as big as a blinging bayonet!" was the invariable reply. As I thought of those five million injections and realized that all the lymph was prepared in this one establishment at Hendon, I marvelled at the excellence of the organization and the thoroughness of the work presided over by this quiet, unassuming middle-aged doctor with a passion for cleanliness.

"Yes; we have been very busy during the war," he said, in response to a remark on the enormous quantity of lymph extracted, ground, examined, weighed, tubed, and counted. "We have had to increase our staff, of course; but we have supplied every demand, and we are gratified to know that our work has not been in vain."

Realizing that I was treading on delicate ground, I ventured: "Then you are absolutely convinced that vaccination is a preventative of smallpox?"

Quite Convinced.

"Undoubtedly!" he replied quietly. "There is no question about it, despite the mass of literature written on the subject. Everyone should be vaccinated in early life, as young children are very susceptible to smallpox, and vaccination should be repeated at school age."

My impressions of the laboratory, establishment, factory—call it what you will—were chiefly admiration of the thoroughness of the system and astonishment at the amount of work done. From the care of the calves to the final storing of the tubes, everything is done scientifically and as the result of many experiments.

In the old days when the calves were equipped with spiked collars to prevent them licking the place where they had been vaccinated. Now their heads are admitted through a little gate, and they can feed and move in perfect comfort. Indeed, there are no happier calves in existence than those living in the interests of science at Hendon. Again, the extreme care with which the lymph is prepared from the moment it is taken from the calf to the moment it is hermetically sealed in the tube does away with any danger of contamination.

"Only microbes approved by the establishment are permitted to live here!" may well be written over the doors of the Government Lymph Factory at Hendon.

German Admiral "Sick."

An interesting story is being told to the effect that, tiring of the joys of Scapa, Admiral von Reuter asked for permission to return to his home in Germany. His request was not at first complied with, but the Admiral still persisted, saying—"I am sick." Whether he was really ill or merely sick of Scapa was left obscure; but at the second or third asking he was allowed to go home. Apparently, however, he found the Fatherland less attractive even than Scapa, for he is now back with the interned High Sea Fleet.

AIR RACE ACROSS THE ATLANTIC

FOUR NATIONS HARD AT WORK ON SECRET PLANS

Great Britain, France, United States, and Even Germany Preparing for Honor of First Flight.

With the high strung airplanes of at least four countries straining at the leash impatient to be off, the accomplishment of the long-contemplated transatlantic flight within a very short time seems inevitable.

Great Britain, France, the United States and even isolated Germany are working at fever heat on the finishing touches of their individual and most sacredly secret programs for the achievement in less than the span of one full day or a flight that men have dreamed of for hundreds of years.

Which of the four nations will win. Predictions, with no concrete information to base them upon, are futile. It is not at all certain that while these four giants are jockeying up to the line a "dark horse" may not burst upon the field suddenly and take the honors. Though considered improbable, it is nevertheless entirely possible that some genius in one of the smaller countries of the world may be tuning up the winner at this moment, and that nothing whatever will be known about him until he lands on the opposite shore of the Atlantic.

Secrecy, engendered by the exigencies of the war, has surrounded every move of the contestants in their elaborate and oftentimes discouraging preparations for travelling from the western to the eastern hemisphere, or vice versa, by the air route. Picas have been made for what Brigadier General Guy Livingstone, of the British Air Service, called the laying of the cards of each nation grooming for the contest on the table and the pooling of the resulting information in one machine that would be absolutely certain to accomplish the feat, about which, no matter how boastful he may be openly, each contestant now secretly feels some misgivings.

Nations Not to Share Honors.

So far as the public knows, there has been neither individual nor concerted response to this plea. Patriotism, for one thing, would prevent any such combination of forces. This is too big a prize in the history of science for any nation to divide the honors with another.

Followed close upon the heels of patriotism in opposition to a hybrid machine is the sporting spirit of the people of each nation, which demands a good race, no matter who the winner may be. This feeling has resulted in the suggestion that the contest be resolved into an orderly race, to be "pulled off" on a certain day in the near future. But here again the desire to be first pops up, and it may as well be taken for granted at once that it will be a free for all race, in which no contestant will pay any attention to any other except to try to "beat him to it."

Already a party of airmen and meteorological experts has arrived at St. John's, Newfoundland, from England, to conduct observations as to air conditions in connection with preparations of Great Britain for the transatlantic flight. Announcement has been made that the men have come prepared to remain through the spring and summer. At the same time the announcement is made that the Sopwith Aviation Company, Ltd., of Kingston on Thames, has shipped a machine to Newfoundland to be used in the flight east.

First Transatlantic Mail Service.

Two outstanding facts have come from England in regard to the flight. One is that Harry G. Hawker, a well known British aviator, who flew three-fourths of the distance around England as long ago as 1912, will enter the race, and the other is that the postage on each letter of one ounce carried from Newfoundland to England by the first Sopwith will be \$500. The latter announcement was made at St. John's by Captain M. Fenn, who is there making arrangements for the first transatlantic mail service.

On March 18 word reached London by cable from Paris that Lieutenant Fontan, a French aviator, had started from the French African port of Dakar, Senegambia, for Pernambuco,

Brazil, by airplane by way of the Cape Verde Islands and the St. Paul Rocks, a distance of about 1,800 miles.

The next day a telegram from Paris to London said that Lieutenant Fontan left Villacoublay for Dakar last Sunday, but was forced to land near Romorantin southeast of Blois, because of a cracked cylinder. He returned at once to Paris, and it was said that he will start out again as soon as his machine is repaired.

No inkling was given in the cable despatches as to the type of machine Lieutenant Fontan is using.

As long ago as December of last year an English correspondent in Germany reported having seen a mammoth Zeppelin and a monster airplane under construction in Germany, both for transatlantic flight. The airplane was said to have the enormous wing spread of 198 feet, and the dirigible, with nine engines and eight propellers, a carrying capacity of 100 persons. July of this year had been tentatively set for the first flight across the Atlantic of the dirigible, the correspondent learned.

Italy Expected to Race.

Whether Italy is making any active preparations for an overseas flight is not known here. Commander Giovanni Caproni announced early in January that he was completing a new triplane capable of carrying twenty-five persons. This plane was not for overseas flight, Commander Caproni said, but he had no doubt but that the flight would be made this spring or summer. The new Caproni triplane is luxuriously furnished and includes a bar.

Curiously enough, the fact that there is a cash prize of \$50,000 awaiting the first man to cross the Atlantic from any point in the United States, Canada, or Newfoundland to England or Ireland, or vice versa, in seventy-two consecutive hours has seemed to have had little influence in inducing attempted flights. All else is buried under the desire to be the first to make the flight, regardless of pecuniary advantage. The offer was originally made by the London Daily Mail, in April, 1913. It was withdrawn at the outbreak of the war and renewed in July, 1918.

THE KAISER'S CHARACTER.

German Count, Until Recently a Pillar of Monarchy, Gives Unfavorable Estimate.

According to the Berlin Deutsche Zeitung, the unpublished third volume of Bismarck's "Reflections and Reminiscences" consists of 281 manuscript pages. The chief interest of the book seems to lie in its history of the ex-Kaiser's early evolution, and of the period when his father, the Crown Prince Frederick, confided to Bismarck his anxiety regarding the political course of Prince William. Bismarck's judgment of the young Prince, and later of him as Emperor, naturally was not favorable.

Meanwhile, Count Hoensbroech, who was, until last year, one of the pillars of the old regime and notorious as a Pan-German agitator during the war, published a book entitled "The Abdication and Flight of William II." The Emperor's character he sums up as follows:—"Superficial, frivolous, faux bonhomme, vain, autocratic, a lover of pomp, proud of his money, void of seriousness, wholly devoted to externals, a despot of men, friendless, resentful, a petty worshiper of his own petty self, without one trait of greatness, a poseur, an actor, and, worse of all for a ruler, a coward in the bargain, without personal courage: that is William II."

SHIPBUILDING RATE HIGH.

English Had Nearly 2,000,000 Tons on Ways During Last Quarter.

Reports to Lloyd's Register of Shipbuilding show that in the United Kingdom there were 424 merchant vessels of 1,979,952 ton, gross, under construction for the quarter ending December, 1918. Of these, 416 are steamships and eight sailers.

During the same quarter, 114 steamships of 550,351 tons and three sailing vessels of 1,350 tons were commenced, while eighty-three steamships of 397,186 tons were launched. The same authority gives the total vessels under construction in other countries as 1,765, of 4,942,037 tons, which, with the above figures for the United Kingdom, makes the construction in Allied and neutral countries 2,189 vessels of 6,921,989 tons, gross.

The AUTOMOBILE

It Pays to Drive Carefully.

Every one of the readers of this article would be highly insulted if they were told that they didn't know how to drive their car. I know I would be if someone tried to tell me that, even though I consider myself far from an expert. But let's think a minute. Do you really know driving?

The salesman who sold you your car probably gave you a lesson or two, and then turned you loose to go it on your own hook. Whatever you may have learned since he dropped you came from practical experience. That is a mighty good way to learn, but it also allows one to form habits that seem perfectly all right, but which are anything but that, as the upkeep and repair bills show.

There are all kinds of drivers—good, bad, and indifferent. Some are over-careful, others are absolutely reckless. The man who is always driving fast, making fancy turns and quick stops, besides being a dangerous person in the community is playing havoc with his machine. Investigate a trifle and you will find that he has a whale of a tire bill.

Courtesy to other cars and horse-drawn vehicles you may meet or have occasion to pass on the road is one of the first essentials to good driving. Remember they have just as much right to use the highway as you have. Don't cut closely in front of a machine you have just passed. When I say this I speak from experience. While driving one evening, another car passed me, and in doing so cut in so closely as to catch the hub cap of my front wheel in the rim of its hind wheel. Fortunately I was traveling slowly, and, while the impact jerked the steering wheel out of my hands, I was able to recover the car quickly enough to keep out of the ditch. But it taught me a lesson, you may be sure, and I resolved never to give any other driver the same sensations I experienced for a few seconds.

The wet, rainy days of spring are now with us. If you are contemplating a trip, or even if you just intend to use the car around home, better

take your chains with you. Many a bad accident has been avoided by the use of chains. Non-skid tires help some, but on a wet pavement the tire chain is the only safe bet. It's not a good plan to try to stop quickly on wet paving, as a skid will surely be the result. Apply the brakes with the clutch in, as braking against the power of the car tends to straighten it up.

A good driver, in order to be classed as such, needs to have more than the ordinary amount of foresight, especially in congested city traffic. Your mind has to be about two jumps ahead of the other fellows. Then, when the time comes for you to act quickly, you will have had it all figured out and know just what to do. Watch the traffic signals. They are placed there for your own safety. Learn to look ahead and anticipate what is going to happen. Be ready for any emergency, and don't take chances.

A Hint About the Clutch.

Racing your engine will not help you any when the clutch is slipping. It only makes a bad matter worse. It will not make the car move any faster, and there is always a big chance that the speed and friction will burn out the clutch facing entirely. The better plan is to operate the engine slowly, giving the flywheel a chance to carry the clutch around with it, in which case it will hold if you don't give her the gas too quick ly.

If you have a cone clutch on your car, examine the facing the first chance you get. You will probably find this smooth and slick, which is the reason it wouldn't grab like it should. Gasoline will remove this glaze, and the leather should then be oiled with castor or olive oil, which will soften it. If the facing is badly worn, and you must use your car, at application of fuller's earth will make it hold for several hundred miles, but eventually it must be replaced.

A slipping clutch of the plate variety can usually be adjusted by tightening the tension springs, unless it is badly worn, when, of course the plates will have to be renewed

HUSBAND FAMINE IN ENGLAND

Surplus of Women is Estimated at Million and a Half.

The house famine, referred to by clergymen as a deterrent to marriage because of the difficulty of setting up homes, is not the sole cause of the falling off in weddings, says a London despatch.

An authority states that there are more than 1,500,000 women in this country who will have no chance of marriage, for the reason that there is not sufficient men. In 1917 the surplus of single women over single men was 1,337,000.

Sir Robert Armstrong-Jones, M.D., told a Daily Mail Representative that he did not think the estimate of 1,500,000 surplus of marriageable women over marriageable men too high. A great number of girls realize that the chance of marriage is very small, and are getting employment with a view to establishing their future.

"Many of these women workers," he said, "paid the penalty by suffering from nervous troubles and resorted to the use of sedatives. They smoke cigarettes, and some of them after their day's work even smoked cigars. At dances it is the fashion for a girl to dance with the same partner all the evening; she does not get the chance of sorting the men out."

"A great number of persons are prevented from marriage, as they are unable to find houses. The flat system, although it favors marriages, does not favor families."

Public Ownership.

Visitor (in public garden, interested in botany)—Do you happen to know what family that plant belongs to?

Old gardener—I happens to know it don't belong to no family. That plant belongs to the park.

The oldest banknotes in the world were issued in China 2897 years before the Christian era.

WAR EVERY TWO YEARS.

That Has Been the Average Since the Days of Napoleon.

There is a war somewhere on the earth, on an average, every two years. That is the record of history which confronts the Peace Conference when it turns aside from the urgent business of dictating a peace to Germany, to think about contriving some plan that will make war impossible hereafter.

A casual glance down the list of wars since Napoleon's time, indeed, might suggest to some minds the question if it would be really wise to set up an agency that would "guarantee" the world against war—assuming the possibility of securing any such guarantee.

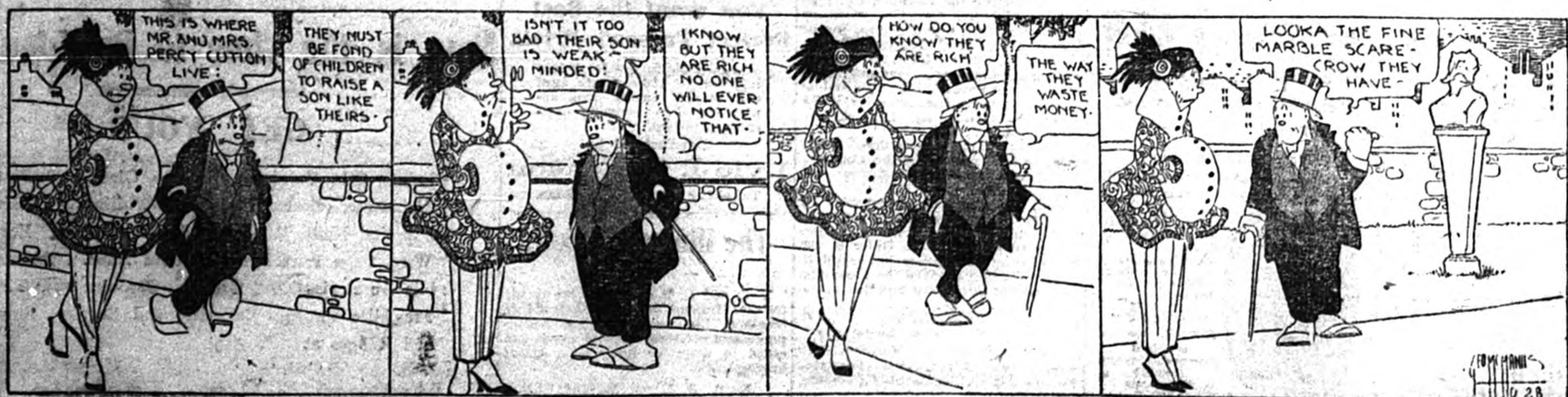
The apparent fact is that wars have sometimes accomplished a great deal of good for the world. They have settled important moral questions perhaps about as often as they have the question of which side is stronger. There are many indeed who believe that it is well that the greatest of all wars, through which the world has just passed, was not postponed indefinitely, in view of the fact that Germany was what she was.

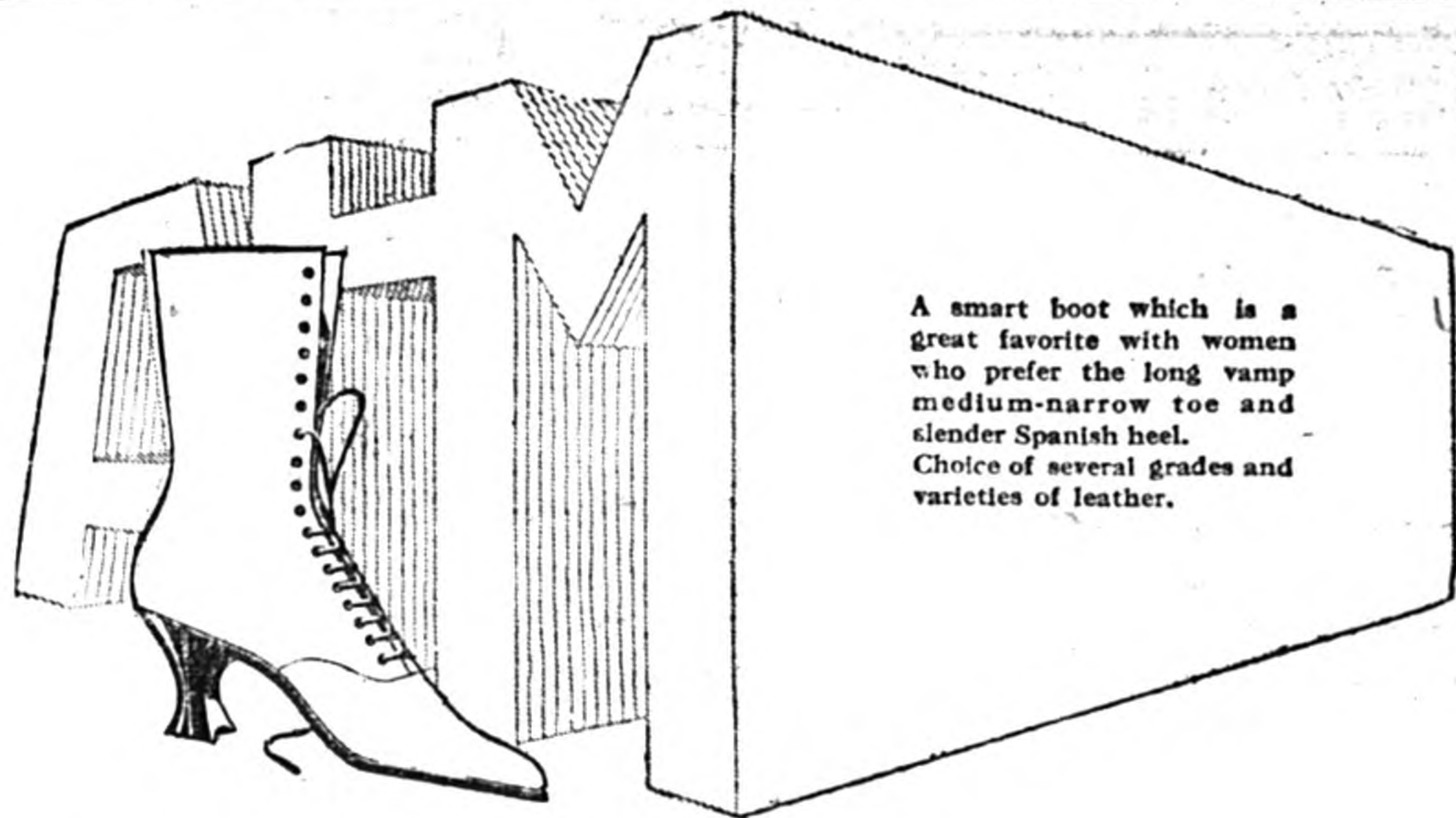
Your 1919 Garden.

