

The Watchman,

And Ottawa Valley Advocate.

VOL. XLIIII

LACHUTE, FRIDAY, MAY 2, 1919.

NO. 18

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.

WANTED.—Smart young boy to take
position in General Store. Apply to
Watchman Office.

FOR SALE.—A good, safe, flat-bottom
boat for sale cheap. Apply Watchman
Office.

FOR SALE.—A good three seated
surrey, in good order. Apply at once to
J. A. MCGIBBON, 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.

FOR SALE.—A beautiful brick build-
ing containing seven rooms and bath-
room also woodshed and summer kitchen,
well finished, and 3 lots of nice garden
land. To be sold at once. \$2,500.00
Terms Cash. Apply Wm. McMullin,
Prop., Charles St. Lachute Mills.

FOR SALE.—House & Property near
river. Apply to
MRS. LEGER, 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 60x160 on Main Street.—Immediate
delivery. For information and price,
address to Calixte Pilon, Proprietor,
St. Andrews, or J. Girouard, Notary, St.
Benoit.

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

R. Creswell Registrar

LOCAL NEWS

Mrs. Houston and son returned this
week from a visit to Ottawa.

Mrs. Seale and daughters left on Mon-
day for Swift Current, Sask.

Mr. and Mrs. Blair and son of Ottawa,
were guests of Mrs. Thos. Christie this
week.

Mrs. Davis and son, of Montreal, were
the week-end guests of the Misses Mc-
Gibbon.

Mr. and Mrs. John Taylor, of Buck-
ingham, were guests of Mrs. Geo. Chris-
tie last week.

Rev. Victor Collins and J. S. Giles
spent Monday in Ottawa and attended
the Baptist Conference.

Dr. Lockhart Gall who has just re-
turned from overseas is the guest of his
brother Mr. Mossman Gall.

—Save moving your range this spring
by getting an Oil Stove from Deacon's.
Runs cheaper and gives more comfort.
One week free trial.

Miss Winnie Riddell, who has been
spending the last month with her parents
after her return from overseas, is now on
duty at St. Anne de Bellevue.

Mr. Douglas Davis, who has recently
returned from overseas, and Miss Bertha
Davis of Morin Heights, were guests of
Mrs. Wm. Deacon and Mrs. J. S. Giles
this week.

—Don't miss seeing the display of
Electric Vacuum Cleaners in our window
during next week. Does the sweeping
and saves the dusting. Free on Trial.
GEO. Y. DEACON.

On Monday last a fire broke out in the
building occupied by Mr. J. Larocque.
A few minutes only and the building, a
little wooden structure, was entirely con-
sumed.

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

All who have subscribed for shares of
the Lachute Curling Club should attend
a meeting in Rice's Hall next Tuesday
evening for the purpose of deciding
about the purchase of grounds.

Church of England services in the
Parish of Lachute will be held (D.V.)
on Sunday, May 4th, as follows: Holy
Communion, Lachute 11 a.m., Louisa
3:30 p.m., Brownsburg 7:30 p.m. Regu-
lar service at Lachute 7 m.

After four years and over at the Front
with its consequent dangers and hard-
ships, Dell Mitchell, who recently re-
turned home has now gone to Montreal
to undergo an operation for appendicitis.
We trust for a speedy recovery.

The stock of liquors recently seized and
deposited in the Court House for safe
keeping was we understand sold by the
Revenue Department this week, and
purchased by a man from St. Jerome
who was accompanied by the party from
whom the liquor was first seized.
Further comment is unnecessary.

The Farmers of this County will have
opportunity shortly of providing them-
selves with a safeguard of their farm
homes and buildings by pure copper
lightning conductors at a very low price.
A responsible agent to handle the coun-
ty's business is being sought and Mr.
Lepron, whose advertisement appears in
this issue is awaiting replies.

The prosperity of a town is not guard-
ed by the wealth of its inhabitants, but
by the uniformity with which they pull
together when any important under-
taking is to be accomplished. A man
with a thousand dollars at his command
and a love for his town in his heart can
do more for the upbuilding of it than the
millionaire who locks up his capitol
and snaps his finger at home progress.

A very pleasant and profitable after-
noon was spent by the Ladies of the
Methodist Church last Wednesday and a
number of friends from the other con-
gregations of the town were also present
and enjoyed the splendid address given
by Miss Ryan returned missionary from
Japan, who gave a splendid account of
the work in which they were engaged,
giving a general insight into the educa-
tional, religious, and every day life of
the Japs, afterwards showing a number
of souvenirs of the Far East, was
served to all friends and the offering
taken amounted to nearly \$21.00.

Methodist Notes

The Sacrament of the Lord's Supper
will take place next Sunday morning at
11.00. All members are requested to
attend.

The officers elected for the ensuing
year in the Women's Missionary Society
are: President,—Rev. (Mrs.) Hayden,
Vice-Pres. Mrs. Jas. Armstrong; Corres-
ponding Secretary, Mrs. Harlow Giles;
Sec.-Treas. Mrs. H. Murphy; Christian
Stewardship, Mrs. J. D. Campbell, Scrut-
ineer, Mrs. M. Jones. A letter of appre-
ciation was ordered to be forwarded to
Mrs. Duncan Jones.

Rev. Mr. Hayden, will preach at the
East Settlement next Sunday afternoon.

On Sunday evening, after a special
address on the Battle of Ypres, Mr. H.
R. Hammond moved that a resolution of
sympathy be sent to the Rev. Arthur
Whiteside and family in the loss of their
son, who met the tragic fate of being
burnt to death in an aeroplane. The
resolution was seconded by Capt. Leslie
Hooker, and carried by a standing vote.
The news of the awful manner of the
son's loss caused a deepening of the
mourning.

Effort to Regain Licenses

At a special meeting of the Town
Council held on Monday last Councillor
Tremblay gave notice of motion that at
the first regular meeting of the Council
he will introduce a new by-law for the
purpose of repealing the prohibition
by-law now in effect.

This action has resulted from a peti-
tion presented by a number of electors
for to again bring Lachute under the
license system once more. A counter-
petition of 158 electors who are urging
for the retention of Prohibition was also
presented, and it is just possible that the
temperance people may yet present a
petition showing a majority of the electors
in favor of keeping Lachute dry, and if
that is done in all probability the coun-
cil will feel justified in turning down the
applicants for "Beer and Wine"

—: a:—
The following notice has also been is-
sued calling the County Council together:

Province of Quebec.
Municipality of the County of Argenteuil.

To Robert Dobbie, Esq., Warden,
and Messrs. C. J. Stanforth, Maxwell,
Gauthier, D. Forgette, Morrison, Mc-
Paul, J. Duncan, G. P. Calder, G. E.
Higginson, J. E. Seale, Geo. Stanforth,
Hodge, and Beauchamp, County Councillors:—

Special Notice is hereby given you by
the undersigned, W. A. MacKay, Mayor
of Grenville Village, and Dr. Legault,
Mayor of St. Andrews, that a special
meeting of the Council of the municipa-
lity is hereby convened by us, to be
held at the usual place of the sittings of
the council, on the ninth day of May
next, and that the following subject will
be there taken into consideration, viz:—
"The passing of a By-Law to rescind
the By-Law passed the ninth day of
December 1915, whereby the sale of in-
toxicating liquors were prohibited
throughout the county."

Given this twenty-eighth day of the
month of April, nineteen hundred and
nineteen.

W. A. MacKay,
Mayor of Grenville Village.
Dr. H. Legault,
Mayor of St. Andrews.

This action was very precipitate on the
part of the liquor interests as the regular
meeting of the County Council takes
place early in June. No doubt it was in
the minds of those interested that im-
mediately upon the repeal of the County
By-Law licenses could be issued for the
sale of intoxicants, but according to the
Temperance Act, the present prohibitory
by-law must remain in force until the 1st
day of May next until its repeal. Never-
theless we are quite sure that the County
Council will not accept the precipitate
appeal under the referendum act made at
a most unfavorable time as a basis and
will maintain the prohibitory law in its
integrity.

BROWNSBURG

Miss Katie McPhee, of Welland, Ont.,
was the guest of her aunt Mrs. A. Steele
on Sunday last.

Mr. Jas. Brown, of Woodlawn, Mrs.
Chas. Gray and Mr. Henry Brown, of
Ottawa spent Monday in town.

Miss Mabel Steele and Mr. Archie
Steele, of Brownsburg, left on Monday for
Niagara Falls to join their brother David.

BIRTHS

COOKE.—To Mr. and Mrs. Roy G.
Cooke, Arundel, Que., on April 27th, a
daughter.

MARRIAGES

CAMPBELL—ROBBINS.—The mar-
riage was solemnized on Easter Mon-
day the 21st April at St. Augustines
Church Toronto of Ivy Robina, daugh-
ter of Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Campbell
to Mr. Arthur Wilson Robbins, the
Rev. T. N. Dixon officiated. The
Church was beautifully decorated.
The bride was given away by her
brother-in-law Mr. J. T. Robbins of
Trinity College Toronto and was at-
tended by Miss Lily Shelton as brides-
maid. The honeymoon will be spent
in Lindsay, Ontario.

IN MEMORIAM

BELL.—At Winchester, Ont., on Thurs-
day, April 24, 1919, at the age of 48
years, Robert P. Bell, youngest son of
the late Andrew Bell, of Beech Ridge,
Que. Interred at Maple Ridge Ceme-
tery.

May the heavenly winds blow softly
O'er that sweet and hallowed spot
Mid changing scenes of life dear Rob
You will never be forgot.

Inserted by Sister and Brother.

SMITH.—In loving memory of Tommy,
who died May 2nd, 1915.

"His memory like the ivy clings."

MORRIN.—In memory of a kind and
loving husband and father, Robert C.
Morrin, who died on April 30th, 1918,
at his home, Beech Ridge, P.Q.
Somewhere the load is lifted,
Close by an open gate
Somewhere the clouds are rifted,
Somewhere the angels wait.

RODGERS.—In loving memory of Han-
nah Gertrude W. Rodgers, who passed
away May 3rd, 1911.

Cheery, Loving, Faithful, Kind
A Christian's memory left behind.

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

Its Unmistakable Economy in Use— is speedily proven in a Tea-Pot Infusion.

"SALADA"

100% Value 100% Pure
Sealed Packets Only.



Include Vegetables in the Child's Diet.

Children must have plenty to eat. Adults can get along for some time, if necessary, on noticeably restricted diets without serious impairment of health, but children cannot draw on their reserves in this way without detriment to their growth and vigor. Children from two to six years should have three good meals a day, the heaviest one being in the middle of the day. Their day's food should include plenty of milk, not less than one and a half pints—skim milk may be used if butter is given also—plenty of cereals and green vegetables, particularly leaf vegetables, such as spinach. It is desirable also to have a more varied diet and to include sugar, fruits, eggs, and meats, with fish and fowl, in the daily meals.

Authorities on the subject state that there is practically no substitute either for milk or green vegetables in the food of the growing child. Milk should be given in many forms. Spinach is one of the best of green vegetables. It can be prepared in a number of ways and should be used freely in the daily diet. Fish and chicken are better for children in many cases than beef or other meats, and where these foods can be obtained one or the other may be given to children.

Mothers may need to be warned that all cereals, and particularly the coarser ones, like oatmeal and corn, need very long cooking to be suitable for children. Therefore it stands to reason that the "quick" breads and griddle cakes, which have been exposed to cooking heat perhaps only a few minutes, will not be well digested, and that all preparations of cereals should be subjected to long slow cooking if they are to enter into the diet of young children.

The manner of cooking potatoes must be constantly varied or the family will tire of them. The methods will include frying and scalloping, delicious to the adult palate, if well done, but not suitable to young children. It is wise, therefore, for mothers to remember that children under five will hardly be able to eat potatoes more than once a day, and that for them this vegetable is better when baked, mashed, or freshly boiled and served simply with the addition of a little salt and milk or cream. Thus prepared they are so completely cooked and so finely divided that children do not swallow them in chunks. Frying, on the other hand, makes foods generally less suitable to the digestion of children.

When You Wash Curtains.

The best way to wash curtains is to shake them as nearly free from dust as possible and soak them in a tub half full of tepid water in which half a pound of pure soap has been dissolved.

In the morning squeeze them fairly dry and place them in a tub half full of very hot water to which a tablespoon of borax and enough dissolved soap to make a strong suds are added. When they seem clean, after splashing them about in this water, rinse them thoroughly until there is no trace of suds or dirt. Then squeeze them gently dry. Let them dry thoroughly on the grass or hang them over a line to dry. Then starch them.

It will be found that hot starch is the best for curtains, made rather thin. Having mixed dry starch smooth with cold water, pour boiling water on it till it is clear and transparent. Then add an equal quantity of hot water, and the mixture will be an average consistency for curtains.

If the curtains are white, put a little blue to your starch; if yellow, add coffee to the white starch.

Wash dry and put out on line, or, better still, stretch the curtains on sheets upon a floor, being careful to pull out the points and have no creases.

Next day go over them with hot iron, though this is not absolutely necessary, as they will be straight through stretching.

Timely Thrift.

Don't throw away shade curtains because the lower part is faded or soiled. In these days of high prices and inferior goods, it pays to turn them. Remove the tacks, which fas-

ten the curtain to the roller, and hem this end on the machine. Then cut off the original hem and tack this end to the roller. If the spring does not work well, take the curtain down and roll it up right in one hand. Then put it up and pull down to full length. Repeat this process once more, and it will wind the spring just right.

Joining Yarns Without Knots.

When near the end of the old ball, insert the thread of the new one in the eye of a darning-needle; stitch up the old yarn for an inch or more, withdraw the needle, give the joined thread a slight twist between finger and thumb, and you will find that it is next to impossible to find the joining. When it comes to binding off stitches this tedious work can be done easily and uniformly by crocheting each stitch off the knitting needle with a crochet hook.

Packing the Dinner Pail.

While the housewife is preparing the evening meal it will take up very little time to prepare food that will help fill the dinner pail. If the main dish is to be stew or potpie make an extra portion of the crust. Roll it out about one-quarter of an inch thick and then cut in four-inch squares. Place two tablespoonfuls of meat, taken from the stew or potpie, season nicely, taking care that no bone or fat is left attached to the meat. Now brush the edges of the pastry and then fold over, pressing the edges firmly together. This will make a meat turnover. Brush the top of the pastry with water and bake. A spoonful of corn or peas may be added if desired.

In making a pan of biscuits cut out a half-dozen biscuits, using a small cutter. Now roll these biscuits out quite thin and spread with a few currants or raisins or, lacking these fruits, use finely shredded dried peaches or prunes. Roll like jelly roll, pressing firmly. Place on greased tin and bake as usual.

Care of the Skin.

A quick bath every morning with tepid water, a handful of salt and a good flesh brush will injure no woman's health, but will, instead, make her feel bright, rested and refreshed.

Almond meal affects the skin exactly as bran does—that is, it softens and whitens it. Use it exactly as you would soap, putting a little in the palm of one hand, dampening it, and then applying it to the face. Afterward washing it off thoroughly.

SALARIES OF ACTORS.

Robert Mantell Knows of Ancient Rivals to Charlie Chaplin.

Enormous salaries of actors to-day are looked upon as a modern innovation, growing with the development of the American millionaire and the imagination of the American press agent. Such is not the case, says Robert Mantell. The Roman actor, Roscius, whose name has become synonymous with all that is marvelous in a player, earned a salary, which, according to Mr. Mantell, puts that warm friend of Cicero quite in a class with Charlie Chaplin. Roscius drew about \$160 daily in the money of his time, which had a purchasing power equivalent to nearly \$1,600 in Canadian money, even without the aid of the war and the patriotism of the restaurant men. That brings his annual salary to the half million mark.

Another actor, the tragedian Aesopos, not to be confounded with the writer of fables, and who also was a friend of Cicero, received so great a salary that he left a vast fortune to his son. When the Emperor Vespasian repaired the theatre of Marcellus, he gave the tragedian Apollinaris \$20,000 to appear there, but the length of his services for that amount is not stated.

To each of two harpists in the company, Terpinus and Diodorus, he gave \$10,000, and no player received less than \$2,000. In addition, he made the actors numerous special presents of money, always gold.

Coming down to more recent times and more modest amounts, but still comparable with salaries of to-day, David Garrick drew at the height of his popularity \$250 a night. Macready in 1833, when he staged for the first time Richelieu, Mr. Mantell's feature play this season, was paid \$125 a night, and Miss Ellen Tree, about the same period, drew the same salary.

The Road to Understanding

—BY—
Eleanor H. Porter

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Houghton Mifflin Co.

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Thos. Allen,
Toronto

CHAPTER IV.—(Cont'd.)

Not until they were on the way to the hotel that night did there come to the young husband the full realizing sense that housekeeping meant furniture.

"Oh, of course I knew it did," he groaned, half-laughingly, after his first despairing ejaculation. "But I just didn't think; that's all. Our furniture at home we'd always had. But of course it does have to be bought—at first."

"Of course! And I didn't think either," laughed Helen. "You see, we'd always had our furniture, too, I guess. But then, it'll be grand to buy it. I love new things."

Burke Denby frowned. "Buy it! That's all right—if we had the money to pay. Heaven only knows how much it'll cost. I don't." At nine o'clock the following morning Mr. and Mrs. Burke Denby sallied forth to buy furniture for their "tenement," as Helen called it, until her husband's annoyed remonstrances changed the word to "apartment."

Burke Denby learned many things during the next few hours. He learned first that tables and chairs and beds and stoves—really decent ones that a fellow could endure the sight of—cost a prodigious amount of money. But, to offset this, and to make life really worth the living, after all, it seemed that one might buy a quantity sufficient for one's needs, and pay for them in installments, week by week. This idea, while not wholly satisfactory, seemed the only way of stretching their limited means to cover their many needs; and, after some hesitation, it was adopted.

There remained then only the matter of selection; and it was just here that Burke Denby learned something else. He learned that two people, otherwise apparently in perfect accord, could disagree most violently over the shape of a chair or the shade of a rug. Indeed, he would not have believed it possible that such elements of soul torture could lie in a mere matter of color or texture. And how any one with eyes and sensibilities could wish to select for one's daily companions such a mass of gingerbread decoration and glaring colors as seemed to meet the fancy of his wife, he could not understand. Neither could he understand why all his selections and preferences were promptly dubbed "dinky" and "homely," nor why nothing that he liked pleased her at all. As such was certainly the case, however, he came to express these preferences less and less frequently. And in the end he always bought what she wanted, particularly as the price on her choice was nearly always lower than the one on his—which was an argument in its favor that he found it hard to refute.

Tractable as he was as to quality, however, he did have to draw a sharp line as to quantity; for Helen—with the cheerful slogan, "Why, it's only twenty-five cents a week more, Burke!"—seemed not to realize that there was a limit even to the number of those one might spend—on sixty dollars a month. True, at the beginning she did remind him that they could "eat less" till they "got the things paid for," and that her clothes were "all new, anyhow, being a bride, so!" But she had not said that again. Perhaps because she saw the salesman turn his back to laugh, and perhaps because she was a little frightened at the look on her husband's face. At all events, when Burke did at last insist that they had bought quite enough, she acquiesced with some measure of grace.

Burke himself, when the shopping was finished, drew a sigh of relief, yet with an inward shudder at the recollection of certain things marked "Sold to Burke Denby."

"Oh, well," he comforted himself. "Helen's happy—and that's the main thing; and I shan't see them much. I'm away days and asleep nights." Nor did it occur to him that this was not the usual attitude of a supposedly proud bridegroom toward his new little nest of a home.

Getting settled in the little Dale Street apartment was, so far as Burke was concerned, a mere matter of moving from the hotel and dumping the contents of his trunks into his new chiffonier and closet. True, Helen, looking tired and flurried (and not nearly so pretty as usual), brought him some borrowed tools, together with innumerable curtains and rods and nails and hooks that simply must be put up, she said, before she could do a thing. But Burke, after a half-hearted trial, during which he smashed his thumb and bored three holes in wrong places, flew into a passion of irritability, and bade her get the janitor who "owned the darn things" to do the job, and to pay him what he asked—it would be worth it, no matter what it was!

With a very hasty kiss then Burke banged out of the house and headed for the Danby Iron Works.

It was not alone the curtains or the offending hammer that was wrong with Burke Denby that morning. The time had come when he must not only meet his fellow employees, and take his place among them, but he must face his father. And he was dreading yet longing to see his father. He had not seen him since he bade him good-night and went upstairs to his own room the month before—to write that farewell note.

Once, since coming back from his wedding trip, he had been tempted to leave town and never see his father again—until he should have made

for himself the name and money that he was going to make. Then he would come back and cry: "Behold, this is I, your son, and this is Helen, my wife, who you see, has not dragged me down!" He would not, of course, talk like that. But he would show them. He would! This had been when he first learned from Brett of the allowance-cutting, and of his father's implacable anger.

Then had come the better, braver decision. He would stay where he was. He would make the name and the money right here, under his father's very eyes. It would be harder of course; but there would then be all the more glory in the winning. Besides, to leave now would look like defeat—would make one seem almost like a quitter. And his father hated quitters! He would like to show his father. And he would show him right here. And had not Helen, his dear wife, said that she would aid him? As if he could help winning out under those circumstances!

It was with such thoughts as these that he went now to meet his father. Especially was he thinking of Helen, dear Helen,—poor Helen, struggling back there with those abominable hooks and curtains. And he had been such a brute to snap her up so crossly. He would not do it again. It was only that he was so dreading this first meeting with his father. After that it would be easier. There would not be anything then only just to keep steadily going till he'd made good—he and Helen. But now—father would be proud to see how finely he was taking it!

With chin up and shoulders back, therefore, Burke Denby walked into his father's office.

"Well, father," he began, with cheery briskness. Then, instantly, voice and manner changed as he took a hurried step forward. "Dad, what is it? Are you ill?"

So absorbed had Burke Denby been over the part he himself was playing in this little drama of Denby and Son, that he had given no thought as to the probable looks or actions of any other member of the cast. He was quite unprepared, therefore, for the change in the man he now saw before him—the pallor, the shrunken cheeks, the stooped shoulders, the unmistakable something that made the usually erect, debonaire man look suddenly worn and old.

"Dad, you are ill!" exclaimed Burke in dismay.

John Denby got to his feet at once. He even smiled and held out his hand. Yet Burke, who took the hand, felt suddenly that there were uncounted miles of space between them.

"Ah, Burke, how are you? No, I'm not ill at all. And you—are you well?"

"Er—ah—oh, yes, very well—er—very well."

"That's good. I'm glad." There was a brief pause. A torrent of words swept to the tip of the younger man's tongue; but nothing found voice except another faltering "Er—yes, very well!" which Burke did not mean to say at all. There was a second brief pause, then John Denby sat down.

"You will find Brett in his office. You have come to work, I dare say," he observed, as she turned to the letters on his desk.

"Er—yes," stammered the young man. The next moment he found himself alone, white and shaken, the other side of his father's door.

(To be continued.)

Return.

I saw a little lad returned from far And heard his rippling laughter high and sweet.

Lightly he danced on tiny sandaled feet.

His eyes as blithe as walking flowered are.

No sense of time or distance now to mar

His keen elation, bright expectancy

As, mingling with a merry company,

His baby face shone like some jocund star.

And with delight set my tired heart aflame

With this warm thought: Perhaps when I have crossed

Earth's ultimate bounds, and won that home I name

With softened voice—no longer travel-tossed—

Glad-hearted, like this child, I shall repair

Breathless with joy to greet my comrades there.

Not Safe.

The bride-elect had been showing her presents to a party of admiring friends.

"And I've got such a good idea," she gushed. "I'm so afraid people will discover we are newly married that I've made Jack promise that when—when we go away to-morrow, he'll treat me in public just as if he had no thought for anyone except himself."

A middle-aged friend shook her head. "Don't!" she said, in tones of sad wisdom. "I tried that plan—and my husband never got over it!"

Ripened Judgment.

"Then we're engaged?"

"Of course."

"And I am the first girl you ever loved?"

"No, dear, but I'm larder to suit now than I used to be."



ROUMANIA ALWAYS A STORM CENTRE

ONE OF EUROPE'S SHUTTLE- COCKS FOR THOUSAND YEARS

Before Being Swept Into World Maelstrom of 1914-1918, Was Known as Land of Unique Beauties.

"Roumania, where disorders have been growing for the last two months until now they are reported to have reached the point of a general insurrection, has been a centre of European war storms for a thousand years," says a bulletin of the National Geographic Society, which shows how that country has fared in the past from wars among her neighbors.

"Peter the Great once established a protectorate over the Roumanians and Catherine the Great later advanced a plan for the annexation of their territory to Russia. Fearing that such territorial expansion might be a menace to her, Austria persuaded Catherine to abandon that plan.

"Roumania, approximately as we now know it, was formed from Moldavia and Wallachia, in 1861. Previously these principalities had been under Turkish suzerainty, following Austria's protest against Russia annexing them. Autonomy being guaranteed by the powers which agreed to the union of the principalities following the Crimean War, Roumanians chose an army officer, Colonel Alexander Cuza, as their ruler. His title was Alexander John I, Prince of Roumania.

"When, seven years later, the element in power at Bucharest decided for a change of rulers there were few formalities. Invading the Prince's bedroom by night leaders of the group presented a certificate of abdication to be signed, and then bundled him in a carriage and put him aboard an express for Paris.

"The Count of Flanders, brother of King Leopold of Belgium, was chosen by a provisional government. The powers, especially Austria, protested, and Prince Charles (Carol), who had been an officer in the Prussian army, was substituted. He set about freeing the country from the suzerainty of Turkey.

"When the Russo-Turkish storm clouds arose in 1875, Charles sought to have the powers guarantee the neutrality of Roumania. He failed. Then an agreement was reached with Russia. Under its terms Russian troops were to have free passage through Roumania, while Russia was to respect the rights and defend the integrity of Roumania.

"When the war began Roumania promptly declared herself independent of Turkey. As the war went on Russia needed help badly and finally Roumania responded to repeated appeals. Under Prince Carol, Roumanian and allied troops gained a decisive but costly victory before Plevna. Roumanian freedom was recognized in the treaty of San Stefano, and it furthermore was stipulated that Roumania was to get the swampy country known as Dobruja, lying between the Danube, where it flows to the north, and the Black Sea. Russia was to have Bessarabia, territory claimed by Roumania and, in part, occupied by her.

Land of Quaint Customs.

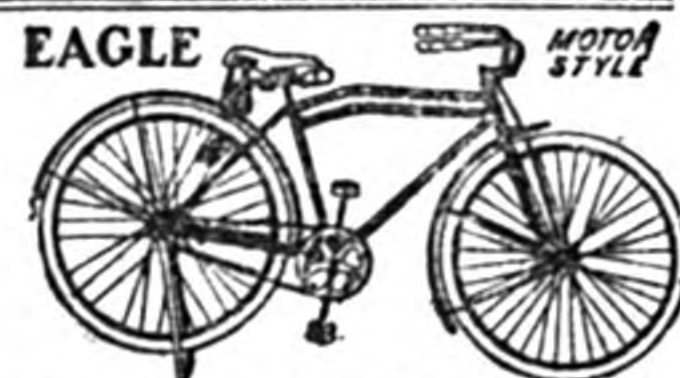
"Roumania protested bitterly against exchange of the picturesque Bessarabia for the ugly Dobruja region. Russia threatened to disarm the Roumanian army, and Prince Carol pluckily responded that his army might be destroyed, but it never would be disarmed.

"The Russo-Turkish treaty of San Stefano was overturned by the Congress of Berlin, but Russia's aim in Bessarabia was not denied. Thus Roumania, after helping Russia in her plight, came out of the war with less than she had when she went in.

"Before Roumania was swept into the world maelstrom of 1914-1918 she was known as the land of unique beauties, not so much on account of scenery as because of her quaint villages, little whitewashed cottages, their doors and window frames painted in bright colors, and the attractive type of Roumanian peasant women.

"The Roumanian peasant women are considered the fairest in the Balkans. They dress elaborately, and show unusual individuality in their costumes of many colors. Men and women alike usually wear hats in the house, except when they eat. The late Dowager Queen, known as Carmen Sylva, put on native dress in order to encourage this distinctive costume, particularly popular in the Roumanian uplands."

How are the timothy and clover coming through the winter? If you can scatter a bit of manure over the new seedling where it is a little thin, and where the snow does not lie, it will bring excellent results.



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HELIGOLAND A GREAT STRONGHOLD

GERMANS SPENT \$10,000,000 ON LONG-RANGE GUNS

Provisions for a Two-Year Siege Delivered at the Island the very Day War Was Declared.

Heligoland, lying 40 miles north-west of the mouth of the Elbe, was a British possession from 1870 and until it was ceded to Germany in 1890 in return for concessions in East Africa. Immediately this island passed into the hands of Germany the Kaiser determined that it should be a great stronghold, behind which the German navy could hide carefully in defiance of the greatest sea power of the world—the British.

This island, one-fifth of a square mile in area, is triangular in shape, with two of its sides rising directly out of the sea to a height of 190 feet. To the south end of the island there is a stretch of sandy beach between the rock of the Oberland, as the tableland is termed, and the sea, which has for years been popular for its sea bathing.

By 1911 the plans of the Kaiser practically were completed. Equipped with \$10,000,000 worth of long-range guns, capable of sinking a hostile fleet venturing within 15 miles, the entire Oberland had been encased in an armor belt of steel, concrete and granite, providing protection not only from hostile cannon, but from the onslaughts of the sea. Natural fissures in the rocky sides had been filled up by thousands of tons of concrete. Buttresses 16 feet thick and 240 feet high were erected on all three sides. Through cupolas and over the top of the island peered cannon of all descriptions. Hiding behind the armor belt were as many more guns mounted upon disappearing carriages. Upon these carriages the ponderous weapons could be lifted above the armor by weights, fired and then forced by their recoil to drop back into the gun pits for reloading.

Garrison of 2,000 Experts.

Two thousand crack artillerymen were sent to the island and ordered to make their home there for the remainder of their lives. Once a force of gunners was well acquainted with their guns, the signals and systems their services, should Germany go to war, were worth several times the services of a force of men comparatively strange to the fortress and its workings.

To the south of the island a harbor was constructed in which the largest ship could come directly up to the wharves that were built. Sounding of the sea for miles around in every direction was taken, and a military cable between the island and Cuxhaven was laid on the floor of the sea. A tall wireless tower of power sufficient to communicate with German war vessels in the North Sea, the Baltic and the Atlantic was erected, and all manner of test mobilization and naval practice was indulged in.

The day war was declared two ships loaded with provisions arrived at Heligoland and were stored away. The store rooms then contained sufficient to feed and provide for the garrison during a siege of two years, should one ever be conducted against the island. The ships that brought the provisions had aboard them when they returned to the mainland of Germany every resident of the island. Not a single civilian—man, woman or child—was left. After the vessels had departed every person on Heligoland was a soldier, sailor, or hospital attendant. The population of the island, which numbered about 2,500, was transferred to Hamburg, where the inhabitants were ordered by the Kaiser to provide for them.

Dwellings Demolished.

In the two days that followed practically every dwelling, casino and bathhouse was demolished by the soldiers. From every point of the island the wide sweep of the sea was visible. Not a single obstruction nor a single menace to the underground storehouses and magazines remained; a hundred shells might be exploded simultaneously on the island and not a fire would be started.

At the same time more than 100 submarines were rushed to Heligoland and anchored close up to the Unterland, where they could be protected from the storms that rage over the North Sea during the Autumn and Winter months. The most extensive mine field in the world was planted in the surrounding sea. Some of the mines were of the contact variety, sunk at various depths, while others were connected to various trunk cables running to the island by copper and rubber coated wires. A score of British steam trawlers captured through having come too close to German cruisers or torpedo boats, were lined up off the Unterland. Upon them were placed thousands of mines, and then, on a foggy night, and still flying their British flags, sailed away upon their deceitful and murderous errand.

Aircraft arrived; two Zeppelins and a large fleet of Taubes were installed on the island.

The passage to the roadstead was protected by ten rows of contact mines. Fifty-one torpedo boats were placed just inside the barrier

and between them and the German high seas fleet was a flotilla of 242 torpedo boat destroyers. Every war craft in the roadstead was painted a dull grey, so that in the lightest kind of mist those lying furthest away were merged in with the sea and the atmosphere.

MOTORTRUCKS PROVED VALUE

Solved Problem of Feeding the British Armies in African Wilds.

It was not only on the battlefields of Europe that motortrucks proved their value during the great war. During those tense months when the eyes of all the world were centered on the gigantic struggle against Germany in Europe, few persons gave much attention to the determined campaign waged by the isolated British force to break the Kaiser's influence in Africa.

In this campaign the Huns were ejected by the British from their last remaining colony in Africa. Driven by the British from the German East African territory, the Huns fled into Portuguese Nyasaland and Mozambique.

Northern Mozambique, the area in which operations proceeded for more than seven months, is a vast country stretching from the Zambezi River in the south to the Rovuma River in the north, bounded on the west by the British Nyasaland and on the east by the Indian Ocean. The total area is about 15,000 square miles.

Alexander the Great, in his most ambitious projects of conquest, had no such problems to face, and it is doubtful if Moses, who was the finest supply officer of all time, could have maintained his reputation if he had had to ration a column 200 miles away from his granary at some of the inaccessible points in this African wilderness.

It was in this work of rushing supplies to the British fighters that motortrucks made a record which has endeared them to the transport officers, upon whose shoulders fell the responsibility of furnishing the supplies to the British fighters. The demand for these trucks was so insistent that the stocks of all the dealers in that section of the world were quickly wiped out.

FOREST FIRE THIEF

Leaves Canada Poorer by Millions of Dollars Each Year.

While the public tax collector holds out his hand for hundreds of millions of our dollars, the Forest Fire thief, hidden in the wilderness, calmly appropriates millions of the country's basic capital between April and November year by year. This is the dual picture suggested by the Canadian Forestry Association, Ottawa, in a statement on the nation's forest losses, and methods of timber protection.

"Forest wealth is the most easily destroyed of all the natural resources. Lands, mines, and fisheries are immune from ruin by fire, but by this single agency more than half of the nation's vast timber wealth has been blotted out.

"Since Confederation, Canada has lost about three-quarters of a billion dollars in forest conflagrations that were largely avoidable.

"Over forty million dollars a year are handed out to forest workmen. The sole security of these pay envelopes is the standing timber.

"In spite of improved fire patrol systems, timber losses continue to be severe. Forest fires are mostly from human causes and in attacking these causes the educational method brings abundant results. Careless fishermen, careless settlers, and others cannot usually be accused of malevolence or treason. They are ignorant of the consequences of their acts, and can best be reached by appeals to their intelligence and goodwill. The educational method, beyond any doubt, is successfully blocking the path of forest fires.

"Canada's chief hope of an expanded foreign trade in lumber, pulp and paper and other forest products is based on a 'fireproof forest.'"

Lacking in Respect.

A burly and bristling exemplar of German militarism, with captain's knots on his shoulders and an iron cross on his chest, was included in a bag of prisoners that some American soldiers made just before the armistice was signed. He was indignant, to say the least, and his mood intensified as he was marched back to the intelligence officer.

He had not heard the questioning officer speak more than five words of German before he burst into the conversation.

"Do you allow privates to call officers by their first names in this army?" he demanded witheringly.

"Why?" asked the officer.

"Well, this pig," said the Prussian, called me 'Heinie' every time he addressed me."

Collapsible Periscope.

Now that the wartime use of the periscope has passed, it is finding adaptation of a variety of ways. Among the latest is a collapsible periscope designed to give a short person in a crowd a view of the passing parade. It consists of a case, having a mirror set at the proper angle at either end, which can be extended to a length of two feet, or more, by reason of a bellows connecting the two ends. With the device lengthened, the mirrors are exposed so that the user can see over the heads of a crowd without difficulty.

REPATRIATION OF BRITAIN'S GUESTS

150,000 BELGIANS BEING RETURNED TO NATIVE LAND

Period of Exile Was as Comfortable and Prosperous as Possible Under the Circumstances.

One of the first problems to confront the British Government on the signing of the armistice was the repatriation of the 150,000 Belgian refugees in England and Scotland. Certainly the first impulse of most refugees was to celebrate the auspicious eleventh of November by the purchase of a trunk or some means of conveying their belongings back to their own homes. After four years' exile the thought that the invader was now definitely driven from Belgian soil gave rise to intense impatience once more to take possession of the land of which they had been dispossessed.

The workmen of the Birtley Munition Works were the first to be recalled to work at the rebuilding of their own land, writes K. Ennis from London. Gradually Antwerp and the surrounding districts were repopulated and since January 15 it has been possible for the exiles to return to all parts of Belgium. Shipping facilities for the purpose have been greatly extended and arrangements are now in force to transport 10,000 refugees a week. It is estimated that by the end of March the country will be emptied of all Belgians save those desirous of settling here, or those wishing to return later at their own expense.

A glance at the list of prices prevailing in Brussels at the end of December suggests that the joy of return is likely to be dampened by the cost of living. Belgians who are self-supporting here and can afford to return at their own time are, in fact, waiting for this to abate. Eggs are quoted at 30 cents each, butter \$4.80 the kilo (2 1-5 lbs.), coffee \$3.40 a pound, and sugar is unobtainable. Beef dripping is sold at \$2 a pound, lard at \$2.40 to \$2.80, while toilet soap is at \$5 the piece. Perhaps the most prohibitive price is that demanded for ordinary cotton, which is from \$1.80 to \$2.40 a reel. Clothes and boots are proportionately scarce and dear. Fortunately the sailing of the "Rubis" on Jan. 31 commenced the re-establishment of the regular steamship service between Tilbury and Ostend. The first cargo included a great store of mattresses, bedding and clothing, as well as 100 tons of soap. The resumption of peaceful commerce ought soon to bring relief to the depleted country, while the restoration of the machinery and live stock, which has been carried off into Germany by the invader, should materially help the re-establishment of industry and agriculture.

The universities and other educational institutions are already issuing invitations to their students to resume their interrupted courses, although the immediate reopening is in some cases being delayed by the buildings being used as clearing stations for returning allied prisoners of war.

The return of the Belgians will witness the closing down of a special department of the British local Government Board created to deal with relief measures. When, in 1914, the country was roused by the account of their sufferings to a spirit of "Britannia for the Belgian," voluntary committees sprang up in every district and private funds were forthcoming in every direction. Gradually these funds were supplemented from the national exchequer and in proportion as voluntary contributions and organizations fell off there emerged a Government scheme employing a staff of 172 members.

What Was Done for Belgians.

The relief given varied with the individual requirements of the applicants. Where private hospitality was not available, accommodation was afforded in hotels or in houses lent rent free or at merely nominal rents. Favorable treatment was afforded at dispensaries, hospitals and sanatoria. As regards education, the children were placed in convents or colleges, according to their religion, a grant of \$2.50 per week being made to the convent for each child. Clothing was supplied in all cases where investigation showed circumstances to demand it, and, while class distinctions were not officially recognized, every effort was made to guard susceptibilities where possible. The separation allowances of wives of Belgian privates were also supplemented to bring them up to those of British soldiers' wives.

War-time labor shortage made it possible from a very early stage to absorb many of the refugees in remunerative employment. Very soon they were among the most highly skilled and best paid munition workers, and the whole colony of Elizabethville (so called after the Belgian Queen) at Birtley, County Durham, was populated by them. Another very large munition works, at Peloton, at Twickenham, near London, was entirely in Belgian hands. In addition to munitions, Britain's visitors were not slow to make their mark in other employments. Millinery and blouse shops of a truly

French smartness soon made their appearance in many parts of London.

Founded National Industry. But perhaps the most truly national industry which the Belgians founded here is represented by the "patisserie" shops in the West End of London. Food rationing had not been long in force before Londoners discovered the value of these establishments as being mysteriously capable of still producing satisfying "treats." Soon they became known as the last stronghold of the fancy cake and the provider of the almost extinct chocolate. It certainly would appear that the Belgians found in this country, in addition to a refuge from the horrors and deprivations of war, a new and profitable field for enterprise. They should carry away with them the memory of as prosperous and comfortable a time as it is in the nature of a period of exile to be.

A PRACTICAL MEMORIAL.

For the Teacher-Soldiers of the War Planned by League of Empire.

An interesting development of the war is a new work undertaken by the League of the Empire, which was founded in 1901 for the purpose of cementing the British Empire through the medium of education. By promoting scholastic interchange between Great Britain and all other parts of the Empire the League has accomplished a large amount of good.

This organization is now endeavoring to raise the sum of \$50,000 to establish a memorial to the teachers who fought in the war, numbering 50,000, many of whom lost their lives. It has been decided that this memorial shall take the form of a great teachers' headquarters in London, which, while primarily appealing to teachers from all parts of the British Empire, will also serve as a sort of guest house for visiting Americans engaged in educational work. It will thus do much toward promoting good feeling between the British and people of the United States.

In pursuance of this plan, the League is endeavoring to raise the required amount in all parts of the world. It is believed that a certain measure of support will be given by British citizens who have settled and prospered in the United States, and also by Americans sympathetic to a good understanding between the two countries, and who are able to realize "how much we can influence the next generation by moulding the mentality of those who now teach and will teach in future years."

With this object an appeal has been made for support from this country in helping to establish the proposed educational center in London. The League, it may be added, is under the patronage of Her Majesty, Queen Alexandra and Princess Louise, (Duchess of Argyll). Among the officers are the Duke of Connaught, the Rt. Hon. Sir Frederick Pollock and Lord Charles Beresford. On the board are the governors, high commissioners and other officers of the overseas dominions and colonies.

A WOMAN'S GALLANT FIGHT.

Turned a Machine Gun on the Enemy Killing Many.

"When the Germans started to retreat before the attack of the 27th Division she brought the machine gun out of her cellar and turned it on the enemy. They came back and shot her to death, then slashed her with their bayonets. But many Huns had fallen before she died, as an y cartridge belts about the gun test. 1."

Such is the description of the gallant fight made by the M. Pitcher of France given by Ma. Aristrum Tupper, who recently arrived in New York.

He said that during the fighting outside of St. Souplet on October 17, in which the Americans captured more than 1,400 prisoners, he noticed that the stretcher-bearers passed around a certain spot on the field instead of walking over it. Wounded men walking back to the dressing station did the same thing.

"I went out and found the body of an aged, white-haired French woman," said Major Tupper. "The next day I sent one of the interpreters out to look into the incident. He reported that somehow at some time during the German domination of that territory the woman had managed to secure a boche machine gun and secrete it in the cellar of her home. There she learned how to operate it. Little by little she acquired the ammunition. We found the gun and empty cartridges near the body outside of St. Souplet."

What Good is the Robin?

Now, what good is the robin? Everybody knows the robin. A boy came along the road with a .22 rifle, saw a robin sitting there, and killed it. I went over and picked the robin up. Two cutworms were squirming on the ground; the robin had had them in his beak. I held the bird up, and two more fell out of his mouth. Remember, one cutworm will cut down five tomato plants in a night. The cutworm does his work and then hides under the soil; Mr. Robin comes hopping along, picks in there and pulls him out—and turns him into a robin. If anyone tells you that a robin will destroy one hundred cutworms in a day, take it from him that it is true.—J. M.

Rice pudding is improved by the grated rind of a lemon.

EDUCATION OF A GREAT MAN.

How Sir Eric Geddes, First Lord of the Admiralty, Worked His Way to Success.

When I first met Sir Eric Geddes, says Mr. Isaac F. Marcossion in The Business of War, he sat at an obscure desk in a small office in the Admiralty Building. It was in 1915, and the Ministry of Munitions was in the making. Although he was the highest-paid railway official in England, he was almost unknown out of his own field. When I last talked with him he was First Lord of the Admiralty, the post vacated by Churchill and Carson in succession, and all Britain was hailing him as a glorified life preserver.

Geddes was born in India of Scotch parents, who returned to the mother country when he was very young. Being Scotch, he is thrifty with everything except his own energy. He virtually ran away from home when he was seventeen. His father, convinced that he would come back, gave him a cheque for seventy-five dollars, to be used for his return passage. When he got to New York—he went in the steerage of an Allan liner—he mailed back the cheque, saying in one of his characteristically brief letters, "I think it will do me good to go on my own."

Unlike most of the heroes of human-interest romances, he had more than the traditional fifty cents in his pocket. To be exact, his fortune was ten dollars. His first job was as typewriter salesman in New York. Then he drifted to Pittsburg, worked at the Homestead Steel Works for a dollar and a half a day, and finally became a section hand on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad in West Virginia. The engineer in charge of the gang was Mr. T. F. Loree, who later became president of the road. For a time the section worked near a small station called Nicolette. The converted freight car used as a lodging house by the laborers stood on a siding near by. In his spare moments Geddes began studying train dispatching and telegraphy. His teacher was the station agent, a kindly Irishman. In exchange for instruction he "passed" the trains for her—officially signalled them by—while the agent was out with his young man. When she finally married him, Geddes got her position as station agent. Thus the future First Lord of the British Admiralty and a possible Prime Minister of Great Britain flashed signals and even switched cars for Baltimore & Ohio trains at an obscure point in West Virginia.

Geddes was big, brawny and restless. He wanted to see America; and so he went to Alabama, worked as a lumberjack and learned the lumber business at first-hand. When he was twenty-one he sailed off to Australia, rode the range as a sheep herder, and turned up a year later in India, where he took root for the time. His knowledge of railroading gained in America enabled him to become foreman of a gang of coolies building a light railway through the jungle. The moment he touched light railway construction he reached the work that was to qualify him in later years as a master war manager. In five years he was traffic manager of the Bohlkhland & Kuman Railway. After that, life for Geddes was continuous promotion. He seemed to find the magic key, and all doors opened to him.

The Friend We Like.

The friend you like is the friend who comes

To you in a smiling way—

With a "howdy-do" that is ringing true.

But never a word to say

Of the ills he feels, or the aches he knows.

Or the gloom he is passing through:

Who gives you a smile, and a joke the while,

And is cheerful, at least with you.

The friend you like is the friend who comes

When you are in deep despair,

And grips your hand in a manner bland.

With a happy-go-lucky air.

Who hasn't a word of advice to give,

What you ought or ought not to do,

But he slaps your back with a sound-

ing whack,

And is cheerful, at least with you.

For it isn't of woes that we want to hear,

Nor woes that we'd talk about:

The road is rough and there's gloom enough

Without having it pointed out.

And all of us troubles have, I ween,

And some of us not a few;

But it's words of cheer that we like to hear—

What sort of a friend are you?

When St. Paul's Was Damaged.

London Fire Brigade reports, published now for the first time, show that three London cathedrals, including St. Paul's, were damaged in the air raids.

On March 7th, 1918, St. Paul's was struck by an anti-aircraft shell.

Southwark Cathedral was struck by an incendiary bomb on Dec. 15th, 1917, and the roof and ceiling damaged.

St. George's Cathedral, S.E., had its roof damaged by anti-aircraft shell on Sept. 24th, 1917.

The roof of the Chapel Royal was struck in the raid on Jan. 22nd, 1918.

The tracery on bedroom windows during a frost is due to the warm breath of the sleeper being condensed and frozen on the ice-cold window.

SAVING THE HIDE OF A GERMAN.

The Humanity of a British Submarine Commander Got Him Into a Dilemma.

A speaker at a recent meeting told a story that shows that humorous incidents were not unknown even in the grim business of paying the Germans "in kind" for their U-boat warfare. At a naval dinner overseas he met Capt. Nasmyth, one of the most intrepid British submarine commanders. After a good deal of urging on the part of his fellow officers, the captain told of one of his most successful exploits. In the earlier months of the war he succeeded in taking his submarine past Constantinople, through the Bosphorus and into the Black Sea. There he had a glorious time firing torpedoes at enemy craft. Among his prey was a Turkish vessel with a German bank official on board.

When the torpedo struck, the German made an uncalculated jump for the Black Sea and hit it. He was somewhat the shape of Old Wouter Van Twiller, who was five feet six inches high and six feet five inches in circumference, and apparently his fatness kept him from sinking, for he floated round on the sea until the submarine crew hauled him aboard. Even without a life preserver, and clad only with Kultur and a blue shirt, the German might have remained indefinitely on top of the sea.

But landed safely upon the deck of the submarine, the financier faced a perplexing problem. When he attempted to go below, the hatchway proved to be entirely too narrow for him. If he had been willing to leave his stomach behind, he might have squeezed through. Metaphorically speaking, he may have been an expert in crawling out of small holes. But this one was too much for him; he stuck fast. A man below caught him by the feet and hauled away, and two men on deck shoved first to port and then to starboard on his shoulders. He remained hopelessly jammed.

The submarine was in a bad fix: in trying to be humane Capt. Nasmyth had caught himself between the two horns of a dilemma. He was under the necessity of throwing his guest back into the water or leaving him on deck. As for the German, it was a case of being between the devil and the deep sea with the odds about even. In such circumstances a German commander would not have hesitated. When ready, he would have submerged, and the man on deck would have been left to make the best shift he could. But the Briton was different; he stayed on the surface. All the armed enemy craft that came near took a shot at him. The shells burst on every side—and all the time the German on deck, a sizable mark, took potluck. But both he and the submarine came through without a puncture. At last a Turkish sailing vessel came along, and the corpulent German, glad enough to save his hide even though he lost most of his clothes and other assets, was transferred to it.

POISON IN POTATOES

Caution Needed in Use of Sprouted Potatoes at This Season.

Being poisoned as a result of eating potatoes seems to be in the same category as getting intoxicated by drinking buttermilk. Neither of them is usual, but the former is possible, especially during the spring and early summer when only old stocks of potatoes are available. Consequently, a word of caution may be of interest and value to housekeepers.

Recently, there was an outbreak of food poisoning in Glasgow which was due to the eating of potatoes containing an excessive amount of solanine. This substance is a poisonous narcotic drug which is found in solanaceous plants, of which the potato is one. The normal amount in the potato is extremely small, being given as from 0.002 to 0.006 of one per cent. There is a seasonal range of increase from 0.006 in May and June to 0.009 in November. Apparently this may be greatly increased, for in the case of the Glasgow outbreak of poisoning, the content was found to be 0.04 of one per cent. This increase of the poison is considered to be due to the action of two species of bacteria which develop rapidly in potatoes that have been allowed to become well-sprouted while in storage. Hence the need for caution in eating potatoes at this season of the year.

The symptoms of poisoning from this cause are: a sudden seizure with chills, fever, headache, vomiting, diarrhoea, colic and general prostration. An instance of poisoning of this kind is reported by Osler, where an examination of the remaining potatoes yielded 0.38 of one per cent of solanine.—C. A. Hodgetts.

More than 2,400 operations are necessary in the manufacture of a good watch.

Never before the late war had armies from Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, the United States or India landed in Europe.

For the first 24 to 36 hours after they leave the shell, chicks want warmth sufficient for comfort, fresh air to breathe and a chance to sleep without being disturbed. When they are sufficiently rested and dried out and fluffy, stand strong on their legs and begin persistently to make the "hungry cry," they are ready to go to the brood coop or brooder for their first feed.

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.

Anti-dotes. There are certain animals of the ichneumon family, I believe, which are said to know of a cure for snake-bite. It is stated that when they have been in conflict with snakes they crawl into the bush, search out for the certain antidote of which they freely partake, then hiding themselves for a time, they return to their former haunts, cured. A peculiar thing about this story is that they do not allow themselves to be seen finding the miraculous antidote. They act with secrecy, as if afraid that mankind should discover their specific and dispossess them of it. I asked my friend "The Professor" (I must introduce him to you some day) if he could explain this trait of the ichneumon, and he, being ever ready to impart knowledge and enlighten his less erudite fellow-men, gave me the following explanation:—

The ichneumon was an Egyptian sacred animal, and as such has a certain amount of dignity to preserve. One of his worshippers, attendants had discovered a sure cure for snake-bite which became so popular, that fearing a dearth of its components, he hid it away, and sold only small quantities at very high prices according to its age and maturity, and he also carefully concealed the secret of its production. One day the ichneumon was severely bitten by a snake, and the attendant carried him to the cache and treated him liberally from the choice of its contents, asking only in recompense that the ichneumon would never divulge the secret store and its means of replenishment. This grateful patient readily assented to, but he became so susceptible to snake bite, spending most of his time in the seclusion of the cache, that the attendant had secretly to disperse the stock and hide away the apparatus for its manufacture. He did this so thoroughly that the ichneumon has never to this day succeeded in finding out the whole stock, and in his endeavour to do so got snake-bite so often that the rest of his life was devoted to the discovery of isolated portions of the cure. In this way it became a family trait in the ichneumon to keep looking for it. So popular became the search, not only with the ichneumon, but also among the Egyptian people who worshipped him that prohibitory measures had to be introduced. The sacred animal could never be found when wanted, neither he nor any of his family, and the Egyptians, who had taken to the cure so kindly began to cultivate snakes for the purpose of getting bitten comfortably at home and enjoying the pleasant sensations which the "cure" gave them. Those prohibitory enactments, the Professor explained, caused a crop of boot-leggers to spring up, who catered to the popular taste for snake-bite cure, but the article which they supplied was of such an inferior quality that it robbed the Egyptians of whatever moral principle they had, and that was extremely little, and it also so tainted the ichneumon family that they fell from grace and ceased to be invested with the odour of sanctity and more.

There is a moral in this story that he who runs may read. Recently, when the world was convulsed with war, and the nations of the earth were embroiled in a bitter struggle with death and starvation, peace was yearned for more than anything on earth. "Give us peace or we die" was the aspiration of everyone. Peace, the great healer, the cure for war and its scars. But peace was hidden away. The gloom of hopelessness gathered on the face of the waters, on the land, and in the air. Then came the glad day. Over the din of battle was heard the clarion cry "We have found Peace; Peace shall reign; Blessed be the name of Peace."

That was last November. Today, if anybody mentions Peace to us our minds turn sadly to the evils which are growing and spreading out of the "Cure for war."

The newspapers are getting back to their scare headlines, and we read "Italy threatens to sign up with Germany"—"False Hopes"—"The Rabies of Peace"—"Strikes Spreading"—and "Gloomy Outlook for Settlement."

This is a snake-bite as bad as the war, but it is a malady which peace can cure if it were a free unadulterated peace, not a "bootlegger" peace that is contraband and doped.

Some phases of the disquietude following upon the termination of the war may be attributed to selfishness. The spoils of war were ever occasions of dispute. Normal conditions may not be agreeable to war profiteers, for instance, and in self-interest they do their best to keep up prices and profits, and hint at reductions in pay. Workmen (and Milliners) fear reductions, so they make counter demonstrations in the hope of entrenching themselves against future or impending reductions by securing higher rates and firmer, firmer, conditions, at present. The root of the whole matter is self-interest, and its principal offshoot is self-esteem.

At the Peace Conference lately, certain national representatives abandoned their mission, acting as they might have been expected to act. Their countries' claims have not had the consideration which they regard as their right, and individuals have asserted themselves upon a plan of their own which has not been acceptable to old world diplomats. The new diplomacy, as expounded by President Wilson, has set them by the ears. He has not grown out of his passion for letter writing and in the freedom of his methods he has wounded the susceptibilities of an older school.

In a sense, they are right. There are in Europe national jealousies and intricate questions which the president of the U.S. has little regard for and apparently not the wit to keep away from. In his zeal for the adoption of his own fourteen "points"—four more commandments than the usual ten which are supposed to be sufficient for the guidance of all humanity,—and all the fourteen new, he has overlooked the rules and usages which have governed former peace parleys, and in short, has been "Riding the high horse" of course he will climb down. "Wilson Won The War" may be useful as a complimentary exaggeration; it would make a neat party cry, but it will not carry in the trenchant councils of Europe or in the countries where the war began and where it raged while he was busy writing up his white dove mission.

The spirit of true peace must be invoked by conciliation, and the burning questions arising between ancient, but not altogether efete, kingdoms must be treated with a full appreciation of such difficulties as they disclose in council. Problems like the everlasting "Balkan Question," and the "Italian Irredents" have for generations confronted the diplomatic giants of the Eastern hemisphere, and the chances are that a new David, if he did arise now, would find himself in a forest of trouble, even if he succeeded in killing off the whole tribe of giants.

LINKSMAN.

LACHUTE ACADEMY EXAMS.

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Class III.—Margaret Staniforth 58, K. Owens, Lizzie Staniforth 51, J. Campbell, Hattie Giles 50.

GRADE X. FRENCH

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GRADE IX. GEOGRAPHY

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Class III.—Evelyn Gagnon 57, Emma Smith 56, Kenneth McOnat 53, Raymond Boyd 51.

GRADE VIII. COMPOSITION

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Class II.—Olive Kerr, John Stiles 73, Violet Bryerton 72, Blanche Smith 71, Ian Hay 70, Kenneth Campbell 69, J. Hay 64, W. Cottingham 63, M. Townsend 60.

GRADE VII. ARITHMETIC

Honours.—Nellie Cowan 97, G. Morrison 93, Esther Morrison 91.
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Class II.—Evelyn Creswell 69, Jessie Hay, Lillie Bradford 68, L. Cruise, May Robinson 63, Kenneth Elliott 62, Elmer Ryan 60.
Class III.—Ethel Patterson 58.

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Class III.—Flora McDonald 55, Truman Clarke 52.

GRADE VI. HISTORY

Honours.—Mabel Hutchins 94.
Class I.—Jack Golphin 88, Gertrude Gilmour 83.
Class II.—Gladys Moseley 72.
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Honours.—Elsie Todd 98, Elizabeth Murray 94, Gordon Heale 90.
Class I.—Hilda Hardie 85, Irvin Bain Alta McDonald 82.
Class II.—Donald McAllister 74, Hattie Petrie 73, Marion Stewart 72, Moyra Monk 71, Gladys Warwick, Harley Rudkin 70, Alfreda Zimmers Hattie Hawkins 63.

GRADE IV. ARITHMETIC

Lida Gilmour 98, Edna Reid 95, W. Wilson 92.
Class I.—Kenneth McGibbon 88, Alma Fletcher, Wilhelmina Clarke 83, Roland Monerleff 81, Arthur Heale 78, Sarah MacVicar 77, Evelyn Thomson 76.
Class II.—Cuthbert McQuig 71, R. Hazel 66, Kenneth Stewart 64.
Class III.—Violet Green 59, Rupert McManus 56.



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Rings—all solid gold, gold-filled or silver.

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

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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.

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Special Prices for Car Lots.

Grinding days Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

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Are you interested in Improving the Milk-producing capacity of your Herd?

If so, you may be in the Market for a HOLSTEIN BULL CALF.

This weeks offering:

Two sons of our 30 lb. bull Prince Xanthine Korndyke. He is a grandson of Rag Apple Korndyke 8th, and out of an imported 30 lb. cow in the herd of D. Raymond, Vaudreuil, Que. WHAT BREEDING! Both of these calves are from the highest producing cows in our herd and are splendid individuals.

Your four months note for \$40 00 will buy one.

This small investment will talk in the future milk cheques of the men who buy these calves.

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SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT

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OGDENSBURG.

Mr. Malcolm McKiddie spent Sunday in Mount Maple.

We are sorry to hear that Miss Miller's school will soon be closing.

Mr. Wallace McKiddie spent the Easter holidays in Ottawa.

Mr. Leonard Nichols spent Sunday as the guest of Miss Ruby Miller.

Misses Maud and Hazel Warwick spent Friday as the guests of Miss McKiddie.

Rumours are reported that wedding bells are soon going to ring in Ogdenburg.

Mr. Jas. Nichols returned home after spending a few days in Montreal visiting friends.

Mr. Percy McAdam, of Mabel, spent a few days as the guest of his aunt Miss Sarah McAdam.

Miss May Thompson has returned home after spending a week as the guest of her sister Mrs. Sargent.

Mr. Eddie McMeekin, of Montreal, spent Easter as the guest of his uncle and aunt Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Nichols.

Mr. Peter Garland expects to open his cheese factory around the 1st of May, with Mr. Lloyd Tomalty of Mount Maple in charge.

Misses Margaret and Myrtle MacGregor of Ogdenburg, spent the Easter holidays as the guests of their mother Mrs. MacGregor.

Mr. Russell Kennedy, of Dalesville, and Mr. Harold Mason of Mabel, spent Tuesday evening as the guests of Misses Robina and Mary Smillie.

Father and Son.

"I must look to the sheep in the fold, see that the cattle are fed and warm. So, Jack, tell mother to wrap you well. You may go with me over the farm. Though the snow is deep and the weather cold, you are not a baby at six years old."

Two feet of snow on the hillside lay, but the sky was as blue as June;

And father and son came laughing home, when dinner was ready at noon,

Knocking the snow from their weary feet, Rosy and hungry and longing to eat.

"The snow was so deep," the farmer said, "That I feared I could scarce get through."

The mother turned with a pleasant smile—"Then what could a little lad do?"

"I trod in my father's steps," said Jack; "Wherever he went I kept in his track."

The mother looked in the father's face, And a solemn thought was there;

The words had gone like a lightning flash To the seat of a nobler care:

"If he treads in my steps, then day by day How carefully I must choose my way."

"For the child will do as the father does, And the track that I leave behind, If it be firm, and clear, and straight, The feet of my son will find."

He will tread in his father's steps and say "I'm right, for this was my father's way."

Oh, fathers, leading in life's hard road, Be sure of the steps you take;

When the sons you love, when gray-haired men, Will tread in them for your sake;

When gray-haired men, to their sons will say, "We tread in our father's steps to-day."