There is no need for a lot of expensive tools for the cultivation of a small garden. A spade or spading fork, a hoe and a steel rake are the essential garden tools. To these should be added two wooden stakes and a strong string to serve as a line for making straight rows. A watering can and a trowel are desirable but not necessary. Where the garden work is to be carried on rather extensively, it is a good plan to secure a combination seed drill and wheel hoe, or simply the wheel hoe alone.

Women motorists now operate nearly half the street cars in Great Britain.

BRINGING UP FATHER





A smart boot which is a great favorite with women who prefer the long vamp medium-narrow toe and slender Spanish heel. Choice of several grades and varieties of leather.

"How To Buy Shoes"

THERE are many things which you need not buy unless you choose. But footwear is not one of them. You must have shoes. And the problem of buying shoes is one which comes home to every man and every woman in Canada.

In order to help you solve this problem, we have prepared a booklet with the title given above. We believe that you will find it helpful and interesting, whether you buy A.H.M. Shoes or not. And it is not necessary to buy A.H.M. Shoes in order to profit by the information which is contained in it.

We are glad to send a copy with our compliments to any address in Canada. Please send your request to our Head Office, at Montreal.

AMES HOLDEN McCREADY LIMITED

"Shoemakers to the Nation."

ST. JOHN MONTREAL TORONTO

WINNIPEG EDMONTON VANCOUVER



When you buy shoes look for—

—this Trade-mark on every sole

THE SYMBOLISM OF WATERMARKS

ORIGINALLY PLACED ON PAPER AS MAKER'S SIGNATURE

At Present it Signifies a Standard of Quality and Its Use is of Advantage to All.

Watermarks, as they are generally known to-day, merely serve as trademarks, helping to distinguish one grade of paper from another, and to enhance for commercial purposes the value of the liberal advertising which the various paper mills employ. In earlier days the devices were symbolic in their character, and stood as the signatures of the papermakers rather than as an exploitation of the paper itself.

In those times, of course, the paper was all made by hand, and the method of introducing the watermark was primitive, yet this same method has obtained in hand-made papers with slight improvements down to the present day. The mold is a shallow box of wood, upon which a fine wire cloth is stretched, which is made of parallel wire. This is called the sieve. The design to be watermarked is made by wires bent into the shape of the desired characters, and attached to the surface of the wire cloth. This results in making the paper thinner where the device is introduced, and the watermark thus becomes transparent.

Of Ancient Origin.

Watermarks are found in paper 200 years before the invention of printing and they represent the utmost diversity of design. Among

these may be mentioned the circle, including the stylus and the star; the bull's head and stylus, appearing in many a variation; the bow and arrow; the jug; the anchor; the cross-bow; the scales; and the cross—in multitudinous variety.

A few years ago a volume appeared in which many deductions were made concerning these watermarks. According to the theory advanced, papermaking was introduced into Europe by the Crusaders or the Moors, and first became prominent in establishing the industry in Provence. Here was the site of a primitive civilization during the Middle Ages, and it was also the home of the Albigenses, who were the most powerful opponents of the Roman Catholic Church had before the Reformation, and who were both rationalists and mystics. Reasoning on this basis, the author claims that the early papermakers were Albigenses, and that driven from their strongholds, they were obliged to seek new locations for the establishment of their industry. Never ceasing in their devotion to their secret doctrines, they found it necessary to devise some means for communicating with each other and the early watermarks, according to this theory, provided an excellent vehicle for accomplishing this purpose.

This adds romance and interest to the subject, but unfortunately the author succeeds in providing but scant authority for the basis of his theory. It is still only safe to assume, therefore, that these marks were placed in the paper as a guarantee of their quality, and without so serious a purpose as is suggested in the theory advanced.

Until the invention of papermaking machinery in 1798, watermarked paper was universal except in the inferior unbleached Swiss varieties. Since that date it has only been occasionally that the watermark has

been employed, and then for definite trade purposes. In later years, however, publishers have recognized the opportunity which the watermark offers to introduce their own monogram, or, in other words, to give to the complete volume unity to which the presence of the house mark contributes in an indefinite but agreeable way.

The Russian papermakers have perhaps been the most ingenious in developing watermarks, which in some cases cover the entire sheet, but the Japanese have been more artistic. While the Russians employ imperial wreaths, arms and portraits beautifully reproduced, the Japanese introduce in artistic fashion flying birds, dolphins, floral designs, landscapes, buildings, mountains and clouds. Some of these watermarked sheets are really works of art, and worthy of being framed as transparencies.

The use of the watermark in modern paper is distinctly to be encouraged. A paper mill placing its symbol upon the sheets which it reproduces assumes a heavier responsibility as to the quality and uniformity than the mill which produces paper without watermark, whose lack of quality can never be traced back to its original source. It brings in the personal touch and the personal guarantee, and as such raises the standard, all of which tends to better unity in the making of books.

The Return.

Golden through the golden morning,
Who is this that comes,
With the pride of banners lifted,
With the roll of drums?

With the self-same triumph shining
In the ardent glance,
That divine, bright fate-defiance
That you bore to France.

You! But o'er your grave in Flanders
Blow the winter gales;
Still for sorrow of your going
All life's laughter falls.

Borne on flutes of dawn the answer:
"O'er the foam's white track,
God's work done, so to our homeland
Comes her hosting back.

"Come the dead men with the live men
From the marshes far,
From the mounds in no-man's valley,
Lit by cross nor star.

"Come to bleed with hers the essence
Of their strength and pride,
All the radiance of the dreaming
For whose truth they died."

So the dead men with the live men
Pass an hosting fair,
And the stone is rolled forever
From the soul's despair.

A food scientist states that one and one half pints of milk with half a pound of pea-flour would supply all the essential ingredients for a whole day's food.

The finishing touch of satisfaction to many a breakfast is a cup of

INSTANT POSTUM

A rich enjoyable table beverage

SUN LIFE HAS RECORD YEAR.

The Sun Life Assurance Company's 48th Annual Report, just issued, not only surpasses last year's record, but is better than any ever issued by the Company. Every department of its activities shows strength and progress. New business secured constituted a record, total assets are higher than ever before, income is larger, total assurances in force are much greater, while the surplus of over \$8,000,000 indicates that the Company is in a splendid position to safeguard the welfare of those entrusted to its care.

Its assurances in force now exceed \$340,500,000, a gain of nearly \$29,000,000 during the year. New policies issued and paid for exceed \$51,591,000, while assets, which gained \$7,460,000 during the year, now crowd close to the \$100,000,000 mark. To be exact, these amount to \$97,620,000.

The net surplus remaining above all liabilities and capital stock exceeds \$8,000,000. During the year the Company paid to policy holders and their beneficiaries \$9,768,000, a sum considerably in excess of the amount paid last year, the heavier claims being due to the war and the influenza epidemic.

Another new record was made in regard to income with \$21,851,000 received, a gain of over \$2,300,000 during the year. The Company is now comfortably installed in its new office building on Dominion Square, Montreal, where unequalled facilities enable them to carry on their large and growing business in the best possible manner.

Pussy-Willows.

You stand beside me as I write
Glad Springtime's first bouquet:
'Tis true your perfume is not strong
Nor color very gay;
Yet how I love your velvet buds
My pussy-willows grey.

You soon will change your first Spring gown,
My sweet Springtime bouquet;
And dresses of the palest gold
Shall be your next array,
With tassels tossing in the breeze,
You'll wave the hours away.

The bees are whispering drowsily—
They scent Spring's first bouquet;
Soon they will know you've work for them

And to you make their way:
You tell them Spring is really here,
My pussy-willows grey.

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 freeseone 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 freeseone, 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.

An Absurd Question.

"You sign this deed of your own free will, do you, madam?" asked the lawyer.

"What do you mean by that?" demanded the large, florid-faced woman, looking threateningly upon the lawyer.

"I mean there has been no compulsion on the part of your husband. Has there?"

"Him?" she ejaculated, turning to look at the little, meek man sitting behind her. "Frederick? I'd like to see him compulse me."

Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia.

A Practical Example.

"Inconsistent, I call it. The editor asked me to write a strong article on the conservation of white paper."

"For his magazine."

"Yes."

"Well?"

"Now he turns it down just because I wrote on both sides of the sheets."

MONEY ORDERS.

Remit by Dominion Express Money Order. If lost or stolen you get your money back.

The Victor.

"You naughty child, where have you been?" demanded a mother of her hopeful. "I believe you have been fighting again with John next door. Just look at your clothes! I'll have to buy a new suit." "Don't scold me, ma," responded the youngster. "You ought to see Johnny. His mother'll have to buy a new boy."

Minard's Liniment Cures Dandruff.

If a dog is used in driving the cattle, insist that it walk at their heels instead of their heads; and that it walk, trot, and poor dog will do untold mischief, and that very quickly; one properly trained will save many a tip.

BITS OF HUMOR FROM HERE & THERE

Significant.

"I shuddered when Tom proposed."
"Was he so awkward?"
"Oh, no; he did it so well."

Will You Walk Into My Parlor?

A Mr. Cobb has married a Miss Webb. He knew they were meant for each other the first time he "spied her."

Force of Habit.

Lady (who has been shopping all day)—When is the next train for Richmond, please?

Ticket Office Clerk—The 2.10 madam.

Lady—Make it 2.05 and I'll take it.

He Had the Name.

"You know, Pat, it is said that a good name is rather to be chosen than great riches."

"Is that so?"
"Yes, Pat. Now, which would you prefer to have—a good name or riches?"

"Well, you can give me the riches. Me name's O'Toole and that's good enough for any man."

He Was Careful.

To evade the draft, Sam decided on the plea of imperfect sight. He was warned by his companions that he would have to be careful during the tests at the recruiting office or he would be tricked, and Sam said he'd be careful all right.

The time came and the examining physician, pointing to a card on the wall, said: "How much of that sign can you read, Sam?"

"Sign!" cried Sam. "Say, boss, where am dat wall?"

To whom it may concern: This is to certify that I have used MINARD'S LINIMENT myself as well as prescribed it in my practice where a liniment was required and have never failed to get the desired effect.
C. A. KING, M.D.

In Charge.

The soldier who believed in camouflaging unpleasant news in his letters home was scribbling a note to his mother as he rested on his way to the guardhouse surrounded by his guards.

"Dear Mother," he wrote, "I'm quite well and going strong. At present I'm in charge of a squad of men."

His mother was delighted.

Minard's Liniment Cures Burns, Etc.

Red was regarded by the Egyptians as symbolic of fidelity.

FEW CENTS DESTROYS YOUR DANDRUFF AND STOPS FALLING HAIR

Save your hair! Make it thick, wavy and beautiful—try this!

Thin, brittle, colorless and scraggy hair is mute evidence of a neglected scalp; of dandruff—that awful scurf. There is nothing so destructive to the hair as dandruff. It robs the hair of its lustre, its strength and its very life; eventually producing a feverishness and itching of the scalp, which if not remedied causes the hair roots to shrink, loosen and die—then the hair falls out fast. A little Danderine to-night—now—any time—will surely save your hair.

Get a small bottle of Knowlton's Danderine from any drug store or toilet counter, and after the first application your hair will take on that life, lustre and luxuriance which is so beautiful. It will become wavy and fluffy and have the appearance of abundance, an incomparable gloss and softness; but what will please you most will be after just a few weeks' use, when you will actually see a lot of fine, downy hair—new hair—growing all over the scalp.

A Cure for Pimples

"You don't need mercury, potash or any other strong mineral to cure pimples caused by poor blood. Take Extract of Roots—druggist calls it—Mother Selge's Curative Syrup—and your skin will clear up as fresh as a baby's. It will sweeten your stomach and regulate your bowels." Get the genuine. 50c. and \$1.00 Bottles. At drug stores.



HORSEMEN FOR 25 YEARS HAVE RECOMMENDED Spohn's Distemper Compound

For DISTEMPER, INFLUENZA, PINK EYE, COUGH or COLD among horses and mules. Twenty-five years' use among the best horsemen in America have given the COMPOUND an enviable record as a preventive and cure. A few drops daily will keep the animal in good condition and his system will resist disease. Regular doses prescribed will cure Distemper.

SPOHN MEDICAL COMPANY, Goshen, Indiana, U.S.A.

FERTILIZERS

GARDENS, LAWNS, FLOWERS, Complete Fertilizer. Write George Stevens, Peterborough, Ont.

LIVE POULTRY WANTED.

50c. PAIR OF PIGEONS AND UP. Any fancy poultry to sell. Write for Prices, J. H. S. & Son, 10-13 St. Jean Baptiste Market, Montreal, Que.

AGENTS WANTED.

PORTRAIT AGENTS WANTED. Good prints; finishing a specialty; frames and everything at lowest prices; quick service. United Art Company, 1 Brunswick Ave., Toronto.

FOR SALE

WELL EQUIPPED NEWSPAPER and job printing plant in Eastern Ontario. Insurance carried \$1,500. Will go for \$1,200 on quick sale. Box 42, Wilkes Publishing Co. Ltd., Toronto.

WEEKLY NEWSPAPER FOR SALE. 1st New Ontario. Owner going to France. Will sell \$2,000. Worth double that amount. Apply J. H. S. & Son, Wilkes 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. Holman Medical Co., Limited, Collingwood, Ont.

CURE YOUR BRONCHITIS, COUGHS, COLDS, BRONCHIAL ASTHMA AND HOARSENESS AS THE CURED CURE. We have hundreds of testimonials from every part of Canada testifying to the wonderful healing power of WALKER'S BRONCHIAL EXTRACT. Mr. Clarke, 174 Indian Road, Toronto, coughed for 25 years with Bronchitis; it cured him. Mrs. Clarke, No. 1 Yorkville Ave., Toronto, coughed for 15 years; one bottle cured her. John E. Gibbs, Fenella, suffered fifteen years with Bronchial Asthma, says there is nothing like it. W. McBrayne, New Liskeard, "It is the greatest Mixture I ever took. Send me three more bottles." The above are only a few names of the many thousands that have benefited by this great mixture. Write any of the above. They will be only too pleased to tell you more about it. The above mixture is sold under an iron bound money back guarantee to cure any of the above ailments. Ten times more powerful than any known preparation, acts like magic. One dose gives instant relief and a good night's rest without a cough. 15 cents extra for mailing. Three bottles mailed free for \$1.50. Sold only by Buckley, The Druggist, 97 Dundas St. East, Toronto.

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.

Superior Attraction.

Beautiful Ernestine was sobbing as though her heart would break.

"What is it, dear?" asked the girl friend.

"W-why," she sobbed, "I told Jack, after he proposed, to go up and see papa."

"What of that?"

"Why, they started playing cards, and now he goes up to see papa every night."

Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere.

The Bible mentions nineteen different stones, six varieties of metals and thirty-five different animals.

GET SLOAN'S FOR YOUR PAIN RELIEF

You don't have to rub it in to get quick, comforting 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 muss, 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.

Sloan's
Liniment
Kills Pain
50c., 10c., 25c.

Cuticura Heals Pimples On Face That Itched and Burned. Scratched Constantly.

"I had pimples and blackheads on my face which were caused by bad blood. They came to a head and were hard and red causing disfigurement for the time being. They itched and burned so much that I constantly scratched and made them worse."

"I sent for a free sample of Cuticura Soap and Ointment, and afterwards bought more. Now I am completely healed." (Signed) Miss Josephine A. Wetmore, 35 Sheriff St., St. John, N. B., Aug. 10, 1917.

Keep your skin clear by using Cuticura for every-day toilet purposes.

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

G. L. MEIKLE & CO. Groceries and Hardware

Mixed Paints. Auto Supplies.
Paint Oil. Auto Tires.
White Lead. Gasoline.
Turpentine. Engine Oil.
Enamels. Machine Oil.
Varnishes. Rope.
Brushes. Nails.
Flash Lights. Dry Cells.
Tin ware. Enamel Ware.
Dry Felt. Tarred Felt.

Paroid Roofing.

Our Grocery Department is always well stocked with nice fresh groceries.

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.



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

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.

A Standing Invitation

You are cordially invited to visit our store. You will enjoy looking at our goods.

Our departments are filled with the hundred and one things you need. Our service is prompt, our salespeople are courteous and we guarantee satisfaction.

Every moment of your shopping will be a delight.

Visit our New Idea Pattern Department and see the smartest styles of the season.

McFAUL BROS.

The Up-to-date General Store

LACHUTE MILLS, - QUE.

DR. JOHN McO. DREW, B.A. Z. N. RAYMOND, L.L.B.
Physician and Surgeon, NOTARY PUBLIC,
Opposite T. Christie's Drug Store. ST. SCHOLASTIQUE, P.Q.
Main Street, Money to Loan. Farms for Sale
Phone No. 6. LACHUTE, QUE. At Lachute on the Main
Street every Tuesday from 10
a.m., to 8 p.m.

New Proprietorship.

I have bought the stock of the late Robert Miller, on Main Street, Lachute and am prepared to give you many bargains in all the lines he handled.

I have the largest stock of Harness and Harness Parts in the County, and am ready to meet all competition. Mr. Louis Lacroix will be here to attend to all harness repairs which will be done neatly and promptly.

Everything in Farm Machinery.

Agency for Deering and McCormick, International Mogul Engines, Chatham Wagons, Steel Farm Trucks, Buggies and Expresses, Peerless and Invincible Wire Fencing and Gates, Poultry Netting, Screen Wire, Pumps, Stoves, Ranges, Washing Machines, Wringers, Oils, Shingles, Rope, Binder Twine, Hay Fork Tools, Whips, Rugs.

Beatty Bros. Stalls and Stanchions Litter and Feed Carriers.

JOHN McFAUL,

Successor to
ROBERT MILLER

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 1, 1900

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

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

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

Accounts opened and operated by mail.
Special attention given to Sale Notes.

General Banking Business Transacted.

Offices Lachute, Brownsburg and St. Philippe

Sub-Agency at St. Philippe, ALBANI LAMARCHE

At Brownsburg, J. W. LEPINE, Manager

Lachute Branch, J. R. McOUAT, Manager.

LACHUTE MARBLE & GRANITE WORKS

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

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

Terms to suit Purchasers.

W. M. SCOTT, Prop.

R. T. MacARTHUR

Agent for Massey Harris Co. Ltd., Farm Machinery and Repairs.

Agent for Superior Barn Equipment Co., Fergus, Ont., Stalls, Stanchions, Litter and Feed Carriers, Etc.

Agent for Gould Shapley & Muir Co., Ltd., Windmills, Etc.

Agent for Mantle Lamp Co., of America, Repairs.

Also Fleury's Famous Plows and Fittings, Brantford Buggies and Expresses, a nice stock to choose from. Wire Fencing and Gates, Harness and Harness Parts, Rugs, Whips, Churns, Washing Machines, Wringers, Oils and Greases, Hay Fork Tools, Rope, Binder Twine, Hardware, Etc.

MR. WM. BOYD'S OLD STAND
Main Street, - Lachute, Que.

DR. G. W. RUNNELLS, B.A., GAETAN VALOIS, L.L.L.
M.D., C.M., NOTARY
Physician and Surgeon, Money to loan on security
In premises formerly occupied by Dr. Alexander. Depositor of the late J. E. Valois, notary's papers.
LACHUTE, - QUE. LACHUTE, - QUE.