AUCTION SALE

There will be sold by Public Auction at the residence of

MRS. JOHN SOMMERVILLE

Milway Street

Saturday May 10th,

The following effects:—One parlor suite, 1 tapestry rug, 1 Morris chair, 1 Doherty Organ, 1 parlor table, 1 bedroom suite, 2 washstands, 1 extension dining room table, 3 bedsteads, 2 sets of bed springs, 2 mattresses, 1 sofa, 6 dining room chairs, 1 cooking stove, 6 kitchen chairs, 1 cupboard, 1 kitchen table, a lot of linoleum, 1 ice cream freezer, 2 toilet sets, 3 dozen of gem bottles, cushions, window blinds, window screens, curtains, and poles, pillows, stove pipes, door curtain, mirrors, lamps, a lot of glassware, dishes, house plants, crockery and many other articles to numerous to mention. Most of the above articles are new.

TERMS:—\$10.00 and under cash over that amount 3 months credit on furnishing approved joint notes.

M. SMITH, Licensed Auctioneer.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

Calumet School No. 7.

Grade VII French.—Inene Whinfield 95, Vida Foreman 89, Rosemary Higginson 50.

Grade V, Geography.—Janet Whinfield 73, Orton Weldean 50, Reta Murray 55.

Grade IV, Writing.—Bessie Foreman 86, Harry Bridgen 85, Rita Barley 80.

Grade III, History.—Violet Dennis 65.

Grade II, History.—Willie Bridgen 92, Alice Whinfield 79, Rollay McIntosh 70.

Grade I, Sr. Literature.—Edna Foreman 100, Sybil Morrow 95, Eunice Farrara 90, E. Barley 87, Mildred Bridgen 85, Inis Dennis 75, Jr. Janet Bridgen 90, Stanley Barley 75, Tommy Foreman 73.

LAKEFIELD

Services and meetings as follows:—Sunday, May 4, Lakefield, Holy Communion 10.30 a.m. old time.

Saturday, May 10th.—Shrewsbury, Vestry meeting, 7.30 p.m. new time.

Sunday, May 11.—Lakefield, morning prayer, 10.30 a.m. old time. Dunany Evening Prayer, 2.30 p.m. new time.

Shrewsbury.—Evening Prayer 7.00 p.m. new time.

Monday, May 12.—Dunany, Vestry meeting, 7.30 p.m. new time.

Notice:—Please bring, or send, missionary boxes which have not been handed in, as early as possible.

The Venerable Archdeacon Robinson will be the special preacher at all our services May 11th, and he will also be with us at our vestry meetings at Dunany and Shrewsbury, in order to discuss the matter of re-arranging our services etc. with a view to a possible enlargement of our present district and Mission Parish of Lakefield, Shrewsbury and Dunany. It is hoped that as many as can possibly attend these services and meetings, will endeavor to be present.

A. H. LUPTON, (Incumbent).

DALESVILLE

Mr. and Mrs. W. Wert and family spent Sunday here.

Mr. Robert Kennedy returned to Montreal on Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Cleland visited in Brownsburg on Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Graham and children were in Brownsburg on Sunday.

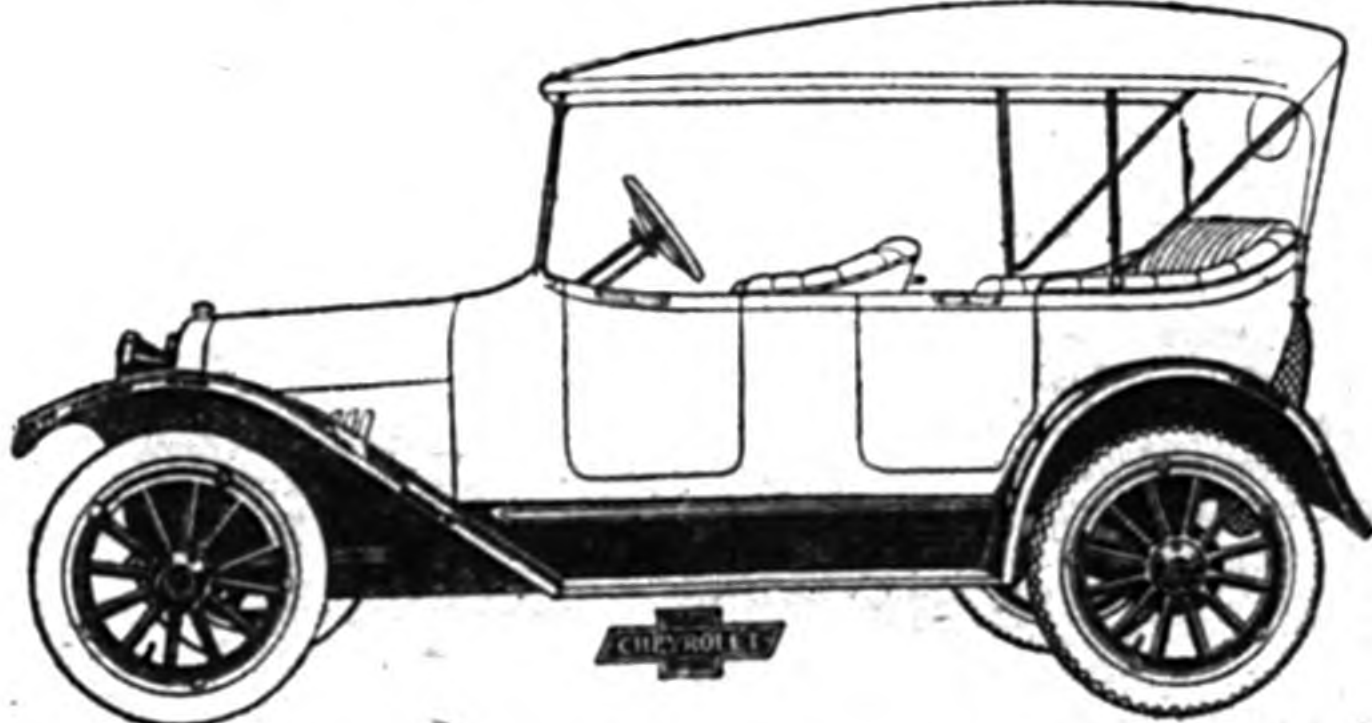
Messrs. W. Burk and R. S. MacArthur spent a couple of days in Montreal last week.

Messrs. Wm. Burk and R. Kennedy left on Wednesday for Carleton to commence work on the locks.

Miss Elsie Cregeen returned to Montreal on Friday evening last, she was accompanied by Miss Annie Silversen who spent the week-end there.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

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.

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MABEL

Pte. Harold Mason spent Sunday in Lachute.

Mr. Howard McAdam spent Wednesday in Lachute.

Miss P. Walker spent a few days last week visiting friends in Montreal.

Mr. and Mrs. John Mason spent last week-end visiting friends in Montreal.

Mr. Wallace McKiddie spent a few days last week visiting friends in Montreal.

We are sorry to hear the illness of Mr. W. J. Warwick. We wish him a speedy recovery.

Mr. Russell Kennedy, of Dalesville, spent a few days last week visiting friends in Mabel.

Miss Ruby Millar and Mr. Leonard Nichols spent Sunday evening with Mr. and Mrs. John McAdam.

Miss Bessie and Mr. Howard McAdam spent a few days last week visiting their sisters Miss Grace and Gertie McAdam of Montreal.

Mr. James Nichols, of Stonefield, has returned home after spending a few days with friends in Montreal.

Mr. Duncan McGibbon, of Dalesville, spent a few days last week visiting friends in Mabel and Ogdenburg.

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and on

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MAY 5TH, 1919

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Ford Announcement

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—An electric system made for Ford cars by the Ford Motor Company of Canada in their own factory; built into the Ford motor which has been re-designed for the purpose.

—Controlled from a complete instrument board on the cowl.

Standard Equipment on Sedans and Coupes

All closed models now have electric starting and lighting system as Standard Equipment.

Ford Sedan \$1175 Ford Coupe \$975

(Including Ford Starter and Lighting System)

Prices are f.o.b. Ford, Ont., and are subject to War Tax.

Ford Closed Models will, for a time, take the entire production of Starting and Lighting Systems.

By June 1st, however, Ford Touring Cars and Roadsters will be supplied with Starting and Lighting as *Optional Equipment* at an extra charge.

Samples of the Ford Starting and Lighting System are now on exhibit at all Ford Branches. In the near future we also expect to be able to show a complete sample outfit. You are invited to call and inspect it.

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Special Bargains in Foot-wear.



Extra Special in **Men's and Boy's Boots**

Men's and Boy's Overcoats, Suits, Hats Cape 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.

Semi-Ready Suits made to Order and Fit Guaranteed.

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"FLORENCE AUTOMATIC" OIL COOK STOVES

THE blue flame from the Florence wickless burner is always steady, always under perfect control. A special jacket holds it directly under the cooking utensils—giving a quicker, more economical heat.

Used with McClary's Success oven; the Florence Automatic is a wonderful baker.

There are no wicks to clean; no odors; no trouble. Let us give you a demonstration of the Florence Automatic in actual operation.

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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.

EXPERIMENTS WITH FARM CROPS

The members of the Ontario Agricultural and Experimental Union are pleased to state that for 1919 they are prepared to distribute into every Township of Ontario material of high quality for experiments with Grains, Fodder Crops, Roots, Grasses, Clovers and Alfalfas, as follows:—

LIST OF EXPERIMENTS FOR 1919.

Number.	Grain Crops.	Plots.
1—Testing	two varieties of Oats	2
2—Testing	O. A. C. No. 21 Barley and Emmer	2
3—Testing	two varieties of Hulled Barley	2
4—Testing	two varieties of Spring Wheat	2
5—Testing	two varieties of Buckwheat	2
6—Testing	three varieties of Field Peas	2
7—Testing	two varieties of Spring Rye	2
8—Testing	three varieties of Soy, Soja, or Japanese Beans	3
9—Testing	seven varieties of Flint and Dent Husking Corn	7
	Root Crops.	
10—Testing	three varieties of Mangels	3
11—Testing	two varieties of Sugar Mangels	2
12—Testing	three varieties of Swedish Turnips	3
13—Testing	two varieties of Fall Turnips	2
14—Testing	two varieties of Carrots	2
	Forage, Fodder, Silage and Hay Crops.	
15—Testing	the planting of Corn at six distances in the row	6
16—Testing	three varieties of Millet	3
17—Testing	two varieties of Sorghum	2
18—Testing	Grass Peas and two varieties of Vetches	3
19—Testing	Rape, Kale and Field Cabbage	3
20—Testing	three varieties of Clover	3
21—Testing	two varieties of Alfalfa	2
22—Testing	four varieties of Grasses	4
	Culinary Crops.	
23—Testing	three varieties of Field Beans	3
24—Testing	two varieties of Sweet Corn	2
	Fertilizer Experiments.	
25—Testing	Fertilizers with Rape	5
	Miscellaneous Experiments.	
26—Testing	three grain mixtures for Grain production	3
27—Testing	three grain mixtures for Fodder production	3

The size of each plot is to be two rods long by one rod wide. Any person in Ontario may choose any ONE of the experiments for 1919 and apply for the same. The material will be furnished in the order in which the applications are received, while the supply lasts. Each applicant should make a second choice, as the material for the experiment selected as first choice might be exhausted before his application is received. All material will be furnished free of charge to each applicant, and the produce will, of course, become the property of the person who conducts the experiment. Each person applying for an experiment should write his name and address very carefully, and should give the name of the County in which he lives.

Address PROK, C. A. ZAVITZ, Director Field Husbandry Branch, Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, Ont.

Poultry

April is an ideal month for hatching goose eggs. Duck raisers take advantage of this month to get out their future breeding stock. April ducks gain better development, and start to lay earlier than those hatched later.

The nights are cool, but the days are glorious with sunshine, and are so invigorating. It is just the kind of weather that stimulates the attendant, filling him full of enthusiasm, especially as he sees that new life has been put in his stock. Everybody seems happy. April is not only an excellent hatching month, but it is an ideal growing month. One can just see the little ones growing; and this exhilarating weather will be with us for two more months—April and May.

More real progress can be made through selection and breeding than through feeding. The best of food and care will not make a good layer out of a bird with big thick pelvic bones, any more than heavy feeding will make a draft horse out of a racer.

Select birds with thin pelvic bones

SEED CORN

Address: T. A. GRAHAM, Windsor, Ont., Essex County.

WANTED RABBITS & BROILERS

Better quality preferred. WRITE FOR PRICES. STANFORD'S, Limited

125 Mansfield St., Montreal

KEEP YOUR COWS IN PRIME CONDITION

Cows being fed for fat and having a slow, timid nature, easily succumb to pain, and are far more liable to contagious diseases than more vigorous animals. A good tonic, however, will do a lot towards improving your cows' condition.

Dr. A. G. DANIEL'S OXY-GENATOR will prevent abortion and the retention of afterbirth; will give them strength while calving; prevent diarrhoea and scouring in cows and calves; overcome barrenness; increases the quantity and quality of the milk and will quickly cure garget and caked udders. Every cow owner should use this wonderful tonic. Price, 50c. Dr. A. G. DANIEL, Co., Montreal, Quebec, P.Q. Write for a copy.

and with plenty of space between the rear of the breastbone and the two pelvic bones. Male birds should be selected the same way, always being careful that only the most vigorous and healthy specimens are used in the breeding yards.

Dairy

That it pays to have drinking cups in the stanchions for dairy cows is no longer a question for argument. It has been proved beyond a doubt.

How do they pay? In three ways: 1. They save time and labor in watering cows. 2. They save fuel, because they do away with the necessity of a tank heater. 3. They increase the yield of milk from the cows using them.

A very careful estimate states that drinking cups will save, on the average, three minutes a cow a day in caring for cows. This means ten hours of labor a cow during a 200-day milking season. This amounts to about \$2.50.

The average amount of fuel saved through not having to use a tank heater has been estimated at fifty cents a cow a winter.

The average increase in milk yield is estimated at two pounds a cow a day, or 400 pounds for a 200-day milking period. At \$3 a hundred, this means \$12.

Thus, the saving in labor and fuel and the increase in milk yield amounts to \$15 a cow a winter. Drinking cups cost less than \$5 a cow.

If you can't buy a herd buy a heifer.

FERTILIZERS

GARDENS, LAWNS, FLOWERS. Complete Fertilizer. Write George Stevens, Peterborough, Ont.

EARLY NORTHERN YELLOW CORN

(Quebec grown) The earliest yellow flint corn in existence. Supplied on cob only, quantity limited 1 lb. 40c, 5 lbs. 75c, 5 lbs. \$1.75, post-paid.

HARRY'S SEED STORE 220 Dorchester St. West Montreal, Que. P.S.—Send for copy of booklet entitled "Making the Garden Pay."

Varicose Veins?

WHEN THIS Non-Elastic Laced Stocking is worn, as they may be washed or boiled. ADJUSTABLE laced like a legging, always fits. COMFORTABLE, in a d.o. to measure; light and durable. COGNAC, contains NO RUBBER. 1,500,000 SOLD. BOTTLED IN CANADA, cost \$2.50 each, or two for the same price. \$4.50, post-paid. Write for Catalogue and Self-Measurement Blank. Canadian Laced Stocking Co. 514 New Bridge Bldg. Montreal, P.Q.



"Making two blades grow where only one blade grew before."

"Cheap Fertility"—dollars for you!

Hard work at cultivation helps—proper crop rotation is another big help, but there is nothing that will give you as steady, generous, sure and CHEAP fertility as will Gunns "Shur-Gain" Fertilizers. They give your soil the complete blend of nitrates, phosphoric acid and potash needed for bumper crops.

Gunns "Shur-Gain" Fertilizers

The materials we use are the richest in the world for elements of crop growth, and they are combined by expert chemists who have knowledge of every foot of Canada's soil. What crops are you planting this Spring? See your dealer about Gunns "Shur-Gain" now and be sure of real but cheapest fertility.

Don't delay this important subject. Booklet "Bumper Crops" mailed on request. GUNNS LIMITED WEST TORONTO, ONT.

Successful Since 1856 A splendid Guide to Success in Garden or Field

Our 1919 catalogue is yours for the asking. Write today—it is free

SIMMERS' SEEDS MEAN SUCCESS

Faith in your seeds means faith in your seedsmen. Our 64 years of unbroken success speaks for itself. J.A. SIMMERS LIMITED, TORONTO.

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 Clinical Thermometer.

A thermometer registers temperature, based upon the principle that variations in temperature will cause a given substance to expand and contract with approximate regularity. Mercury is commonly used to measure temperature but so also are metallic springs or strips of sensitive metal, or fluids which are sensitive to air pressure. A clinical thermometer registers changes in temperature in the animal body. In human beings the normal is 98.4 degrees F. Such a thermometer is usually a glass tube, four or five inches long, perforated from end to end, with its lower end dilated to a bulb and containing mercury, a thread of which ascends the perforated space as the temperature is recorded. The thinner the bulb the more sensitive will it be to heat and the quicker the mercury will expand. A scale at the side of the tube usually graded from 95 degrees to 110 degrees F. records the temperature. A lens front on the thermometer magnifies the thread of mercury and facilitates reading it. In European countries the Celsius or centigrade scale has a freezing point at zero and a boiling point at 100. The Reaumur scale has freezing at zero and boiling at 80. A thermometer must be sensitive and accurate, and such an instrument standardized and tested, which will register temperature in one minute or less is purchasable almost anywhere. Observation of the body temperature is about as ancient in its origin as any observation we know of. The earliest observers said there was fever or disease when the skin felt hot and this early became a point of importance in diagnosis and treatment. It is not accurate as a record of the heat of the interior of the body and of the blood. The importance of frequent records of body temperature has been recognized about one hundred years and suitable instruments have been devised for obtaining them. A thermometer must be absolutely clean as well as accurate. It is a good plan to dip the bulb in a solution of boric acid and wipe it carefully before using it. When the thermometer is applied the tip must look upward not downward for an accurate record and it may be placed in the armpit, the mouth or the rectum. The last of these is far the most reliable in determining the body temperature but is often inconvenient, particularly in children. The mouth is next in importance for this purpose, the bulb being placed under the tongue. After the thermometer has been removed and read, the thread of mercury should be shaken down and the instrument always disinfected and dried before being put away. The danger of breaking the thin bulb must always be considered in introducing the instrument especially in the rectum and it must not be inserted forcibly, an antiseptic

lubricant on the bulb may facilitate its introduction. If the thermometer is carried too far within the rectum contraction of the sphincter may draw it entirely within the organ. There is nothing serious about this but it may require skilled help to remove it without breaking. The temperature of the body is usually lowest from 7 to 9 a.m., and highest from 5 to 7 p.m. It is increased by exercise, digestion, prolonged heat, excitement, etc., and diminished by pain, haemorrhage, fright, hysteria and various emotions. Children have sudden changes in temperature after sweating, convulsions, or the influence of infectious germs. A good thing to have in every household, especially where there are children, is a reliable thermometer, and equally is it desirable to know how to use it.

Questions and Answers.

Subscriber—1—What can be done for swollen glands resulting from a blow received six months ago?

2—Do such glands ever disappear without treatment?

3—Do they often develop into tumors and can they be effectively treated by the X-ray?

Answer—1—I do not imagine that the trouble you refer to, is swelling of the glands—if it is due to a blow; it is possibly an effusion of blood, which has formed a tumor, which, in all probability, will disappear in time.

2—Swollen glands of some varieties do absorb and disappear, but in the majority of cases they require suitable attention in order to get rid of them.

3—The condition which you speak of is a tumor, and, in some cases, I should suppose an X-ray treatment might be helpful.

Mrs. M. F.—My little girl, aged 2 years, has fifteen white warts on her chin and they are multiplying and getting larger. What can be done to remove them?

Answer—I am afraid your diagnosis of the condition is not correct; for warts are, to say the least, very—some of those rural cemeteries. If I were you I would have the child examined by a skilled dermatologist and he can tell you what may be best in the way of treatment.

One of our neighbors used 300 pounds of sixteen per cent. acid phosphate when sowing wheat and got good results from it. One-half of the field yielded thirty-one bushels an acre, the other half, with the same wheat variety and soil, yielded forty-seven bushels an acre. The only reason for this was that he had hauled and spread thinly during the previous winter the manure from his horse stable, top-dressing the wheat evenly in connection with the acid fertilizer.—G. B.

THE SEASON'S WORK IN THE GARDEN



March. Plan the garden campaign. Purchase the seeds. Prepare for the spring work.

March, April. If you have one, prepare the hot-bed or cold frame for use. Fresh stable manure will be necessary for the hotbed. This should be turned several times before it is put into the hotbed.

Force rhubarb and raise early lettuce and radish. By the middle of April the soil will be ready to work.

Rake over the garden and sow the hardier vegetable seeds, such as carrots, beets, peas, parsnips, radish, onions, white turnips, spinach and Swiss Chard.

April, May. The regular work of cultivating the garden will commence this month. It should be kept neat and free from weeds.

Plant potatoes and sow the remainder of the vegetable seeds, including string beans and sweet corn. Sow flower seeds early in May.

June. Continue to keep the garden well cultivated and free from weeds. Watch out for insects and spray the potatoes as soon as they are a few inches above the ground.

Set out the tomato, pepper and egg plants about the first week of June, and sow seed of all the tender vegetables, such as citron, cucumber, pumpkin, melon, etc.

July, August. Make second sowings, for succession crops, of such vegetables as beets, peas, radish and corn. Set out plants of late cabbage. Sow turnip seed.

The canning season commences in July. Young beets and carrots may be canned with success and are of a better flavor than the fully matured roots.

Can the extra sweet corn. September, October. Many of the vegetables will have to be stored during these two months. The garden also may be manured as soon as the crops are harvested, and plowed for the following spring.

What Seeds to Sow and How. Beans—Sow the seed two inches deep in rows 18 inches apart. Varieties recommended: Stringless Green Pod, Early Red Valentine, Round Pod Kidney Wax, Wardwell's Kidney Wax.

Beets—Sow seed about 1 inch deep in rows 16 inches apart. Varieties recommended: Detroit Dark Red, Early Model and Crosby Egyptian.

Cabbage—Set plants 18 inches apart in the row, with rows 2 feet apart. Varieties recommended: Early Jersey Wakefield and Copenhagen Market (early), Succession (medium), Danish Ballhead and Drumhead Savoy (late), and Red Dutch (red).

Caiflower—Set plants 18 inches apart in the row, with rows 2 feet apart. Varieties recommended: Early Snowball and Early Dwarf Erfurt.

Carrots—Sow seed about 1/4 inch deep in rows about 15 inches apart. Varieties recommended: Chantenay, Danvers Half Long and Early Scarlet Horn.

Celery—The seed should be sown early in the house and the plants pricked out in late May at about 5 inches apart, with the rows 2 feet apart. Varieties recommended: Golden Wonder and that will surely be the end of this old wood-pile.

"Not quite," said mother. "You know there will be cobs left, and stalks of corn. We may feed them to the pigs, or to the cows, and they will give us meat or milk."

"Well, I never knew there was so much to a wood-pile before," said John, as he busied himself carrying in wood.

If you are invited out to dinner and take a small child with you, be sure to spread a paper on the floor under the child's chair. This will catch the particles of food which the average child is sure to drop, and your hostess will appreciate your thoughtfulness.

The Weekly Fashions



A box coat for the junior boy is quite essential. This one is developed in gabardine or serge. McCall Pattern No. 8332, Little Boy's Box-Coat. In 5 sizes, 6 months to 6 years. Price, 20 cents.



This graceful wrap is developed in covert cloth and trimmed with black satin. McCall Pattern No. 8777, Ladies' Coatee or Dolman. In one size, suitable for any size from 34 to 42 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.

A Calvary in Flanders.

Surely no shrine is higher
Or worthier Canada's son,
Than this grave 'mid the thorn and briar
On the hill-top we had won.
But common and mean and shabby
Beside these living walls,
Were the crypt of England's Abbey
Or the dome of great Saint Paul's.
For he lies in God's own chapel
Under a tangled screen
Of boughs where the sunbeams dapple
Aisles of untrodden green.
And naught but this great Commander's
Victory-cross adorns
His Calvary out in Flanders
On a hill-top crowned with thorns.

A Delicious Mixture of Wheat & Barley

For health value, sound nourishment and a sweet nut-like flavor impossible in a product made of wheat alone, eat

Grape-Nuts



ADVENTURES ON THE K-BOATS

DESCRIBED BY THE BRITISH NAVAL WRITER, "TARPAULIN."

Stories, Grave and Gay, of What Happened on Britain's Mighty Ships in Harbor and at Sea.

The navy was flooded by initials during the war, and the mania spread to the ships. There were P-boats and Q-ships. Submarines in the early days were called E-boats, but as our inventors progressed other letters of the alphabet came into use, and in the last few days one of the closely-guarded secrets of the trade, the K-boats, have been publicly described.

I happen to number among my personal friends in the Service several young submarine officers, and from them I have heard many good stories of the adventures of these large steam-driven, heavily-armed submersible cruisers, more remarkable examples of naval architecture than ever the much-boomed Hun shipbuilders thought of.

The K-boats are high-sea craft, and operated with the Grand Fleet, so their base, naturally, was Scapa Flow in the Orkneys. In the long evenings, particularly in the summer, there was much opportunity for skylarking. The young bloods of the battleship ward-rooms invented a great sport. They formed "K-boat raiding parties." In the falling dusk they crept up in a dinghy to the anchored submarine, where everybody was probably peacefully below, with hatches open. The raiders stormed down the conning-tower and the available hatches, and proceeded to play "rough house" with their unwilling hosts.

The K-boat men held a council of war. The thing was getting beyond a joke. They arranged a game of their own which they called "raiding stations." Now for the sequel.

A Bath For the "Big Noise."

On the first evening after they had rehearsed their parts the look-out on the conning tower reported a rowing-boat approaching. It was quite early in the evening, but apparently the raiders meant to make a night of it.

So the crews of the K-boats went to their stations. All hatches were closed. They waited. The senior officer of the flotilla heard someone scramble from the rowing-boat on to the iron plates of the submarine's deck. He gave the order "Dive!"

Down went the submarine about six feet, stopped there a minute or two, and came up. The hatches were opened, and the delighted K-boat men tumbled up, roaring with laughter as they fished their ducked visitors out of "the ditch."

And then they discovered that it was a four-stripe captain, a very senior and important officer, who had come to pay them an official visit.

More grim was the adventure of another of the tribe which also tried a stunt that was not provided for in the Regulations.

The skipper, while on patrol in a certain area, intercepted a signal that an enemy submarine was operating not far away, but in waters that were outside the K-boat's beat. The chance was too good to be missed, and the captain pushed off in the direction of the enemy, only to be mistaken by our surface craft for the enemy when he got there.

He promptly dived to avoid the gunfire that concentrated on him, and found himself in a worse plight still, for our surface ships put down a heavy barrage of depth-charges, the underwater bombs that carried 500 pounds of explosive, and were destructive if they exploded 75 feet away from the target.

Taking Notes About Death.

Fortunately for the K-boat, the skipper had followed a zigzag course as he dived, and the depth-charges exploded some distance away. Our surface craft, however, stuck to their prey. As the depth-charges seemed to produce no result, they put down sweeps, long hawsers that trailed along the bed of the ocean until they caught, the obstruction being the submarine. And they found him.

Then, down the sweep they let small charges slide, but by the mercy of Providence, they all went off some time before they actually reached the hull of the K-boat.

It was an awful position for the friendly crew of the submarine; but the captain, with extraordinary presence of mind, made a careful log of all the effects of the explosions in order that the experience might be of use to our anti-submarine experts if ever he came out of the adventure alive.

He did. The pursuers exhausted their stock of charges, and by skillful navigation the K-boat was at last disentangled from the sweeps, but she had to make her way home by guess work, for every one of the delicate instruments on board had been shattered to fragments by the force of the explosions.

Imprisoned 57 Hours.

Another grim story is that of K 13, the submarine that sank in the Firth of Clyde while on her trials with a large complement of civilian experts on board, as well as her regular crew. One of the ventilating cowls failed to close before she dived, with the result that the engine-room was flooded, and all the people there were drowned.

Those in the forward part of the

ship were saved, because the water-tight bulkhead, in the centre of the ship, held, and only a thin trickle of water came through, which was kept under by an electric pump. It was after K 13 had been down twenty-four hours that Commander Goodhart made his attempt to escape, in order to guide rescuers to the spot, and was killed. Fifty-seven hours from the time of the accident, the first of the survivors crawled out through a hole in the bows, which had been hoisted up above the surface by the salvage men.

A diver has established communication with the interior previously by unscrewing a small brass cap in the outer hull, and passing a flexible pipe inside, and down that pipe soup and chocolate were passed to the imprisoned men. Then they were asked if there was anything else they wanted.

The Need of the Moment.

"Well, you might send down a pack of cards," was the unexpected reply. A story in lighter vein concerns a young lieutenant who had done many months in E-boats, which are driven by internal combustion engines, and not by steam. He was appointed to a K-boat. He joined her, and spent the first twenty-four hours getting to know his way about the navigation of the ship, and had little time to devote to the rest of her topography.

The next day was a "stand off." Most of the crew went ashore, and the skipper took the opportunity of landing for a round of golf, leaving the newcomer in command. At about 2.30 a boat came alongside, with an engineering expert from the Admiralty, who happened to be visiting the Grand Fleet, and thought it a good chance to look over a K-boat.

The young lieutenant did the honors quite effectively as far as his own department was concerned, and then the visitor said:

"And what about your boiler room?"

The officer had no idea where the boiler-room was, but he paused for only a second before replying:

"Well, sir, you see, the boiler-room is so confidential that I couldn't take you in there unless you have a special permit from the First-Lord."

And the visitor believed him, and went away satisfied!

I Coughed for 13 Years

AND ONE BOTTLE OF BUCKLEY'S White Bronchitis Mixture cured me. W. K. Buckley, Dear Sir—Kindly accept my sincere thanks for the benefit my wife derived by the use of one bottle of your White Bronchitis Mixture. For over thirteen years she has suffered acutely with a bronchial cough. After spending dollar after dollar on various remedies no relief was obtained until she tried your marvelous remedy, and I am glad to state that one bottle entirely cured her. You are at liberty to use my name, and I should be only too pleased to answer any inquiries. Sincerely yours, John Holmes, No. 1 Yorkville Avenue, Toronto. The above is only one of the many hundred testimonials I receive each week, telling me of its wonderful healing power. It is sold under a money-back guarantee to cure bronchitis, coughs, colds, bronchial asthma. No cure—no pay. Ten times more powerful than any known cough cure. Price 50 cents, 15 cents extra for mailing; 3 bottles mailed for \$1.50. Sold only by BUCKLEY, the Druggist, 97 Dundas Street East, Toronto.

CURBING GERMAN MILITARISM

France Determined Enemy Shall Have No Chance to Drill Men.

The decision of the Council of Ten to limit the German army to approximately 100,000 men probably sounds the death knell of German turn-of-events and schutzenfests, says a Paris despatch. The French are insisting that for a term of years, at least until Germany is admitted to the League of Nations, her military establishment must be subject to the closest inspection by allied officers to make sure obedience to the Peace Conference decree, not only in letter, but in spirit.

French experts in German affairs, seconded by much British opinion, insist that not only must the German army be watched, but that all associations of German men for semi-military and athletic purposes shall be forbidden, particularly rifle clubs. Such organizations readily could be employed as a means of covertly establishing militarism and as a means of instilling a spirit of revenge in German youth, which spirit will be heightened by the terms of the treaty when they are announced.

Already some alarming signs are seen, as, coincident with the decision of the allies to limit the size of the German army and the announcement of the Assembly at Weimar that the new military force would be negligible, comes the news from highly authenticated sources that new "athletic clubs are springing up all over Germany." For instance, the Koeningberger Gymnastic Society has started recruiting a volunteer corps "to protect the fatherland against Polish impudence." This has the old-time Teutonic ring.

Scheldemann has bought training grounds in many parts of Berlin for various "athletic" clubs, and another suspicious fact is that discharged German aviators are organizing "aviation sport clubs." There is a notably large one at Tiltsitt, where young men are being taught to fly. It is significant that along with flying instructions they are introduced to the mysteries of handling airplane machine guns and in dropping bombs. The French are insistently asking why these practices should have any part in the program of a "sport" club.

The French do not propose to be caught napping again. They intend to insist that the German fangs be drawn once and for all.

Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia.

\$3.00 Muskrats

WOULD BE A HIGH PRICE SOME FIRMS ARE OFFERING MORE

We Pay Express and Postage WE WILL PAY

YOU THE HIGHEST PRICE ACCORDING TO SIZE AND QUALITY

Oliver Spanner & Co.

Dept. A. 26 ELK ST. TORONTO, ONT.

Astronomers Busy.

Astronomers are busy making preparations for their trip to the Tropics to observe the big total eclipse of the sun which is scheduled to take place on May 29th. The eclipse will involve a big area of the earth's surface, but the total phase will be confined to a narrow zone, across the centre of South America, through the Atlantic, and then across Africa below the Equator to the Indian Ocean. A number of stations along part of this zone on land will be occupied by astronomers from various parts of the world. British expeditions having chosen the island of Principe, near the coast of Africa, and an elevated station in Brazil, about 50 miles inland from Atla.

Marion Bridge, C.B., May 30, '02.

I have handled MINARD'S LINIMENT during the past year. It is always the first Liniment asked for here, and unquestionably the best seller of all the different kinds of Liniment I handle.

NEIL FERGUSON.

Clemenceau's Ancestors.

A writer remarks that heredity must have played a part in building up the marvellous constitution which leads M. Clemenceau to be described as the "greatest young man in France." For the past 300 years and more every one of his direct ancestors in the male line has belonged to the medical profession, and so presumably learned to look after his own health as well as that of other people. This unique record of continuity was broken for the first time when the French Premier's only son, M. Michel Clemenceau, elected to become an engineer rather than study medicine. The Premier's father, who died only 12 years ago, and continued to practice long after his 80th year, made his famous son conform to the family tradition.

MONEY ORDERS.

Dominion Express Money Orders are on sale in five thousand offices throughout Canada.

War Closes Estates.

There are, or were before the war, nearly 1,000 great country estates scattered over Great Britain, many of which have now been closed because of the huge taxation. Of these sixty may be classed as private palaces, for each required a staff of from 200 to 600 servants and attendants. Outside of the household servants there were many men employed as caretakers for the grounds, gardens, park coverts, outbuildings and stables.

Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere.

Accepts His Advice.

Sufferer—"I have a terrible toothache and want something to cure it." Friend—"Now, you don't need any medicine. I had toothache yesterday, and I went home and my loving wife kissed me and so consoled me that the pain soon passed away. Why don't you try the trick?" Sufferer—"I think I will. Is your wife home now?"

GIRLS! DRAW A MOIST CLOTH THROUGH HAIR, DOUBLE ITS BEAUTY

Try this! Hair gets thick, glossy, wavy and beautiful at once.

Immediate?—Yes! Certain?—That's the joy of it. Your hair becomes light, wavy, fluffy, abundant and appears as soft, lustrous and beautiful as a young girl's after a Danderine hair cleanse. Just try this—moisten a cloth with a little Danderine and carefully draw it through your hair, taking one small strand at a time. This will cleanse the hair of dust, dirt or excessive oil, and in just a few moments you have doubled the beauty of your hair. A delightful surprise awaits those whose hair has been neglected or is scraggy, faded, dry, brittle or thin. Besides beautifying the hair, Danderine dissolves every particle of dandruff; cleanses, purifies and invigorates the scalp; forever stopping itching and falling hair, 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. If you care for pretty, soft hair, and lots of it, surely get a small bottle of Knowlton's Danderine from any drug store or toilet counter for a few cents.

ED. 7. ISSUE 13—19.

BITS OF HUMOR FROM HERE & THERE

So It Seems.

People ask who the Czechoslovaks are. They are the men who put the "trot" in Trotzky.

Matrimonial Alterations.

"Agnes married a self-made man, didn't she?" "Yes, but she has compelled him to make extensive alterations."

Fixing Up the House.

"Have you no potted geraniums?" "No. We have some very nice chrysanthemums."

"I must have geraniums. They are for my wife."

"I'm sure she'd like these chrysanthemums."

"You don't understand. The geraniums are to replace some I promised to care for while she was away."

Realism.

The new British War Minister, Mr. Winston Churchill, told a good story recently concerning a conversation he overheard between a couple of artists at one of the sea power exhibitions so popular just now.

Said one wielder of the brush, "I received a magnificent tribute to my skill the other day at this exhibition."

"Indeed," replied his friend. "What was it?"

"You know my picture, 'A Storm at Sea'?" Well, a man and his wife were looking at it, and I overheard the lady say, 'Come away, my dear; that picture makes me sick.'"

Minard's Liniment Cures Dandruff.

Mannerly Conservation.

Mamma—"Willie, you have no manners." Willie—"Well, if I waste them now I won't have any when company comes."

Hurrah! How's This

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

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

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

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

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

ASTHMA INSTANTLY RELIEVED WITH ASTHMADOR

OR MONEY REFUNDED. ASK ANY DRUGGIST or write Lymas-Knox Co., Montreal, P.Q. Price 60c. Remember the name as it might not be seen again.

How to Purify the Blood

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



COMMON HORSE SENSE SAYS

Spohn's Distemper Compound

Is the best answer for all questions concerning Distemper among horses and mules. During the winter and spring months, when there is so much change of weather and exposure to disease, a dose of SPOHN'S each day will keep your stable free from disease. Give SPOHN'S before your horse is knocked out. Equally good as preventive or cure.

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

Canadian National Railways

Now operating Canadian Northern Railway System Canadian Government Railways The Great North Western Telegraph Company

LIVE POULTRY WANTED

WE BUY ALL KINDS LIVE POULTRY, any quantity, prices prompt returns. Write for prices. I. Watson & Son, 10-12 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 NEWSPAPER and job printing plant in Eastern Ontario. Insurance carried \$1,500. Will be for \$1,500 on quick sale. Box 53, Wilson Publishing Co., Ltd., Toronto.

WEEKLY NEWSPAPER FOR SALE

In New Ontario. Owner goes to France. Will sell \$2,000. Worth double that amount. Apply J. H. de Wilson Publishing Co., Limited, Toronto.

WANTED

GOOD LIVE AGENTS wanted (returned soldiers or others) to handle our music in your territory. Sell the latest patriotic and other songs before they are on sale in the stores. Pleasant work—liberal remuneration. Write for full particulars. Ideal Music Co., 17 Adelaide East, Toronto.

MISCELLANEOUS

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

Mistaken Identity.

Warrior from Palestine (whose baby is about to be christened and who has a bottle of Jordan water for the purpose)—"Eh, by the way, meenister, I have brocht this bottle—"

Minister—"No, the noo, laddie! After the ceremony I'll be verra pleased."

Minard's Liniment Cures Burns, Etc.

A demand on the packing plants of the province to pay a premium price for high-grade hogs was made at the annual meeting of the Alberta Provincial Swine Breeders' Association.

WHEN NEURALGIA ATTACKS NERVES

Sloan's Liniment scatters the congestion and relieves pain

A little, applied without rubbing, will penetrate immediately and rest and soothe the nerves.

Sloan's Liniment is very effective in allaying external pains, strains, bruises, aches, stiff joints, sore muscles, lumbago, neuritis, sciatica, rheumatic twinges.

Keep a big bottle always on hand for family use. Made in Canada. Druggists everywhere.

Sloan's Liniment Kills Pain

30c, 60c, \$1.20.

CUTICURA



SOAP

and Ointment

Quickly soothe and heal eczemas, rashes, itchings and burnings of the skin.

Sample Each Free by Mail. Address postcard: Cuticura, Dept. N, Boston, U.S.A. Sold by dealers throughout the world.

G. L. MEIKLE & CO. Groceries and Hardware

Mixed Paints.
Paint Oil.
White Lead.
Turpentine.
Enamels.
Varnishes.
Brushes.
Flash Lights.
Tin ware.
Dry Felt

Auto Supplies.
Auto Tires.
Gasoline.
Engine Oil.
Machine Oil.
Rope.
Nails.
Dry Cells.
Enamel Ware.
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
Res.....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.



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



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 Choco-
lates. 11 Bonbons always on hand.

GEOFFROY BEDARD

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

BUY NOW

IT IS A MATTER OF ECONOMY! I keep as
usual a complete line of Gent's Furnishings, Hoss,
Caps, and ready-to-wear Suits and Overcoats.

GEOFFROY BEDARD,
THE TAILOR,
Main Street, - Lachute.

A Standing Invitation

You are cordially invited to visit our store.
You will enjoy looking at our goods.

Our departments are filled with the hun-
dred 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.
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.
Mouey 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 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, Rngs.

Beatty Bros. Stalls and Stanchions Litter and Feed Carriers.

JOHN McFAUL,

Successor to

ROBERT MILLER

Telephone No. 50.

Having disposed of our Saw and Grist
Mill we are now enabled to put all our ener-
gies into our Store. All lines will be kept
well-stocked with the Choicest and Best.

Deliveries made with prompt attention.

J. D. CAMPBELL
Main Street, Lachute.

THE PROVINCIAL BANK OF CANADA

Incorporated by Act of Parliament, July 1900.

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

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

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

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

General Banking Business Transacted.

Offices Lachute, Brownsburg and St. Philippe

Sub-Agency at St. Philippe, ALBANI LAMARCHE

At Brownsburg, J. W. LEPINE, Manager

Lachute Branch, J. R. McOUAT, Manager.

LACHUTE MARBLE & GRANITE WORKS

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

Satisfaction guaranteed in all
kinds of cemetery work, Monuments
Headstones, Posts, Fences etc.

Terms to suit Purchasers.

W. M. SCOTT, Prop.

R. T. MacARTHUR

Agent for Massey Harris Co. Ltd., Farm Ma-
chinery 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, Re-
pairs.

Also Fleury's Famous Plows and Fittings,
Brantford Buggies and Expresses, a nice stock
to choose from. Wire Fencing and Gates, Har-
ness and Harness Parts, Rugs, Whips, Churns,
Washing Machines, Wringers, Oils and Greases,
Hay Fork Tools, Rope, Binder Twine, Hard-
ware, Etc.

MR. WM. BOYD'S OLD STAND

Main Street, - Lachute, Que.

DR. G. W. RUNNELLS, B.A.,
M.D., C.M.,

Physician and Surgeon,

In premises formerly occu-
pied by Dr. Alexander.

LACHUTE, - QUE.

W. X. BEAUCHAMP,

LICENSED AUCTIONEER,

Sales conducted in English
and French.

GRENVILLE, - QUE.

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.

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LACHUTE, - QUE.

GAETAN VALOIS, L.L.L.

NOTARY

Money to loan on security

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

LACHUTE, - QUE.

W. J. BOYD,

LICENSED AUCTIONEER

Sales conducted in English and
French.

Telephone 73.

LACHUTE, - QUE.

OVIDA CARRIERE,

FIRST-CLASS LIVERY

Good rigs, Good Horses,

Meet Every Train. Phone 34.

Robert St., LACHUTE, P.Q.

L. L. LEGAULT B.C.L.

ADVOCATE,

Roby's Block.

Main St., LACHUTE.

DR. A. LAVIGNE, L.D.S.

SURGEON DENTIST,

Raymond's Block

Main Street, Lachute.

The Watchman,

And Ottawa Valley Advocate.

VOL. XLIIII

LACHUTE, FRIDAY, MAY 9, 1919.

NO. 14

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.

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

LOST:—between Lachute and Brownsburg a lamp rim and glass belonging to Ford Car. Finder please return to Watchman Office.

LOST:—Strayed from Chatham, on May 1st one cow, white and red. Any information re same will be gratefully received.

L. FORRESTER.

SEED CORN FOR SALE.—A limited quantity of good seed corn, well dried. If you want it pick it quick.

Phone 102 r 1-3 Wm. TODD.
R. R. No 1, Lachute.

Pure Barley and Wheat Moulie, First quality at \$2.75 per sack for limited time.

H. Walsh & Son, St. Andrews.

WANTED.—Smart young boy to take position in General Store. Apply to Watchman Office.

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

W. BANFORD & SON.

FOR SALE.—A beautiful brick building containing seven rooms and bathroom also woodshed and summer kitchen, well finished, and 3 lots of nice garden land. To be sold at once. \$2,500.00 Terms Cash. Apply Wm. McMullin, Prop., Charles St. Lachute Mills.

FOR SALE.—House & Property near river. Apply to MRS. LEGER, 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 received the sole agency for the Town of Lachute, of the George McGarry & Co's celebrated pure pork sausage, hams and bacon. Phone your orders to 87 and don't forget the number.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—In the Village of St. Andrews, on the shores of the River, a nice and well painted wooden 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.

CRESWELL'S

Canada Cement

Prices Right

Creswell Registered

Important Notice!

The Water Committee give Public Notice that they intend to flush out the Water Pipes on Friday night, May 9th, and in consequence the water will be turned off at nine o'clock p.m. until Saturday morning, so please govern yourselves accordingly.

Clean-Up Day!

The Health Committee have arranged for next Tuesday and Wednesday, May 13 and 14th, as Clean-up Days. Gather your Garbage and deposit it on the street in boxes or barrels and it will be collected and conveyed to the Town Dump. For the General Good and Public Health of our town the citizens are requested to assist in carrying out this order.

Get The Best!

Dodge Brothers in four years time have forged to the front, and are now the world's largest builders of complete Automobiles, using self starter, Vacuum system, demountable rims, etc.

The reason is, that they are building an honest car, comfortable and speedy; Surplus strength in every part from the Motor to the smallest detail.

W. G. Walsh, St. Andrews, for Argenteuil and Two Mountains.

To acclaim our Soldiers

A public meeting of the executive of the Argenteuil Recruiting Association, the Patriotic Fund Committee, the Red Cross Society, the S. & W. Club, and all others who have been active in Patriotic work during the war, is hereby convened in the Victoria Hall, on Wednesday evening, the 14th day of May, 1919, at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of considering in what manner Lachute may best publicly recognize the loyalty and devotion to duty of those who went to the defence of the Empire. Most of the boys have now returned and it is hoped that such a welcome to them shall be arranged for as will make the occasion a memorable one.

G. F. CALDER,
Pres. Recruiting Association.

—When you are sick you go a doctor don't you? Well, when your car is sick or in need of repair don't forget that "Deacon's" can fix up your ills. We have a good garage and guarantee you good workmanship at Reasonable Prices. Full line of Ford accessories always on hand.

WANTED.—A Good, Responsible agent for Argenteuil County, to sell Copper Lightning Rods. A chance for you to make money this summer.

J. Leprohon
336 Laval Avenue, Montreal.

SEED WHEAT FOR SALE.

About Two Hundred bushels of Red Fife Wheat. Price \$2.50 per bushel of 60 lbs., without the bag.

J. E. ARNOLD & SON,
Grenville.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A good house, wood shed and stable, about two acres of land, five acres of bush near the house, close to the main road, one mile from school, about three miles from station. For further particulars apply to.

WATCHMAN OFFICE.

LOCAL NEWS

Miss May Earle is visiting Mrs. Thos. MacGregor.

Mrs. Robt. Miller is spending this week in Montreal.

Miss M. Allan is spending a few days in Montreal this week.

Miss Muriel Joss spent a few days in Montreal this week.

Miss Violet Joss, of Montreal, spent the week-end in town.

Mrs. Harrison, of Montreal, was in town the early part of this week.

Miss Jessie McArthur, of Montreal, spent a few days in town this week.

Miss Forward, of Ottawa, was the guest of Miss Lila Cruise over Sunday.

Mr. Healey of Ottawa, was the week-end guest of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Deacon.

Miss Margaret Rathwell, of Calumet, was the guest of Mrs. H. Sutton for the week-end.

Mr. Robt. Cruise, M.P. for Dauphin, Man., was the guest of his brother John over the week-end.

—What nicer than a glass of real good Ice Cream, the best in town. You get it at Hamilton's.

Mrs. Wm. Todd, of East Settlement, spent last week the guest of her son Gordon Todd, of Brownsburg.

Miss Maimie Duncan and Olive Struthers spent the week-end in town as guests of Mrs. Wm. Duffy.

The Hon. George Bryson, of Fort Colonge, was the guest of our local representative Mr. Jno. Hay.

Gunner Dan Currie who has just returned from overseas was the guest of Mrs. Jas. McKinnie this week.

Lieut. Reg Henry and Messrs. Ed. and Keith Christie, of Montreal, were week-end guests of Mrs. Geo. Christie.

Mr. B. Taylor, of Winnipeg, Man., who has been visiting friends here for several weeks left for his home on Monday last.

—When out for a spin in your car don't fail to stop at Hardie's, at the Brownsburg corner, and get cooled off with a nice dish of ice cream or other niceties.

Miss Middleton who has spent the last few months in town returned on Wednesday to her home in Clinton, Ont.

Mrs. Ernest Wood and Mrs. Andrew Doig and daughter have returned home from visiting friends in Vankleek Hill and Grenville.

Private Russel Rodgers, of Montreal, and Messrs Gordon and Walter Maxwell of Cambria, were guests of Mr. Wm. Elliott for the week-end.

Mrs. Morris who has been spending the past few months in town the guest of her sister Miss L. Morrison has returned home to Brockville.

Nursing Sister, Hannah McArthur who has just returned from three years duty overseas is the guest of Mrs. Wilbur Walker this week.

—It will soon be time to be thinking of getting out the invitations for the wedding. The Watchman Office can do the work for you on short notice, and give you just as good as you pay for high-class lithographing.

The Ladies of the Lachute Presbyterian Church will hold a Tea and Sale of Home Cooking, Candy, Aprons and Fancy Work in the Church Hall on June 11th. Keep the date open.

A meeting will be held on Tuesday evening next May 13th, in Rice's Hall, for the purpose of forming a branch of the Great War Veteran's Association. All interested are to attend.

The Special meeting of the County Council, which was convened to take into consideration the repeal of the County Prohibitory By-law has been cancelled and the matter will not be considered until the regular meeting of the Council.

A concert will be given by the Presbyterian Church in the Town Hall, St. Andrews East, on Saturday evening, May 24th, at 8.30 (new time). Soloist, Miss Brophy, Montreal; Elocutionist, Miss Little, of Ottawa. Admission 50cts, Children 25cts. at the door.

Church of England services in the Parish of Lachute will be held (D.V.) on Sunday May 11th, as follows: Lachute 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Brownsburg 3 p.m. Vestry meeting at St. Aidan's Church, Lachute on Saturday May 10th at 2.30 p.m. The Venerable Archdeacon Robinson of Montreal will be present. A good attendance is expected.

The Ladies Auxiliary of the Brownsburg Presbyterian Church, purpose holding a sale of work on the afternoon and evening of June 5th, 1919, in the Church Hall. Articles for Boudoir, Children's kitchen and dining room will be sold. Admission free. Refreshments at popular prices.

The Service in the Baptist Church, Lachute next Sunday, May 11th, will be at 11 a.m. in Daleville at 3 p.m., Sunday School at 10 a.m. and 2 p.m. respectively. The sermon by the pastor will have reference to the celebration of Mother's Day. Let all wear the White flower. The Ordinance of the Lord's Supper at the close of the services in each case. The attendance of every resident member desired. The service in Brownsburg at 7.30 p.m.

Miss Gladys McQuat spent a few days this week in Hawkesbury.

Misses Irene and Gertrude Riddell, of Montreal, spent the week-end in town.

Mrs. John McGillivray spent this week with her daughter Mrs. Percy Nicholls, of Cushing.

Mrs. Bruneau and family removed this week to Montreal where they will in future make their home.

TOWN COUNCIL

The regular meeting of above Council was held in the Town Hall on Wednesday last, there being present Mayor A. D. McGibbon and Councillors Tremblay, Valois, Gall, McPaul, Murphy, Dallaire, Bedard, Falconer and Jousse.

Minutes of last meeting were read and confirmed.

Councillor Valois reported that the committee appointed to value the land of the old G.O.P. track had put a price on same of 75c. per running foot of 45 ft. in width. Councillor Dallaire moved that the Finance Committee be empowered to sell the property at the price mentioned and authorized the secretary to sign deeds for same.

Councillor Dallaire, on behalf of the Fire Committee reported that he was able to procure a Ford truck for \$775.00 and also suitable box for same for about \$85.00, but owing to a petition against the purchase being in circulation, same was left over until future meeting.

Councillor Valois moved that we accept the offer of Mr. Barron in dealing over to the town the river frontage. He also moved that Clean-up day be decided upon for Tuesday and Wednesday, 13 and 14.

Councillor Tremblay then introduced by-law No. 82 a. to revoke the present prohibitory by-law. He gave as his reason for this that it would give the question opportunity of free discussion. The two petitions presented to the Council were not to be considered as expressions of opinion and was too important to be acted on save through the free declaration of the secret ballot. He then moved the first reading of the by-law, but it was defeated on the following division:—

For.—Councillors Tremblay, Valois and Dallaire. Against.—Councillors Gall, McPaul, Murphy, Jousse, Falconer and Bedard.

Moved by Councillor Jousse, seconded by Councillor Tremblay, that this Council grant the Agricultural Society a sum equal pro. rata on its valuation to the County Council grant amounting to \$1,000.00 on its total valuation of \$5,960,000.401. The Lachute grant not to exceed \$150.00.

OBITUARY

THE LATE MISS A. BRADLEY.

The death occurred, on Saturday evening last, May 3rd of Miss Agnes Bradley, a sister of the late J. Bradley of Geneva, and aunt of the Messrs. Robert and John Bradley of the same place and of Mr. William Bradley of River Rouge.

Deceased had made her home for many years with Mrs. John Robertson, having come to Lachute with her some eighteen months ago. Miss Bradley was in her seventy ninth year and had been enjoying unusual good health, but was carried away most suddenly by an attack of heart-trouble.

The funeral services were conducted at the home, Main St. East, by the Rev. Mr. George on Monday afternoon, the burial taking place in the family plot, in the St. Andrews Cemetery Carrillon Hill.

THE LATE MISS ARMSTRONG.

The funeral of the late Miss Elizabeth Armstrong, took place on Saturday last, service being conducted by the Rev. J. F. Hayden, and interment being held in Lakefield, where deceased had spent her life until recently when she came to Lachute to reside with her only surviving brother Mr. James Armstrong East Ward. The funeral was attended by a large number of relatives and friends.

Now is the time to go at your Spring Cleaning! We rent you a good Electric Vacuum Cleaner at \$1.00 per day. Try it and make the housecleaning a pleasure instead of drudgery.

G. Y. DEACON.

BIRTHS

PARKER.—On April 29, 1919, to Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Parker, of Dunany, Que., a son.

GATES.—At St. Andrews, April 29th, a son to Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Gates.

ARMSTRONG.—At Lachute Road, May 1st, a son to Mr. and Mrs. G. S. Armstrong.

MARRIAGES

MACGREGOR—MACGREGOR.—At Moose Jaw, Sask., April 17th, 1919, by Rev. Alexander MacGregor, John MacGregor, of Luseland, Sask., to Mrs. James M. MacGregor (nee Edith Morrow) of St. Andrews East, Que.

DEATHS

BRADLEY.—Sadly on Saturday May 3rd, 1919, Agnes Bradley in her seventy ninth year. The funeral was held on Monday May 4th, to the St. Andrews Cemetery, Carrillon Hill.

ARMSTRONG.—At Lachute, on Thursday, May 1st, Miss Elizabeth Armstrong, daughter of the late James Armstrong, Lakefield, in her 68th year.

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 confections, both loose and in pretty boxes.

Cakes of all descriptions made to order. Wedding Cakes a specialty.

Robert Hamilton,

Baker & Confectioner.

Phone. 80.

They're Coming Home!

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

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

R. McFAUL,

MAIN STREET. - - - LACHUTE

Buy Your Presents
AT
JOUSSE'S, MAIN STREET

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

Eyes Scientifically Tested.

Spectacles and Eye Glasses and a complete line of Auto Goggles

Eugene Jousse

Watchmaker, Jeweller and Optician

MAIN STREET, LACHUTE.

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 sterilising 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 inno-

cently 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 86,463, 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 light 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. Pleas 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.

Following 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 261 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 Hohenbroech, who was, until last year, one of the pillars of the old regime and notorious as a Pan-German agitator during the war, publishes 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, as 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 2397 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.

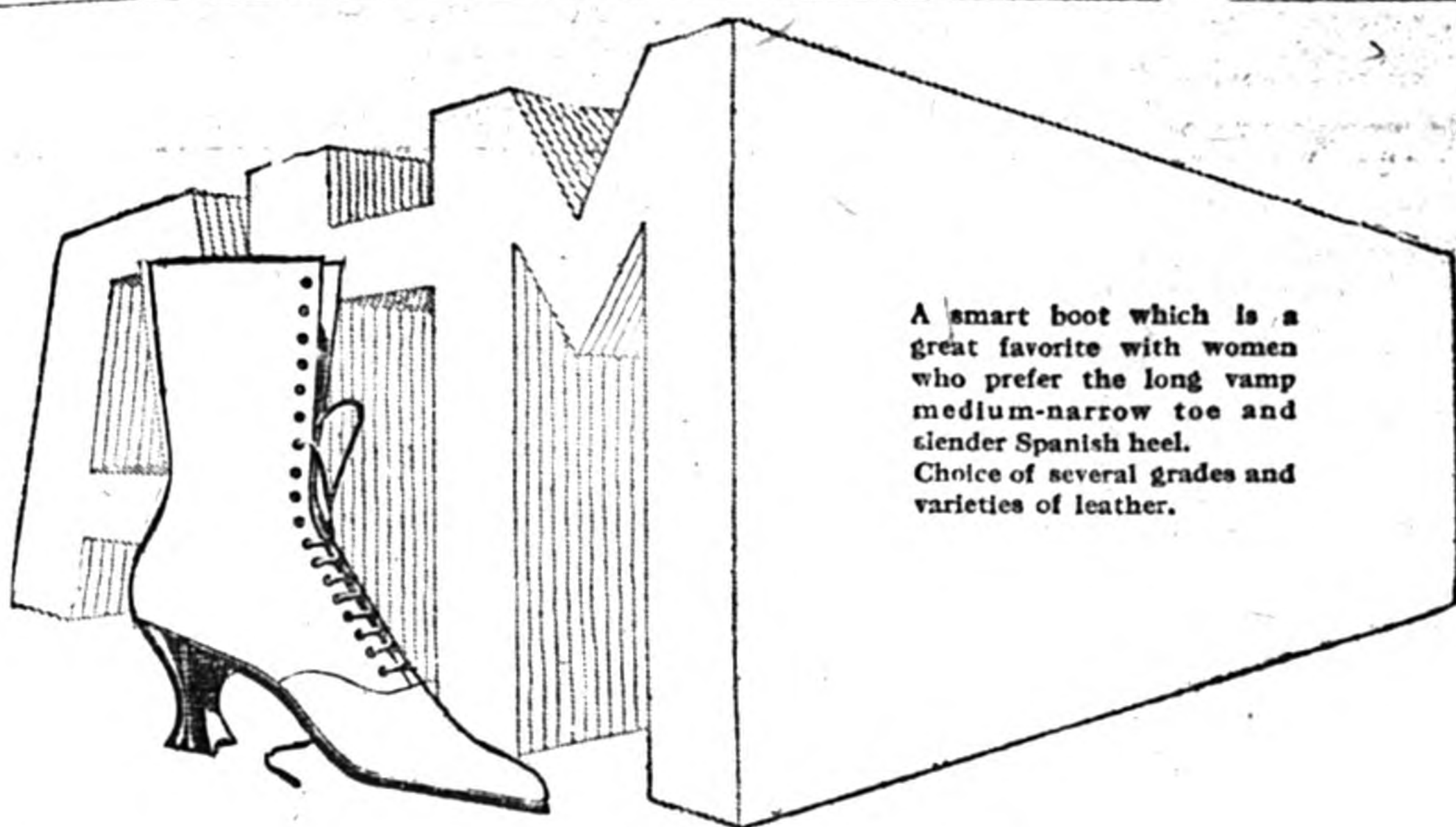
Your 1919 Garden.

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 motormen 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 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 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.

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 freeze-one applied directly upon a sore corn gives quick relief and soon the entire corn, root and all, lifts out without pain. Ask the drug store man for a quarter of an ounce of freeze-one, which costs very little but is sufficient to remove every hard or soft corn or callus from one's feet.

This drug is an ether compound and dries in a moment and simply shrivels up the corn without inflaming or even irritating the surrounding tissue or skin. Clip this out and pin on your wife's dresser.

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 in front of their heads; and that it walk, trot, and gallop, and that it untold mischief, and that very quickly; one properly trained will save many steps.

ED. 7.

ISSUE 14-19.

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 m-dam.

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. My 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 S. Peters, Peterborough, Ont.

LIVE POULTRY WANTED.

LIVE POULTRY WANTED. 50c. PAIR OF PIGEONS AND UP. 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-PAKER and job printing plant in Eastern Ontario. Insurance carried \$1,500. Will sell for \$1,300 on quick sale. Box 52, Wilson Publishing Co., Ltd., Toronto.

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

MISCELLANEOUS

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

CURE YOUR BRONCHITIS, COUGHS, COLDS, BRONCHIAL ASTHMA AND HOARSENESS WITH COBURN'S. We have hundreds of testimonials from every part of Canada testifying to the wonderful healing power of WHITE BRONCHITIS MIXTURE. Mr. Clarke, 175 Indian Road, Toronto, coughed for 35 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 Lisleard, "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. Price 50 cents, 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 Lymans-Ross Co., Montreal, P.Q. Price 50c. Remember the name so 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.