W. X. BEAUCHAMP, W. J. BOYD,
LICENSED AUCTIONEER, LICENSED AUCTIONEER
Sales conducted in English and French. Sales conducted in English and French.
GRENVILLE, - QUE. Telephone 73.
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JOSEPH GIROUARD
NOTARY & COMMISSIONER
ST. BENOIT, - QUE.
Wills, Successions, Administration of Estates, Investments.
At St. Andrews every Tuesday.
Telephone at St. Andrews & St. Benoit.

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.

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



Will there be a
VICTROLA
in your Home this
Summer?

Remember, listening to the Victrola fifteen minutes a day will alter and brighten your whole life!

Prices \$34.00, \$49.00, \$76.00, \$91.00 up to \$600.00.



Leave your order now and you will be sure to get it in time.

Records double sides 90c. and upwards. Needles of all kinds. Repairs promptly attended to.

OMER PAQUETTE - Agent

For the Montreal Berliner Gramophone Co'y, Limited.

Fresh Stock of Lowney's and Page and Shaw's Chocolates and Bonbons always on hand.

The Watchman,

And Ottawa Valley Advocate.

VOL. XLIIII

LACHUTE, FRIDAY, APRIL 25, 1919.

NO. 12

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

ONION SETS.—Yellow Dutch Onion
Sets, 5 lbs for \$1.00 post paid, cash with
order.
R. S. MACARTHUR,
Dalesville.

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.

FRESH CREAM.—Supplied twice a
week, every Wednesday and Saturday,
30 cts a pint. Your order will receive
prompt attention.
Phone No. 12173 E. J. GORDON,
4-25 R. R. No. 1 St. Hermas.

FOR SALE.—House & Property near
river. Apply to
MRS. LEGER, Lachute Mills.

FOR SALE.—A piano box buggy al-
most new. Apply to
JAMES LOGAN, Lachute Mills.

FOR SALE.—The brick property in
the West End, formerly occupied by Mr.
Geo. Hunter. Apply to Watchman
Office, Lachute.

The John Fraser & Co., opposite the
Post-Office, announce that they have re-
ceived 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.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—In the Vil-
lage of St. Andrews, on the shores of
the River, a nice and well painted wood-
en house 25x25 and kitchen 15x15, parlor
boudoir, hall, five bedrooms, verandah.
Also stable and shed. The whole on a
lot 90x160 on Main Street. Immediate
delivery. For information and price,
address to Calixte Pilon, Proprietor,
St. Andrews, or J. Girouard, Notary, St.
Benoit.

Special Pictures at the Princess
Theatre, Brownsburg.

The Freedom of the World. War
Pictures. April 23rd, 24th, 25th. Ad-
mission 15 and 25 cents

PLASTERER and Cement Worker.—
Having had many years experience at
the above, (for the last 10 years with the
late James W. Cottingham), I am now
open to do any work entrusted to my
care. Satisfaction guaranteed. Apply to
R. VICKERY, Box 75 Lachute,
or Phone 87.

CRESWELL'S

Canada Cement

Prices Right

LOCAL NEWS

Miss Margaret Shaw was in Montreal,
over Easter.

Miss M. Pollock, of Montreal, spent
Easter in town.

Mr. Russell Warwick left on Monday
for Sintaluta, Sask.

Mr. D. McAdam, of Chatham, was in
town on Saturday last.

Mr. Jas. Smith spent Easter with his
sister in Smiths Falls, Ont.

Miss Lily Palliser, of Montreal, is
spending this week in town.

Miss Alfred Benn, of Montreal, is the
guest of Mrs. Leggo for this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur McQuat spent
the Easter Holidays in New York.

Miss Hills, of Montreal, is the guest
of Mrs. Geo. Clunie sr. for a few days.

Miss Wilson and Mr. Lorne Mc-
Arthur, of Ottawa, spent Easter in town.

Miss Violet Joss is spending this week
as the guest of her sister Mrs. Carleton,
Toronto.

Miss Freith, of Ottawa, is the guest of
her aunt Mrs. Johnson of Brownsburg
this week.

Mrs. W. B. Owens and son, of Mont-
real, are spending Easter at their sum-
mer home.

Mrs. Cregeen and children, of Mont-
real, were guests of Mrs. Chas. Calder
for Easter.

Mrs. J. Bain entertained a number of
young folk at a "Taffy Party" on
Friday last.

Mrs. S. Carpenter, of Montreal, spent
the Easter holidays in town as the guest
of Miss A. Moore.

Mr. and Mrs. O'Reilly and daughter
Lois, of Ottawa, spent the week in town
guests of Mrs. A. McArthur.

Mr. Elmer Giles left on Tuesday for
Arundel to undertake scholastic duties
for the remainder of the term.

The Misses Kearns, of Montreal, were
hostesses at a "Dance" in McArthur's
Hall on Saturday evening last.

The Misses McGillivray, of Montreal,
and Mrs. Percy Nichols, of Oshing,
were Easter guests of their parents.

The Misses Edmée and Rennie
Bruneau, of Montreal, were guests of
their mother Mrs. Bruneau for the hol-
idays.

Misses Gladys and Wilhelmina Shaw,
of Montreal, spent the holidays in town
the guests of their mother Mrs. R. E.
Carkner.

Miss Leona Garretsee, of Leopold, and
Miss Alice Derrick, of Clarenceville,
spent this week the guest of Mrs.
Garretsee.

Miss Catherine Burwash, of the Whit-
by Ladies' College, and Miss Mildred
Morrow of Montreal, is spending the
week in town.

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

Miss Barbara and Mr. Howard Nicoll,
of Montreal, were Easter guests of their
parents Mr. and Mrs. Paul Nicoll,
Upper Lachute.

The Willing Workers, of Genoa and
Jerusalem will hold their meeting at
the home of Mrs. Wm. H. Gordon on
Thursday, May 1st.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Hay and family,
who have been spending the winter
months in Montreal, have re-opened
their home this week.

Miss Hannah Smith, of Three Rivers,
Miss Munroe, of Toronto, and Miss
Paterson, of Montreal, were guests of
Mrs. Ed. Smith for Easter.

Miss Amelia Millar of Ste. Eustache,
Miss Mary Hope of Montreal, and Mr.
John Hope, of Hawkesbury, were guests
of Mrs. Hope for the holiday season.

Miss Ruby Burnette, of Montreal, who
is the guest of Mrs. James McKinnim,
was the soloist at the Easter services of
the Presbyterian Church on Sunday last.

Mrs. Leslie Hooker and son Edgar
were in Montreal for the week-end re-
turning home on Monday evening with
Lient. Leslie Hooker who arrived from
overseas on Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Lamb and son and
daughter, of Buckingham, Miss Norah
Christie, Messrs. Edward and Keith
Christie, of Montreal, were the guests
of their mother for the Easter Holiday.

The Oddfellows are holding their
Annual Church Parade on Sunday morn-
ing next. The Rev. F. J. Hayden will
preach to them in the Methodist Church,
and they celebrate their 100th anniversary
of the Order.

Although the weather for Sunday was
downcast and gloomy, the services in
our churches were bright and cheerful,
special musical renderings in all being
rendered in pleasing manner, and the
floral decorations were exceedingly
pretty.

Those intending to take a trip to the
Old Country will do well to communicate
with J. S. Giles at the Watchman Office,
Lachute. It takes some little time to
procure the necessary passports and con-
sequent delay in securing accommo-
dation. Procure your blank applications
at once and be prepared.

Miss Jessie Paul, of Montreal, spent
Easter with her parents.

Miss Georgina Baldwin spent Easter
holidays with friends in Montreal.

Mrs. A. Lucas, of Montreal, is spend-
ing a short visit with friends in town.

The Misses Bates, of Montreal, were
guests of Mrs. A. D. Hogg for the hol-
idays.

Mr. and Mrs. Ryan and son, of Mont-
real, were week-end guests of Mrs. Fred
Roberts.

Mrs. Geo. Murdoch Sr., of Browns-
burg, was the Easter guest of Mrs. V. A.
Morrison.

The C.P.R. local is to run to Calumet
this year instead of only to Staynerville
as formerly.

Misses Hattie, Annie and Hazel Mc-
Coy and Miss Russell, of Montreal, were
guests of Mrs. McCoy this week.

Misses May and Catherine McGibbon,
of Montreal, and Miss Bessie McGibbon,
of Ottawa, spent the holidays in town.

Mrs. Struthers, of Huntingdon was the
guest of her daughter Miss O. Struthers,
East Settlement, for the Easter Holidays.

Miss Annie Drennan, of Montreal, and
Mr. and Mrs. H. O. McDonald, of
Trenton, spent Easter guests of Mr. Wm.
Drennan.

Miss Hunter and Miss Alberta Hunter,
of St. Andrews East, spent Easter in
Montreal the guests of their sister Mrs.
James Home.

Miss Nettie Giles and friend Miss Reid
together with Mr. and Mrs. Harlow
Giles, of Montreal, were in town for the
Easter Holidays.

Church of England services in the
parish of Lachute.—Will be held (D.V.)
on Sunday April 27th as follows:—St.
Simeon's Church, Lachute, 11 a.m. and
7 p.m. Brownsburg at 3 p.m. Easter
music at all these services.

—Notice! As we intend to make our
milk round at an earlier hour we are again
adopting the bottle service, and shall be
pleased to leave whatever quantity you
may require. You may also leave your
order for Cream which we will supply
every Tuesday and Saturday. Phone
No. 70 ring 4. WILBUR WALKER.

Still They Come!

Amongst the latest arrivals to land
home this week are Lieut. L. M. Hooker
and Privates Edwin Boyd, Harold Mason,
Gordon McAllister, Teddy Cooke, J.
Barber, O. Prevost, J. Jerome. Percy
Chapman is also home and all of the
boys are looking hale and hearty not-
withstanding all the hardships encoun-
tered. We understand that Capt. (Dr.)
Lockhart Gall has also arrived in Mont-
real! Needless to say Lieut. Hooker is
exceptionally happy to be again able to
unite with his beloved family of wife and
three little ones, who have been long-
ly awaiting his return.

The annual vestry meeting of St.
Simeon's Church Lachute, held on Easter
Monday evening was well attended. The
reports of the different departments shew-
ed that the past year had been one of the
most successful in the history of the
parish. The auditor's report shewed a
substantial balance of cash on hand after
all financial obligations had been met.
Officers elected.—Church Wardens H.
Sutton and Andrew Elliott, Lay Dele-
gates to Synod, Major Smith and Andrew
Elliott Sidesmen for Lachute.

William Duff, J. R. Parris, Thos.
Pollock, Thos. Moore, H. Slater, Wm.
Painter, Wm. Elliott, and for Browns-
burg Joseph Robbins, Wm. H. White
and Albert King. Auditors H. Slater
and J. R. Parris.

Gentle Reminders.

Nothing else of the same cost adds so
much to the attractiveness of a town,
nothing else gives such an air of pros-
perity and thrift, of comfort and content
as the good repair and neat appearance
of building and fences and generally
well kept up premises. A few dollars
spent by way of paint, and a little time
spent now and then fixing up, toning up
and keeping things in order, has a most
wonderful effect and a store of satis-
faction. Great and imposing edifices
are not necessary to beauty and attractiv-
ness. We know of some humble cottages,
yet are so enveloped in neatness and
tidiness of all things round about, we
never look on them but we are reminded
that it must be pleasant to be there.

An Improvement Association.

While many of the towns around us
are forming associations of their business
men for the purpose of improving their
towns, why should not we have one? It
will cost nothing to meet once in two or
four weeks and talk over the situation.
While it might not do much to boom the
town, yet we should get better acquaint-
ed with one another and with one an-
other's wants and wishes. A community
of spirit creates an enthusiasm which is
very apt to display itself in some direc-
tion. The old saying that everything
comes to him who waits, may have been
true in the old time, but under the spirit
of the present age if a person wants a
thing he must go after it. We believe
there is a go-ahead spirit enough in town
to carry an improvement association
through to good results if it were only
started; and we also believe that after it
was fairly started the good effects of it
would be felt almost immediately. An
association of this kind it seems to us,
would be pleasant and profitable, even if
not much in the way of "boon" came
from it. Will not some of the busi-
ness men make a move in the matter?

Mens' Wear

Our Stock of Clothing was gradually increased through
the War times. Much of it was bought during the first
year of the War, and we have therefore values that cannot
be repeated.

We offer you Men's Suits at such low prices as may
surprise you, and a very few of Young Men's in Tweeds at
extra low prices.

Our Ladies Costumes and Coats are now in Stock. The
best time to get fitted and suited is now.

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 Go

Eugene Jousse

Watchmaker, Jeweller and Optician
MAIN STREET, LACHUTE.

You cannot begin to measure its goodness alongside of others, the quality being INCOMPARABLE.

"SALADA"

Black, Green } Sealed Packets Only.
or Mixed...



Which Saves the Babies?

The difference between head belief and heart belief is shown strikingly in Britain to-day. There has never been a time in the modern history of the island when any one would attempt to argue that babies were not entitled to all the food necessary and of the best quality. That is head belief. The proof that head belief alone is not a guarantee of baby welfare is furnished in the fact that for the first time in the modern history of Britain there is milk enough for all the babies and good milk.

Those people who believed with all their hearts that babies must be fed on the very best and in sufficient quantity have managed to compel the rest of their fellow men to allow this obligation to be translated into concrete form. They have simply commanded the milk. They have secured the passage of a bill whereby any adult patron of an eating house who uses milk as a beverage is fined \$5 and the proprietor is subject to a similar fine. Mathematical proof in favor of a heart belief in baby welfare consists in the fact that the death rate among children under five years of age has been reduced one-half during the time the law just quoted has been in force.

If one were to collect all the "convictions" the expressions of head belief, that have been formulated in Canada as to the desirability, the necessity, the patriotic duty of conserving child life the total would fill a good sized volume. But the real, practical working out of these so-called convictions is easily computed and takes the form of local baby welfare stations, more or less efficient, more or less generously supported according to the completeness of the heart belief that exists locally in regard to baby welfare.

It all goes to show that baby welfare work if it is raised to the plane where it belongs must become a patriotic undertaking and every factor which is necessary to conservation of child life must be commanded. No one must be allowed to use anything which belongs by the natural process of things, to a baby. It will never be possible to compel every one to work wholeheartedly for baby welfare because the world is too full of selfish people who will never exert themselves in any way for another's comfort or well-being. But these dead weights must be moved away from the place they now occupy. They must be taken from the highway of progress and made to contribute to the welfare of the nation by being compelled to "eat at the second table."

Concerning Certain Domestic Affairs.

The recent epidemic convinced us that a very useful person in a country neighborhood would be a community nurse, who could give her services where needed, as the district nurse does in cities. Many an ailing child could be helped, many a woman with her burden of work could be saved from suffering or permanent breakdown by the help and counsel of a wise trained nurse. If some farmer's daughter fitted herself for such work, she would be a blessing in her neighborhood, and with profit to herself.

Those who nurse grief month after month, as many do when they have lost loved ones, do wrong to themselves and their families. The one who is gone would not have wished to cast enduring sorrow on loved ones left behind; and continued mourning causes depression and injury to all around. The happy memory of the loved one and the happy reunion still remain. When grief seems too oppressive to be borne, take it out in the open air—seek change and work; in justice to yourself and others take advantage of every pleasure you can find. By taking a persistent, hopeful view, depressing emotions can be overcome and hopeful ones made dominant.

The warm school lunch is not a lunch served during the morning and afternoon sessions of school, as is sometimes imagined. Neither is it a course in domestic science. It is one or more warm dishes served with the noon meal to supplement the cold lunch brought from home. We are familiar with the care which farmers exercise in preparing and balancing the rations of their stock. It is not unusual for them to have heaters in-

stalled to warm the water which their cows drink in cold weather; they realize that under these conditions the cows will produce more butterfat. Heaters are also employed in winter for cooking hog feed. And yet some of these same thrifty people will let their children walk two or three miles in the cold and snow to school, eat a cold lunch at noon, and make the cold return trip home before supper. We are slow to realize that our boys and girls must be well and properly fed in order that as men and women they may give efficient service.

Caring for Jewelry.

When you put on your favorite necklace do you ever stop to see if it is in first class condition? No jewelry tarnishes as quickly as chains that are worn around the neck. Silver chains grow black, perhaps, the quickest.

Look over your jewel case and see what needs cleaning and mending. Gold and silver chains will usually look like new after a bath in warm soapy water, with a good rubbing with chamolis afterward. The pendants, crosses or brooches that are worn with the chains cannot always be washed, especially if they are set with stones such as opals, turquoise or some kind of pearls that are changed in color if they are wet. A careful rubbing with a piece of silk velvet will be sufficient for these pendants. Link chains will become worn and will break easily if they are knotted, and they so often become snarled if kept in the same jewel case with other jewelry.

If your jewel box has not separate compartments for rings, bracelets and necklaces it is better to keep your chains separately. The covers of small jewelry boxes, placed in your dressing table drawer, make handy compartments. A bit of cotton should be put in each little cover to keep the chains from being scratched.

Rings need frequent cleaning around the setting, particularly those like the Tiffany setting. Small particles of dirt, soap and so forth collect around the prongs. A sharpened toothpick will remove the dirt and not injure the setting.

Even your hatpins will be improved with cleaning. Whiting, moistened with just enough water to make a creamy paste, will make a splendid polish for silver hatpins.

Jewelled hairpins, barrettes and combs should be cleaned with a fine brush and soap suds. Too hot water, however, should not be used on the real shell hair ornaments, as it will dull them. A little sweet oil will give a luster, if it is applied very sparingly, to the shell.

Penny Savers.

When molding bread save the scrapings of the bread board to thicken gravies.

Save food and save the patient's appetite by putting only small portions on the tray going to the sick room.

Table cloths and napkins will wear longer if when ironed they are folded in three parts one week and four the next.

Solled crochet hats should be ripped apart, the wool washed clean, then made into infant's socks, mittens or squares for blankets.

The scuffed leather on a shoe should be flattened in place with a little glue and allowed to dry. When blackened the surface will look as well as new.

Sharpen up the blunted points of machine needles on an emery wheel. Tighten the old loose leather band by putting a few drops of castor oil in the groove of the wheel.

Rip open an old pincushion if your supply of needles is running low. You will, no doubt, be able to replenish your stock from its contents and learn, incidentally, "where all the needles go."

Turn back—right now—and read all the advertisements. Otherwise you may miss many special offers meant for you.

"The art of agriculture is extremely profitable to those who understand it; but it brings the greatest trouble and misery upon the farmers, who undertake it without knowledge," wrote Xenophon many centuries ago. What he wrote is still as true as steel.

The Road to Understanding

—BY—
Eleanor H. Porter

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CHAPTER III.—Cont'd.

"Well, Helen, we're n for it," he flung out, dropping himself into the nearest chair.

"What do you mean?"

"Father has cut off my allowance."

"But you—you've gone to work. There's your wages!"

"Oh, yes, there are my—wages."

Something in his tone sent a swift suspicion to her eyes.

"Do you mean—they aren't so big as your allowance?"

"I certainly do."

"How perfectly horrid! Just as if it wasn't mean enough for him not to let us live there, without—"

"Helen!" Burke Denby pulled himself up in his chair. "See here, dear, I shan't let even you say thing like that about dad. Now, for heaven's sake, don't let us quarrel about it."

He pleaded impatiently, as he saw the dreaded quivering coming to the pouting lips opposite.

"But I—I—"

"Helen, dearest, don't cry, please don't! Crying won't help; and I tell you it's serious business—this is."