"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, 100c, \$1.25

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.

INCORPORATED 1855

THE MOLSONS BANK

CAPITAL AND RESERVE \$8,800,000

Over 100 Branches scattered throughout Canada

A General Banking Business Transacted

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SAVINGS DEPARTMENT

Interest allowed on all deposits

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W. A. MOUNTAIN
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BROWNSBURG SCHOOL EXAMS.

GRADE VII.

HYGIENE

Class II.—Flora Macdonald 70, D. Clarke 67, Alice Bain 66, E. McAllister 65.
Class III.—Eileen McManus 57, T. Clarke 55.

GRADE VI.

MENTAL AND RAPID ARITHMETIC

Honours.—Mabel Hutchins 90.
Class I.—Gertrude Gilmour 76.
Class II.—Charles Hendry 72, Gladys Roseley 68, Jack Golphind 61.
Class III.—Bertha Boyd 52.

GRADE IV.

SCRIPTURE

Class I.—Sarah MacVicar 86, Evelyn Thomson 83, Violet Green 77.
Class II.—Wallace Wilson 70, Rupert McManus, Cuthbert McQuaig 69, K. McGibbon 68, Rolland Moncreff 62.
Class III.—Lida Gilmour, Kenneth Stewart 57, Gladys Boyd, A. Fletcher 56, Arthur Heale 50.

LAKEFIELD

Saturday, May 10th, Shrewsbury.—Vestry Meeting 7.30 p.m.

Sunday, May 11th, Lakefield.—Morning Prayer, 10.30 a.m.; Dunany, Holy Communion 2.30 p.m.; Shrewsbury.—Vestry Meeting, 7.00 p.m.

Note.—Special preacher at each of these services will be the Venerable Archdeacon Robinson of Montreal. Please bring, or send, missionary boxes and subscriptions which have not been handed in.

Monday, May 12th.—Dunany, Vestry Meeting 7.30 p.m.

Note.—We are to have the Venerable Archdeacon Robinson with us at our vestry meetings at Shrewsbury and Dunany, to discuss with us the possibility of enlarging our present mission of Lakefield circuit. Will all who can please attend.
A. H. LUPTON, Incumbent.

Calumet School No. 7.

Grade VII, History.—I. Whinfield 98, Mary Higginson 76, Vida Foreman 75.

Grade V, Composition.—O. Weldon, et Whinfield 90, Cuthbert Foreman, et Robertson 85, Reta Murray 83.

Grade IV, Composition.—Bessie Foreman 91, Harry Bridgen 74, Reta Barley 73.

Grade III, Tables.—Violet Dennis 90.

Grade II, Tables.—Alice Whinfield 96, Jay McIntosh, Willie Bridgen 90.

Grade I, Tables.—Solomon Desabrais, Dennis, Sybil Morrow, E. Foreman, Mildred Bridgen 97, E. Farrara 90, Reta Barley, Lillian Hoare 85.

Methodist Notes

Rev. Gordon Hatcher, B. A. B. D. the Principal of Sherbrooke High School the week-end guests at Dr. and Mrs. Wells. He occupied the pulpit of Methodist Church last Sunday night. The Mother's Day service will be held Sunday morning and in the evening. F. J. Hayden's subject will be "The Splendid" or the Slain Christ.

A prayer meeting held at Mrs. Harts was one of great interest. The following were elected as officers: the East Settlement Sunday School. Superintendent John Smith, Assistant Superintendent Isaac Griffith, Secretary Bert Copeland, Librarian Allan Smith, Organist Miss Christina Griffith.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

AUCTION SALE

There will be sold by Public Auction the residence of

MRS. JOHN SOMMERVILLE

Milway Street, Lachute.

Saturday May 10th, the following effects:—One parlor, 1 Tapestry rug, 1 Morris chair, 1 Parity Organ, 1 parlor table, 1 bed room suite, 2 washstands, 1 extension dining room table, 3 bedsteads, 2 sets of springs, 2 mattresses, 1 sofa, 6 dining chairs, 1 cooking stove, 6 kitchen cupboards, 1 kitchen table, a lot of crockery, 1 ice cream freezer, 2 toilet brushes, 3 dozen of gem bottles, cushions, 12 window blinds, window screens, curtains, 12 poles, pillows, stove pipes, door mats, mirrors, lamps, a lot of glassware, dishes, house plants, crockery and other articles to numerous to mention. Most of the above articles are

to commence at 1 p.m. sharp.

TERMS:—\$10.00 and under cash over amount 2 months credit on furnish approved joint notes.

SMITH. Licensed Auctioneer.

Mount Maple School.

Result of closing exams.

Grade VII, Total Max. 1500.—Bert Tomalty 1394.

Grade VI, Total Max. 1500.—Cecil Clarke 1296.

Grade V, Total Max. 1400.—Hazel Morrison 1321, Florence Murdoch 1217, Alice Mott absent.

Grade IV.—John Racine absent.

Grade III, Total Max. 1000.—Edgar Jackson 974, Basil Jackson 960, Willie Mott 953, Aurore Racine, Jean Racine absent.

Grade II, Total Max. 800.—Bert McCullough 750.

Grade I, Total Max. 800.—Roy Jackson 697.

CATHERINE JONES, Teacher.

MABEL

Pie. Harold Mason spent last week-end visiting in Montreal.

Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Heatlie and daughter Helen spent Saturday in Lachute.

We are sorry to hear the illness of Miss May Thompson. We wish her a speedy recovery.

Mr. Earle Millie of Lachute spent Sunday the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Smillie and family.

Mr. Ben Maiden spent Saturday evening with his parents Mr. and Mrs. Maiden.

Miss Jessie Silverson, of Brownsburg, spent the week-end the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Clark.

CUSHING

Mr. Murray Watson is spending the week in Ottawa.

Mr. C. P. Kains returned on Tuesday from a trip to Toronto.

Capt. J. D. Weir spent the early part of the week in Ottawa.

Miss K. Flood, of Montreal, was a week-end guest of Miss Wheelahan.

Mrs. Burton, of Montreal, with her little twin daughters Betty and Mary spent a week here the guest of her mother Mrs. Cleland.

Mrs. R. Pinkerton will entertain the Ladies' Association of St. Mungo's on Thursday afternoon.

Mrs. and Miss Wilson of Grenville, were guests of Miss Grace Fraser on Thursday last.

Mrs. E. O. Keatley and children arrived from Montreal last week and is staying with her mother Mrs. Jas. Watson until the completion of the residence which she is preparing to have erected on the front road on the lot adjoining her mother's property.

Since May 5th the C.N.R. is giving much better to travellers at the Cushing station. The 9.13 p.m. train will now stop to set down passengers from Grenville and West also to take on passengers for Montreal and there are additional local trains announced for Saturday and Sunday which will be a great convenience to week-end visitors to and from the city.

Special Advt.

We have a car lot of 1500 bushels of Seed Barley in stock here. Finest quality. Lowest price.

H. Walsh & Son,
St. Andrews, Que.

FOR SALE.—Strong lumber wagon, double express (capacity 2500 lb., two-seated surrey, double light, single light, and heavy double harness, also a lot of winter rigs. Private sale.

J. D. CAMPBELL, Lachute.

—For a moderate investment the CHEVROLET takes the prize. Complete modern equipment, light, sturdy and equipped with a strong motor that takes the hills without effort.

W. G. Walsh, St. Andrews, Que.

GRENVILLE

Services Resumed at Scotch Road. The regular fortnightly services will be resumed in the Scotch Road Presbyterian Church on the 11th instant at 3 p.m. as usual. All members and friends of the Church are cordially invited to attend these services regularly.

SUPERIOR COURT

Province of Quebec, district of Terrebonne, Superior Court, No. 1345. Dame Julienne Laurin of the Parish of St. Canut, district of Terrebonne, wife common as to property of Evariste Charbonneau, farmer of the same place, and duly authorised to ester en justice, plaintiff; vs the said Evariste Charbonneau, an action for separation as to property has been instituted in this cause on the first May 1919.

Attorney for Plaintiff,
DONAT LALANDE.
St. Scholastique, 6 May 1919.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children
In Use For Over 30 Years

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

A large line of Blde 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.

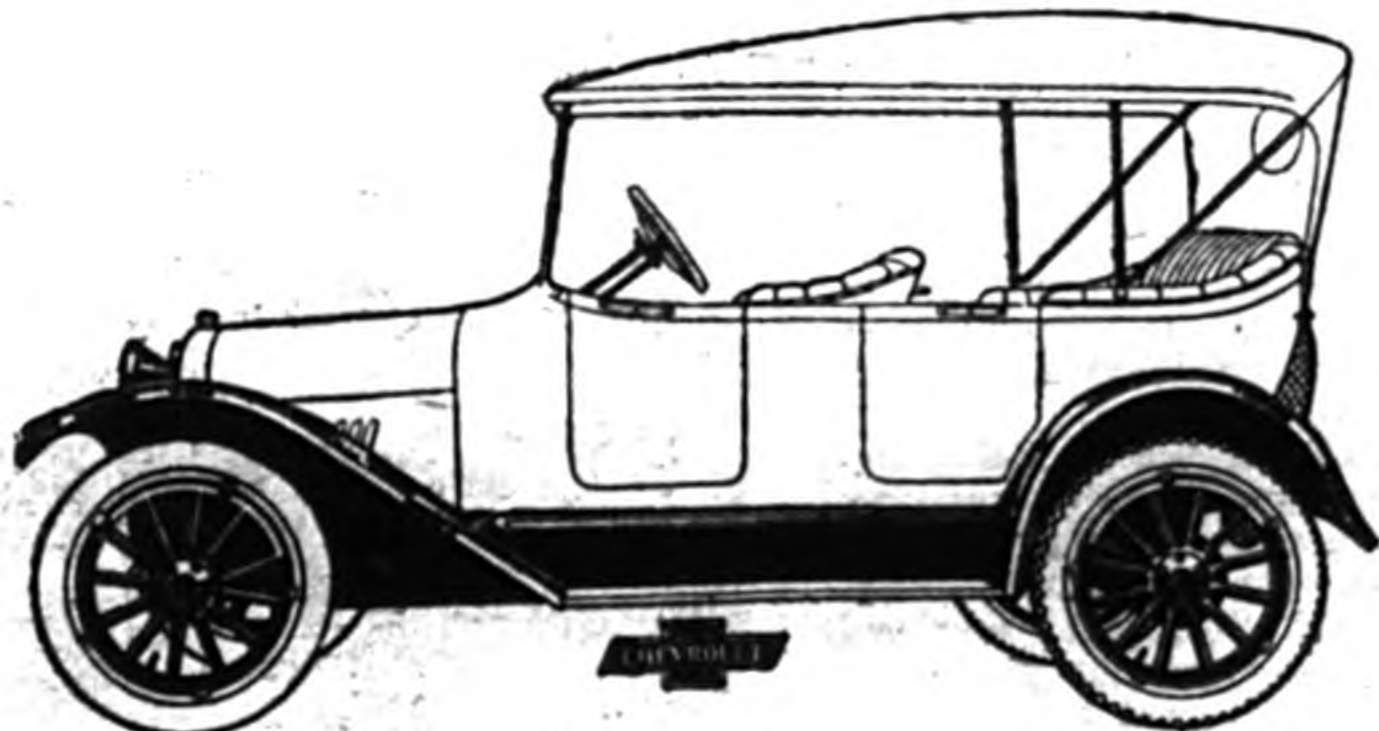
W. BANFORD & SON.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

Change in Train

will be made
SUNDAY, MAY 4TH, 1919

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.

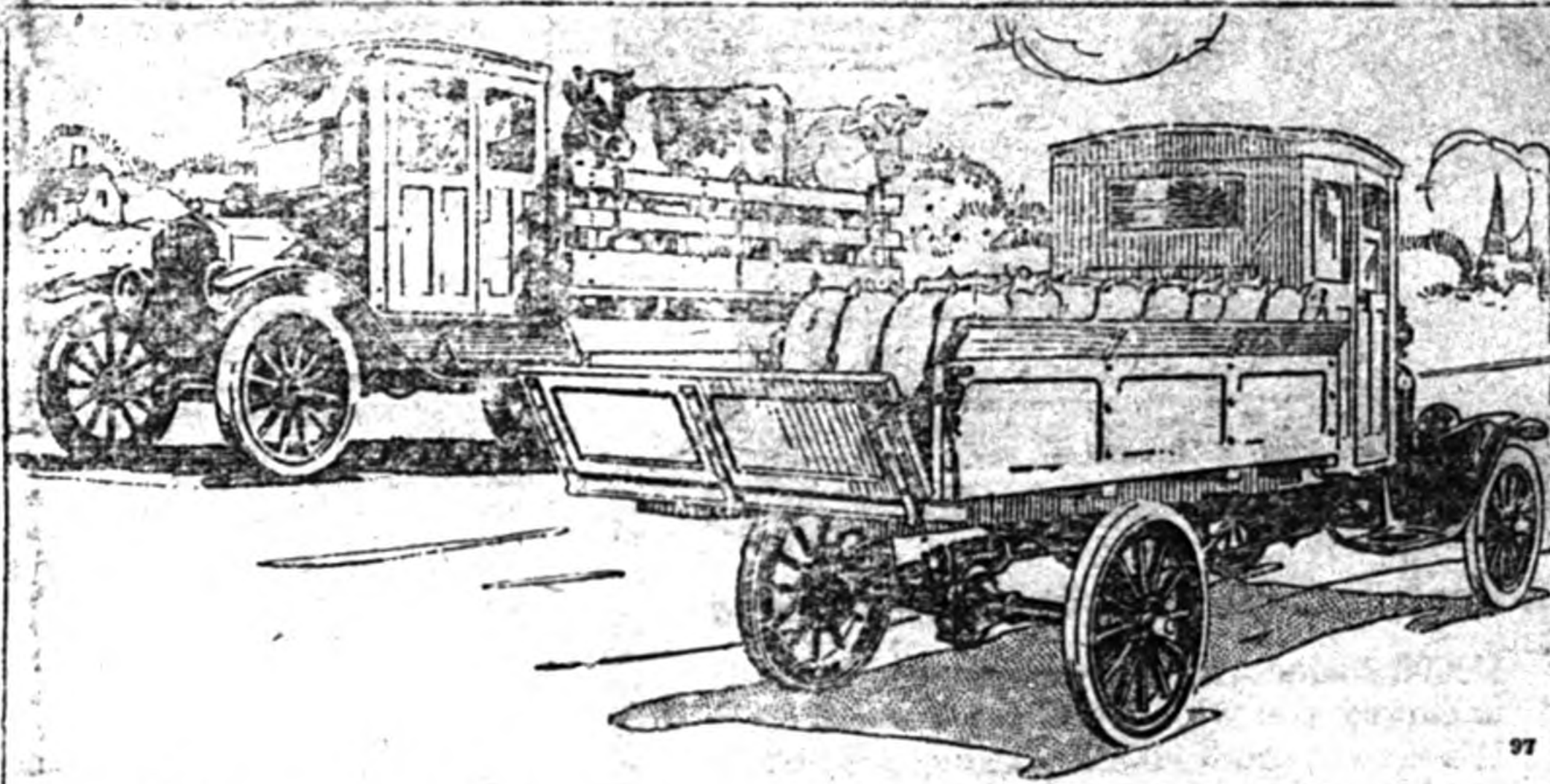
WINDSOR HOTEL,

A. La roque, Prop.

Good Garage

Lachute, P.Q.

Telephone 16.



Does a Farmer Need a Truck?

THE farmer with a Ford Truck practically lives next door to the market.

He has a choice of markets.

He becomes more independent.

He can market his goods when and where he pleases.

He sells his crop to the very best advantage.

And his hauling costs him less—in labor and money.

It is not only cheaper to haul with a Ford Truck than with a team and wagon, it is quicker, it is easier work.

Consider the time and labor the farmer can save with a Ford Truck. With a team the trip to town takes the better part of a day.

A Ford Truck makes the same trip in two or three hours.

When labor is so scarce, what farmer can afford to waste day after day of his valuable time?

Ford Trucks Complete with Body and Enclosed Cab

Ford One-Ton Trucks are now supplied, if desired, with standard truck bodies in two types, the Stake Body and the Express Body.

In both standard bodies the cabs may be supplied with or without doors, as desired.

See these complete Ford Trucks. Consider the matter from every angle: the cost of feeding horses against the cost of running a Ford Truck; the time you lose on the road; the money you lose by being so far from the best markets. There is only one conclusion you can come to. You will have a Ford Truck.

Price (chassis only)
\$750 f.o.b. Ford, Ont.

Ford

Standard Ford Bodies extra. Get our prices

E. F. Ayers

Dealer

Lachute

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

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 & 27. Lachute.

The Hinman Milker.

E. C. and L. G. Whinfield are agents for the Hinman Milker, and Dodd & Struthers' Lightning Rods and lightning-purifiers of these times of goods are asked to write for information before buying.

E. C. & L. G. WHINFIELD, 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



We Furnish The Home

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

O. B. Lafleur & Sons, Limited.

Front by Street

"FLORENCE AUTOMATIC" OIL COOK STOVES

HAVE a cool kitchen this summer—save yourself the labor of attending to a coal or wood fire—the cheapest of fuel.

And don't bother with sticks or slow heating stoves.

Look at this Florence Automatic stove in actual operation.

G. Y. HARRIS, Lachute.



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



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, seeking 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 sitting 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 . . . 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 ½ 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.

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.

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.

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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.

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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.

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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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 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 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 seek 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.

"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 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 loyally 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 steadying 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, 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."

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Dry Cells.
Enamel Ware.
Tarred Felt.

Paroid Roofing.

Our Grocery Department is always well stocked with nice fresh groceries.

G. L. MEIKLE & CO. White Front.

The Farmer's Financial Friend

We have large resources and the vast experience of 87 years to draw upon to serve you; but we have something even more important—we have the earnest desire to do so.

We cash your produce and personal cheques, collect your drafts—all by mail if required—and gladly give you impartial advice on any financial or business matter.

—THE
Bank of Nova Scotia
WITH WHICH IS UNITED
The Bank of Ottawa

Paid-up Capital - \$ 9,700,000
Reserve and Undivided Profits 13,900,000
Resources 239,900,000

J. R. PARRIS,
Manager,
Lachute Branch.



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. 1 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.

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.
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, Rngs.

Beatty Bros. Stalls and Stanchions Litter and Feed Carriers.

JOHN McFAUL,

Successor to
ROBERT MILLER

Telephone No. 50.

Having disposed of our Saw and Grist Mill we are now enabled to put all our energies into our Store. All lines will be kept well-stocked with the Choicest and Best.

Deliveries made with prompt attention.

J. D. CAMPBELL

Main Street, Lachute.

THE PROVINCIAL BANK OF CANADA

Incorporated by Act of Parliament, July 1900

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

It is the aim of this Bank to give courteous 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. McQUAT, 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., M.D., C.M.,
Physician and Surgeon,
In premises formerly occupied by Dr. Alexander.
LACHUTE, - QUE.

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

W. X. BEAUCHAMP,
LICENSED AUCTIONEER,
Sales conducted in English and French.
GRENVILLE, - QUE.

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Sales conducted in English and French.
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.

OVILA CARRIERE,
FIRST-CLASS LIVERY
Good rigs, Good Horses,
Meet Every Train. Phone 34.
Robert St., LACHUTE, P.Q.,

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

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

MALCOLM SMITH,
LICENSED AUCTIONEER.
Sales conducted in English and French.
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LACHUTE, - QUE.

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

The Watchman,

And Ottawa Valley Advocate.

VOL. XLIII

LACHUTE, FRIDAY, MAY 16, 1919.

NO. 15

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.

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

LOST.—Strayed from Chatboro, on May 1st one cow, white and red. Any information re same will be gratefully received.

L. FORRESTER.

FOR SALE.—A buggy, rack sleigh, cook-stove, heater and wheelbarrow. Apply at once to Mrs. Wm. Robinson, Lachute, or L. Charron, blacksmith.

FOR SALE.—Strong lumber wagon, double express (capacity 2500 lb.), two-seated surrey, double light, single light, and heavy double harness, also a lot of winter rigs. Private sale.

J. D. CAMPBELL, Lachute.

FOR SALE.—On Chatham St., Centre Ward, near Brownsburg Road. Detached brick house containing eight rooms, bathroom and summer kitchen, woodshed, garage or carriage shed, stable and henhouse with large hay loft above. Lot 100 feet frontage with large lawn in front. Electric lights. Early possession. Price, terms and further particulars from H. E. Kennedy, 39 Canada Life Building 189 St. James Street, Montreal.

CASTORIA

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

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

W. BANFORD & SON.

FOR SALE.—A beautiful brick building containing seven rooms and bathroom also woodshed and summer kitchen, well finished, and 3 lots of nice garden land. To be sold at once. \$2,500.00 Terms Cash. Apply Wm. McMullin, Prop., Charles St. Lachute Mills.

FOR SALE.—The brick property in the West End, formerly occupied by Mr. Geo. Hunter. Apply to Watchman Office, Lachute.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—In the Village of St. Andrews, on the shores of the River, a nice and well painted wooden 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.

CRESWELL'S

Canada Cement

Prices Right

R Creswell Regist'd

LOCAL NEWS

Mr. Leslie Hooker spent Wednesday in Ottawa.

Mrs. H. Burwash is spending a few days in Montreal this week.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Burnett, of Montreal, are visiting friends in town.

Mr. David Barley, of Montreal, spent a few days in town this week.

Mrs. Beech, of Montreal, is the guest of Mrs. Robt. Miller this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Goldsworthy spent the week-end in Papineauville.

Mrs. B. Menzies spent a few days this week in Almonte and Carleton Place.

Miss Doris Campbell of McGill University, is home for the summer vacation.

Miss Edna Little and the Misses Riddell, of Montreal, spent the week-end in town.

Mrs. McMullen left this week for Vancouver where she will in future make her home.

Miss Pearl Hamilton, of Montreal, was the week-end guest of Mrs. Robt. Hamilton.

Rev. Dr. McLeod, of Scotstown, was the guest of Mrs. Thos. Christie on Wednesday.

The many friends of Mr. Thos. Wilson of Arundel, are pleased to see him in town again.

Mrs. Vincent McPaul, of Montreal, is the guest of her sister Mrs. Ira McPaul of Brownsburg.

—What nicer than a dish of real good Ice Cream, the best in town. You get it at Hamilton's.

Mrs. Wilson and Miss Bertha Wilson, of Grenville, were guests of Miss Lydia Morrison this week.

Mr. Howard Nicoll returned home on Wednesday from Montreal and is the guest of his parents.

The L. O. L. No. 717 intend holding a dance in the Hall, Louisa, on Friday evening, May 23rd.

Inspector Parker has been spending a few days this week visiting the various classes in the Academy.

Miss Myrtle Cottingham, of Ottawa, is the guest of her aunt Mrs. Jas. Cottingham for a couple of weeks.

Mr. Clifford Boyce, of McGill University, spent a few days in town enroute for his home in Calgary, Alta.

Rev. Mr. Hayden and Mr. J. D. Campbell are spending a few days attending the Montreal District Conference.

Mrs. Albert Morrison and son were in Ottawa over the week-end attending the funeral of the late Mrs. Murray.

Mrs. Nesbitt, of Montreal, who was the guest of her sister Mrs. Sutton for a few days left on Monday for Eastend, Sask.

Miss Winnie Banford and the Misses R. Turner and L. Marsh of Montreal, were week-end guests of Mrs. Wm. Banford.

—When you think of FLOUR, think of Walsh's. It is Good Flour. Retailing at \$5.50 per bag.

St. Andrews, Que.

Don't miss the treat of the Season:—St. Simeon's Church Grand Concert, Victoria Hall, Lachute, Tuesday, May 20th, at 8.15 p.m.

Mr. and Mrs. Raymond Miller, of Winnipeg, is spending a few weeks the guests of Mr. and Mrs. P. Nicoll, Upper Lachute.

—In keeping with our policy of selling only the best. We now have a full stock of Dominion Tires, Lowest prices.

W. G. Walsh, St. Andrews.

Announcement.

Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Logan announce the marriage of their eldest daughter Grace to Mr. Fred Stein, which takes place on Wednesday, June 4th.

The many friends of Lieut. Ledoux will be pleased to know he has been awarded the O.B.E. (Order of the British Empire) for service rendered overseas.

—When out for a spin in your car don't fail to stop at Hardie's, at the Brownsburg corner, and get cooled off with a nice dish of ice cream or other niceties.

Miss Hampton announces a Summer Millinery Opening for Wednesday, May 21st, and following days. Hats all the new shades for Summer and prices to suit everyone. All are welcome.

—We like to keep on the right side of the ladies in the home. That is why we serve up meats and cuts of all kinds that are sweet, juicy and tender. A trial order means a repeat order so phone up 56 and Mr. Todd will see your order properly filled.

Don't forget the Musical and Dramatic Entertainment under the auspices of the Anglican Church, Brownsburg, will be held in Goyette's Hall on Wednesday, May 21st, at 8.15 p.m.

Mr. L. Rodrigue son of Dr. Rodrigue left last week for a trip to Edmonton. His many friends are much pleased to see his improvement of health and trust his visit to the West will effect a full recovery.

—It will soon be time to be thinking of getting out the invitations for the wedding. The Watchman Office can do the work for you on short notice, and give you just as good as you pay for high-class lithography.

Among the latest arrivals from overseas are Gunner Geo. Calder, who returned on Sunday last and also James Paul and R-nest Copeland on Monday. Their many friends are pleased to welcome them home looking hale and hearty.

Anglican Church Services in Lachute Parish, will be held (D.V.) on Sunday, May 18th as follows:—St. Simeon's Church, Lachute, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.; St. Aidan's Church, Louisa, 3.30 p.m.; Brownsburg 7.30 p.m. At the close of the evening service at Brownsburg, a matter of special interest and importance to the congregation will be discussed. A good attendance is requested.

Now is the time to go at your Spring Cleaning! We rent you a good Electric Vacuum Cleaner at \$1.00 per day. Try it and make the housecleaning a pleasure instead of drudgery.

G. Y. DEACON.

—When you are sick you go a doctor don't you? Well, when your car is sick or in need of repair don't forget that "Deacon's" can fix up your ills. We have a good garage and guarantee you good workmanship at Reasonable Prices. Full line of Ford accessories always on hand.

The Ladies Auxliary of the Brownsburg Presbyterian Church, purpose holding a sale of work on the afternoon and evening of June 5th, 1919, in the Church Hall. Articles for Boudoir, Children kitchen and dining room will be sold. Admission free. Refreshments at popular prices.

What might have proved a very serious accident occurred in the work-shop of Mr. Geo. Deacon on Tuesday afternoon. The cause was a leaky fire-pot that caught fire, and as Jos. Campeau threw it out of the back door it exploded. With presence of mind Fred Roberts seized a fire extinguisher and put out the fire, but not before Campeau had suffered severe burns about the hands and arms and face.

During the past few days Demonstration Meetings have been held at six different centres in cooking, sewing and agriculture, to assist the pupils of the 24 schools in the county who are taking part in the Annual School Fair to be held in the Fall. These were presided over by Miss Laura Kirby and Miss Florence Cuzzell, Graduates in Household Science of Macdonald College, for the girls and Mr. Harold McQuat, Demonstrator for the boys.

There was a goodly number turned out to the meeting on Wednesday in response to the invitation extended by Mr. Geo. Calder to come together and discuss the best means of honoring our Soldiers. Considerable time was spent in discussing the advisability of a Grove Picnic and demonstration, or a banquet and presentation, but the popular favor ran to the latter, so it was arranged that the reception and demonstration be held towards the end of June or 1st of July on a date to be later determined by the committee. A good strong committee was appointed with Mr. Calder as chairman J. S. Giles as secretary, Messrs. J. T. Ayers, E. H. Wilson, Mayor A. D. McGibbon, H. Slater ex-M.P.P., C. Tremblay, P. R. McGibbon M.P., Jno. Hay M.L.A., P. Chabot, J. R. Parris, Jas. McPaul, C. McBurney, A. D. Hogg, T. Christie, L. L. Legault, G. Valois, Dr. Mason, Wm. Scott, Geo. Creswell, R. Jousse, M. Gall, J. W. Gall, Dr. Clunie, H. R. Hammond, Major S. E. Smith, S. Goldsworthy, Dr. Drew, J. A. McGibbon, E. H. McCoy, G. J. Walker Wm. Banford, A. A. McQuat and Mr. Houston.

Arrangements were then made that the committee should meet on Monday evening next at 8.30.

Methodist Notes.

J. H. McComb, Esq., one of the Montreal's leading laymen will preach on Sunday evening in the Methodist Church.

The Rev. F. J. Hayden, will address the Golden Rule Class on the Subject of The Peace Proposals.

East Settlement Brotherhood will reopen next Sunday afternoon, at 2 p.m. with an address by John Hay, M.L.A. Among other speakers on the Programme are Inspector McQuat, Dr. G. Runnells, Gilbert Arnold B.S.A., H. S. Ross, K. C. G. Calder and Professor Summerby.

Next Sunday the East Settlement Mother's Day will take place at 3 p.m. An attractive programme has been arranged and the speaker will be Rev. F. J. Hayden.

CUSHING

Mrs. Walford and family are expected to arrive and open "Pine Cottage" the latter part of the week.

Nurse Hartley, of Hawkesbury and Mrs. R. White, of Grenville, spent a day in Cushing last week.

Mrs. McGillivray, of Lachute, is spending a couple of weeks with her daughter Mrs. Geo. Nicholls.

The roads have dried up nicely within the past few days and automobiles are becoming much in evidence.

Mr. Fraser Watson who enlisted in the navy a year ago and has been stationed at Halifax also arrived home on Sunday having received his discharge on the 11th inst.

Mrs. L. M. Gaston had the pleasure last week of welcoming home her brother Mr. Charlie Gray from overseas where he had been for two years having enlisted with a Western Battalion in the winter of 1917 and although he participated in most of the fighting since he was only slightly wounded once.

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 confections, both loose and in pretty boxes.

Cakes of all descriptions made to order. Wedding 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.

"SALADA"

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

Beyond All
Question...

The Most Economical
Tea Obtainable Anywhere.

The Road to Understanding

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arrangement with
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Toronto

CHAPTER IV.—(Cont'd.)

"Do you know, Burke," she finally waited one night, between sobs, "I don't believe it's good for a thing—that old cookbook! I haven't got a thing out of it yet that's been real good. I've half a mind to take it back where I got it, and make them change it, or else give me back my money. I have, so there!"

"But, dearie," began her husband doubtfully, "you said yourself yesterday that you forgot the salt in the omelet, and the baking powder in the cake, and—"

"Well, what if I did?" she contended aggrievedly. "What's a little salt or baking powder? I wasn't but a pinch or spoonful, any how, and I remembered all the other things. Besides, if those rules were any good they'd be worded so I couldn't forget part of the things. And, anyhow, I don't think it's very nice of you to blame me all the time when I'm doing the very best I can. I told you I couldn't cook, but you said you'd like anything I made, because I did it, and—"

"Yes, yes, darling, and so I do," interrupted the remorseful husband, hurriedly. And, to prove it, he ate the last scrap of the unappetizing concoction on his plate, which his wife said was a fish croquette. Afterwards still further to show his remorse, he helped her wash the dishes and set the rooms in order. Then together they went for a walk in the moonlight.

It was a beautiful walk, and it quite restored Helen to good nature. They went up on West Hill (where Helen particularly loved to go), and they laid wonderful plans of how one day they, too, would build a big stone palace of a home up there—though Burke did say that, for his part, he liked Elm Hill quite as well; but Helen laughed him out of that "old-fashioned idea." At least he said no more about it.

They talked much of how proud Burke's father was going to be when Burke had made good, and of how ashamed and sorry he would be that he had so misjudged his son's wife. And Helen uttered some very sweet and beautiful sentiments concerning her intention of laying up no malice, her firm determination to be loving and forgiving.

Then together they walked home in the moonlight; and so thrilled and exalted were they that even the cheap little Dale Street living-room looked wonderfully dear. And Helen said that, after all, love was the only thing that mattered—that they just loved each other. And Burke said, "Yes, yes, indeed."

The vision of the sweet, daintily gowned wife and the perfect home was very clear to Helen as she dropped off to sleep that night; and she was sure that she could begin to realize it at once. But unfortunately she overheard the next morning—which was really Burke's fault, as she said, for he forgot to wind the alarm clock, and she was not used to getting up at such an unearthly hour, anyway, and she did not see why he had to do it, for that matter—he was really the son of the owner, even if he was called an apprentice.

This did not help matters any, for Burke never liked any reference to his position at the Works. To be sure, he did not say much, this time, except to observe stiffly that he would like his breakfast, if she would be so good as to get it—as if she were not already hurrying as fast as she could, and herself only half-dressed at that!

Of course the breakfast was a failure. Helen said that perhaps some people could get a meal of victuals on to the table, with a hungry man eyeing their every move, but she could not. Burke declared then that he really did not want any breakfast anyway, and he started to go; but as Helen only cried the more at this, he had to come back and comfort her—thereby, in the end, being both breakfastless and late to his work.

Helen, after he had gone, spent a blissfully wretched ten minutes weeping over the end fate that should

doom such a child of light and laughter as herself to the somber role of martyr wife, and wondered if, after all, it would not be really more impressive and more soul-torturing with-remorse for the cruel father-in-law, if she should take poison, or gas, or something (not disfiguring), and lay herself calmly down to die, her beautiful hands crossed meekly upon her bosom.

Attractive as was this picture in some respects, it yet had its drawbacks. Then, too, there was the laurel wreath of praise due her later. She had almost forgotten that. On the whole, that would be preferable to the poison, Helen decided, as she began, with really cheerful alacrity, to attack the messy breakfast dishes. It was not alone the cooking that troubled the young wife during that first month of housekeeping. Everywhere she found pitfalls for her unwary feet, from managing the kitchen range to keeping the living room dusted.

And there was the money.

Helen's idea of money, in her happy, care-free girlhood, had been that it was one of the common necessities of life; and she accepted it as she did the sunshine—something she was entitled to; something everybody had. She learned the fallacy of this, of course, when she attempted to earn her own living; but in marrying the son of the rich John Denby, she had expected to step back into the sunshine, as it were. It was not easy now to adjust herself to the change. She did not like the idea of asking for every penny she spent, and it seemed as if she was always having to ask Burke for money; and, though he invariably handed it over with a nervous quick, "Why, yes, certainly! I don't mean you to have to ask for it, Helen," yet she thought she detected a growing irritation in his manner each time. And on the last occasion he had added a dismayed, "But I hadn't any idea you could have got out so soon as this again!" And it made her feel very uncomfortable indeed.

As if she were to blame that it took so much butter and coffee and sugar and stuff just to get three meals a day! And as if it were her fault that that horrid cookbook was always calling for something she did not have, like mace, or summer savory, or thyme, and she had to run out and buy a pound of it! Didn't he suppose it took some money to stock up with things, when one hadn't a thing to begin with?

Helen had been on the point of saying something of this sort to her husband, simply as a matter of self-justification, when there unexpectedly came a most delightful solution of her difficulty.

It was the grocer who pointed the way.

"Why don't you open an account with us, Mrs. Denby?" he asked smilingly one day, in reply to her usual excuse that she could not buy something because she did not have the money to pay for it.

"An account? What's that? That wouldn't make me have any more money, would it? Father was always talking about accounts—good ones and bad ones. He kept a store, you know. But I never knew what they were, exactly. I never thought of asking. I never had to pay any attention to money at home. What is an account? How can I get one?"

"Why, you give your orders as usual, but let the payment go until the end of the month," smiled the grocer. "We'll charge it—note it down, you know—then send the bill to your husband."

"And I won't have to ask him for any money?"

"Not to pay us. The man's lips twitched a little.

"Oh, that would be just grand," she sighed longingly. "I'd like that. And it's something the way we're buying our furniture, isn't it?—in installments, you know."

(To be continued.)

Culpable Delay.

A certain man, who kept a small pawnshop, took out a fire-insurance policy. A few hours later, by a curious coincidence, a fire broke out and consumed his shop, together with all its contents.

The insurance company could not find sufficient grounds on which to refuse payment, but that the officers had suspicions the letter that accompanied their cheque proved:

"We note that your policy was issued at nine on Friday, and that the fire did not take place till three o'clock. Why this delay?"

Nearly one-fourth of all the bank employees in England are women.



The Sewing Room.

Try and save your dressmaker's time when she works at your home. Have the sewing machine cleaned and oiled. Run it on some waste material to throw off the excess of oil. Thread several bobbins with the needed thread. Have pins, needles, and shears handy, also an empty table for cutting.

Be sure the ironing board is padded and that it has a clean cover. If garments are to be made over, have them ripped, cleaned and pressed. See that you have plenty of pins, and that they are very fine, for by using slender, extra sharp pins, you mark the fabric less.

When you work on black or dark cloth wear a white apron. The reflected light will be of help. Saye all selvages oforgette crepe, chiffon or fancy fine weaves. You can make a novel and attractive finish by applying them as a tiny ruffle or by leaving on the material in the original cutting.

Always sew the buttonholes together before washing a sweater or in anything in which the buttonholes are liable to stretch.

When making over suits and dresses, don't neglect to brighten up the old buttons you are using on the new garment.

Pearl buttons which have become dull and old-looking may be brightened by soaking them in olive oil or a good quality of machine oil. When you take them out, rub them hard with powdered pumice, talcum powder, or a good nail polish. They will look like new.

The steel buttons which are so popular may be cleaned with a toothbrush and suds. If they are rusty, use a cleaning powder. Dry thoroughly and polish. Cut jet buttons often look dingy from the dust which has collected in the design. Clean them by brushing vigorously with a soft brush.

To make buttons stay in place on the boy's garments, cut the leather tabs from old shoes and from these cut circular pieces about the size of a 10-cent piece. When a button is required on a garment subject to great strain, place one of the pads on the inner side of the garment where the button is to be sewed on. Tack it securely around. Sew on the button in the usual way, always remembering to put a knot on your thread between the button and the cloth; also to put a good winding of thread around the neck of the button, as this is a source of strength. Buttons sewn on in this manner will never drag a hole in the material.

Some Vegetables Seldom Grown.

With so many good vegetables to be had for a song, it is a pity that the average farm garden growths them not. Some vegetables little known should be grown more widely.

Everybody grows beets, if they own a garden, but few are familiar with the aristocrat of the tribe—Swiss chard, a beet that can't be beat for greens. Greens that are healthful, delicious in flavor, easily grown, cut and cleaned, are possible wherever Swiss chard is cultivated. The cut-and-come-again quality of Swiss chard rivals the best of spinach. There is no waste, as stem and leaf are equally good. The mid-rib is so heavy and thick that it can be served like asparagus, with cream or drawn butter.

As a marketable plant it is profitable. Besides the supply needed for the family several dollars' worth of greens can be sold in one season from a small packet of seed.

Kohl-rabi is a unique vegetable that would be more widely grown if the exhibitors at fairs would discard the overgrown, woody specimens, so hard that even an ostrich would turn its back, and confine themselves to table size, which is that of a medium onion. Plants started indoors and hardened off on porches can be planted out in May, and as they are quick growers may be counted on for use even before the first peas. Successive plantings are in order through the summer. This really delicious vegetable has the flavor of a cauliflower and the consistency of a turnip. Sliced or diced, and served with a white sauce, it is delicate enough for the most fastidious taste. It is also used in salads.

Brussels sprouts are the joy of the epicure and as easily grown as any member of the cabbage tribe. They are the hardest of all and the latest



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cropper. The tiny heads should be hard and tight, boiled in salted water and served with drawn butter.

Peppers for pickles are always in order, but peppers filled with forcemeats and baked—oh, my! Peppers may be started indoors or under glass or early varieties may be grown from seed sown in the ground in May.

Make the vegetable garden attractive. A few castor-beans are enough to make one feel himself in the tropics. Stray cannas, and the surplus dahlias tucked in here and there, will add to the delight of a garden.

Dairy Products and the Child.

"Look at this, ma," said Mr. Brown, handing his wife a cheque.

It was signed by the wife of a prominent financier in the neighboring city, and had been given Mr. Brown in payment for the weekly supply of butter which he had that morning delivered to her. Mrs. Brown almost gasped at the amount. From their few cows, kept more for their own use, and for fertilizer for their land, they did not pretend to regard the butter-money as an important addition to their income. But when a ten-pound jar of butter brought a cheque of more than six dollars this sideline began to take on a more serious aspect.

"How much are we using for ourselves now, ma?" asked Mr. Brown. "Better cut down all you can, eh? Give the children bacon fat on their bread. Used to love it when I was a kid."

"But, Jim," said his wife, "we're buying our bacon, now that we've given up trying to cure it ourselves, and it's awfully high, too."

"Well, then, give 'em jam."

"We haven't very much of that, fruit was so high last summer and sugar scarce—but I'll see about butter substitutes. I've been hearing so much about them."

Mrs. Brown wisely investigated before changing her children's lunches. Fortunately she was a faithful reader of reliable farm and dairy papers,

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The latest electric light discovery. No batteries to buy or electric bills to pay. Thousands of homes and farms have installed this electric light years ago and are still using it daily. Guaranteed to be safe, simple and inexpensive; any one can install it. This midge electric light complete with wiring instructions and high grade material, such as fine copper wire, fibre covered wire holders, single pole knife switch, drop light fixture, battery protector, socket, friction tape, maroon finished shade and globe, also our famous battery compound which will supply the current for the electric lights; also re-charging cables and instructions for re-charging your batteries without expense. These instructions and materials will enable you to have electric light anywhere.

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and she had no difficulty in finding that while butter substitutes are palatable, and apparently take the place of butter, in reality they do not furnish a proportionate amount of nourishment per pound per price, nor do they furnish those life and growth-giving principles called vitamins.

Then this sensible mother found a review of a new book that she determined to read for herself, and so she sent to the publishers, the Macmillan Book Company, Toronto, for Dr. E. V. McCollum's book, The Newer Knowledge of Nutrition, one of the best books that I have read on the subject. In this book Dr. McCollum is very emphatic and clear on the importance of milk and butter in the diet of the human race, especially in that of children and he has not only contributed much to the future health of humanity, but also to the future development of the dairy industry. Everyone should read and study this book, especially every mother.

To Keep Stove-Pipes Clean.

When green wood is substituted for coal during the winter in the household heater, there is one small

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drawback. A deposit of a tar-like substance will form on the heater flues and stovepipes. This can easily be removed if it is done by the right methods. This is the right way:

Dissolve air-slaked lime in water until the water will take up no more. Then apply it with a whitewash brush to the inside of the heater flues and stovepipes. Remove the smoke-pipe and apply it to the base of the chimney. Put back the pipe and start a fire. The tar-like substance will drop off the flues, or can easily be scraped off.

Corrections made recently in map of Greenland have shown it to be about 150,000 square miles larger than formerly believed.

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Splendid Record Achieved during 1918

THE year 1918 was for the business of life assurance a year of supreme achievement. Owing to the combined effect of the war and the influenza epidemic, death claims were unusually high. The payment of these claims enabled the Companies to render an unprecedented measure of public service, and to fulfill to a more noteworthy degree than ever previously the beneficent purpose for which they were founded.

The record achieved during 1918 by the Sun Life of Canada was one of particularly striking success. For the first time in the Company's history new assurances paid for exceeded Fifty Million Dollars. The growth in size, strength and prosperity accentuates the Company's position as not merely the leader among Canadian Life offices, but one of the great insurance corporations of the world.

The Company's financial power is emphasized by its large Assets, Income and Surplus. During the year \$7,460,000 was added to the Assets, which at December 31st, had reached the huge total of \$97,620,000. The Income is now \$21,651,000, while the undivided Surplus is \$8,027,000.

THE RESULTS FOR 1918

ASSETS	
Assets as at 31st December, 1918	\$97,620,378.85
Increase over 1917	7,460,304.61
INCOME	
Cash Income from Premiums, Interest, Rents, etc., in 1918	21,651,000.00
Increase over 1917	2,362,102.01
PROFITS PAID OR ALLOTTED	
Profits Paid or Allotted to Policyholders in 1918	1,516,607.16
SURPLUS	
Total Surplus 31st December, 1918, over all liabilities and capital (According to the Company's Standard which is more severe than that laid down by the Insurance Act.)	8,027,378.55
TOTAL PAYMENTS TO POLICYHOLDERS	
Death Claims, Matured Endowments, Profits, etc., during 1918	9,708,564.23
Payments to Policyholders since organization	78,802,831.15
ASSURANCES ISSUED DURING 1918	
Assurances issued and paid for in cash during 1918	51,591,332.04
Increase over 1917	8,779,621.54
BUSINESS IN FORCE	
Life Assurance in force 31st December, 1918	340,879,658.13
Increase over 1917	28,938,710.42

THE COMPANY'S GROWTH

YEARS	INCOME	ASSETS	LIFE ASSURANCES IN FORCE
1872	\$ 48,210.78	\$ 96,481.95	\$ 1,044,850.00
1882	274,865.30	738,920.10	4,779,568.00
1892	1,240,459.12	4,021,770.50	27,792,757.00
1902	8,996,139.50	15,503,772.48	75,081,180.00
1912	13,996,431.64	68,726,247.32	292,383,996.00
1918	21,651,000.00	97,620,378.85	340,879,658.00

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WHEN BEATTY DANCED A HORNPIPE

DESCRIBED BY A COLLEAGUE OF THE GREAT SAILOR

Some Delightful New Stories About Britain's Bull-dog Admiral and His Unassuming Ways.

The Grand Fleet has dissolved and is no more. The great command, totalling more than a thousand warships, over which Sir David Beatty held command for two years, the force to which the German fleet surrendered, has ended its corporate existence.

What of its commander? We call him "D. B." always up in the Northern mists, and I think to every naval man he is always just "D. B." whatever title in the peerage he may select, says the naval writer "Tarpaulin." In the first part of the war, of course, it was the battle cruiser men who knew him best, and for them there was no other possible leader. I think the battleship men were a shade jealous of him when he came up to Scapa to take Jellicoe's place. They knew so well what Jellicoe had gone through in bringing the "big stuff" to a condition of battle-worthiness, and they hated to think that any other man should wield the weapon he had forged.

Caution and Coolness. "D. B." soon won them over. He won them over by force of personality, but he won them over also by leadership. He made mistakes. That was inevitable. Because it is one thing to lead a squadron of a dozen ships with a few attendant light craft, and quite another thing to handle a fleet of thirty big ships, with two or three cruiser squadrons, and four or five destroyer flotillas of a dozen boats each.

But "D. B." learnt in teaching the people he had to lead. He learned that the dashing Prince Rupert type of leadership was liable to tie you in knots when handling such an agglomeration of ships, and before long the elder statesmen of the Grand Fleet realized that the new Commander-in-Chief was quite as well able to handle the big stuff as the Cat Squadron.

Those who were with the Grand Fleet under Jellicoe and under Beatty all noticed the curious difference in the psychological atmosphere that surrounded the two men. Jellicoe was like a very delicate watch, perfect in every detail, keeping perfect time, but always fragile. Beatty was like a great dynamo in a powerhouse, capable of providing colossal energy for useful purposes, or capable of getting out of gear, and bringing down the whole powerhouse in one glorious upheaval.

Never Had a Chance. The Germans never gave him the chance of showing which way the dynamo would behave in the moment of need. Those who served with him, who carried out the endless series of PZ, or battle exercises, that he devised, can only argue theoretically whether they were right or wrong. It is a great pity, for the sake of the science of naval warfare, that there was not a second fleet action, in order that it might be compared with Jutland.

People who only know "D. B." superficially have called him theatrical. He isn't. It is simply the personality of the man that thrusts him into positions that look theatrical. He is, for example, a perfect courtier, yet to see him talking to the King on the quarter-deck of the flagship, you would think he was a don welcoming a new freshman. The queer rake of his cap, the constant habit of stuffing his hands into his pockets, the light swagger in the walk, are all unconscious mannerisms, and are not put on for public use only.

Don't Do That. I remember "D. B." being publicly reprimanded once for that habit of keeping his hands in his pockets. It is, of course, against naval etiquette, but admirals are sometimes superior to etiquette. It was on board the United States flagship, with the Grand Fleet, on the day before the Germans surrendered. The King was paying a visit to Admiral Rodman, and had consented to be photographed on deck with the two Admirals. "D. B." was standing there, hands deep down in his side pockets. Rodman called out sharply. "Take your hands out of your pockets, Beatty!"

The Commander-in-Chief grinned, took his hands out, pretended to hoist his slacks, and danced a few steps of the hornpipe. It was a boyish, characteristic action, and, as it happened, a cinema photographer was near enough to turn the handle promptly and record the incident. When I saw the film of the King's visit in public recently, however, I was sorry to see that some pedant hand had cut out that bit. It was a pity, because it told you more of the nature of Beatty than hundreds of written words could do.

There is another side to the man, however, and that may almost be called his brutal bluntness. Most of the signals made from the flagship during operations are confidential, so I may not quote many of his characteristic utterances, though they are

treasured memories with many naval officers, except the particular victims to whom the signals were made.

Signal to German Fleet. There is one, however, that I can instance, because it was made on a public occasion.

Was there ever anything quite so bitterly contemptuous as the tone of his signal to Von Renter on the afternoon of his surrender: "The German flag will be hauled down at sunset, and will not be hoisted again without permission."

I think in the wording of that one order Beatty expressed the feeling, not only of the whole service, but of the whole nation, in regard to the German navy, and expressed it with just the dynamic force that one expected from him.

All his signals, when necessary, had the same "punch." On the other hand, he could be kindness itself on suitable occasions, and as a host on board the flagship he was delightful.

In private life the admiral has three houses, and all big ones, with great, spacious rooms, handsomely furnished and decorated. Afloat he lived in a sort of bachelor flat about the size of one that would be rented at \$300 a year in London. There was a sitting room, a dining room, a bedroom, and a bath room, and all were furnished with the minimum of furniture, because in a ship of war that may go into action at any moment it does not do to have too much combustible material about.

The admiral's quarters in the Queen Elizabeth were situated at the stern. The first room you entered when you passed the marine sentry was the dining room, and it was there that the details of the surrender were dictated to the German delegates on that foggy November night when they were brought up the Firth of Forth from the Konigs berg.

Fresh Flowers. In the center of the table there always stood a figure of a lion as a symbol of the admiral's first flagship in the war. On the walls were prints, plainly framed, of Nelson and other famous admirals. From the dining room you passed into the sitting room, with the unusual furniture for such an apartment of a roll-top desk and a great table on trestles with chairs spread out on it.

Here, too, was a souvenir of the Lion, a screen that had been pierced by a fragment of shell in the battle of the Dogger Bank. When the Fleet was at Scapa Flow, too, there was generally a bowl of fresh flowers on the top of the admiral's desk.

They were sent regularly by a lady who lived in the Orkneys, and who devoted the greatest care to her garden in those bleak and inhospitable latitudes, in order that the Commander-in-Chief should have some little touch of home in his living quarters.

SILK FROM WILD INSECTS. Secured by the People of India for Their Home Industry.

In a recent address at the Royal Institution, London, Professor H. M. Lefroy said that the British Empire had never realized the possibilities of the silk industry, and that it existed only in India, and dated from before British occupation. The French, on the other hand, had developed it in many of their colonies. None the less, there were a million people engaged in the production of silk in India, and it was almost entirely a home industry.

The caterpillars and moths of "mulberry" silk were entirely domesticated creatures, now unknown in the wild condition, but there were three kinds which were the produce of insects still living wholly or partly in the forests. The "Tassar," or "tussore" silk imported to this country came chiefly from China and Japan, but in India there were 100,000 collectors, 20,000 women twisters and 50,000 weavers producing it for Indian consumption. The adult insects lived in the hill forests of northwest India. The cocoons spun by the caterpillars were collected and allowed to hatch, the males were liberated, and the females were pegged out on thatch, where they were visited by the males, and in due course laid eggs, the caterpillars from which were reared on trees. "Mugo" silk was produced chiefly in Assam. The cocoons were bought from collectors and attached to sticks until they laid eggs. The caterpillars, when large enough, were put on trees to feed. When a tree was stripped, a piece of cloth was hung to one of the branches, and the caterpillars collected on it were then moved to a new tree. "Eri" silk comes from caterpillars which feed on the castor oil plant. It is of great value in India, because it is the only silk which can be spun from cocoons without killing the insects in the cocoons, and is therefore the only silk that can be worn by a strict Hindu.

It all happened on a journey between Glasgow and Aberdeen. The well-known and benevolent Scots minister stepped into a third-class carriage at the former city and took his seat opposite a working man, also a Scot. Presently the two got into conversation, and the working man confided in the clergyman that he had been a coupler on the railway for seven years. "Oh, oh!" laughed the benevolent old gentleman. "I can beat that hollow. I've been a coupler for twenty years." The working man eyed him for a moment with stern disapproval, then: "Ay, ay," said he; "but I can uncouple, and ye cannot!"

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SIDELIGHTS FROM PARIS

SKETCH BY BRITISH WRITER, LATELY AN ARMY OFFICER.

Describing the Peace Conference and Contrasting It With the Hague Conference of 1907.

To one fresh from the winding-up of war, the initiation of peace is a most exhilarating experience, writes a British Army officer from Paris.

With the memory yet charged with recollections of three weeks' hard training for an attack which aimed at the capture of a few miles of ground, it fills me with a grim pleasure to hear Peace Delegates talking about all manner of military movements by the Allies miles within the once jealously guarded frontiers of Germany.

To Germany, to Poland, to Rumania, even to those curiously-named embryonic states which are already giving the Peace Plenipotentiaries grey hairs, the Conference stretches out its tentacles.

From East and West.

Beneath the shadow of the Union Jack at the Hotel Majestic, the home of the British Peace Delegation, you may meet a man who but five days ago was in the grip of the Polish winter at Warsaw. Where "Old Glory" hangs at the Hotel Crillon, the headquarters of the delegates from the United States, you may run across an officer fresh from Berlin. At a dinner-party the other night I sat next to one who a few weeks back was in trenches cut in the Siberian snows holding the White Guards' line against the Bolsheviks.

There is a lightness—which the war has proved not to be frothiness—about the French character which is the sovereign antidote to stodginess. It is reflected in the bright surface of Paris, which covers, as all the world now knows, great resources of courage and tenacity. It is this lightness of touch permeating all the externals of French life that prevents the Peace Conference, to be quite frank, from being deadly dull.

The opening of the Conference and its great resolutions, like the Covenant of the League of Nations, of course, command the public interest. It is the solid spadework done in between whiles on the innumerable problems which, being less decisive and perhaps less spectacular, might prove less absorbing but for the spirit of Paris, which pervades the whole meeting.

The Human Note in Evidence.

Whether it is the effect of war which has proved so levelling, or whether it is the Paris atmosphere, there is a human touch about the great personalities attending the Conference which is a new feature in international diplomacy.

All the Plenipotentiaries are Allies to-day, so that the clannishness which marked international conferences in the past is now conspicuously absent. At the Second Peace Conference at The Hague in 1907, which was the first diplomatic event of the kind, I attended, though the object of the assembly was the permanent establishment of peace, its atmosphere was highly charged with the tension of antagonism and mistrust.

The human note is markedly evident at the Paris Peace Conference. "Goodwill to men," the accompaniment of "peace on earth," is sedulously practised. In fact, the consideration mutually extended by the delegates to one another is not infrequently abused by the irrepressible verbosity of some of the speakers at the meetings of the Council or of the Commissioners. If only the delegates could get together more, the tact which everybody displays would make greater play.

Paris Laughs at Life.

To hold the Conference in Paris was a great idea. Paris never takes things too tragically. Paris laughs at life. The motto of Beaumarchais' hero—"I hasten to laugh at everything, for fear I shall be obliged to cry"—printed daily on the front page of "Le Figaro," is the motto of France. Without being frivolous, the motto epitomises the atmosphere of sane common sense in which the peace, if it is to be enduring, must be built up.

But why did the different delegates allow themselves to be segregated from their fellow delegates in the vast and splendid hotels of Paris? It looks as if the ministerial commandeering of hotels were to be accepted into our national life as a holy tradition of the Great War.

At the Hague Conferences, at Portsmouth, at Algeiras, the different plenipotentiaries and their suites and the foreign newspaper correspondents lived promiscuously about the place.

At the Hague in 1907 we used to amuse ourselves by counting the number of different languages heard at dinner at the Hotel des Indes. The Peace Conference met in the Hall of the Knights of the Blenheimhof, but it did its work—or most of it—in the white dining-room of the Hotel des Indes.

No Common Meeting-Ground.

And so it is that a common meeting-ground is lacking to the peace delegates. They exchange visits, they ask one another to meals, but I seem to miss any sort of neutral territory—a kind of diplomatic No Man's Land, if you like—for those unprepared meetings, those impromptu encounters,

from which at other conferences so much effective work used to result.

Thus the social life of the Conference strikes me at the first glance as being rather disappointing. The whole social structure of France has been shaken by the war, and perhaps society is still restrained by the shadow of the great mourning resting over France.

The great hostesses, French and foreign, are hesitating to throw wide their doors, either because they are in mourning themselves, or because they wish to show their respect for the bereavement of others.

And then the Conference is very busy. In the gilded suites of the Majestic, the Crillon, the Lotti, the Continental, or wherever delegates are housed, typewriters are tapping late and secretaries flash up and down in the lifts with hands full of "jackets," and "folders," and "files" wherein the documents of the Conference are shrouded.

Paris loves an exotic visitor. In pre-war days cannibal kings with strings of wives, and Oriental potentates of all colours and varieties were sure to create a lively popular interest on coming to Paris. The King of Dahomey, the ex-Queen of Honolulu, the Shah of Persia, the Sultan of Morocco, were, each in their turn, the lions of Paris society.

The Conference has not yet produced its lion. Prince Faisal, the delegate of the King of the Hedjaz, a most picturesque figure, had a certain vogue; but the Conference is still waiting for its exotic attraction.

Where Are the "Freaks"?

And the freaks have also hung back. The Peace Conference at The Hague attracted a host of cranks, long-haired, herbivorous, anti-this and anti-that. There were Young Turks and Young Egyptians, some melancholy Koreans who excited the displeasure of the Japanese representatives, Carbonarios, and Heaven knows what else. There are a few unrecognized "delegates" here whose literary output, printed on the most expensive paper, stands in inverse ratio to their importance. Rumour says that there is a Sinn Fein delegate in Paris; but I have not yet run across him or been honoured with his communiques.

Paris in the Peace Conference is extraordinarily interesting. The bewildering medley of uniforms in the streets, the press of traffic about the great hotels, the unfamiliar predominance of our mother tongue in the speech of the streets, in the advertisements, in the notice-boards, emphasize the international note of the historic assembly which has chosen the French capital as the seat of its labours. And surely it is fitting thus. Paris has survived the reign of terror of the French Revolution, the fire and sword of the Commune, the Zeppelins and bombing planes and big-range guns of the Boche.

Still she occupies her position as the social centre of the world; still, as in the past, she draws the eyes of the whole world to her.

THE FIEND OF THE DESERT

Treachorous Mirage Was Serious Handicap to British in East.

The British forces in the Dardanelles and in Mesopotamia were seriously handicapped by the treacherous mirage, which turned everything topsy-turvy, and often distorted the very object of their gunfire, or, what was worse, confused the position of their own men and that of the enemy so that shells intended for the Turks landed on their own forces.

In his recent book, "To Bagdad with the British," Mr. Arthur Tiltott Clark cites two incidents in which the illusion upset calculations. There was heavy fighting on the way to Amara, he says, but it was disturbed by the beastly mirage. Suddenly a caravan behind appeared to be walking in the air. Mud villages of the Arabs rose and fell as if on a rilling sea. A shrimy lake appeared in the distance—only to disappear or gradually move away.

In the advance to Busra in the same campaign the Turks were routed. The boats on the river increased the speed of the rout by dropping sails from the side. But the men on the gunboats soon found that their guns were the only ones in action. They thought it strange that the land batteries should stop when there was such a good harvest in store for their shells! The explanation, made clear at last, was that, although the enemy was plainly visible from the high decks of the boats, the retreating Turks were completely concealed from the eyes of the British on land by the mirage, that fiend of the desert. The palms seemed to be growing in the air and to rise and fall like the sides of a great bellows. As for the Turks, they neither rose nor fell. They were nowhere.

1,200,000 British Women Took Men's Jobs in War.

The vast extent to which British women replaced men in industry and commerce during the war is disclosed in a white paper just issued. It is estimated that the net increase in female workers employed outside their own homes was 1,200,000.

The number of females employed in industrial concerns and government establishments in April, 1918, were: Munitions, 701,000; other government work in industry, 774,000. The number of females employed as permanent work people in agriculture in July, 1914, was 50,000; in 1918 the number was 113,000.

SPECIMENS OF CHINESE HUMOR

Some Jest Taken From the "Laughing Book," Printed at Peking.