"But are you sure—do you now it's true?" faltered the young wife, too thoroughly frightened now to be angry.

"Did you see—your father?"

"No; I saw Brett."

"Who's he? Maybe he doesn't know."

"Oh, yes, he does," returned Burke, with grim emphasis. "He knows everything. They say at the Works that he knows what father's going to have for breakfast before the cook does."

"But who is he?"

"He's the manager of the Denby Iron Works and father's right-hand man. He came here to-night to see me—by dad's orders, I suspect."

"Is your father so awfully angry, then?" Her eyes had grown a bit watery.

"I'm afraid he is. He says I've made my bed and now I must lie in it. He's cut off my allowance entirely. He's raised my wages—a little, and he says it's up to me now to make good—with my wages."

There was a minute's silence. The man's eyes were gloomily fixed on the opposite wall. His whole attitude spelled diffidence and despair. The woman's eyes, questioning, fearful, were fixed on the man.

Plainly some new, hidden force was at work within Helen Denby's heart. Scorn and anger had left her countenance. Grief and dismay had come in their place.

"Burke, why has your father objected so to—to me?" she asked at last, timidly.

Abstractedly, as if scarcely conscious of what he was saying, the man shrugged:

"Oh, the usual thing. He said you weren't suited to me; you wouldn't make me happy."

The wife recoiled visibly. She gave a piteous little cry. It was too low, apparently, to reach her husband's ears. At all events he did not turn.

For fully half a minute she watched him, and in her shrinking eyes was mirrored each eloquent detail of his appearance, the lassitude, the gloom, the hopelessness. Then, suddenly, to her whole self there came an electric change. As if throwing off bonds that held her she flung out her arms and sprang toward him.

"Burke, it isn't true, it isn't true," she flamed. "I'm going to make you happy! You just wait and see. And we'll show him. We'll show him we can do it! He told you to make good; and you must, Burke! I won't have him and everybody else saying I dragged you down. I won't! I won't! I won't!"

"But—but—"

"We aren't going to hang back. We're going to do it!"

"But, Helen, how? What?" demanded the man, stirred into a show of interest at last. "How can we?"

"I don't know, but we're going to do it."

"There won't be—hardly any money."

"I'll get along—somehow."

"And we'll have to live in a cheap little hole somewhere—we can't have one of the Redingtons."

"I don't want it—now."

"And you'll have to—to work."

"Yes, I know." Her chin was still bravely lifted.

"There can't be any maid now."

"Then you'll have to eat—what I cook!" She drew in her breath with a hysterical little laugh that was half a sob.

"You darling! I shall love it!" He caught her to himself in a revulsion of feeling that was as ardent as it was sudden. "Only I'll so hate to have you do it, sweetheart—it's so messy and doughy!"

"Nonsense!"

"You told me it was."

"But I didn't know then—what they were saying about me. Burke, they just shan't say I'm dragging you down."

"Indeed they shan't, darling."

"Then you will make good?" she regarded him with tearful, luminous eyes.

"Of course I will—with you to help me."

Her face flamed into radiant joy. "Yes, with me to help! That's it, that's it—I'm going to help you," she breathed fervently, flinging her arms about his neck.

And to each, from the dear stronghold of the other's arms, at the moment, the world looked, indeed, to be a puny thing, scarcely worth the conquering.

CHAPTER IV.

The matter of selecting the new home was not a difficult one—at first. They decided at once that, if they

could not have an apartment in the Redington Chambers, they would prefer a house. "For," Burke said, "as for being packed away like sardines in one of those abominable little cheap flat-houses, I won't!" So a house they looked for at the start.

And very soon they found what Helen said was a "love of a place"—a pretty little cottage with a tiny lawn and a flower bed.

"And it's so lucky it's for rent," she exulted. "For it's just what we want, isn't it, dearest?"

"It'll cost too much dear,—in this neighborhood. We can't afford it."

"Oh, that'll be all right. I'll economize somewhere else. Come; it says the key is next door."

"Helen, darling, I tell you we can't!" he was exclaiming. "It's out of the question."

"Burke!" Her lips began to quiver. "And when you know how much I want it!"

"Sweetheart, don't, please, make it any harder for me," he begged. "I'd give you a dozen houses like this if I could—and you know it. But we can't afford even this one. The rent is forty dollars. I heard her tell you when she gave you the key."

"Never mind. We can economize other ways."

"But, Helen, I only get sixty all told. We can't pay forty for rent."

Helen, convinced at last, tossed him the key with a tear. "All right—take it back then. I shan't. I know I should c—cry right before her!"

The next minute, at sight of the abject woe and dismay on her husband's face, she flung herself upon him with a burst of sobs.

Such was Mr. and Mrs. Burke Denby's first experience of home-hunting. The second, though different in detail, was similar in disappointment. So also were the third and the fourth experiences. Not, indeed, until the weary, distracted pair had spent three days of time, all their patience, and most of their good nature, did they finally arrive at a decision. And then their selection, alas, proved to be one of the despised tiny flats, in which, according to the unhappy young bridegroom, they were destined to be packed like cardines.

After all, it had been the "elegant mirror in the parlor," and the "just grand" tiled and tessellated entrance, that had been the determining factors in the decision; for Burke, thankful that at last something within reach of his pocketbook had been found to bring a sparkle to his beloved's eyes, had stifled his own horror at the tawdry cheapness of it all, and had given a consent that was not without a measure of relief born of the three long days of weary, well-nigh hopeless search.

To Burke Denby himself, late of Denby House (perhaps the most aloof of all the "old colonials"), the place was a nightmare of horror. But because his wife's eyes had glinted, and because his wife's lips had caroled a joyous "Oh, Burke, I'd love this place, darling!"—and because, most important of all, if it must be confessed, the rent was only twenty dollars a month, he had uttered a grim "All right, we'll take it." And the selection of the home was accomplished.

(To be continued.)

THE OLD CLOCK

As a Safe Place for Money the Bank Is to be Preferred.

Once upon a time there was a man who had just received \$87 in bills. His wife urged him to put it in the bank. He wouldn't listen, however.

"No bank for mine," he replied. "I'll put it where I'll know just where it is."

As his wife left the room he quickly stuck the money in an old clock that hadn't run since the terrible fire. He had no sooner completed the act when the old clock began to strike, which brought his wife to the door with a look of amazement on her face. "For the land sakes—that's the first time that clock has struck in seven years!" she said. "What do you suppose is the matter?"

"I don't know," he answered in an offhand manner, trying to appear unconcerned as he sat down. "Prosperity, I guess—I see fertilizer is going to be mighty high this spring."

A few weeks later his wife remarked: "I made a good bargain to-day."

"How's that?" he inquired.

"I sold that old clock that was on the kitchen shelf to a junk-dealer and got \$1 for it."

"You—you—!" he tried to stammer, but fell over against the kitchen sink. When he regained consciousness he was lying on the sofa with his wife standing by him holding a bottle of ammonia in her hand.

"The money," he gasped, "was in the clock you sold."

"Don't worry about that money," she replied, calmly; "that's been in the bank for weeks. After you went out that morning I looked to see what made the clock strike."

Moral: "Never hide \$87 in an old clock unless your wife is looking."

If the post timber is not to be used for some time, it may be sawed and split and piled out-of-doors. By laying the posts a few inches off the ground, and crossing them tier upon tier, the air will circulate through them and cure them up nicely in a few months.

MINER WINS NINE DECORATIONS

ENGLISH MINER QUALIFIES AS EXPERT MEDAL COLLECTOR

Colliery Worker's Array of Decorations Includes Those of Five European Countries.

Nuneaton is one of the few towns of England boasting the proud record of numbering among its citizens two soldiers who won the V. C. during the war, says a recent despatch. Warwickshire men who obtained the coveted honor may be numbered on one's hand.

Apart from actual V. C. heroes, Warwickshire numbers among her residents men who have returned to their civil employment with many war honors.

In the forefront of this gallant band must be placed Private James Perkins, of the Sixteenth Lancers, a coal miner, who has been released to resume his work at the Stockingford Colliery.

His home is of a humble type, being located in the Cotton Mill Yard, Atherstone, a few miles north of Nuneaton.

Private Perkins' decorations are as follows: Distinguished Conduct Medal, Russian Order of St. George (4th class), Military Medal, French Croix de Guerre, Belgian Croix de Guerre, Italian Ordine Decorne, French Medaille Militaire and Serbian Silver Medal.

How He Won Them.

The first-mentioned was bestowed upon Perkins for dispatch-carrying under heavy fire, in May, 1915, in connection with which he also received the Russian decoration. The Military Medal was awarded him for carrying ammunition under heavy fire; the French Croix de Guerre for bringing a French officer out of the lines. The French Medaille Militaire was won at Cambrai, and the other decorations at varying periods during the last four and a quarter years.

With regard to Perkins' D. C. M., it should be mentioned that he succeeded when five other men who essayed the task of getting an important dispatch through had been shot by the enemy.

Perkins was called up as a reservist in the opening days of the war and as he was in the retreat from Mons he is to receive yet another decoration, bringing his aggregate up to nine. He has been wounded upon two occasions, and was on a boat which was torpedoed within sight of the British coast. After being in the water for an hour or more he was rescued.

FOUR YEARS' WAGES

English Ship-owner's Generosity to Repatriated Sailors.

In view of strikes and rumors of strikes it is interesting to record for the benefit of those who still see "no good in the world" that benefactions are by no means a myth; in fact, on the contrary, very such a reality, says a London despatch. At least one small section of the community is congratulating itself to-day not only for monetary benefits received, but on the fact that Britain still holds the sway of the seas.

The majority of the crew who sailed in the steamer Edwin Hunter, belonging to the Yorkshire Coal and Shipping Company, which left Goolle recently on her first voyage, after four and a half years' internment in a German port, had been prisoners at Ruhleben. Before the vessel's departure the directors of the company handed each one of them a cheque for the full amount of his wages during his period of captivity.

The Knight on Wings.

As in the days of long ago, A knight rode out at break of dawn Towards the country of his foe, —Upon his charger bravely borne, With flashing sword and ready lance, To seek adventurous Romance.

Not knowing when above the hill An adversary would appear— And he would have to die or kill— Untroubled by the curb of fear, Prepared to fight, prepared to fall, Prepared to conquer over all.

So do the airmen of our race Climb up, when day is scarce de-fined,

And gallop o'er the fields of space. And leave their country far behind, To fling their challenge far and wide With splendid courage, splendid pride

Once more they battle man to man, Alone amidst the watching skies; No shouting friends their zeal to fan— They charge and thrust with eagle eyes.

And win . . . and to the Western sun Bring back their shield—the battle won;

Their greatest prize, the work well done.

The Revenge of the Salmon.

"James," said Mrs. Mellow to her butler, "can you find out whether the tinned salmon was all eaten last night? I don't want to ask the new cook, because she may have eaten it, and then she would feel uncomfortable."

"Please, ma'am," replied James, "the new cook ate all the salmon, and no matter what you was to say to her you couldn't make her more uncomfortable than she is now."

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OUR GRAVES IN FOREIGN LANDS

WORK OF THE IMPERIAL WAR GRAVES COMMISSION

Many Memorials Are Being Planned To Commemorate Part Borne by the Empire's Soldiers.

Mr. Rudyard Kipling has sent to the London Times a statement with regard to the work being carried on by the Imperial War Graves Commission, of which he is a member. The origin and development of the commission is simple. In the first days of the war the different armies created special commissions whose duty it was to register and tend the graves of the soldiers fallen in action, and, when possible, to send photographs of them to relatives. Later a National Committee was formed, and on the suggestion of the Prince of Wales, this was expanded into an Imperial Commission to mark and tend the graves of the soldiers of the Empire wherever they had fallen.

All parts of the Empire, says Mr. Kipling, have generously and unreservedly promised to bear their share of the expense. As the author says, the graves are to be found as vast cities of the dead in France and Flanders, where more than half a million of British soldiers sleep forever, and as scattered mounds in Africa and Asia, in jungle glades, on far-away islands, amid desert sands and desolate ravines. Wherever they are they will be identified and cared for by the agents of the Commission.

The Cross and the Stone.

It was felt desirable that at the head of each grave should be some memorial as lasting as the art of man could design, and the expression of some central idea. To this end Sir Frederick Kenyon was engaged to make a report, and it has been decided on his suggestion that in each cemetery shall stand a Cross of Sacrifice, and an altar-like Stone of Remembrance, and that the headstones of the graves, officers and men, should be of uniform size and shape.

Stone crosses to succeed the temporary wooden crosses were at first suggested, but crosses of the smallness necessary because of the nearness of the graves to each other do not allow sufficient space for the men's names and the inscriptions, and are, by their shape, too fragile and too subject to the action of frost and weather for enduring use. Plain headstones, therefore, measuring 2 feet 6 inches, by 1 foot 3 inches have been chosen, upon which the Cross or other emblem of the dead man's faith could be inscribed, together with his regimental badge, his name and number and other necessary data. In cases where the relatives desire to add to the formal record they will be permitted to do so at their own expense for lettering, so long as the letters do not exceed 65.

A Temple and a Mosque.

In each cemetery there will be erected a building which will contain a register of each grave with the birthplace, age and parentage of the dead recorded. In honor of the Indian troops who fought in France in 1914-16 a Hindu temple and a Mohammedan mosque will be built.

It is also intended to rear special memorials to commemorate the part borne by particular armies and divisions in particular actions, such, for instance, as the Canadians at Ypres, the Australians at Amiens, the South Africans at Delville Wood and the British at the breaking of the Hindenburg Line; and no doubt there will be a particularly glorious monument to the Old Contemptibles.

Mr. Kipling says that it is hoped that the art of the Empire will give its services and advice in the designing of these memorials. He lays emphasis upon the fact that so far the work of the Commission has only been blocked out and that advice and suggestion will be welcomed from the public.

Problem of Isolated Graves.

After so many years of fighting over densely populated and civilized countries like France and Belgium, it is inevitable that there must be single graves and groups in positions where, when the life of the land goes forward again, they cannot be reached or tended. Some lie in what were once town or village thoroughfares and will be so again; others by the side of railway stations and freight-yards, houses, or factories, in arable or pasture fields, parks, gardens and the like.

The objections to leaving these graves where they are need not be dwelt upon. No precautions will save them from being encroached upon or obliterated in the course of time. There is, moreover, a strong sentiment among all ranks that such scattered graves look lonely; and the instinct of the Services demands that those who fell by the wayside should be gathered in to rest with the nearest main body of their companions. That is what the Commission, with all due care and reverence, propose to do.

In view of the enormous number of our dead in France alone, the removal of bodies to England would be impossible, even were there a general desire for it. But the overwhelming majority of relatives are content that

their kin should be—officers and men together—in the countries that they have redeemed. The Allied nations, too, have freely given their land for our dead for ever, and that offer has been accepted by the Governments. To allow exhumation and removal in a few cases where it has been suggested would, it seemed to the Commission, be undesirable if only on the principle of equality, and, judging from what many gallant fighters have said and written before they in turn fell, a violation, in all but a few special cases, of the desire of the dead themselves.

Work Going Forward.

The difficult business of identifying the fallen is going forward on all fronts, and we are glad to note that this is one of the few things that appears not to be awaiting the decisions of the Peace Conference. The various architects to whose charge the cemeteries have been allotted are preparing their designs for the planting and the buildings required in France, and steps are being taken to prepare dignified and characteristic designs for the cemeteries in the East and elsewhere. But it will be some time before the more than half a million headstones are ready, for, as Mr. Kipling says, at the present time there is not enough labor in all the world to cut, carve and letter them. While they are being made the wooden crosses will stand, and when necessary, will be renewed; the registers will be filled and filed, and the cemeteries will be faithfully and reverently tended.

WHAT THE MILLER SAID.

Life Is Like a Flour Mill With Its Many Purifying Sieves.

The miller said that there were seventeen sieves through which the ground wheat passed before it came out below pure and white and fine in the shape of flour. The miller said that every one of the seventeen sieves was necessary to give the flour that fineness and whiteness for which the mill was famous. Less than that number of sieves would leave the flour a little too coarse and not absolutely white. Every one of the sieves took out something from the flour that was not desirable and that kept it from reaching the standard that the miller set for his flour.

How many lives there are that have passed through great tribulation and have come out white and pure! How hard it seems at the time of their severe trials, and how much we pity them because their lot is worse than ours! But how we wonder at them in the end and desire to be like them!

How similar life is to the flour mill. Through one testing after another we pass, for the Lord desires to have us purified: not seven times, or even seventeen times, perhaps, but many, many times we meet the tests of life until at last He has us ready for that place which He has prepared for us.

How sad it is that we sometimes grumble and complain at the sieves that the Miller sees best to put us through. If we only had the faith to go even into the valley of the shadow of death without fear, trusting in Him who has promised to be with those who put their trust in Him! How much better to hear, instead of words of grumbling and complaint, the words of the Master, "Well done, good and faithful servant: enter thou into the joy of thy Lord."

Remember the miller said that so many sieves were necessary to make the flour what it should be, but that it was worth it in the end. So our Lord says that we are not to marvel at the fiery tribulations that we must pass through in life, for they work out for us as a far more exceeding and eternal weight of glory.

DUMP POISON GAS IN SEA.

First Lot Developed by U.S.A. "Disposed of."

The first lot of poison gas which the American Army developed and manufactured for use in killing Germans in the great spring drive that was scheduled for 1919, but halted by the signing of the armistice, has been disposed of by dumping it at sea, says a Washington despatch. It consisted of 200,000 poison gas shells and some large drums, or containers, of poison gas, which have just been taken to sea from Baltimore and dropped into Davy Jones' locker.

The gas disposed of consisted of mustard gas and chlorpyrin gas, both of which are very dangerous and could not be used commercially.

A Real Family Jar.

A Winnipeg man had dropped in one afternoon for a conference with his friend, when he heard a terrible tumult emanating from the kitchen. Just then the nine-year-old hopeful of the household entered; so the visitor asked: "What's all that row about?"

"Ma's canning fruit," explained the lad, with an appreciative glance in the direction whence poured the sound of angry voices, "and Pa's a food inspector, you know, an' he's tryin' to tell Ma how she ought to do her work."

Scares Off Tramps.

"Much bothered with tramps out your way?" "I was until I tacked up a sign on my gate." "Ah, 'Beware of the dog,' I suppose." "Oh, no! Simply 'Farm help wanted.'"

THE LAND OF PRINCES.

Examples of Princely Extravagance in Russia of Other Days.

Russia, until it became Red Russia, had long been notably the land of princes. In no other country was the title so common; in no other did it stand for greater extremes of life and habits. A Russian prince might be a simple, unpretending, impecunious country gentleman, of provincial interests and bound to strict economies; he might be a courtly, splendid and imposing personage of extravagant wealth and of the most lavish and erratic expenditure. A recent writer, speaking of the Russian house of Demidov, the princely title of which, however, is Italian in origin, gives an amusing instance of princely extravagance.

Elim Demidov, Prince of San Donato, attended school in England. He was an Eton boy, and, needless to say, was treated at Eton like any other boy, English or Russian, prince or commoner. But when, on leaving Eton, it became necessary for him, in view of his intended diplomatic career, to pass certain Russian university examinations, he accepted the necessity in a manner both princely and amazing. He was staying in the Riviera, and having a very good time there, which he did not care to interrupt by a trip to Petrograd. But he saw a way to manage the affair quite easily. He merely invited the entire faculty of the University of Petrograd to visit Nice at his expense and sent a special train for them equipped with every luxury. Arrived at Nice, they were his honored guests. He gave them, as a young Canadian would say, "the time of their lives;" and incidentally they gave him his examination, which they did not make too difficult, and he passed it with flying colors. Then the special train carried them back to Petrograd; and the young prince, with his agreeable sojourn undisturbed, entered leisurely upon his diplomatic career.

Curiously enough, the founder of the family to which this lordly youth belonged was one Nikita Demidov, a blacksmith, whose excellent work caught the attention of Peter the Great, and whose good fortune it was to receive as a reward an estate, afterwards greatly extended and enriched. Mines of gold and silver, lapis lazuli and malachite, together with vast agricultural lands, united to support in splendor the descendants of the sturdy blacksmith.

Another Russian prince, also the owner of malachite quarries and of vast mines in the Urals, lavished treasure on an educational whim less selfish, but scarcely more wise. He had an only daughter, a languid, sickly child, and to arouse her interest in her studies he determined that she should be taught by means of dolls. He ordered hundreds of them, dressed to represent the natives of different countries as well as historic personages of different nations and epochs. The arms and armor of knights and warriors were to be executed in pure silver and gold, the crowns and jewels of kings and countries in real gems.

Not a half or a quarter of those wonderful dolls were ever finished, and only a few had been delivered when the poor little, frail Princess Vassilla faded quietly out of life. By her father's order, that no sight of them might by chance reawaken his grief, all her possessions were destroyed. One glittering royal doll, her favorite, cradled in the arms of the dying child, remained there after her death, and was buried with her. It was a marvelous miniature queen, eighteen inches high, arrayed in a robe so stiff with pearls, emeralds and rubies, and with a diadem, sceptre and ornaments of such fine diamonds that it was said to be worth, alone, "enough to endow a convent, found a church, or dower a dozen princesses of beauty and nobility no less than hers with whose dust it was laid to mingle in the dark."

WEIGHTS IN THE BALANCE

Ceremony Attending Comparison of Standards With the Originals.

Every twenty years our standard measures—the yard and the pound—are compared with the originals, which lie hidden within the Palace walls at Westminster. The occasion is due round again this month, says a London magazine.

Quite a ceremony is entailed to check the measures. In addition to the Lord Chancellor, the Lord Chamberlain and the President of the Board of Trade, a small army of carpenters and masons also attend. The standard yard is a solid bar of bronze, representing the arm measurement of Henry I, who ordained that the length of his own arm should be the standard yard of cloth measure.

The imperial standard pound is composed of a ball of platinum. When the Lord Chancellor checks the weights, most elaborate care is taken to ensure accuracy. The pound weight is tested, with the original pound weight on scales capable of disclosing the minutest fraction of a grain, while the yard is measured by an instrument which can detect an error of a hundredth thousandth part of an inch.

After the test, the precious pound weight is wrapped in Swedish filtering paper—soft and frictionless—the yard is placed on soft rollers in a mahogany case. Both are then enclosed in innumerable boxes and a leaden case and hidden in the staircase wall, which is rebuilt after each test.

THE NEW TALK-ING LIGHTHOUSES

TO WARN SHIPS OFF DANGEROUS SHOALS ALONG COAST

A Combination Phonograph, "Wireless," and Telephone Shouts Warning to Sea-Tossed Mariners.

"Look out! Keep off the rocks!" The night is dark. It is a darkness that may literally be felt, inasmuch as there is dense fog.

A ship is blundering along, uncertain of her exact whereabouts, but sounding a fog horn now and again. Her skipper is anxiously patrolling the deck, wrapped in an oilskin coat. He listens. The cry is heard again—a shout of warning, "Look out!" it says. "Keep off the rocks!"

It is plainly a human voice that makes the outcry. An old-fashioned sailor, attributing it to the supernatural, would be frightened half to death.

Not so the skipper of this fog-bound ship. He perceives that he is in the neighborhood of a "shouting rock," and dangerously close at that.

On the Atlantic Coast.

The first experimental installation of a "shouting rock" has been set up on the rock promontory called Point Judith, near Newport. There is a lighthouse on the point, but its light, though very powerful, is on occasions so blanketed by fog or "thick" weather as to be indistinguishable by ships at sea.

When such weather prevails, the voice cries, "Point Judith Light!" every five seconds. It is distinctly audible at a distance of eight miles.

It is a phonograph that utters the cries. The apparatus is an adaptation of the radio-telephone. It is a combination of phonograph, "wireless" and telephone.

In the lighthouse is a gasoline engine that operates a generator which supplies current to a radio-telephone. A phonograph (run by motor) shouts into the transmitter, and the vibrations of the voice vary the current, sending oscillations into the ether.

If you were in a boat 100 yards from the lighthouse, you would not hear the voice, unless you happened to have a receiving instrument. But the ship, groping its way through the fog, has a wireless telephone receiver, which takes the oscillations and amplifies them, making the voice very loud.

Simple and Inexpensive.

It is on board the ship that the shout (communicated by radio from the lighthouse) is made audible. A megaphone attached to the receiver concentrates the sound, so that it makes a loud outcry.

The voice thrown out from the lighthouse is made strong in the direction of the "danger sector"—i. e., the part of the compass-circle that holds a special threat for approaching vessels. Incidentally this helps the mariner to judge the whereabouts of the lighthouse.

But suppose that he fails to judge correctly, and that, instead of sheer-ing off, he comes nearer. In that case he begins to hear at intervals another shout that says, "You are getting closer. Keep off!"

Every fifteen seconds the phonograph-telephone utters this cry also (from the same disc record); but it is audible at a distance of only two miles, so that the puzzled skipper does not hear it until he is getting dangerously close.

The apparatus is simple and inexpensive; and, once set going, it works automatically, the disc, on which the shouts (originally made by human voice) are recorded, being so arranged as to repeat them indefinitely at timed intervals.

Dangerous shoals are customarily guarded by floating lighthouses—that is to say, by lightships. These vessels are to be provided with similar apparatus, so that they can send out voices of warning in foggy weather across the vasty deep.

CANADA WELL ADVERTISED.

French Industrial Leaders Interested in Dominion Exhibit at Lyons Fair.

While the Canadian ministers are busily engaged in terminating the work entrusted to them as peace conference delegates, the economic future of Canada is occupying their attention and is being discussed at daily meetings. The successful results which are anticipated as the outcome of Canada's brilliant participation at the Lyons Fair, have awakened the interest of French industrial leaders towards Canada.

The recent visit to Paris of delegates to the Federation of British Industries, representing a membership of seventeen thousand firms, and the speeches delivered at a banquet presided over by M. Clemetel, the French Minister of Commerce, mark the preliminaries of a direct and durable accord between the British and French business men and producers. Canada is no less interested in such co-operation, and the comments of the French press show signs on the part of France of a policy with more advantageous co-operation for the conquest of foreign markets.

Great Britain produces a fourth of all the coal used in the world.

FATIGUE AND ITS DANGERS.

Generates a Poison That Passes Into the Circulation System.

Fatigue is a danger signal: if persistently ignored, it may lead to many kinds of serious trouble. It is necessary to differentiate, however, between what may be called normal tiredness and fatigue. We all get tired every day of our lives unless we are shirkers. The secret of efficiency is to learn to economize our outlay of strength so that we get the utmost return for it in good work without crossing the line of exhaustion or even of unpleasant fatigue.

It has been said that it is a good thing to rise from the table hungry. It may certainly be said that it is proper to leave off work while we still feel that we could do a little more without hurting ourselves. We all know that we do our best work when we are fresh; that one hour in the morning is often worth three in the afternoon. The lesson contained in that knowledge is valuable; we are wise if we quickly apply it to life. By carefully alternating work and rest we can keep ourselves to a great extent always fresh, and in that way we can accomplish much more work than can the chronic driver who continually breaks into his reserve capital of force.

The danger of fatigue is that it generates a poison that passes into the circulatory system; the problem is how to get the proper amount of work out of ourselves up to the point of healthy tiredness and short of producing what physicians call the "fatigue toxins." One thing to avoid is monotony. A change in the character of work will often do as much good as a change from work to play. We never really stop work, however, until we go to sleep. Avoiding fatigue is especially necessary in the case of children. To do away with monotony the rule should be alternate periods of real study and of real play. That will keep the children fresh and interested instead of inert and bored.

Many persons, especially in the rush of big cities, get into the way of masking their fatigue by using stimulants; with a cup of tea or coffee they whip themselves up to the extra hour or two of effort that causes overfatigue. The lives that some workers lead are so exacting that it would seem cruel to deny them that relief, but they would be wise to substitute for the tea or coffee—or, very much worse, alcohol—slowly sipped hot milk, or malted milk. In that way they would get the relief and the rest without the danger.

FAT AND FAMOUS.

Few Really Stout Men Have Reached the Pinnacle of Fame.

Mr. Taft, an ex-President of the U.S.A., is mentioned as President Wilson's successor at the board of the Peace Conference. He is probably the stoutest man in public life; at any rate, the stoutest man with an international reputation.

Fat and fame have not very often been combined, perhaps because stout men are generally inclined to be easy-going, and therefore lacking in that push which brings a man to the fore. The only great statesman one can recall who was really a fat man was Charles James Fox, as can be seen even by his effigy in the Palace of Westminster, where he would make three of his great rival, Pitt the younger.

The only fat poet one can recall is Jamie Thompson, the author of "The Seasons." He was a comfortable, lazy, slovenly man, of whom it is related that he would eat peaches off the wall, not taking the trouble to take his hands out of his pockets to pluck them. Yet, despite his lazy disposition, he managed to write one of the longest of English poems, as well as "The Castle of Indolence"—a castle in which he habitually dwelt.

Mr. G. K. Chesterton, one of the stoutest of living celebrities, has on more than one occasion made up in the character of the Sage of Fleet Street with most excellent success.

It is a little remarkable, too, that one of his closest friends, Mr. Hilaire Belloc, is almost as famous for his bulk as he is for his criticism of military operations, his poetry, his history and his fiction.

As It's Wrote.

A Frenchman was learning English, and every morning read a little in an English newspaper. One day he was sorely puzzled.

"Vot iss this?" he asked a friend. "Your English is a puzzle." The friend took the paper and read: "Should Mr. Binks, who sat for the Mudville constituency in 19—, consent to stand again and be run, he would in all probability have a walk-over."

SOLDIERS REPATRIATED.

Number of Canadians Much Ahead of That of Other Dominions.

The number of Dominion soldiers repatriated between November 11, 1918, and March 1, 1919, were: Australians, 65,164. New Zealanders, 28, 205. Canadians, 127,100. South Africans, 6,196.

This information was announced in the British House of Commons, by the Under-Secretary of State for War.

There is storage capacity at Port Arthur and Fort William for between 50 and 60 million bushels of grain.

3 HUGE TUNNELS TO BE CONSTRUCTED

ENGLISH CHANNEL, THE BOSPHORUS AND GIBRALTER.

Plan For Channel Tunnel Includes Tracks, Telegraph and Telephone Wires and Mail Tubes.

The announcement by Bonar Law in the House of Commons on March 10 that Premier Lloyd George will confer with the French Government with a view to immediately beginning work on a channel tunnel in order to absorb the unemployed demobilized men has aroused the greatest interest in all quarters, says a recent London despatch. Besides being the biggest project ever attempted by this country to solve the question of unemployment, it is viewed also as a bid for big business on the continent and closer linking up of the Empire.

Traffic experts are of the opinion that a revolution in European transport would be certain anyway, once peace is restored, but a tunnel would do much to bring about a new era in continental transport. The old fetish of invasion by tunnel has departed with many other pre-war myths. What is interesting the British business men is the development of passenger and trade facilities which will bring the east nearer the west than ever before.

A channel tunnel, it is asserted, will mean six-hour express service between London and Paris, and through express trains to other European capitals.

It is estimated that the tunnel will cost nearly \$100,000,000, or about as much as Britain, France and America spent daily in warfare. Four or five years will be required to complete the tunnel. Experts say 60,000 passengers could be transported daily, 30,000 each way, besides 60,000 tons of freight.

Two Other Tunnels.

The Daily Mail claims to have definite information that the British and French Governments have agreed to the construction of a tunnel under the Channel, and that the details are now being discussed by a special commission in Paris, which also is considering the building of tunnels under the Bosphorus and the Straits of Gibraltar.

The engineering plans for the Channel tunnel, according to the Daily Mail, are so far advanced that work could be begun immediately.

"It is proposed," says the Daily Mail, "to start the tunnel some distance inside both countries instead of near the coast, as was originally intended, so as to avoid the risks of a fall of the cliffs, such as already has occurred on the British side near the point where the work would have been begun."

"In addition to tracks, the tunnel will carry telephone and telegraph wires, superseding the present seabed cables, and also pneumatic tubes for carrying letters and parcels. The French and British railroads concerned are willing to finance the scheme, but the two Governments wish to exercise control."

WHITE COAL!

Suggesting Some of the Wonderful Work That Water Could Do.

Every stream that runs and ripples down a hillside is a potential source of warmth and light for our homes, and of power for our workshops. The aggregate water-power contained within the British Empire is calculated by the Government Water-Power Committee to amount to at least 50 to 70 million horse-power, but of this immense store of energy only about two million horse-power has been developed up to the present.

Our French allies, whose principal coal-mining districts were overrun by the German armies early in the war, have since increased their use of la bouille blanche—white coal, as they picturesquely term water-power—by about 650,000 h.p., and have thus to some extent overcome the very critical conditions to which the loss of their coal-mines gave rise. France now has a total of over one and a half million horse-power derived from the power of running water, supplying light and energy to her cities and towns.

Sweden and Norway have each developed water-power to nearly the same total quantity as France, and they have available for further development about four and a half million and five million horse-power respectively. A large part of the power already developed by these two countries is used in the extraction of nitrogen from the air, and its conversion into nitrates for fertilizers and other purposes, an industry that gives a good return for the outlay involved.

Japan is yet another country in which running water is being extensively harnessed to provide electric power, over one million horse-power having been developed or arranged for. In Switzerland and Italy, where coal is generally scarce and expensive, good use is being made of the mountain torrents for the same purpose, while among enemy countries both Germany and Austria possess many hydro-electric installations.

Fashion Notes From the Front. "Where are you going?" asked one Tommy of another.

The Watchman AND Ottawa Valley Advocate

FRIDAY, APRIL 25, 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.

Thorns. I have yet to learn of any pursuit or avocation wherein its followers are exempt from the perplexities and indignities which are continually being thrust upon them by the envious. The jealousies which surround men who occupy public or prominent positions seem to arrange themselves according to the importance of these positions or the height of the pinnacles upon which the object of their attention are set.

This is no fanciful argument, introduced to point a moral or adorn a tale. It is a well defined fact, observable in every walk of life. The degree of a man's real or reputed importance fixes the ratio of opposition any envy which invests him throughout his career. Much, of course, depends upon the man himself, his power of endurance, and his actions, but the fact remains that, independent of the man's personality, the position he holds must be held like a citadel, as much by force as by a fortunate concatenation of circumstances, against the open or covert demonstrations of envy and jealousy which are ever on the outlook for opportunities of attack.

Uneasy lies the head that wears a crown, is a saying which has ample proof in historical records, but millions of heads never destined for coronal decoration have had their pillows stuffed with thorns by the uncharitableness of envy and the petty jealousies which are petty only in relation to the station of life in which they occur. From the moment a person emerges from the obscurity of retirement into the arena of public affairs or common association, he becomes aware of the fact that the majority of his fellowmen immediately assume an attitude of critical observation of him and all his works. His every movement is watched and discussed with all the diversity of opinion common to crowds. His antecedents are looked into, and what they may lack in detail affords free rein for the inventive proclivities of his self appointed mentors. If the humility of his origin is indisputable, or of any untoward incident in his "arrival and continuance" be observable, the facts are carefully noted for future use, so that any ambitions in which he may be inclined to indulge may be met with adequate "set offs" calculated to reduce him to a sufficiently humble frame of mind, and keep him there.

If, on the other hand, argus-eyed scrutineers should fail to find any flaw in his ancestral records, running back into the times when might was right, and property was held by the power to keep hold of it, yet would it be used in evidence against him that he is filled with pride of his racial descent and is therefore inclined to class prejudice, and incapable of giving sufficient consideration to the needs of the people.

In human happenings one can always see things which can be made to prove any thesis, but it is no manufactured argument to say that the measure of a public man's popularity may be estimated by the number of his enemies, and their power.

At the present time there is much prominence given to a press propaganda against Lloyd George, and although it may turn out to be a storm in a tea cup, yet it indicates that the man who has done his great best to put the British empire upon a sound basis, not only by the wonderful work he has done in helping to win the war, but by holding his own in the Council of Nations, is by no means immune from that sort of criticism which trends close upon the heels of popularity.

Lloyd George has always been a man who feels it incumbent upon him to say what he means when it is necessary to say anything. He has also the Celtic trait of meaning what he says, whether his critics like it or not.

The utterances of public men are too frequently influenced by a restraint which a fearless man feels to be irksome, though politic. I do not imply by that, that other people besides public men are similarly influenced, but that does not concern us just now. Lloyd George has a way of putting his foot down firmly and does not stop to enquire whether other people's corns are likely to be in his way. He has a course, reasonably far, to pursue, and he goes to it, according to his lights.

In this course he has pleased the British public immensely and there need be no hesitation in admitting that his popularity is warranted, and based upon real work. Work admirably done and in full accord with the expressed desires of Britons, the world over, and what they consider to be right. He has done it in his executive way, but during a breaking spell he has with refreshing candour, referred in a bantering way to the professions of some folks who have been suffering from "sweaty head." What is likely to be the result is variously estimated. The papers are "on the job." One quaint query is "Can Northcliffe make, as he made, Lloyd

George?" With all due deference to Northcliffe I would question his power in that respect, and farther, would deny that he had any hand in "making" the little Welsh giant popular. They are both very "self made" men. They are both popular, but their popularity is of a different quality and brand. They are both masters in their particular lines, and although they have been associated in the guidance of public opinion, their methods are not alike. The Press and politics may not be separated. Their objects are akin, both being engaged in the manipulation of public opinion. The press occupies the initial place as it is necessarily the maker of that public opinion which the statesman uses in his stage of the work. When they disagree the results will not be serious, nor will there be a cessation of public opinion. No close season. Far from it. It is an interval which will be appreciated by the general public, and it will not appreciably affect the course of affairs. It is an interlude which will amuse the public, and the more serious Northcliffe waxes, the more the people will smile, especially if Lloyd George continues to keep up his facetious humour.

If the fend keeps up, it is quite possible that we shall hear it repeated again and again that Lloyd George's uncle was only a poor Welsh cobbler. But the public will like that. They have heard it so often already that they are pleased with the fact, and have long since, both humorously and sorrowfully acknowledged that "There's nothing like leather."

LINKSMAN.

CUSHING

Miss Alberta Cleland returned to the city on Tuesday.

Mr. Murray Watson who spent Easter here returned to town on Monday.

Miss E. Smith returned on Monday from a visit to friends in Montreal.

Miss Elsie Crooks, of Ottawa, was a guest of Mrs. Jas. Watson for Easter.

Mrs. O. E. Leroy and daughter Doris visited friends in Amprior, Ont., this week.

Mrs. Percy G. Nicholls spent the Easter holidays with her parents in Lachute.

Mrs. Jas. McAllister, Sr. and Jr. of Chute-au-Blondeau spent Easter with friends in Ottawa.