The Chinese are very fond of a publication, printed at Peking, which is called the Hsiao-lin-Kuang, or "Laughing Book." The jests from this esteemed work, a number of which have been translated, seem to bear a certain family resemblance to anecdotes the world over, just as some of the most frequently recounted jokes of modern times are to be found in the works of ancient Greeks, who, perhaps, stole them from still earlier jesters. Here are some of the Chinese jokes:

Two men, Chung and Kung, are warming themselves before an open stove. Chung, who is remarkable for his coolness and audacity, says to Kung, who is an exceedingly hot-headed person:

"My dear Kung, there is something that I should like very much to say to you. It relates to a circumstance I have observed for a little time past, and have desired to mention to you. But, bearing in mind the somewhat fiery and quarrelsome disposition that is commonly attributed to you, I have hesitated to express myself. However, I have at last resolved that, if I do not mention the matter to you, I shall do wrong, and, therefore, I have determined to ask your permission to speak to you about it."

"Well, what is it?"

"Your coat, my dear Kung," says Chung quietly, "is on fire."

"For pity's sake!" exclaimed Kung, angrily, jumping up and finding his coat nearly burned off. "Why in the world didn't you tell me before?"

"There it goes! What a frightful temper!" Chung murmured, as he moved away. "Folk told me quite right about you."

The following suggests Chinese subtlety and suggests that some of our vaudevillians must have drawn upon this book:

A man who had stolen a cow was subjected to torture. A passer-by, observing his sad state, asked him:

"What did you do?"

"Oh, nothing. I just found an old piece of rope on the road and picked it up."

"And is it possible that they have punished you in this way for simply picking up an old piece of rope?"

"Yes; only they found a cow at the end of the rope."

A courier, bearing important dispatches, was given a horse and told to make all possible speed toward his destination. Some time afterwards he was found in the road, walking and pushing his horse before him.

"Why in the world are you doing that?" he was asked.

"Oh," he said, "I reflected, and I came to the conclusion that we should make more speed on six feet than we possibly could on four."

Butterfly Noise.

How many know that butterflies can and do make noises?

When the "whip" butterfly is surprised, it opens and shuts its wings in quick succession and makes a noise like the snap of a lash. Some hibernating butterflies, when disturbed, make a faint hissing sound by slowly depressing and raising their wings. The noise produced in that way resembles the sound that you make when you blow slowly through closed teeth. Other sounds that butterflies produce resemble the friction of sandpaper.

A large number of caterpillars make sound by striking their heads against the leaf on which they are resting or by swinging their heads from side to side and catching the mandibles in the roughness of the leaf or on the silken threads spun upon it. It is said that a certain kind of chrysalis when disturbed emits a slight, sharp chirp or clicking noise.

The Spring of Peace.

When shall awake the birds to sweeter song,
When, to the hours, a rarer joy be long,
Than in that Spring when mankind's hatreds cease,
And over earth shines clear the light of peace?

When shall the fields in full bloom rejoice,
The passing wind give truer, nobler voice,
Than in the Springtime when war's flag is furled
And budding hope revives a woe-racked world?

When shall a season of man's life be blessed
With more delight, his senses more caressed
Than in that Spring, forthcoming from dismay,
Aglow with promise of a brighter day?

"Dulce et decorum est pro patria mori" means "Sweet and pleasant it is to die for one's country."

General Sixt von Arnim, commander of the German army in Flanders during a large part of the war, has been beaten to death by peasants at Asch, Bohemia.

The coming summer will mark the semi-centennial of the formal opening of the Suez Canal, one of the greatest engineering projects of the world. The festival given by the Khedive of Egypt in commemoration of the opening is said to have cost \$23,000,000. The festivities extended over a period of several weeks and were attended by the Emperor of Austria, the Empress of the French and many other high personages.

WHEN TOMMY QUILTS FRANCE

LAST STAGE OF ARMY LIFE IN A FOREIGN LAND.

British Soldier Describes His Final Ablutions and All the Attendant Processes in Efficient System.

The business of bathing is the last thing which happens to a soldier before he leaves France. Every man arrives at the Embarkation Camp with a certificate from the medical officer of his unit, certifying that he is "free from vermin, infection and scabies." But the people there are superior to such things.

"We don't care if you've got tickets signed by all the doctors in France. You must go through our bath." They are proud of their bath.

This is what happens: You are shown into a marquee, and are bidden to deposit your equipment and belongings, retaining only your valuables. You decide to take your pay-book, watch, and money, and carry out a further instruction to put your puttees and cap into the pockets of your overcoat. Then you take a place in the queue.

You and Your Boots.

In due course you come to a ticket-office, and are given a number. You are no longer "Smith, 134373," but "Number 101." Two wooden identity-discs and a linen bag, each bearing this number, are given to you. You pass through a door, and are shown to a seat marked "101."

You disrobe, attended by legions of German prisoners, who wait upon you hand and foot. Your khaki clothing is turned inside out and hung upon a rack. This is taken away. You remove your underclothing, and before you realize your destitution, this, too, has gone, and you are left with your "valuables" and your boots, to which you have attached one of the identity discs.

You wander round with these things in your hands, a "nominal roll"—which in the excitement I had forgotten to mention—between your teeth, and the other identity-disc suspended to your neck.

In your wanderings you meet a doctor. He surveys you at a glance, and, being inoffensive to him, you are permitted to leave your valuables at the property-office. A few yards away there are pigeon-holes, and an attendant to direct you to the one bearing your number. Into this you put your boots, and pass on to the bath, where you stand under a spray, and wait till the party numbers twenty. You have just grabbed a bit of soap, when a whistle blows, and the hot-water showers.

The Only Occupant.

The attendant frantically shouts: "Only three minutes." Thus spurred, you scrub as though the Day of Judgment were imminent. True to his threat, the attendant again blows the whistle, the water stops by magic, and you are left with an eye full of soap. In this plight your first business—and you must work strictly to the program—is to recover your boots from the pigeon hole.

Then you take a towel, and pass to the drying-room. From here you go to the dressing-room, receive a bundle of new underclothing, and take a seat bearing your number. Being garbed in the new set of "undies," you remove a clean, bright blue dressing-gown from the peg behind you, and wait luxuriously.

In a moment a German prisoner enters and shouts "Vun hondredtund run!"

"Here you are, Fritz!" you bawl, and up he comes, smiling, with your khaki, warm from its baking. You put it on, and feel, for the first time for years, that you are the only living thing in it.

In exchange for your identity discs you claim your valuables at the property-office.

So efficient is this system, that 400 men pass through the bath and its attendant processes every hour.

An April Omen.

Now o'er the misty, low lands comes the long
Sweet April evening, when the idle air
Revives like wine, when all the earth
Is fair.

And from the pine wood sounds the robin's song.

Lone trysting time of happy night and day,
What hour the olden sun dips in the sea;

Life for a pleasant space from turmoil free,
Harsh sounds of toil to silence hushed away.

A path of amber light across the tide,
Clouds broken on the gold in violet bars;
Beneath the silver moon two violet stars,
So falleth evening over shore lands wide.

And, lo! an omen in the white moon beams,
Of meadows green and purple-blossomed clover,
Bended by bees and ragrant winds blown over,
Impassioned days and nights of peaceful dreams.

To remove scales quickly and easily soak fish in warm water first.

The Watchman AND Ottawa Valley Advocate

FRIDAY, MAY 16, 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.

Home to Roast.

Hatred and Madness, the Germans say, have attended the shaping of the peace terms which have been dictated to them at Versailles. A nation of incontinent "strafers" complains of "hatred and madness." It is strange how soon some things are forgotten. If the huns were to cast their minds back to 1871, when Bismarck laid down terms to the diplomatic commission of M. Thiers, at Versailles, (the self same spot where history is repeating itself today,) their spirits might be more chastened. At that time the terms appeared overwhelming. Two hundred million dollars, (over and above the huge amount of money demanded at the fall of Paris,) Alsace and Lorraine, and the occupation of whole departments of France until after payment of the whole indemnity, were the main features of that peace basis, following upon what we would now call a "little war" and which lasted half a year, a shorter than that used in the present deliberations of the peace conference. As a matter of fact, proving the littleness of the France-German war compared to the world war of 1914-18, the number of Italians killed, Italians alone, in the present war, exceeds the number of men Germany put in the field in 1870. That gives an eloquent idea of the comparative proportions of the two wars, and constitutes an item which is sufficient to cause the Italian representatives at the peace conference to look for more than they are getting out of the present terms.

If each item of the peace terms presented to Germany were considered in detail, separately, not a word could be said against any of their provisions. Justice and Reason, instead of Hatred and Madness have guided the decision and arrangement of the terms, and if they err at all, they err on the side of leniency.

It would be an act of madness on the part of the peace conference to allow any other considerations beyond or below the recognized fact that they are met together to "Settle Peace," to influence them in their decisions, and having regard for what the world has suffered from the war, I think they have acted in a spirit of calm and judicial fairness throughout.

The accusation of hatred and madness will not hold water. It is a camouflage, an artifice, a cunning pretence, devised for the purpose of getting up an argumentative discussion of the terms, and as such it ought to be dismissed without any sort of consideration. We know from experience the peculiar operation of the huns mind, and the deceit which lurks behind the most innocent looking of their plans, we therefore may be sure that the terms as laid down will stand exactly as they are presented, and will not be allowed to be made the subject of any undignified haggling.

It is difficult to resist referring to some of the provisions of the terms in detail. A few of them seem to be tempered with too much mercy. Regarded as a preventative of future wars, however, they must be taken as a whole, and the milder of them surveyed in the general effect. Considered from the "repressal" point of view, the terms do not reach the limit which could easily have been extended into a field of much harsher exactions, and which would certainly have been fixed higher if Germany had been acting in the role of Victor.

Germany has been treated more generously than she has any right to expect, more generously than her blood lust and abnormal "aspirations" could have warranted, after defeat, and if she will only strive to reach a frame of mind in which her own interests will be in better accord and harmony with those of common humanity, she will find that the conditions laid down by the makers of the peace terms will aid her in building up a Germany which her neighbours may in years to come respect and commend. A country which produced a Goethe, a Krupp, and a Luther, possesses potentialities which more than compensate for the loss of a thousand Hohenzollerns. If directed right, German power, tenacity, and spirit, will purge the country from the use and brutish influences which have been allowed to debauch and pollute the history of a great people.

When war is for ever abolished, and commerce is only a side-line in the polity of a nation, Germany could easily be a great nation than ever she had a chance of becoming while the mistaken notions of world domination turned her mind from her greater good into fevered dreams of barbaric splendour.

There are object lessons which might bring light to the German people, as soon as they are ready to receive such influences. In 1871 France was reduced to a wretched condition, permanent and deplorable ruin. Yet in three years

the gigantic indemnity was paid. France learned the lesson of that war, and emerged from her ashes with such vigor and virility, and so fully re-fledged, that the fabled Phoenix of the ancients lost his tail feathers for all time. What France did, Germany can emulate. The conditions are more favourable in the present case, for the league of nations will protect Germany, during her rehabilitation, from such evil experiences as have befallen France and the rest of Europe. Germany will be safeguarded against such enemies as herself and her recent companions in villainy. The League of Nations has already guaranteed that much. Whatever, then, that stands in the way of Germany's rehabilitation will be entirely a matter of her own action and deportment.

But what of Austria and Turkey? Wait and see. There case is coming on. The text of the Peace terms is eloquent by its silence on the subject of the future of Turkey in Europe and the settlement of the lower Balkans—so far.

In the shaking of the peace sieve the big stones have come to the top first. It is all in accordance with the laws of gravitation. But smaller ones have not escaped. They have not fallen through. The meshes are too fine for that. We have much to hear yet about the Black Sea and the Dardanelles, Salonika, Smyrna and the Suez Canal. The business of the League of Nations, The Amalgamated Peace Supply Association, is only in the "Preliminary announcement" stage yet, but their prospects are great, their guarantees look good, and it is more than likely that when they come to "allotment" the value of shares will be above par.

LINKSMAN.

Calumet School No. 7.

Grade VII, Geography.—Irene Whinfield 95, Vida Foreman 85, Rosemary Higginson 70.

Grade V, Writing.—Pearl Beauchamp 96, Janet Whinfield 92, Reta Murray 91, Hazel Robinson 90, Orton Welden 85, Cuthbert Foreman.

Grade IV, Geography.—Bessie Foreman 83, Harry Bridgen 77, Rita Barley 66.

Grade III, Drawing.—Violet Dennis 80.

Grade II, Drawing.—Willie Bridgen 90, Rolla McIntosh 80, A. Whinfield 70.

Grade I, Arithmetic.—Sr. E. Foreman 97, Iris Dennis 87, Lillian Hoare 85, S. Morrow 85, Mildred Bridgen 80, Edith Barley, Eunice Farrara 50.

Jr. Janet Bridgen 98, Lorna MacKenzie 78, Stanley Barley 70, Siona Lanthier 60.

MABEL

Mr. McAdam spent Sunday evening the guest of Miss Nellie Stewart.

Mr. Thos. Smillie spent Sunday evening the guest of Miss Maude Larkins.

Mr. and Mrs. Sherman, of Grenville, spent Tuesday visiting friends in Mabel.

Mr. John Campbell, of Lachute, spent Thursday visiting Mr. and Mrs. R. Black.

Miss Pearl Heatlie spent Saturday visiting her cousin Miss Marguerite Heatlie.

Mr. Lowell Smillie spent Sunday with his parents Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Smillie and family.

Pte. Harold Mason spent Tuesday evening visiting Mr. and Mrs. John McAdam and family.

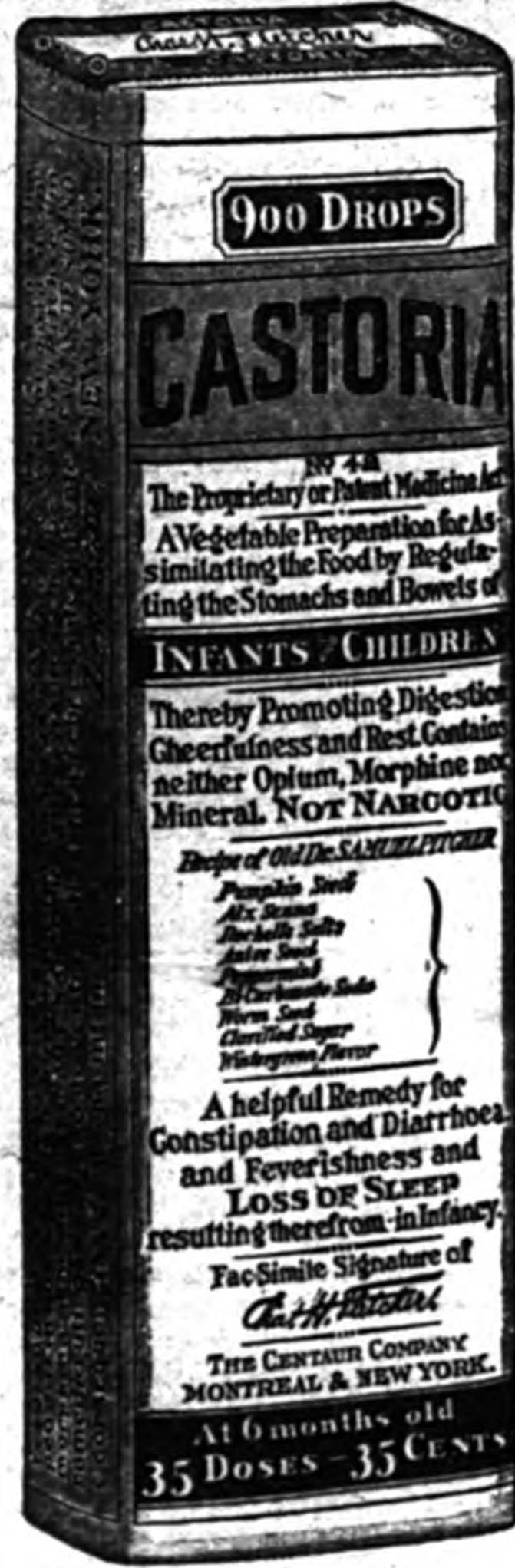
Miss Ruby Mason and Miss T. Walker spent Friday with the Misses Maude and Hazel Warwick.

Mr. Raymond Warwick, of Odgensburg, spent Sunday with his parents Mr. and Mrs. Warwick.

THE LATE MRS. THOS. BURWASH.

The sad news has been received of the death of Mrs. Thos. N. Burwash, of Airdrie, Alta., who passed away on April 29th, after a short illness due to pneumonia following influenza. Mrs. Burwash was formerly Miss Augusta Hooker, of Ste. Andrews, and left here some 14 years ago with her husband to make her home in the West. She leaves to mourn her loss, her husband and four children and a host of relatives and friends.

CARROLL.—At his home in Seattle, Washington, U.S.A., W. G. Carroll, aged 66 yrs. after an illness of 12 mths. He was the husband of Miss Mary Blair, formerly of Chatham, who was a sister of Matilda Blair, wife of D. McAdam of Chatham, who passed away to the Great Beyond some 36 yrs. ago and is waiting for her loved ones beyond the river. She left 7 small children: J. D. McAdam and W. R. McAdam, of Chatham, Mrs. J. A. Gurling of Brownsburg, Mrs. J. A. Oliver of Chatham, Mrs. Sarah O'Brien, died June of 1912, Mrs. Ida McKinnon of Greece's Point.



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G. Y. Deacon, Lachute.

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at
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Special Prices for Car Lots.

Grinding days Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

H. Reilly & Sons, Lachute.

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27 Lachute, or write

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Passages Booked Boat or Rail.

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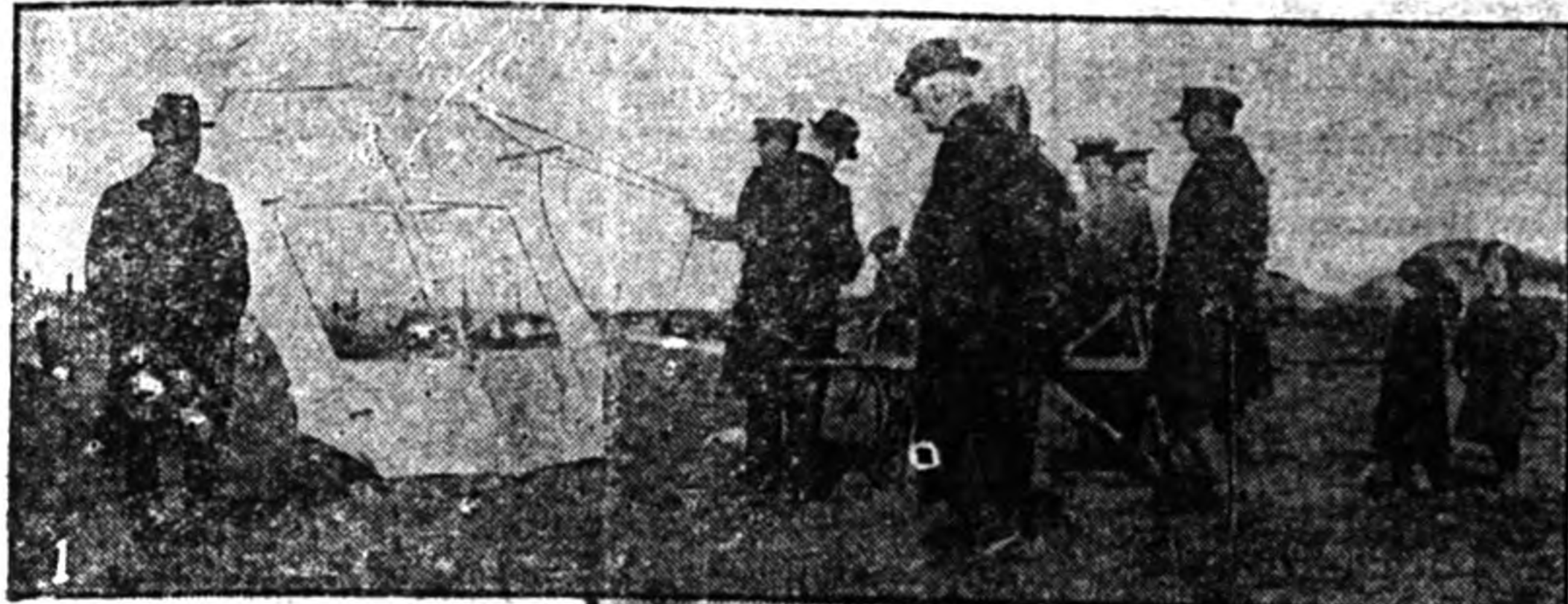
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Interest allowed at highest current rate.

Lachute Branch
W. A. HOUSTON
Manager

TAKING AIR SOUNDINGS ON THE ATLANTIC



In future days when one takes a casual flight across the Atlantic, in a Detroit flying ship, the success of the trip can be credited to the British Air Ministry in general, the meteorological in particular and Lieut. Guy Harris, F.R.M.S., R.A.F., specifically.

Lieut. Harris arrived in St. John recently, the only passenger on board the Canadian Pacific Steamship Montcalm. He is the commander of the Atlantic upper air investigation expedition which under the control of the Royal Air Ministry will chart every air current and make the air route across the Atlantic as sure and safe as the water pathway. Weather news bureau will also be inaugurated to furnish up-to-the-second information regarding all aerial conditions.

A representative of the press visited the vessel and examined the special apparatus with which she was fitted for the experiments. At first sight it seems to be simple enough, for it consists only of winches, wire kites, and a meteorograph, but the meteorograph is itself a complicated and intricate instrument, and kite-flying for scientific purposes is not quite the schoolboy fun that many people imagine it to be. The kites used are of three types, and the largest of these, which measures roughly 8 ft. by 6 ft., exerts a pull in a strong wind sufficient to strain the holding power of four men.

Besides the box kite there is a crown kite, 16 feet long and 12 feet high, with a main plane and two keels; the keel kite is smaller and is used mostly as a pilot kite to assist the others up.

There are two winches, one placed on the fore'side deck for use when the wind is aft, and the other for use when the wind is ahead or abeam, is to be sent off on the gun platform in the stern of the ship. By these means the mooring cables which are of fine steel wire very similar to marine sounding cable will be kept clear of rigging and derricks whatever may be the angle from the ship at which the kite is flying.

When the soundings are taken two kites are attached to the cable-end a pilot kite, 400 feet and 400 feet behind it one of the bigger box kites carrying meteorograph. The air currents and varieties of atmospheric pressure vary in layers upwards, and soundings can be taken up to a height of four or five miles. The meteorograph, a comparatively small instrument combining three devices in one, records at the same time, by pen points marking a chart on a revolving drum, the humidity of the air, atmospheric pressure, and the speed of the wind, all factors of the utmost importance in the consideration of flight.

If the soundings experiments made from the Montcalm are successful a number of ships will be fitted forthwith with similar gear to that which she is to carry. Soundings in great numbers will be taken, and the information obtained will be distributed by wireless from ship to ship, and to stations in London, Lisbon, the Az-



(1) Lieut. Harris experimenting with kites at St. John.
(2) Crown kite flies.

ores, and Newfoundland. There is also to be an immediate station on a battleship cruising on a definite area between Newfoundland and the Azores. These are the points at which it has already been decided by the ministry to establish ports of call for cross Atlantic air traffic. At each there will be repair shops, spare parts, stores, and petrol for refueling the aeroplanes. The type of machine to be used will be a "flying boat" and thus when the proposed method of gathering news about weather conditions is in full working order, and when in a month's time official cross Atlantic flight by aeroplane begins, as it is hoped it will, pilots will be able to have their machines overhauled to "refill," and to learn the latest tidings of weather ahead at five halts on the journey. Thus the Air Ministry is reducing the risks of flight to a minimum.

It was at first proposed that these atmospheric readings should be made using balloons of the type employed by the Meteorological office in carrying out daily readings over land, but there are many objections to flying balloons from ships. The kite which is made of fine linen stretched between bamboos is strong and serviceable, and can be folded away for storage in a very small place. It is also cheap to make and quickly turned out. It may be remarked that the officer stationed at Lisbon is to be allowed full use of the observatory there for gathering weather news. The official view is that the prospects for cross Atlantic flights by aeroplane are entirely favourable, and it is hoped to make the journey without touching the Azores. Early news of conditions ahead will have the greatest influence on the success of the venture.

Lieut. Harris said that there were many difficulties experienced in the kite flying at sea, but thanks to the valuable assistance of Captain Ham-

ilton and other members of the ship's staff everything worked out remarkably well. It is a far different thing, he stated, to fly a monster kite from a moving, lurching ship than it is from the steady ground. It is very difficult to get the kite away from the ship, and for a long time he had to puzzle out a method of getting the recording instruments up to the kite after the ascent had been successfully made. To the best of his knowledge, kites had been flown from ships only once before, and that long before the present war. During the voyage across he had made several altitude flights of 7,000 feet, and many over 6,000 feet.

The air service mentioned above, he added, will be used and charted for every sea and will cover a service of airships and the larger heavier-than-air craft, as well as 'planes. His records made during the voyage across are in rough shape and of course nothing can be published regarding the trip until the official reports have been passed through the ministry at London. But, he added, "I am very well pleased with the results obtained and I can state without qualification that the expedition, so far, has been most successful."

Mr. Harris is a fellow of the Royal Meteorological Society, and has been engaged in scientific pursuits for the past 18 years, making his first experiments when but a mere lad. He had been engaged in scientific kite-flying several years before the war broke out, and his services were keenly appreciated by the air service.

For three years he has been attached to the Royal Naval Air Service operating around the British Isles and Dunkirk in anti-submarine work. It has been frequently stated that there never has been a ship attacked by the German U-boats which it was convoyed by a flyer.

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.

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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.

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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.

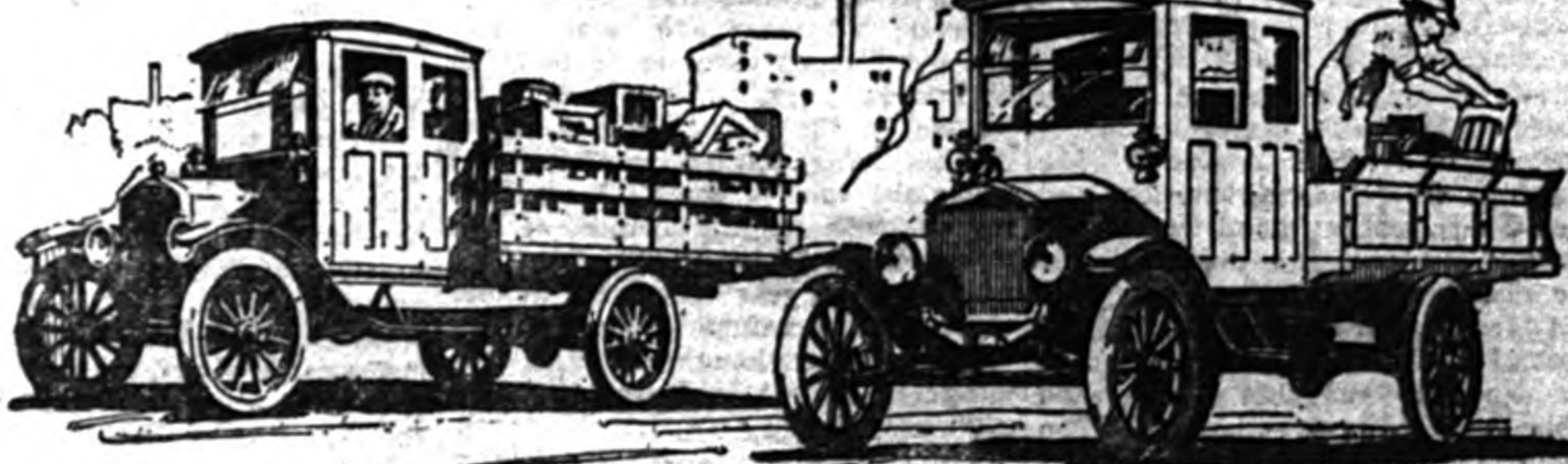
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IN THE SUPERIOR COURT.

Canada
Province of Quebec } No. 1351
District of Terrebonne

M. Léon Duquette, of the Town of St. Jerome, in the said district, shoemaker.

Plaintiff.

vs
M. Lee Kong, of the same place, St. Jerome.

Defendant.

The Defendant is hereby ordered to appear within a month.

St. Scholastique, this 9th May 1919
Signed GRIGNON & FORTIER,
Prothonotary C.S.

WM. J. BARCLAY,

Agent for The MACARTNEY MILKING MACHINE.

— also —
Agent for NATIONAL RUBBER FILLER.

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ST. ANDREWS EAST, P.Q.

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Incomparable in test for breaking, strength and moisture, aged and proved quality and appearance. Fire resisting qualities unequalled.

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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,
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Boots



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

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AUCTION SALE

There will be sold by Public Auction at the residence of

NEIL LECLAIR.

St Philippe D'Argenteuil.

1-4 Mile North of Staynerville Station.

Tuesday, May 27th, 1919.

The following effects:—13 milch cows, 3 heifers, 8 one year old calves, 1 two year old Holstein bull, 1 year old Holstein bull, 7 Spring calves, 3 breeding sows, 2 sheep, 2 horses, set double harness, express, buggy, rubber tire buggy, run about buggy, rack sleigh, set bob sleighs, 2 cutter, waggon, tumbril cart, 1 binder, rake, mower, disk drill, disk harrow, iron harrow, gang plow, single plow, sulky plow, cultivator, a lot of hay, a lot of lumber, 3 buffaloes, wheelbarrow, 2 log chains, whiffletrees, 3 eight gallon milk cans, 1 thirty gallon milk can, 2 dozen hens, 3 turkey hens, gobbler, 27 cords of stove wood, a lot of household furniture.

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. 3 per cent per annum for cash.