Miss Daisy Densmore, of New York, is visiting her parents Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Densmore at Stonefield.

Mrs. P. R. Douglas and daughter Mildred spent Easter at the residence of her brother Mr. B. Noyes.

Miss Grace Fraser arrived home on Saturday from a trip to New York where she accompanied Mrs. P. R. Douglas.

Miss May Fraser left for home on Wednesday morning in order to welcome home her brother "Allie" Fraser who is expected to arrive in Montreal to-day after an absence of almost four years overseas.

The C.N.R. are announcing a change of time and additional trains on the Grenville sub-division which will give much better service to and from the city and also to Hawkesbury. Particulars will be announced next week.

The sugar season came to a sudden end last week with the advent of the warm weather and the bullfrogs. The output in this vicinity was the scantiest in the memory of the oldest inhabitant being considerably less than half of an average seasons make.

DALESVILLE

Mr. Russel Kennedy spent the week-end in Montreal.

Miss Olive Boyd spent the week-end with friends here.

Miss Elsie Cregeen, of Montreal, is visiting friends here.

Mr. Willie White is ill with Diphtheria at Mr. J. S. Dixon's.

Mr. Duncan McGibbon visited old friends here last week.

Miss Susie Barker visited her home here during the holidays.

Miss Mina Dixon, of Louisa, spent Easter at her home here.

Mr. R. A. Kennedy is visiting his mother Mrs. A. Kennedy.

Miss Laura Campbell, of Ottawa, spent Monday with Mrs. J. A. Campbell.

Miss Edith Hall, of Brownsburg, spent the week-end at her home here.

Mr. George McCormick spent a few days the latter part of the week in Montreal.

Miss Violet Hall, of Lachute, spent the Easter holidays with her parents Mr. and Mrs. A. Hall.

Mr. J. Mason and son Pte. Harold Mason visited Mr. A. Kennedy on Wednesday of this week.

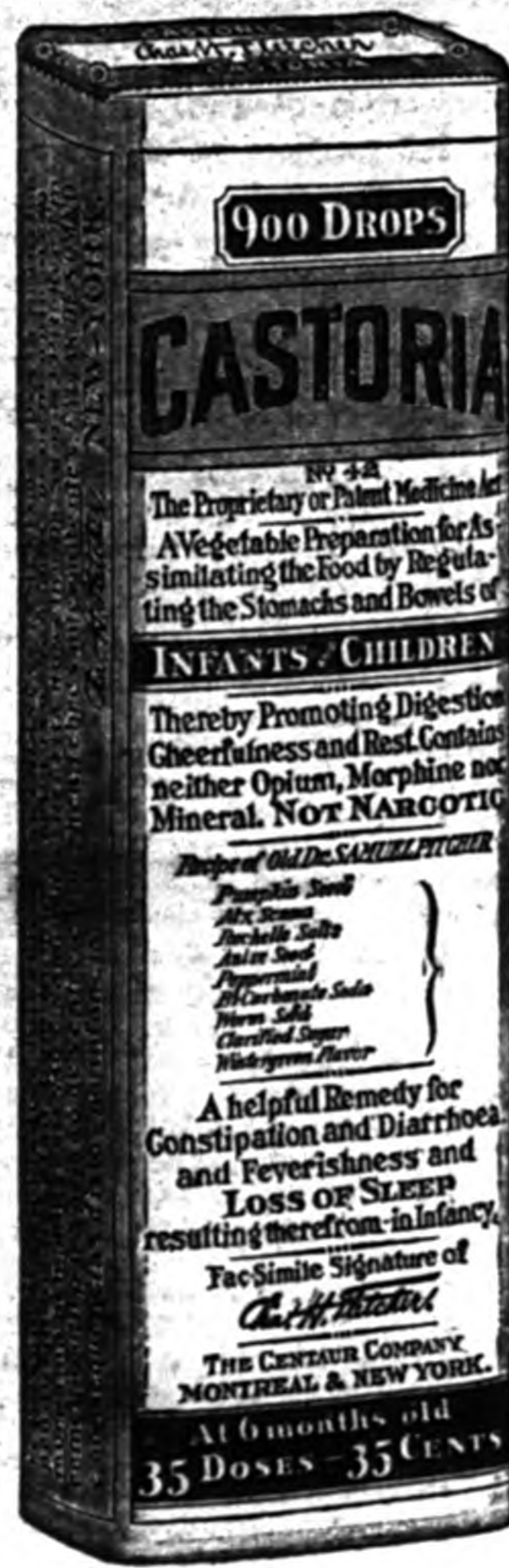
Misses Ruby and Edythe Silverson, of Lachute, and Miss Jessie Silverson, of Brownsburg, spent the Easter holidays here.

Mrs. T. Davis and children arrived last week to spend some time at Mrs. Dales' cottage. We are sorry Mrs. Dale is too ill to leave Lachute at present.

CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS.

Change of time

will be made on
Montfort Sub-division
MAY 4TH, 1919
and on
GRENVILLE
and
Tunnel Terminal
Sub-divisions
MAY 5TH, 1919
For particulars apply to Ticket Agents



Exact Copy of Wrapper.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

Mothers Know That
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Always
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The Car with the

Half Million Dollar Motor

Less Gas and more mileage.

32 h.p. motor that goes up the hills
on High.

Lowest License and best appearing
See the Briscoe in our Show-room
before buying.

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Phone 26 LACHUTE MILLS, QUE.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

Change in Train

Schedules
will be made

SUNDAY, MAY 4TH, 1919
For particulars apply to Ticket
Agents.

SUPERIOR COURT

Province of Quebec, district of Terrebonne, Superior Court No. 1298. Dame. Blanche Gravel of the parish of St. Augustin, district of Terrebonne, wife common as to property of Ferdinand Barbe, merchant of the same place, and duly authorised to ester en justice, plaintiff; vs the said Ferdinand Barbe. An action for separation as to property has been instituted on this cause on the 14th February 1919.

Attorney for Plaintiff.

DONAT LALANDE.
St. Scholastique, 28th March, 1919.

Miss M. V. Slater

Main St., Lachute.

Jewellery, Watches, Clocks, Silverware, Cut Glass and Electric Table Lamps for Wedding, Birthday and all other Presentations.

Necklets and Pendants, Brooches, Society and other Tie Pins & Buttons Cuff and Collar Buttons, Eye-glass Chains, Signet, Fancy and Wedding Rings—all solid gold, gold-filled or silver.

Silver-plated knives, forks and spoons, also Pie Plates, Fern Dishes, Waterman's Fountain Pens and Ink, Auto-strop, Safety-razors, etc.

All at lowest Montreal and Toronto prices.

Mail orders are solicited and will receive most careful and prompt attention. Re-plating, Engraving and all Watch, Clock and Jewellery Repairs quickly done and guaranteed.

Your inspection is most cordially invited, with no obligation to purchase.

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and those who wish to be up-to-the times will want to purchase one of our Celebrated Cars, because they are the Best on the Market.

That is no idle boast and if you are thinking of a car at all, the McLAUGHLIN is the one that will suit you. The reasons are numerous and convincing so drop us a line in order that we may get in personal touch with you and we shall be pleased to demonstrate the benefits secured in purchasing a car that will give you the GREATEST SATISFACTION.

John J. Kelly, Carillon.

Dealer for Argenteuil and trains along C.P.R. from Buckingham to Ste. Scholastique.

Telephone No. 136.

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.

DRYSDALE & SPEIGHT

BUTCHERS

Main Street, - Lachute, P.Q.

Holsteins! Holsteins!

Present Offering: 3 Bull Calves, 1 ready for service. Best of individuals. Best of Pedigrees. Prices \$40, \$50, and \$75 each, depending on age. Easy Terms if required.

J. E. ARNOLD & SON,
GRENVILLE, P.Q.

Farmers' Attention!

Having purchased the Grist and Saw Mill from Mr. J. D. Campbell, we beg to announce to the public that we are prepared to execute all orders of Grinding and Crushing.

Prompt attention given to all orders. We solicit a trial.

Special Prices for Car Lots.

Grinding days Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

H. Reilly & Sons, Lachute.

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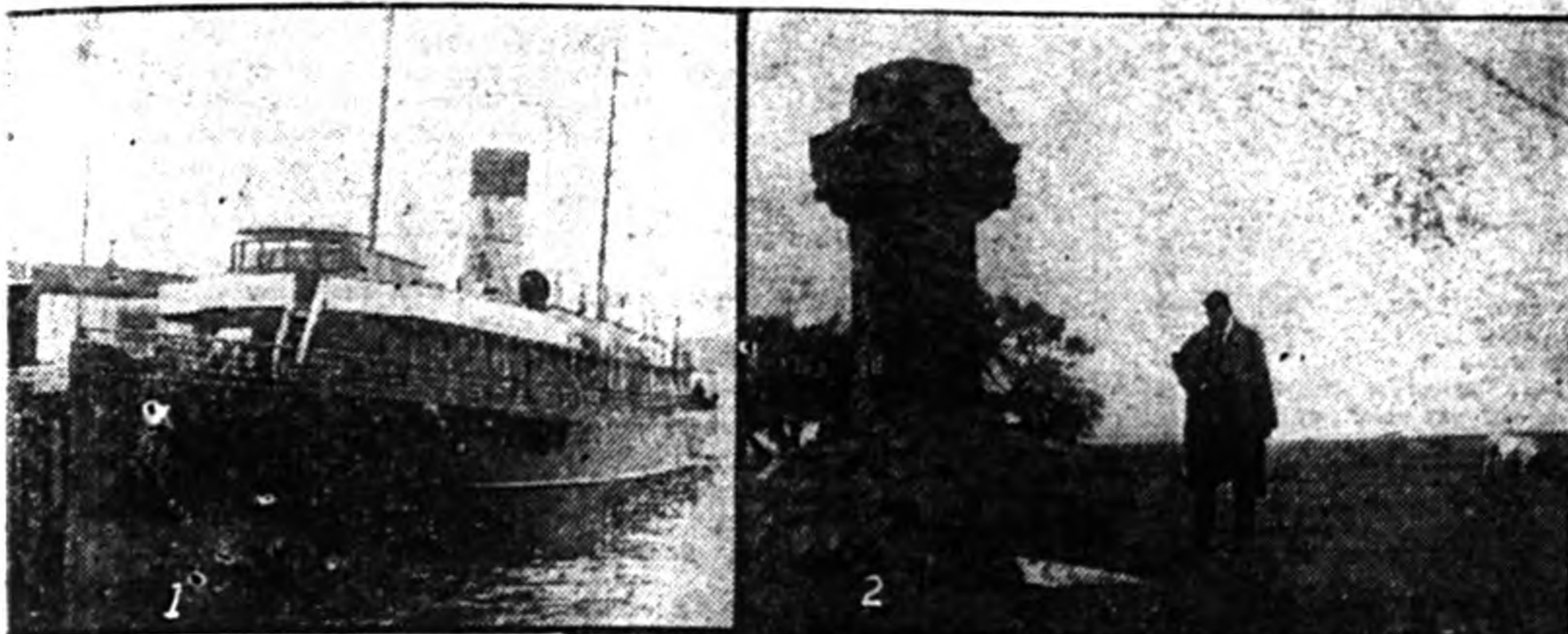
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Interest allowed at highest current rate.

Lachute Branch

W. A. HOUSTON
Manager

ANCIENT CUSTOMS IN ACADIA



The invention of the automobile supplanted the once favourite horse-drawn coach, and now the aeroplane may, to a large extent, take the place of the automobile. But, however science progresses, there still are places where the ancient order of things endures and the people are contented following the simple customs of their ancestors. Oxen may yet be seen drawing drays in that part of Nova Scotia known as the Land of Evangeline. It is quaint to see such a sight on the street of a village or town. Unlike horses, oxen have their greatest strength in their necks. The drays are yoked to the brows and horns of the animals with leather straps. Bells tinkle on their breasts as they move along. The tips of the horns are nearly always decorated with brass knobs. A pair of oxen will walk along leisurely drawing a load of four tons. If you interview the driver he will tell you that they are easily trained and do their work just as well as horses, and you can use them in places where horses would be difficult to manage. They plough and draw logs with the same docile temper as they show when yoked to the drays.

There are other old customs still surviving in the Land of Evangeline, and these add to the attractiveness of one of the most picturesque, romantic and historic regions in America. Silvery bays and rivers, shores of golden sand, hills and vales covered with fragrant meadows or towering pines or fruitful apple trees, sunny skies and freshening sea and land breezes give health and pleasure to thousands of tourists every year.

Across the Bay of Fundy from St. John, New Brunswick, to Digby, Nova Scotia, is a delightful trip occupying a few hours. Approaching Digby Bay the Bay is dotted with the craft of hardy Nova Scotian fishermen. Passing through the Gap the homes of the people, amidst the woods on either side, look so pretty that one might



(1) The C.P.R. steamer Empress, docked in Digby Harbor.
(2) At Grand Pre. The Willows, a memorial cross and a pilgrim.
(3) An old-fashioned freight car on a Digby street.

fancy they were the dwellings of the fairies. Digby Gap leads into Annapolis Basin, whose deep and sheltered waters cover an area of sixty square miles. The Basin is unsurpassed for bathing, fishing, boating, and canoeing. Good roads and walks radiate from Digby amongst enchanting scenes. There are some good hotels in this prosperous little town, and tennis, croquet and golf are amongst the games provided.

Tourists to Evangeline's Land generally make a tour of all the beauty spots of the region. Yarmouth, beside the sea, offers many allurements to the visitor. A colony of French-Canadians, whose ancestors were expelled from Grand Pre, resides in the vicinity of Yarmouth, and still retains the traditions of the Acadians. Kentville is the headquarters of the Dominion Atlantic Railway which serves the entire district. Grand Pre was the site of the village from which the Acadians were banished in 1755. The well where Evangeline was wont to go for water and the willows under which she rested are still

Official Returns of the Referendum.

1 Lachute, West Ward	150	87	19
2 Lachute, West Ward	173	90	19
3 Lachute, Centre Ward	155	51	45
4 Lachute, Centre Ward	145	84	18
5 Lachute East Ward	103	31	28
6 St. Jerusalem	158	16	60
7 St. Jerusalem	81	4	43
8 St. Andrews	190	88	15
9 St. Andrews	160	35	42
10 Carillon	48	29	4
11 Chatham Davidson	134	35	14
12 Cushing	126	26	24
13 Brownsburg (McD's)	140	36	40
14 Ogdensburg	127	18	19
15 Stuyvesant	119	41	7
16 Brownsburg (Hardie's)	73	18	30
17 Dalesville	56	66	14
18 Brownsburg Quarry	33	24	2
19 Brownsburg North side	42	26	3
20 Grenville Village	167	56	14
21 Calumet Village	129	49	13
22 Grenville, Bay	107	23	4
23 Grenville Rockliff	53	5	4
24 Grenville (Rouge)	69	3	9
25 Grenville Avoca	106	19	81
26 Harrington (Old)	101	1	19
27 Lost River	65	4	5
28 Wentworth Louisa	43	2	10
29 Wentworth St. Michel	44	20	4
30 Wentworth Laurel	28	4	3
31 Wentworth Montfort	24	8	1
32 Gore	92	9	14
33 Mille Isles	95	12	7
34 Morrin	141	18	33
35 Howard	122	36	2
36 Montcalm	56	12	3
37 16 Island Lake	35	11	2
38 Arundel (East)	161	10	42
39 Arundel Huberdeau	124	31	8
Total	3973	1129	611

AUCTION SALE

There will be sold by Public Auction at the residence of

W. V. WALKER,
East Ward, Lachute

Tuesday, April 29th, 1919

The following effects:—One general purpose horse 6 years old, 1 driving horse 6 years old, 8 milch cows Grade Ayrshires, 2 two year old heifers, 4 one year old heifers, 1 calf 3 months old, 1 two year old bull (this stock is all well bred.) 1 Chatham wagon, 1 hay rack, 1 mowing machine, 1 Deering reaper, 1 horse rake, 1 tumbler cart, 1 set heavy bob sleighs, 1 smoothing harrow, 1 set disc harrows, 1 steel scraper, 1 stone boat, 2 iron plows, 1 rack sleigh, 1 cutter, 1 rubber tire buggy, (almost new) 1 steel tire buggy, 1 set heavy double harness, 1 set brenchens, 1 set cart harness, 1 set light harness, 2 strings bells, 1 grind stone, 1 emery stone, 1 farmer's boiler, 1 set Chatham fanners, a lot of 2x4 scantlings, a quantity of oats and hay, 3 factory cans, 1 eight gallon can, 1 Daisy churn, butter bowl and prints, 1 work bench, 2 crow-bars, 2 cross cut saws, logging chains, shovels, forks, and other small tools, 1 extension table, 8 dining room chairs, 1 sideboard, 1 organ, 1 cupboard, kitchen table and chairs, 1 double

COPENHAGEN CHEWING TOBACCO

All to be sold without reserve as proprietor has sold his farm.

Sale to commence at 1 p.m. sharp.

TERMS:—\$10.00 and under cash over that amount 12 months credit on furnishing approved joint notes.

W. J. BOYD Licensed Auctioneer.

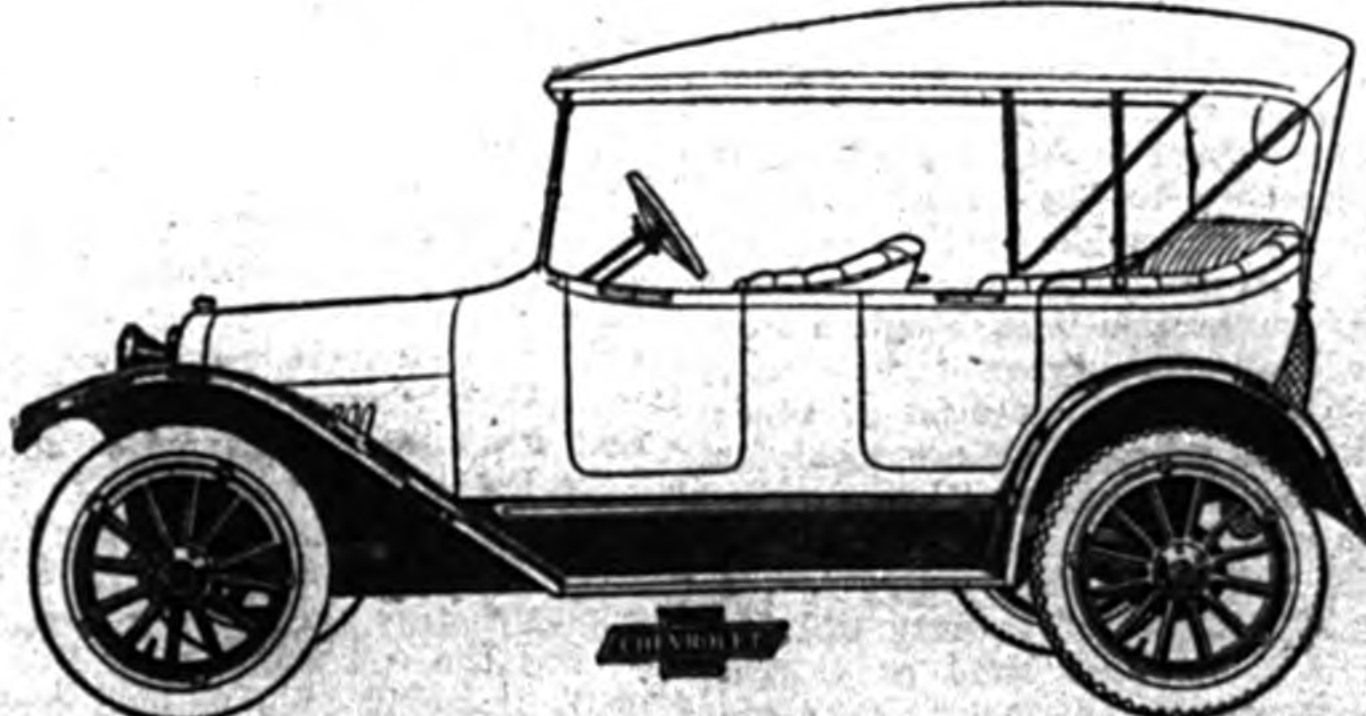
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For Infants and Children

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When Buying a Car you Want the Best.



So get in line for the "Chevrolet."

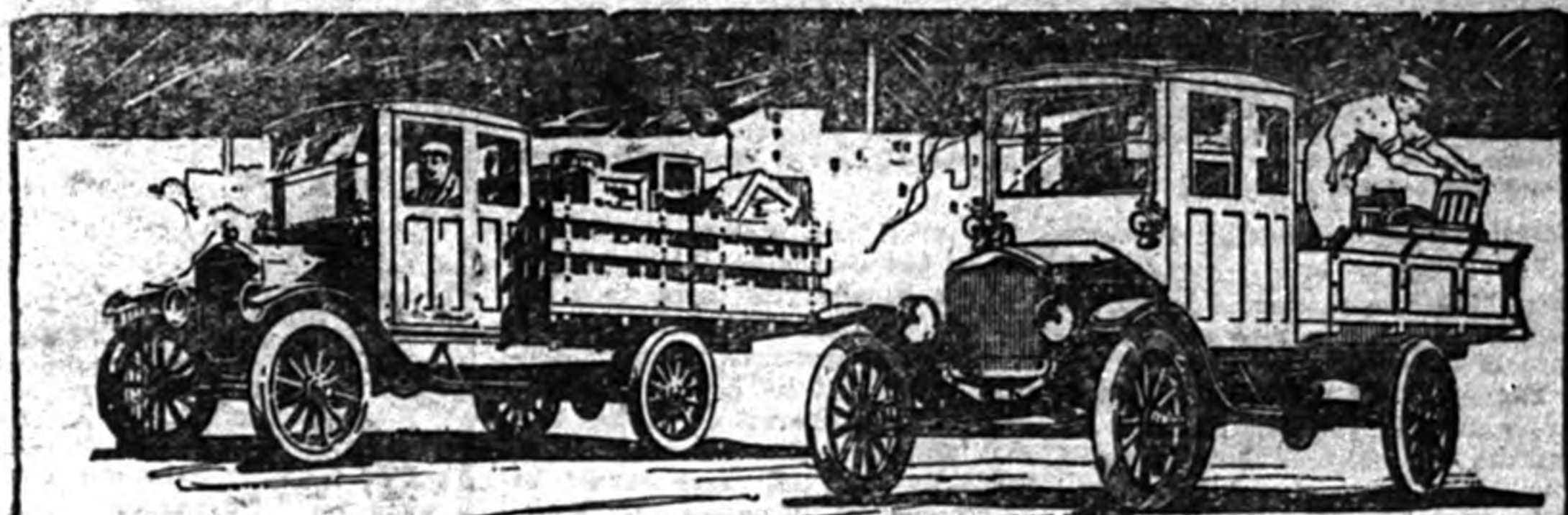
It is a Car that will give you the greatest amount of satisfaction for your money. It has all up-to-date style and they are simple to run and cheap in up-keep. When looking around don't fail to have a demonstration of the Chev. We are agents for the County of Argenteuil and part of Two Mountains.

WINDSOR HOTEL,

A. Larocque, Prop. Good Garage

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THE next few years will mark a tremendous change in the business of retailing.

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The Ford One-Ton Truck makes available this opportunity. It is Motor Transportation at low cost—low first cost, low maintenance cost, low operating cost.

A small outlay will motorize your deliveries and open to you the opportunity for business expansion.

Complete Trucks—Two Standard Bodies

Ordinary hauling and delivery work can be best adapted to two standard types—the Stake Body and Express Body.

These two body types are kept in stock ready for immediate delivery. They insure the maximum efficiency from the Ford Truck. They give the buyer of a Ford Truck the recognized benefits of Ford production.

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Standard Ford Bodies extra. Get our prices

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AUCTION SALE

There will be sold by Public Auction at the residence of

ALEX. CALDER, Mount Maple,
Thursday, May 1st, 1919

The following effects:—Two general purpose stallions, 3 cows, 2 calves, 1 Frost & Wood mowing machine 6 ft. cut, 1 waggon, 1 buggy, 1 road cart, 1 set of lever harrows, 1 plow (almost new,) 1 cultivator, 1 fanning mill, 1 set of heavy double harness, 1 set single light harness, 1 horse rake, 1 tumbler cart, 1 grindstone, 1 cutter, a lot of sap cans and spouts, boiling pan, a quantity of oats and potatoes, a quantity of Silver Hull buckwheat, 1 pick, 2 iron coolers, cow ties, 2 logging chains, 1 skidding tongs, 4 hay forks, 2 grapes, hoes, shovels, and other articles unmentioned.

Sale to commence at 1 p.m. sharp.

TERMS: \$10.00 and under cash, over that amount 12 months credit on furnishing approved joint notes.

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Agent for The MACCARTNEY MILKING MACHINE.

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E. C. and L. G. Whitfield are agents for the Hinman Milker, and Dodd & Struthers Lightning Rods and insulators. These lines of goods are asked to write for information before buying.

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Men's and Boy's Overcoats, Suits, Hats Caps and Mitts.

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Semi-Ready Suits made to Order and Fit Guaranteed. Boots Repaired.

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Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Brushes, Glass and Putty. Alabastine, Plaster Paris and Whiting. Builders Supplies, Nails, Roofing and Felt Papers. Fence Wire, Page Wire Fencing, Wire Nails. Automobile Accessories, Oils, Greases, Gasoline and Tires. Prestblite Storage Batteries, and Service, Stoves and Ranges at

T. McQuat & Son, Lachute Mills.

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.

Research Work on Poultry Diseases.

For a number of years investigations have been conducted in Canada to determine the nature and prevalence of diseases of poultry.

The need for further research is emphasized by the fact that the exigencies of war-time have given a stimulus to the poultry industry, and it is natural to assume that this additional interest has led to an increase, rather than a decrease, of poultry disorders.

When the work was first started by this department, very little was known about the diseases of fowls in this country. In order to cover the ground thoroughly, poultrymen were requested by press notices, correspondence and personal appeals to co-operate as fully as possible by sending in sick and dead birds for study and diagnosis. In pursuance of this policy, the department guaranteed express charges, and in the last five or six years, the examination of specimens has become a task of considerable magnitude.

It therefore seems timely, when economy is the watchword, to make a few suggestions as to what work we desire to undertake, and point out the various causes which result in individual deaths in flocks, and which can be easily recognized by the poultryman at home. In this connection, it may be pointed out that live and dead fowls are frequently forwarded to us via express from remote districts in British Columbia, Alberta and Saskatchewan, and the expense of transporting these birds is wholly unjustifiable where the losses are limited to one or two fowls.

From a study of our records, individual losses may be attributed to the following conditions, none of which can be transmitted to other members of the flock:

Affections of the Heart:—These are usually manifested by a quantity of fluid within the covering membrane, and in some instances by an accumulation of yolk-like material, the result of inflammation.

Rupture of the Liver:—This occurs in fowls which are excessively fat, and is recognized by sudden death, and the filling of the bowel cavity with blood.

Apoplexy, or a rupture of a blood vessel in the brain:—This disease can be determined only by the absence of other lesions, and the suddenness of death.

Peritonitis, or inflammation of the bowels and covering membranes:—Peritonitis is caused by the partial development of eggs in the bowel cavity; closure of the egg-duct by large eggs; or accumulated yolk material, etc. Frequently the diseased ovary is responsible for this latter condition.

The above diseases are those usually responsible for individual deaths, and may easily be detected by examining the birds.

The infectious diseases which spread rapidly through flocks concern us chiefly. Such diseases as fowl cholera, tuberculosis, blackhead in turkeys, roup and coccidiosis may be classified as infectious, and it is essential that they be recognized early, so that their spread may be checked.

Worms are also very troublesome, and we have already published directions for getting rid of these parasites. These bulletins may be obtained upon application to the Publications Branch of the Department.

If poultry owners desire to have parasites identified, the parasites—preserved in alcohol and securely packed—may be sent by mail to the Laboratory.

With reference to tuberculosis and blackhead, our bulletins fully describe these two diseases, and any poultryman should be able to diagnose them after reading our literature and seeing the illustrations.

To prevent misunderstanding of the aims of the department, we wish to restate that we are desirous of investigating affections which are responsible for large losses.

In cases of suspected poisoning, a public analyst should be consulted, as we do not undertake work of this nature.

As previously stated, where only one or two deaths occur, the express charges usually total more than the market value of the birds.

We trust, therefore, that poultrymen will assist us in our economic policy and send fowls only when several deaths have occurred simultaneously and the cause cannot be determined at home.—A. B. Wickware, Assistant Pathologist, Biological Laboratory, Ottawa.

What Strawberries Shall We Plant and Why?

Strawberries are grown either for home consumption or for market. While those grown for market should be as good as those grown for home use, the fact is that in some cases those produced for market are grown more because of their productiveness and shipping quality than because of their flavor and general palatability.

The most popular variety, taking the whole of Canada, is undoubtedly the Senator Dunlap. This is a very hardy variety, and the fruit is handsome in appearance, good in quality, and is an excellent variety for canning. It is desirable both for home use and market. Like all varieties, it has some faults, the chief one being that on account of its making such a large number of plants the fruit begins to get small too early in the season in parts of Canada where dry, hot weather often occurs during the fruiting season; hence, where there are such conditions some other sort is desirable, and in the Parsons Beauty and Glen Mary there are two commercial varieties which are succeeding very well in many places in Canada, especially in Eastern Canada. These are both large varieties and keep their size well to the end of the season. The Parsons Beauty is better in quality than Glen Mary and the latter is not very desirable for home use, but should be tried to determine which succeeds best in the particular locality and soil where they are grown. The Williams is a firm berry, which is a very popular commercial sort in Western Ontario, but is not very popular in most other parts of Canada. It has a white tip which increases its shipping qualities but lessens its value when it is to be eaten raw. Splendid is a rather early variety which has made a good record in Eastern Canada, and Beder Wood is also another reliable early sort. The Marshall is one of the best in quality but must be grown under high cultivation in Eastern Canada to get fair crops and is not now much grown on account of its light cropping, but on the lower mainland of British Columbia it does well and is one of the best commercial varieties there. The Magoon is also a commercial variety which is also grown mainly in British Columbia.

The foregoing are the leading commercial varieties in Canada although to these might be added Sample, Pocumoke, and Warfield as succeeding very well in some places. For the prairies, a variety called Dakota, rather small in fruit but very hardy, has proved one of the most reliable, though Senator Dunlap also does well if well cared for. The best varieties for home use in Eastern Canada are Senator Dunlap, Bubach, Parsons Beauty, and Wm. Belt, the latter and the Bubach being large varieties of good quality. In British Columbia the Royal Sovereign, Paxton, and Marshall are three of the best for home use. The two former are English varieties not satisfactory except in the mildest sections of the Dominion. The everbearing strawberries are particularly desirable for home use, and two of the best of these are Progressive and Americus.

An idea, like any other thing, is worth having, is likely to be expensive. Father—"You sat up very late with George again, Doris." Doris—"Yes, father; I was showing him some of my picture postcards." Father—"Well, Doris, whenever he wants to sit up again show him some of my gas bills."

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Necessity proved the value of the back-yard garden. Since the commencement of the war thousands of Canadians have learned by experience that even a small garden will pay—and pay well. Make your garden the big provider this year.

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Detroit Dark Red	Improved Stratagem

FLOWERS	
Aster	Sweet Mignonette
Select Comet, Mixed Colors	Grandiflora
Sweet William	Morning Glory
Finest Mixed	Climbing
Sweet Alyssum	Nasturtium
For Borders	Climbing Mixed

Make your selection from the Rennie Catalogue and have the nearest dealer fill your order. If he cannot supply all your requirements, write us direct. A copy of our tool catalogue will give you full particulars on garden tools. Write for one to-day.

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Call now while they're right, making fewer spots necessary. Send for Catalogue. It's free. It's interesting. It'll show you the PEERLESS PERFECTION FENCE CO., LTD.
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RECONSTRUCTION IN THE BACK YARD

There's Plenty of Work for the Whole Family—Bring Out Spade and Hoe and Get Busy.



The day of the war garden is over and the era of the peace garden has dawned. In the spring of 1918 people plunged with such energy into the untilled soil around their houses that the whole country seemed to blossom overnight into serried rows of vegetables. They were answering an emergency call. The enthusiasm of patriotic motives lay behind their industry and they achieved their object. By united effort something like \$60,000,000 worth of vegetables was added to the country's food supply.

But much of the energy put into the war gardens was misdirected and futile. It was the first venture on the part of many, and mistakes were made, effort was wasted, results were in some instances discouraging. Now, however, the fever that marked the war gardener has died out and the need for peace gardens as a permanent part of the work of reconstruction becomes apparent.

The peace gardens of 1919 and succeeding years will be tackled more systematically than the war gardens of 1918. The foundation was laid last year for work that, as the years roll on, will expand and be an ever-increasing source of revenue, health and pleasure to everyone.

The great teacher, experience, has given the war gardener his first lesson. But further guidance is needed before embarking on the peace garden venture.

First Steps for the Gardener.

1. Find out all about the garden—(a) its size; (b) the type of soil; (c) whether it will need manure; (d) whether there are facilities for watering it in dry weather; (e) what tools are likely to be required.
2. Decide what vegetables are most

suitable and what quantities will be necessary. Plan garden on paper.

3. (a) Find out what varieties of vegetables are most highly recommended; (b) how much seed of each kind will be required; (c) the dates on which the seeds should be sown.

In order to obtain the information suggested in the first three steps it is necessary to secure some gardening bulletins and seedmen's catalogues. A list of free publications on gardening is appended.

The Soil.

1. The fundamental question of soil is referred to in the first step, and to become a skilled gardener it is necessary to buy some simple books on this subject. However, all that is really necessary to know in this connection is that soils are of three general types—light soils which, in the main, consist of sand; good loam soils, which are ideal for gardening purposes; and heavy soils, which consist mostly of clays. If the garden soil is of the loamy type, a very little barnyard manure will enable it to produce good crops and make it retentive of moisture. Should the garden contain a light soil, however, it will require a much larger quantity of manure in order to enable it to produce crops, and if it has a tendency to be heavy, the clay can be lightened by the addition of barnyard manure. Lime is also splendid for heavy soils. A bulletin on manures and fertilizers given in the list of free publications contains all the necessary information on this subject.

Tool requirements are of the simplest. A good spade, a digging fork, a hoe and a rake generally suffice for gardening on a small scale. In

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.

The Wrong Idea.

Some parents carry the idea that it is a good plan to let their children become exposed to contagious diseases so they will have them all and get over them. This idea is entirely wrong. Most of the children's diseases are very serious propositions and the younger the child is when it encounters them, the more serious they are.

From infancy until fifteen or sixteen years of age the child undergoes a period of development during which the tissues of the body are easily damaged by infection. This applies to teeth infections as well as to other infections like contagious diseases.

The damage is often, in fact, generally permanent but does not manifest itself until considerably later in life. Such damage is often recognized by the observing dentist, who can frequently tell the age at which the person suffered some illness. After the age of puberty the system is more resistant to disease and individuals occasionally escape some of the children's diseases altogether.

In my opinion, it is the duty of all parents to protect their children as long and as well as possible from contagious diseases. Bear in mind that measles and whooping cough are not trifling ailments but quite formidable because they are accompanied by more serious complications than are many other diseases. Fortunately indeed is the child who escapes measles altogether. When there is more than one child in a family the one first complaining should be isolated until entirely well. This precaution can always be arranged with

a little extra trouble on the part of parents.

The moral, then, is protect your children from contagious disease.

I wish to emphasize that parents should co-operate in every possible way with school doctors, dentists, nurses and teachers in their efforts to detect the presence of contagious and infectious diseases in their children.

Questions and Answers.

Miss E. R.—I have a friend who has had alopecia for seven years. She has no hair left except short hair that comes in and stays perhaps a month, then falls out and in a short time is renewed. Do you think her case can be cured?

Answer—Yes, that kind of alopecia can be cured. If there is any dandruff, cure that first with sulphur ointment which you can buy at any drug store. Rub a little into the scalp every night. Shampoo with Ivory soap every ten days. If there is not dandruff, write me again.

N. M.—My upper lip constantly puffs and swells so that it interferes with my speech. Which of these causes do you think it comes from: Three years ago I was operated upon for cancer on the lip and in order to prevent recurrence, they cut not only the cancer out, but the glands on the side of my neck; I have also had pyorrhea and other trouble with my teeth—now can you tell me what causes the lip to swell?

Answer—The operation has interfered with the circulation of the parts. The teeth have nothing to do with it. Try X-ray treatments for it.

addition, it is advisable to have some kind of simple sprayer, particularly if the garden includes potatoes.

2. The second step relates to the crops which are to be grown. Some gardeners make the mistake of growing too much of one kind of vegetable because it happens to be particularly easy to raise. For instance, carrots and beets yield well, and a few rows will supply a household's needs for the winter. Corn is a delicious summer vegetable, but is not very profitable for the small garden. Peas, also, although popular, occupy too much space for the yield they give. Therefore, if one has to cut down on vegetables for lack of space, it is well to remember that there are certain varieties which take up too much room for the returns they give.

3. The third step relates to the best varieties of vegetables. A great deal of experimental work has been undertaken to find out what varieties are best suited to the home garden, and much information on this subject is available in pamphlet form. It is well to remember that there is a vast difference in varieties. Take potatoes, for instance. Some varieties yield twice as much as others, and the householder who fails to plant the right kind may find his supply of potatoes exhausted before the winter is half over. A good thing to remember in the case of the potato is that the source of the seed is an important factor in the yield. Local seed should never be planted if seed from a more northerly location is obtainable.

Prodigal sowing of seed means a great wastage annually, and the beginner is usually the transgressor in this respect. There is no advantage in sowing seed too thickly if it is bought from a reliable seedman. For instance, carrots and parsnips, if sown profusely, have to be thinned out several times. This only entails additional work.

In the case of beets and onions, however, thick sowing is not so much of a disadvantage, as the beets can be thinned out and used as beet greens, while the onions can be treated similarly and used as small onions. The most important point is to sow the seed at the right date. Too much emphasis cannot be placed on this, and the gardener is referred to the bulletins on this subject for fuller details about sowing.

Practical Preparations.

The practical work, covering a period of from six to eight months, includes: (1) soil preparation; (2) sowing the seed or putting out the plants; (3) subsequent care and culture; (4) harvesting the crops.

Soil Preparation: The more thoroughly the soil is worked and the deeper the seed bed, the better the crops. This is because the roots of the plants have a greater feeding area and the soil being more like a sponge, is better able to hold moisture. Stable manure is valuable as a fertilizer, partly because it contains plant food and partly because

it helps to make the soil more spongy.

Sowing the Seed: The seed should be sown either immediately before or after rain. The damp soil ensures quicker germination and this generally results in more vigorous plant growth. After sowing the seed the soil should be firmly pressed, to ensure its close contact with the seed. If the weather is likely to be dry just after sowing, it is wise to cover the row with a little loose soil to form a mulch. The purpose of the mulch is to prevent the drying out of the soil.

Subsequent Care and Culture: This consists of keeping the young plants free from weeds and the soil loose between the rows. It also entails thinning out the young plants and keeping them free from insects and diseases. Frequent cultivation is very necessary, especially when the plants are young. After every rain it is important to loosen the soil and break any surface crust which may have been formed.

Harvesting the Crop: Some of the root crops have a fine flavor when harvested before they are fully mature. This is especially true of beets. As a rule, however, it is wise to let most of the root crops mature. If they are left in the ground too long, the fibre is apt to become hard and stringy. Exceptions to this rule are parsnips and salsify. These crops may be left in the ground until the following spring, if desired. All roots should be harvested on a dry day and left on the ground for a few hours before they are taken into the cellar. This will prevent taking in too much of the soil which is sure to adhere to them if they are pulled during a wet period. Their keeping qualities are also likely to be enhanced when harvested under proper conditions.

It is when we forget ourselves that we do things that are remembered.

We on the torn fields of battle could only harden our purpose to keep on fighting until Christianity and civilization were vindicated and re-established. And now we have reached our goal. The foe is vanquished. The powers of darkness are defeated.—General Currier.

SEED CORN Address: IRA L. GRAHAM - Windsor, Ont. Essex County

POTATOES

50 New Varieties can positively be grown from one Packet of Hybridized Potato Seeds. Every hill will be different. All colors, shapes and sizes. May be worth a gold mine. Don't miss these rarest and most wonderful of Seeds. Packet, with Directions, 15c. 4 for 50c. 10 for \$1.00, with our booklet "Making the Garden Pay." **HARRY'S SEED STORE** 300 Dorchester St. W. MONTREAL, QUE.

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It is also enjoyed by civilians of all classes throughout Canada and is recognized as being

"Ever-lastingly Good"



BITS OF HUMOR FROM HERE & THERE



A Conclusive Test.

"Has the war made much difference to you?" asked the new servant who had been engaged in an English household.

"The missus said we'd got to economize, so we've 'ad margarine with meals in the kitchen," replied the old cook.

"Doesn't she have it, then?" "Not 'er." She says as 'ow it doesn't suit 'er digestion. But there ain't nothing wrong with 'er digestion. We know that, for we often sends 'er up margarine, and 'ave butter ourselves."

A Nice Surprise.

Mr. Jones rang the bell at the new doctor's house. Usually he went to his old family doctor, but this new man happened to live nearer and it was an urgent call.

The doctor's wife answered the ring. "You wish to see the doctor?" she said. "Couldn't you come to-morrow morning?"

"Why?" said Jones. "Isn't the doctor in?" "Oh, yes, he's in," said the lady wistfully, "but you're his first patient, and I'd like you to come as a surprise for him to-morrow. You see, it's his birthday!"

"As You Were."

A certain Irish sergeant was exceedingly wroth when he discovered that one of his men had paid a visit to the regimental barber and had come back without his moustache.

"Private Jones," he roared, "who on earth gave yez permission to have that moustache cut off?"

"No one," answered Jones, unconcerned; "I thought it would improve my appearance."

"Improve your appearance wid a 'ace like yours!" bawled the enraged sergeant. "If yez don't have it on again at the afternoon parade to-day, there'll be trouble!"

A Philosophical Lover.

So many romantic and pathetic anecdotes are related of precious love letters, cherished in trench and battle by gallant lovers in war-scarred France, that the reflections of a pensive Frenchman in L'Horizon, the journal of the pollux, make a refreshing change. He, too, had borne about with him a letter from his ladylove,

a person, evidently, more tart than tender.

"Nature is kind," philosophized the sorrowful pollux. "She places the remedy near the ill and often cures, as everyone has seen, evil by evil. A woman, too much loved, sent me a letter so cruel that I didn't even have the strength to tear it up, but carried it around in my pocket for weeks. One night, when I was quartered in a stable, I took my coat off and hung it up."

"The next day, no letter. A cow had eaten it. Nature is kind."

AIRMEN HELPED GEN. ALLENBY

Capt. Alan Bott of R. A. F. Tells of Palestine Campaign.

Captain Alan Bott of the Royal Air Force recently arrived in New York from Palestine and Syria, where he served with Gen. Allenby's army in its march through the Holy Land and its fight against the Turkish army led by German officers.

He was shot down and captured in Palestine, imprisoned in Damascus, sent to Asia Minor, and finally to Constantinople. He escaped in disguise and reached a port in Russia which he found in control of the Germans and the Bolsheviks, and finally got away to Bulgaria. Previous to his adventures in the near East, Captain Bott, who is twenty-six years of age, flew for two years along the Western front and was shot down during one of the battles of the Somme, but escaped capture.

Speaking of the Palestine campaign, Capt. Bott said:

"The Turks are good at fighting on the ground, but they could not fly, and their airplanes were all manned by Germans or Austrians. Our job was to make flights across to Nazareth, Nablous—which was ancient Sechem—and other points held by the enemy, and to do low strafing, which scared the Mohammedan soldiers to death, as they were convinced we were in league with the evil one. Other machines were used for bombing the forts held by the enemy, but great care was taken to spare the holy places, like Nazareth, etc."

"The British aviators did a great deal toward making the success of General Allenby's army in Palestine and Syria. They turned the Turkish retreat into an absolute rout by bombing all the signal stations so that the enemy could not ascertain the movements of its own armies and they sat on the airfields and did not let a single German plane go up to make signals."

The Peace Call.

"I am the voice of the uplands ringing from hill to hill, Calling you back to action; hearken and do my will.

Put up your spear and saber, smother the torch and brand, Lay down your weapons of warfare; come back, for peace is at hand. Back to your reeking workshops, turning again to toil:

Lift up the horn of plenty out of the teeming soil. Shoulder the pick and shovel, kindle again the hearth, Scatter the wheat and barley over the wasted earth.

"For the cannon is hushed in the lowland, the order has been withdrawn, And the sound of disbanding armies echoes from dark to dawn. Up from the reeking by-ways come the sons and daughters of men, Beating their swords and shrapnel back into plows again.

Over the waste of the valley the sound of an anvil rings, And up from the fields of carnage a blood-red poppy springs. And the shepherd is out on the hill-side, calling again to his sheep: And the song of the busy sickle awakens the earth from sleep."

"Hark to the voice of the uplands, ringing from deep to deep, Calling to peaceful battle ere I again turn to sleep."

The earliest steam vessels also carried sails, the idea being to relieve the stress on the engines.

"The rays of happiness, like those of light, are colorless when unbroken."—Longfellow.

Never put away cotton or linen clothes with starch in them; they will not last nearly as long.

The Latest Designs



The growing girl always enjoys a three-piece suit, and they are usually very difficult to get the exact style and fit. This model is youthful and smart and fulfills all the requirements for a suit for flappers. McCall Pattern No. 8778, Girl's Three-Piece Suit. Pattern in 5 sizes, 6 to 14 years. Price, 20 cents. Transfer Design No. 787. Price, 10 cents.



This attractive negligee is simple in construction and easy to slip on and off. The dainty boudoir cap that accompanies it is developed in ribbon and lace. McCall Pattern No. 8771, Ladies' One-Piece Negligee. In one size, suitable for 34 to 40 bust. Price, 20 cents.

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

The great cry which rises from all our manufacturing cities, louder than the furnace blast, is all in very deed for this, that we manufacture there everything except men. We blanch cotton, and strengthen steel, and refine sugar, and shape pottery; but to brighten, to strengthen, to refine, or to form a single living spirit, never enters into our estimate of advantages. And all the evil to which that cry is urging our myriads can be met only in one way . . . by a right understanding on the part of all classes of what kinds of labor are good for men, raising them and making them happy; by a determined sacrifice of such convenience, or beauty, or cheapness, as is to be got only by the degradation of the workman; and by an equally determined demand for the products and results of healthy and ennobling labor.—Ruskin.

PHOTOS OF EVERY BATTALION

That Left Canada for Sale by ALEXANDRA STUDIOS 333 QUEEN ST. WEST, TORONTO Write for further information.

NEW NOSES, EYELIDS, BROWS.

Work of Canadian Army Dental Corps Does Not Confine Itself to Teeth.

No department in the army has been more praised and less criticized than the Canadian Army Dental Corps. The work accomplished by this corps has not only been a large factor in maintaining the health and comfort of the army, but has prevented and relieved untold suffering upon the part of the Canadian boys overseas.

The reputation of Canadian dentists in the army spread far beyond the Canadian forces, and Imperial soldiers frequently sought the services of Canadian dental surgeons at great personal inconvenience to themselves.

A new and remarkable development has, however, taken place in the Dental Corps, and that is the replacement, by artificial substitute, of lost facial tissue, including eye or nose and the surrounding parts. In the case of the nose, the part is reproduced in aluminum, and is then tinted the exact color of the face, by an artist especially retained for this purpose.

Possibly even more remarkable are the substitutes for a lost eye. In these cases a great deal of the orbit has also been shot away, and it is necessary to restore these parts before the artificial eye is set in place. This work includes the lashes, eyelids and all the surrounding parts. When completed the specially trained artist is again called into requisition, and the whole piece is cleverly attached to a specially constructed pair of spectacles, and the "camouflage" is so perfect that the casual observer is entirely deceived.

The centre of this work for Canada is the Royal College of Dental Surgeons of Ontario, Toronto. This college, without public grant of any kind, has carried on during the war, and at the same time has placed certain sections of its building at the disposal of the Militia Department for the work of the Dental Corps. This has been done absolutely without charge, either for rent or any of the accessories, such as light or heat. This generous treatment is still being accorded so long as the Dental Corps requires special facilities which the Ontario College is able to supply.

YES! MAGICALLY! CORNS LIFT OUT WITH FINGERS

You simply say to the drug store man, "Give me a quarter of an ounce of freezone." This will cost very little but is sufficient to remove every hard or soft corn from one's feet.

A few drops of this new, ether compound applied directly upon a tender, aching corn should relieve the soreness instantly, and soon the entire corn, root and all, dries up and can be lifted out with the fingers.

This new way to rid one's feet of corns was introduced by a Cincinnati man, who says that, while freezone is sticky, it dries in a moment, and simply shrivels up the corn without inflaming or even irritating the surrounding tissue or skin.

Don't let father die of infection or lockjaw from whittling at his corns, but clip this out and make him try it.

He Stared, Too.

"The biggest fire I've ever seen was at New York, said the American. "It was a very high building, and the ladders were not tall enough to reach the window at which a lady was standing."

"Wal," he went on, "we were just beginning to despair, when a lucky thought seemed to strike one of the firemen. Catching hold of a hose, he took it alongside of the house, and turned the nozzle upwards so that a stream of water shot continuously past the window. Summoning up her courage the lady stepped from the ledge, and, putting her arms and legs about the jet of water, slid to the bottom, and was saved."

"Oh, that's nothing!" said the Englishman. "I saw an even more exciting rescue than that. A large hotel was burning furiously, when, at the top storey of the building, a girl appeared. I stared, the firemen stared, the policeman stared—in fact, we all stared so hard that at last the girl walked down the stairs."

Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia.

Massage is to the scalp what physical culture is to the body. It promotes the growth of the hair by exciting to new activity the tiny glands which contribute to the structure, and also tones up the scalp layers, which with neglect relax unhealthily. The circulation of the scalp is also increased, thus preventing atrophy of the hair roots and the grayness which results from it. "So valuable, in fact, is massage for young and old," says an authority on the subject, "that when properly understood and appreciated we shall see fewer bald heads and a vastly higher average of beautifully abundant tresses than we do now."

Minard's Liniment Cures Dandruff.

It is a good plan to have a cheap watch to carry on the farm. So many things may happen to a watch. It may be jerked out of the pocket when you are bending over and strike on a stone.

In the community club—the small neighborhood group—where people know each other well, and trust each other, and are unselfish enough to work for a common cause, real progress can be made.

Two Caldwell Water Tube

Boilers, 225 H.P. each. Information on request, or may be seen in operation at Firstbrook Bros., Ltd., 283 King St. E., Toronto.

Do You Do These Things?

The variety of "tangle-tongue" called "Spoonism" originated, probably, with the earliest attempts at human speech, but though so well known, it is not yet defined in the dictionaries. The association of it with Professor Spooner is recalled by a newspaper paragraph which says that in a sermon to Oxford undergraduates he is reported to have said: "Brethren, have you never felt within your heart a half-warmed fish to be good?" His little son came by the failing honestly, for he is credited with saying at breakfast: "Mamma, please pass the parlor maid." Another case mentioned is that of the young curate who, basing his first sermon on the text, "The cock crew and Peter went out and wept bitterly," remarked solemnly, "The cock wept and Peter went out and crew bitterly—no, I mean Peter crew and the cock went out and wept bitterly."

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited. Have used MINARD'S LINIMENT for Group; found nothing equal to it; sure cure.

CHAS. E. SHARP.

Hawshaw, N.B., Sept. 1st, 1905.

Just the Same

The troop train rumbles in along the rails, The Welcoming Committee talk details—

A woman wonders will she laugh or cry,

And watches other women waiting by. The whistle blows! the drums beat full and fast.

She holds him to her heart—at last! at last!

The son who's left of three—disfigured, lame, But in his mother's eyes he's just the same!

MONEY ORDERS.

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

Nearly 3,000,000 pounds of hams, valued at 570,000 taels (about \$550,000 United States currency) were exported from China during 1917. Great Britain was the principal importer. The Chinese consume vast quantities of hams and pork. Pigs are raised everywhere in China.

Minard's Liniment Cures Burns, Etc.

"No affection, save friendship, has any other life. Friendship ought, therefore, always to be cultivated in love itself."—W. R. Alger.

YOU CAN'T FIND ANY DANDRUFF, AND HAIR STOPS COMING OUT

Save your hair! Make it thick, wavy, glossy and beautiful at once.

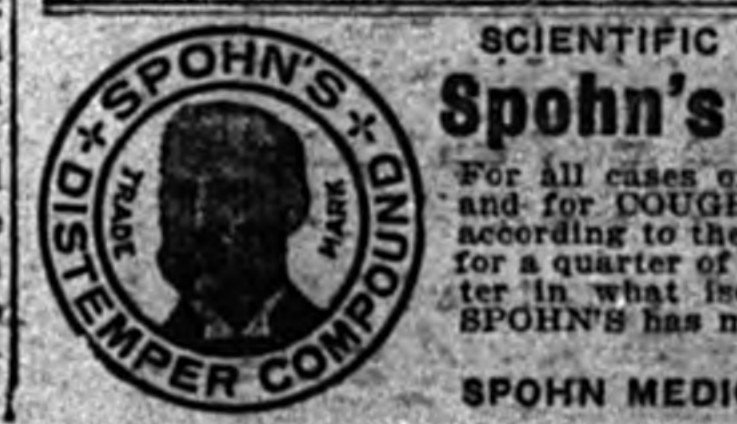
Try as you will, after an application of Danderine, you can not find a single trace of dandruff or falling hair and your scalp will not itch, but what will please you most will be after a few weeks' use, when you see new hair, fine and downy at first—yes—but really new hair—growing all over the scalp.

A little Danderine immediately doubles the beauty of your hair. No difference how dull, faded, brittle and scraggy, just moisten a cloth with Danderine and carefully draw it through your hair, taking one small strand at a time. The effect is immediate and amazing—your hair will be light, fluffy and wavy, and have an appearance of abundance; an incomparable lustre, softness and luxuriance, the beauty and shimmer of true hair health.

Get a small bottle of Knowlton's Danderine from any drug store or toilet counter, and prove that your hair is as pretty and soft as any—that it has been neglected or injured by careless treatment. A small trial bottle will double the beauty of your hair.

How to Cure Biliousness

Doctors warn against remedies containing powerful drugs and alcohol. "The Extract of Roots," long known as Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup, has no dope or strong ingredients; it cures indigestion, biliousness and constipation. Can be had at any drug store. Get the genuine. 50c. and \$1.00 Bottles.



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TWO TEACHERS WANTED. Female, for Intermediate and Kindergarten. Primary rooms. State qualifications and salary expected. Apply to Rev. A. D. Wrenshall, Sec., Morse S. D. No. 121, Morse, Sask.

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WE BUY ALL KINDS LIVE POULTRY, day highest prices, prompt returns. Write for prices. T. Weinrauch & Son, 10-12 St. Jean Baptiste Market, Montreal, Que.

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PORTRAIT AGENTS WANTED. Good prints; finishing a specialty; frames and everything at lowest prices; quick service. United Art Company. Brunswick Ave., Toronto.

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\$110 EACH WILL BUY, F.O.B. AT Delta, 25 Cows, mostly High Grade Holsteins, freshening in good season, from three to eight years old, right every way; with order, Reference, Merchants' Bank, Delta, J. C. Byrne, Chantry, Ontario, Leeds Co.

WELL-EQUIPPED NEWSPAPER and job printing plant in Eastern Ontario. Insurance carried \$1,500. Will go for \$1,500 on quick sale. Box 43 Wilson Publishing Co., Ltd., Toronto.

WEEKLY NEWSPAPER FOR SALE in New Ontario. Over 10,000 copies. Will sell \$2,500. Worth double that amount. Apply J. H. de Wilson Publishing Co., Limited, Toronto.

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

AUTO TIRES, 30 x 3 1/2 AUTO TIRES. \$11.95. Tubes \$1.65. All sizes cut sale prices. Riverdale Garage & Rubber Co., Gerrard and Hamilton, Toronto, and 715 Dorchester St. West, Montreal.

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.

PARDONABLE PRIDE.

"I want you to publish these poems in book form," said a seedy looking man to the London publisher.

Publisher—"I'll look them over, but I cannot promise to bring them out unless you have a well-known name."

Poet—"That's all right. My name is known wherever the English language is spoken."

"Ah, indeed! What is your name?" "John Smith."

Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere.

Of the fifteen lines comprising the system of Chinese Government railways, only one was built by the Chinese themselves.

With a new type of tube an X-ray powerful enough to show up the minutest flaw in a four-inch thickness of steel can be produced.

WHEN YOU SUFFER FROM RHEUMATISM

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

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

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



80c, 60c, \$1.20.



OR MONEY REFUNDED. ASK ANY DRUGGIST or write Lyman-Knox Co., Montreal, P.Q. Price 50c. Remember the name so it might not be seen again.

3 Cakes Cuticura Soap and 4 Boxes Ointment

Heal Itching Pimples On Shoulders and Back.

"For two years I was troubled with itching pimples on my shoulders and back. They were hard, red and very painful, and were not cured. I could not rest at night on account of the itching."

"I tried several remedies but they failed. Then I used Cuticura Soap and Ointment, and I used three cakes of Cuticura Soap and four boxes of Cuticura Ointment and I was completely healed in six weeks." (Signed) Miss Kate Young, Melrose, Mass., March 30, 1917. Having obtained a clear healthy skin by the use of Cuticura, keep it clear by using the Soap for all toilet purposes, assisted by touches of Ointment as needed. Cuticura Soap is ideal for the complexion.

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

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They may be hurting you. Nervousness, headache, heart or stomach trouble are pretty sure indications.

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