SUPERIOR COURT

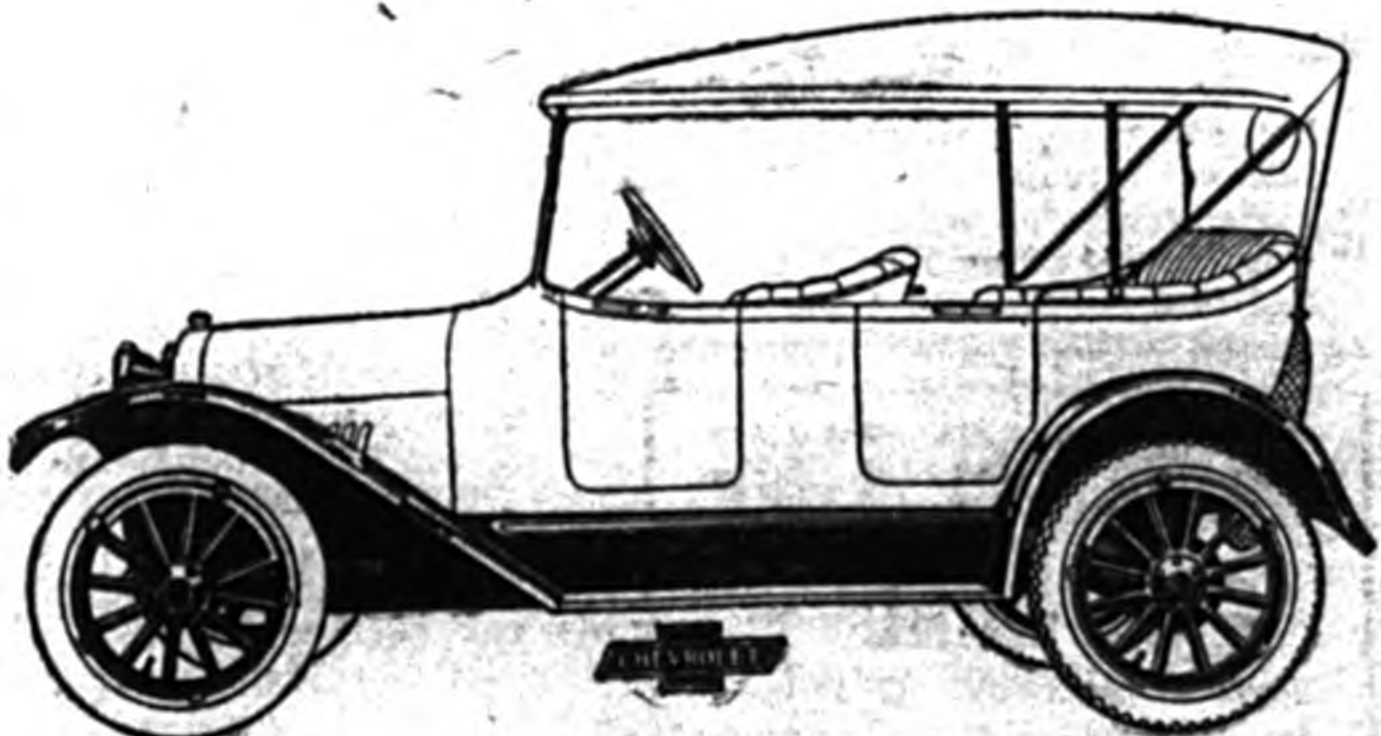
Province of Quebec, district of Terrebonne, Superior Court, No. 1345. Dame Juliette Laurin of the Parish of St. Camille, district of Terrebonne, wife common as to property of Evariste Charbonneau, farmer of the same place, and duly authorized to ester en justice, plaintiff; vs the said Evariste Charbonneau.

An action for separation as to property has been instituted in this cause on the first May 1919.

Attorney for Plaintiff,
DONAT LALANDE.

St. Scholastique, 6 May 1919.

When Buying a Car you Want the Best.



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MOTHER CONFESSES

Before It Was Too Late She Discovered How to Tie Daughter to the Farm.

BY KATHARINE HENRY.

As the day for Helen's vacation drew near her father talked about her more and more, and my own thoughts kept pace with his. We were very much in love with this only daughter of ours, and proud of her, too. When she went away to boarding school "our house had lost its soul" and we were indeed lonely. We took the teacher to board but no one could make up to us for the bright face and sweet voice of our daughter. How we counted the weeks and then the days as her vacations drew near, and how we envied every minute of those vacations spent out of our sight! It was then that she and I formed the habit of working together—baking, cooking, sewing—whatever happened to be the day's program. It was a pleasure to work with her aside from companionship. She was so jolly and she had such a capable way of taking hold and disposing of a job. Unconsciously, I can see it now, I got into the habit of depending on her for help in more and more of the work.

I had always counted on having her back in the home when school days were over; but her father agreed with her that she had a right to make her own way in the world and live her own life, just as her brother Charlie did, and I still have only her vacations. So this summer, as the day approached, I planned to make her favorite dishes; but each day I also remembered some additional piece of work that I wanted to accomplish while she was at home to help me. I stocked up well with fruit jars, jelly glasses, muslin, cambric, and crochet yarns. I brightened and aired her room but the day she came I was so busy putting up pickles that I simply hadn't time to go to the garden for an armful of her favorite flowers.

She looked very stylish and pretty as she ran up the walk to meet me, one afternoon this last August, but I noticed that she was pale and thinner than usual.

That evening as we sat on the porch looking at patterns for a crocheted spread, I answered her questions about the neighborhood and her friends, and my mind was on the work of the next few weeks. I told her that I was expecting Aunt Liza and Mrs. Cooper for a visit, that the plums and pears would soon be ready for canning, and that the sewing table was piled high with work. When I mentioned that Lucy, the maid, was going away for two weeks while she was at home to help out, a peculiar flush crept into her face and she raised her head to speak, but checked herself. All this I recalled afterward.

When she went to her room, though I knew she was tired, she wrote several letters and sent them in the early mail with the market man. Next day while we were cutting corn to dry she said, "Mother, you'll have to get some one else to help while Lucy's away. I'm going to a girl's camp for three weeks. Perhaps you can get Caroline Hull."

When I began to put my disturbed thoughts into words she said quietly, "Don't try to talk me out of it, Mother, please; I'm going." I saw that her mouth was strangely set and that her eyes were full of tears.

In three days more she was gone, and my plans for sewing and canning and all the rest were somewhat knocked on the head. She was more quiet than usual those three days and sometimes I thought she was unhappy. Was it possible that the war had laid its cruel hand on some romance of hers and she was trying to hide her sorrow?

As the days went by I was more and more disappointed at not having her with me and her father haunted

me with questions: Did I think Helen looked as well as usual? Had I any idea why she went away again? Could it be that she was threatened with a dreadful illness and had gone to a sanatorium?

One day when he was in the midst of these questionings, a touring car stopped at our gate and an elderly gentleman and his wife, city friends of Helen's, inquired for her. They were much surprised that she was away.

"Why, she said she was going home to do nothing but rest for four whole weeks, and that's just what she ought to have done."

"At Mountain View? Well, it's a nice camp but I can't think of a lovelier place to rest than right here."

"She works too hard. The whole office force has come to depend on her. I hope she'll take a thorough rest and get back some of her color."

"She speaks so much about you and your home. I should love to see the wild grape vine on the oak tree over the spring, and her maple tree, and the fern woods."

These are some of the words that came back to me over and over again, after my guests had gone, and each time they stabbed deeper. I was glad her father had not heard some of them.

I could not sleep that night, and as I sat by the window looking over the moonlit lawn, I took fierce pleasure in punishing myself. "She was going home to do nothing but rest." No wonder her eyes filled and her lips were eager to protest that first night when I brushed aside her inquiries about friends and rehearsed the list of work to be crowded into her vacation. For the first time I realized that I had been looking at her vacation from my point of view, with little thought of her wishes or needs. When her brother Charlie comes home we all realize that he has come to rest; but more and more I had allowed Helen's vacation to be filled with hard work. There was little leisure for the piano, and her dainty dresses hung unused in the closet while she was at home. I scourged myself with definite details of the work we did during her vacation last year, and the year before. No wonder she had taken refuge in a camp. How could I be so thoughtless with this daughter for whom I would readily give my life?

I did not allow myself the luxury of tears, but before that night was over I had thought to some purpose. The next morning I told Helen's father I wanted to go shopping, and that evening I wrote a letter, a part of which I will quote from memory: Dear Helen:

Prepare yourself for surprises. Your father went to Burlington on business this morning and I went along to see the oil stove he has been talking about. He has just sold the timber on "the knob" for a nice price, so I suppose we felt reckless. At least we made a day of it. We bought an oil stove like Mrs. Martin's, oven and all. No more coal fires before September.

Then while your father was in the lawyer's office I wandered around in a furniture store—with dire results, to wit: a gem of a sewing machine, \$65. (Now the old-timer just as old as Charlie goes to Widow Cory); a porch swing, a hammock, door and window screens for the living room "and other articles altogether too numerous to mention."

Clara Lake is with me in Lucy's place and she's a jewel. I'm having a picnic, especially as I've decided to put up very little fruit. It brings good prices in the market and we have so much left over from last year that I hesitate to use the sugar.

Clara told me that Jenny Parsons is doing plain sewing since her foot was hurt, and that she has little to do while the farmers' wives are so busy; so this evening I gathered up the entire lot piled on the sewing room table and father took me down to her. She was so pleased to have all that work that my conscience didn't trouble me for buying a new sewing machine and then giving the work out. I'll use the machine next winter.

Mother.

P.S.—Aunt Liza and Mrs. Cooper

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are not coming to visit until it is cooler.—Mother.

No. 2. Father says if there's any danger from malaria or typhoid near camp you are to come home. He really seems worried. I am not worried, but of course I'd love to have you home. I am lonely.—Mother.

Writing that letter was the hardest job I had done in many a day. How could I tell her enough to lure her back home, yet avoid giving rise to uncomfortable questions? Suppose she found out that I postponed Aunt Liza's visit? Her father's message, however, was genuine, and she would never know that I had put the idea into his head.

That evening when I picked up the farm journal, almost the first words that caught my eye were these: "There is a swimming hole in the brook for the boys and one for the horses; there is a sheep dip in the meadow—we have no bath room!"

How often had Helen coaxed me to have stationary tubs and a bath room!

Now that my eyes were open they were open uncomfortably wide, especially at night. The memory of Helen's hot, tired face as she filled fruit jars over the coal range, took away the pleasure I might have had in my new oil stove. My piles of beautifully sewed linen were no longer a source of happiness. I began to plan another letter when, glory be, I received a post card:

"Home Saturday, 2:45 train. No typhoid, but mosquitoes!"

That left two whole weeks of her vacation. Didn't I fly around to get the work aside before Saturday? I put her room in perfect order, one rose bud on her table, but I thought best not to go to the train. I needed to move carefully.

May I be forgiven for all the white lies I told during the next two weeks? I told Helen that Clara and I could work better if she stayed out of the way in the morning; there was little work done in the afternoons. We went to the fern woods "to gather roots for a wild garden that I want to start under your maple tree;" we chatted for hours on the porch, pretending to sew; we went in the car with father when he had errands in town "so that Helen might learn to drive;" we spent one rainy afternoon among our attic treasures.

Helen watched me in amazement more than once. The afternoon that we took snap shots she suddenly sat down on a log and said, "Mother, I can't understand you this summer. You seem perfectly well and yet I never saw you so deliciously lazy in all my life."

"Perhaps I am perfectly well because I am so 'deliciously lazy,'" was all the reply I could venture.

Now that Helen has gone and the weather is cooler I have plenty of time to boil into jellies the fruit juices that Clara canned; and if I have a few jars less than usual what of it? I have more now than we can use, and the fruit was given away. Besides, it is a question of values, a few jars more or less, over against my daughter's health and companionship.

I would not exchange the memory of those two weeks for all the rows of jellies and the crocheted counterpane we could do in a year. Daughters outvalue things.

The total number of officers and men of the British Navy and Army pensioned for disability from the beginning of the war until March 31st, 1918, was 326,948.

BARBARA'S EASTER PETS

The Easter chicken did not know what it was to have a mother. He was hatched out in an incubator with a family of eighty little downy yellow chicks. He was dried out by machinery and was placed under a large brooder which was always the right temperature, and he was fed accordingly to rule, so, of course, he thrived. Then, with about twenty of his kind, he was shipped to a bird store, awaiting the Easter sales.

It was fun strutting up and down in the window, screened in by wire netting, picking up corn meal and gravel, and the little chick soon learned to chirp out his contentment, but it was not as cozy as where he had slept before under the big warmer, and so at night all the little chicks huddled closely together to keep warm.

In the other large window some rabbits were hopping about, but the chickens could not even get a glimpse of the bunnies, although both rabbits and chickens attracted a big crowd to the windows each day.

The day before Easter a big man stopped in front of the bird store. He gazed longingly in at the rabbits for some time and then he watched the chickens. "That little fluffy chick is so cute," he said half aloud, "I am sure that my little Barbara would love him for an Easter gift, but maybe she would rather have a bunny. When I was a boy I loved rabbits, but then I was on a farm, and we had plenty of chickens, too. I guess I will buy her a little white rabbit and that tiny fluffy ball of a chicken, too."

Soon the big man was on his way home with the downy chick in a little box with slats across the front and with a white rabbit in a basket on his arm. He was as happy as a boy with his Easter presents for his little girl, but when he reached home his wife said: "Why, what shall we do with a live chicken and a rabbit in a nursery? They will be such a nuisance! Now, see these Easter toys I bought for Barbara. She will like them just as well."

And then the mother showed some bright candy eggs and an Easter rabbit which looked like a real rabbit, for he was covered with white fur and he stood on his hind legs, and if you pushed his little ball of a tail he would raise his front paws to his mouth, and he seemed to nibble a toy carrot. She also had a small duckling, all soft and fluffy, which had once been alive, but now was stuffed for an Easter gift, and she had a little yellow chicken whose head came off and inside were many small candies.

The father looked at all the candy store toys and then he said: "When I was a boy on the farm I always had rabbits and chickens and other pets, and I am sure that Barbara will like these."

"Yes, she will surely like them," said the mother. "But pets in a city home and pets in the country are very different."

However, the next morning the father was rewarded by a joyous cry: "Oh, father! Oh, mother, come here quick! The Easter bunny has come right into my room and has brought me my eggs and all of these toys, but he is real! See how white his fur is, and his ears are lined with pink and his eyes look like pink marbles. I shall name him Bunny Pink Eyes. I wonder how he got in here!"

"Cheep! Cheep! Cheep!" chirped the yellow chick in the corner, as much as to say, "Why don't you look at me?"

The little girl rushed across the room and found the fluffy chick peering out through the slats.

"Oh, you darling little chick you! Did the Easter bunny bring you, too? How did they get in here? Oh, mother, may I keep them?"

"Yes, dear, if father will take care of them for you. He brought them here for you and now we must fix a home for them, until we all go to the country, and then we will take them back where they belong."

The little girl hugged her father and said: "You knew just what I wanted, for you have told me about your pets on the farm, and now I have some real pets of my own."

Soon the father was busy building over a packing box into a rabbit house, and he screened in a part of it for a small chicken yard, and Barbara brought some water and some carrots and lettuce and celery to Bunny Pink Eyes and some corn for Little Chick, as Barbara named the chicken, and she was so busy all day with her pets that she hardly took time to notice her new Easter toys.

But that night when she was going to bed she petted the toy rabbit and pulled his tail and laughed when his ears sprang up, and she played with her toy chicken and duck. "I like my new toys, mother, but after all they are only pretend, and real pets are the best."

When she was ready for bed she went back once more to look at her pets. "I am afraid poor Little Chick will be lonely," she said. "I think I will put the toy duck and chicken in his house, and I will put the toy rabbit in with Bunny Pink Eyes for the night," and, suiting the action to the word, Barbara left her toys with her pets and went to bed and to sleep.

In the corner of his playroom the white rabbit sat up in his home and stared in surprise at a silent white rabbit that never moved. Then he saw that his roommate held a carrot

so he hopped boldly over and began to sniff at the carrot and he tried to nibble it, but he found it was not real. In disgust he jumped up and brushed against the white rabbit, and as he did so he stepped on the tail of the toy, and instantly the toy rabbit raised his ears and lifted the carrot. This was too much for Pink Eyes, and with trembling whiskers he sprang to the far corner of the box and laid down as still as though he were suddenly frozen into marble. "That is a strange fellow. I don't like him much," he mumbled to himself.

In the chicken yard next door Little Chick was brushing close to the downy duck, for Little Chick missed his warm friends, but the downy duck was cold, and poor Little Chick hopped over by the toy chicken in such haste that toy chicken toppled over on his unsteady legs and his head rolled off and out dropped some tiny candies. Little Chick was so surprised that he scolded sharply, "Cheep! Cheep! Cheep!" but after a time he picked up the candy and swallowed it like gravel.

The next day Barbara could not understand why her rabbit kept away from the toy rabbit, nor did she know why the toy chicken had lost its head off and her Little Chick stood so far from it.

Not very long after that a very happy little girl and her pets were moved out to the father's old home in the country for the summer.

An old rabbit hutch was built over and Bunny Pink Eyes had a mate, and by and by he became the father of a large and happy family, and each baby bunny was a delight to Barbara.

Little Chick was put out in the chicken yard, only now he had grown so large that he was not a little chick any more. He found a mother hen who at once adopted him into her family of chickens, who were all about his size and age. He became one of the best chickens in the barnyard, and even when he was quite large he liked to roost close to his mother at night and keep warm near her warm feathers.

Barbara was very proud of her Easter pets, and could always point out her Little Chick, although he looked exactly like many of the other young roosters, and she always knew her own pet Bunny Pink Eyes, although many of his young family grew to look just like him.

A Marconi wireless telephone operator in Ireland talked several minutes with an operator in Canada the other day.

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PUTTING THE SUN-BEAMS TO WORK

SOLAR MOTOR IS NEW INVENTION OF VAST IMPORTANCE.

After Many Years of Scientific Investigation Device is Discovered For Utilizing Sun's Rays.

When Jules Verne wrote his great book "Twenty Thousand Leagues Under the Sea" it was deemed to be the greatest piece of imaginary fiction ever produced, but now all that was contained in that book, and more, has come to pass and is being taken as a matter of course. So much is it a matter of course that the next generation will not remember the time when men knew not the floor of the sea.

When Hans Anderson wrote his tale of a fairy riding a sunbeam he little thought that the time would come when the power of sunbeams would heat our homes, do our cooking, run our factories and drive horseless carriages to and fro over the face of the earth; and yet the time is coming, and that soon, when all these wonders and many more shall be accomplished, and the next generation will be as familiar with the power of concentrated sunbeams as we of the present generation are with the power of steam, gasoline and water.

However, there is nothing new under the sun. Coal from which we produce heat and steam is just the stored-up, concentrated energy of sunbeams. It is the power of the sun that evaporates the water of low level and carries it back to the highlands so that it may furnish us with power as it again seeks the low levels. It has long been recognized that the sun is the source of all energy, and it is by the proper harnessing of this known power that the problem of the world's supply of fuel and mechanical energy is to be solved.

The supply is as free as air and as plentiful. It is estimated that on every four square feet of surface between the equator and the 45th parallel there is a wastage of the equivalent of one horsepower of energy. It is stated that the power of the sunbeams falling on the deck of a steamship is greater than the steam power required to drive her.

Long a Puzzle to Scientists.
Many scientific minds have dreamed

and studied and striven to construct a harness that would fit the elusive sunbeam and compel it to serve man directly instead of indirectly.

In 1893, John Ericsson, a Swedish scientist, constructed an apparatus which demonstrated the possibilities of the use of the power of sunbeams for mechanical purposes. He secured the power in the area of his apparatus, but failed to concentrate it.

In 1913, the Shuman Brothers established a "Sun Plant" in Egypt, by which they succeeded in developing mechanical power at the ratio of sixty-three horsepower per acre of reflector exposed; that ratio, however, was not sufficient for practical purposes, and, like Ericsson, the Shuman Brothers had failed to concentrate the power sufficiently to make their scheme practicable.

For many, many years scientists have failed in their efforts to make the sunbeams do practical work, although they fully succeeded in demonstrating that the power is there in abundance. They have all said that some day one would accomplish definite results, and now Dr. W. J. Harvey, eye specialist and member of the Royal College of Science, Toronto, has succeeded in doing that which will carry his name down through the ages as one of the great benefactors of the race. Dr. Harvey has succeeded where others had failed. By a combination of small mirrors he has succeeded in gathering their heat at one point. So thoroughly has he done his work that apparently there is no limit to the intensity of the heat that may be obtained at the point of concentration.

Great Benefit to Mankind.

In practice, this new servant will do wonders for its masters. We have only to think of the uses that unlimited heat at a nominal cost can be put to. It enters into every phase of human effort, comfort and convenience.

Let us consider one, the automobile. Think of every garage in the country with a battery of mirrors on its roof as part of its regular equipment instead of a gasoline outfit. During every hour of sunshine they would store up free power in storage batteries. Standard batteries for standard cars. Think of the cleanliness, the absence of "smell" and the low cost of transportation.

The automobile is only one item. The mind cannot grasp the changes that are coming to the world through Dr. Harvey's success. Unlimited heat without fuel! Heat that by boiling water will make steam to turn dynamos and store up energy! Heat so intense that it will break rocks and melt metals! Truly science has never presented humanity with a greater gift. It is a perpetual gift, for so long as the sun shines and the earth continues to revolve on its axis will this source of heat and power be available to the generations.

Wonderful are the provisions made by nature for man's comfort! These wonders lie dormant until the brain of man searches them out and fits them to his use. The primitive man who invented the bent bow with which to drive an arrow at his enemy was drawing on the stores of Nature for his well-being. It is a long cry from that weapon to modern gunnery, but at the time the bow was invented Nature held in her secret places the material needed for the manufacture of the modern gun and the high explosive; and so, when man was producing fire and heat by rubbing two sticks together, the sun was pouring unlimited heat on all about him. Truly there is nothing new, but all honor to the man who, by untiring effort and years of study, has succeeded in harnessing the source of all heat and energy and making of it the untiring and perpetual servant of man.

Sir Evelyn Wood.

That grand old warrior, Sir Evelyn Wood—the last of the later Victorian soldiers of eminence—who recently celebrated his 81st birthday, is justly proud of the war record of his family. Three of his sons, three of his grandsons, and three sons-in-law and three nephews and a great-nephew, have all seen continuous service during the past four years. Sir Evelyn is by no means retired. As Constable of the Tower of London he faithfully goes to London twice a week from his country house in Essex to attend to the business of his office.

Salt is good for gargling your throat and cleaning your teeth. It preserves and hardens your gums and teeth.

The Weekly Fashions



A frock of simple lines for the miss. The side-gores are in two sections and the tunic is banded with soutache braid in an attractive design. McCall Pattern No. 8842, Misses' Dress. In 3 sizes, 16 to 20 years. Price, 25 cents. Transfer Design No. 819. Price, 10 cents.



To go walking on a fine Spring day, what could be more attractive than this frock with the overdress in the unusual one-sided effect? McCall Pattern No. 8815, Ladies' Dress. In 7 sizes, 34 to 46 bust. Price, 25 cents.

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

LISTEN TO THIS! SAYS CORNS LIFT RIGHT OUT NOW

You reckless men and women who are pestered with corns and who have at least once a week invited an awful death from lockjaw or blood poison are now told by a Cincinnati authority to use a drug called freezone, which the moment a few drops are applied to any corn, the soreness is relieved and soon the entire corn, root and all, lifts out with the fingers.

It is a sticky ether compound which dries the moment it is applied and simply shrivels the corn without inflaming or even irritating the surrounding tissue or skin. It is claimed that a quarter of an ounce of freezone will cost very little at any of the drug stores, but is sufficient to rid one's feet of every hard or soft corn or callus.

You are further warned that cutting at a corn is a suicidal habit.

"Thou That Hast Looked on Death."
(To any soldier returning)

"Thou that hast looked on death" ran through my thought.

Repeating inwardly an age-old prayer

Whereby, in peril's hour, men have besought

An understanding Love—a softer Care"

And yet, it was a look in human eyes—Young, brooding eyes evoked these words in me.

A look of having seen—that still denies

To say what sight it was those eyes did see—

Thou that hast looked on death in closest range—

War death, in sickening confusion packed,

With Multiple, deviceful tortures strange!

'Tis done; so let not Memory be racked.

Thou that hast looked on death—thou wilt not speak;

Nor I, young soldier, will thy story seek.

The population of Rheims has been reduced by the war from about 115,000 to about 8,000.

Do You Want to Become a Nurse?

Most women think that a long and expensive training is required to qualify as a nurse. In reality, sound practical knowledge of nursing methods can be acquired in a short time by home study. Nurses are in great demand. They earn from \$15 to \$20 a week. The Royal College system enables you to qualify as a nurse without leaving your own home. Write us for particulars. Royal College of Science, Toronto, Canada. Dept. 44.

COLONIALS IN BRITISH WARS.

First Occasion When Britain's Daughters Sent Aid Was in 1653.

In a lecture by the Hon. J. W. Fortescue at the Royal Institution, London, the speaker began by referring to the pride with which the news that the dominions, each of them of their own free will, had offered a contingent of troops for the assistance of the Mother Country, had been received. Many people thought that this was a unique event in the history of the Empire, but this was not so.

The first occasion on which the colonies contributed military aid for an Imperial enterprise was in Cromwell's Expedition to Jamaica in 1653-4. On that occasion the Barbados furnished 4,000 men. The lecturer explained how it was that, through the system of white apprentices, tropical islands were in those days able to furnish a white militia. The next instance came in the Carthagena Expedition of 1740, when the American colonies supplied a force of 4,000 men. After that the American colonies helped consistently in the conquest of Canada, until the final victory of Amherst in 1760. During that period the first two American regiments were placed in the British Establishment, and in 1753 were created the "Royal Americans," which were still with us as the King's Royal Rifle Corps.

Then the American colonies were lost, and everyone thought that the British Empire had come to an end. Immediately afterwards followed the war in which our losses in the West Indies compelled us to raise a regiment of African negroes, still with us as the West Indian Regiment.

During the 19th century the Empire was consolidated. Canadians helped gallantly to defend their country from American invasion from 1812 to 1814. The Cape Colonists joined in the fights against the Kaffirs, and the New Zealand Colonists in the wars against the Maoris.

Then came the war in Egypt, and for the first time Australia offered a battalion for that service. Then came the South African war, when practically all the colonies sent contingents. And finally, in the present war, not only every part of the Empire has given us freely of its men, but the descendants of Peninsula veterans in South America sent us their sons, whose native tongue was Spanish, and who knew not a word of English, to fight for the Old Country.

I was cured of Acute Bronchitis by MINARD'S LINIMENT.
Bay of Islands, J. M. CAMPBELL.
I was cured of Facial Neuralgia by MINARD'S LINIMENT.
Springhill, N.S. WM. DANIELS.
I was cured of Chronic Rheumatism by MINARD'S LINIMENT.
Albert Co., N.B. GEO. TINGLEY.

FRENCH ORIENT TRAIN.

New Service to be Inaugurated Middle of April.

The operation of through trains between Paris and the Orient will begin over part of the line on April 15, and the whole system will be inaugurated by May 1, according to an official statement issued by the commission on the international regime of ports, waterways and railways.

A train de luxe, to be called the "Simplon-Orient Express," will be run between Paris and the Orient via Lausanne, Simplon, Milan, Venice, Trieste, Ljubljana, Agram and Vinkovce. At Vinkovce the road will divide, one branch connecting with Bucharest, Constance and Odessa and the other with Belgrade, Constantinople and Athens. The train will connect at Paris with the London-Calais-Paris train, and at Milan with a fast train for Rome.

Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia.

The Man He Was Looking For.

The Sydney Bulletin tells a new story of the shirker caught at his own game. It was a soldier, who said:

"Please, sergeant-major, may I be excused from church parade? I am an agnostic."

"Don't you believe in the Ten Commandments, then?"

"No, I don't."

"Not even the one about keeping the Sabbath?"

"No."

"Well, you're the very man I've been looking for to scrub out the canteens."

The Commonwealth Government is giving half a million sterling to local governing bodies throughout Australia to be expended on work which will provide immediate employment for returned soldiers.

Minard's Liniment Cures Dandruff.

BITS OF HUMOR FROM HERE & THERE

Little Girl's Logic.

"My mamma is a twin."
"Ooo! You got two mammas then!"

Would Take Two.

Mother had her little daughter at a bootshop to be fitted. The assistant put one shoe on and asked her to walk around and see how it felt. She did so, then said:
"It feels all right. I'll take two of 'em."

A Bit Creased.

Billie had been studying his grandfather's face, which was very wrinkled.

"Well, Billiekin," said the old gentleman jocularly pinching the little boy's rosy cheek, "do you like my face?"

"Yes, grandpa," said Billie. "It's an awfully nice face; but why don't you have it ironed?"

A Suggestive Simile.

The opinion of generations that have hated written sermons is reflected in a story told of a Scotchman who sat under a minister who always read his Sunday morning discourse.

"How's the new minister gettin' on?" a neighbor asked the woman.

"How's he gettin' on?" said she. "Like a crow in a tater field—two dabs and a look-up."

Cause for Thankfulness.

Among the many good Irish stories one of the best concerns a certain old Connemara farmer, who, upon waking up in the night, saw an apparition at the foot of the bed.

Reaching for his gun, he promptly perforated the ghost with a bullet. To his surprise the following morning he discovered that it was his own shirt of which he had made a target.

He was relating the experience to a friend, who asked him: "What did you do when you discovered what it was?"

"Oh," replied the farmer, "I just knelt down and thanked God that I hadn't been inside it."

MONEY ORDERS.

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

His Nearest Relative.

A recruit in one of the camps when called up for examination was asked: "Who is your nearest living relative?"

"What do you mean, 'relative,' mister?" returned the recruit.

"Oh, I mean your nearest living kinsfolk."

"Wal, that's my aunt you're talking 'bout."

Several other questions were answered satisfactorily, when there came:

"In case of death or accident, who shall be notified?"

"My mother," immediately from the selective.

"But you told me just a few minutes ago that your aunt was the nearest living relative that you have," objected the officer.

"You asked me who my nearest livin' kin was, didn't you? Wal, Aunt Liz—she lives just two miles from where I been livin'; mother lives five."

Minard's Liniment Cures Burns, Etc.

Royal Love Letters.

Blue ribbon will no longer be fashionable for encircling batches of old love letters. A personal friend of Commander Ramsay, who is a clever amateur bookbinder, has put together all the letters the gallant sailor received from his Princess. As they wrote to each other every day over a long period of courtship the volume will be no small one. Of course, the friend who bound the letters gave his word of honor not to read the sacred missives.

GIRLS! GIRLS! TRY IT!

STOP DANDRUFF AND

BEAUTIFY YOUR HAIR

Hair stops falling out and gets thick, wavy, strong and beautiful.

Your hair becomes light, wavy, fluffy, abundant and appears as soft, lustrous and beautiful as a young girl's after a "Danderine hair cleanse." Just try this—moisten a cloth with a little Danderine and carefully draw it through your hair, taking one small strand at a time. This will cleanse the hair of dust, dirt and excessive oil and in just a few moments you have doubled the beauty of your hair.

Besides beautifying the hair at once, Danderine dissolves every particle of dandruff; cleanses, purifies and invigorates the scalp, forever stopping itching and falling hair.

But what will please you most will be after a few weeks' use when you will actually see new hair—fine and downy—at first—yes—but really new hair growing all over the scalp. If you care for pretty, soft hair and lots of it, surely get a small bottle of Knowlton's Danderine from any druggist or toilet counter for a few cents.

LIVE POULTRY WANTED.

50c. PAIR OF PIGEONS AND UP. Any fancy poultry to sell. Write for Prices to J. Wetmore & Son, 10-12 St. Jean Baptiste Market, Montreal, Que.

FOR SALE

WELL EQUIPPED NEWSPAPER and job printing plant in Eastern Ontario. Insurance carried \$1,000. Will run for \$1,500 on quick sale. Box 41, Wilson Publishing Co. Ltd., Toronto.

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

TEACHERS WANTED

WANTED—A QUALIFIED TEACHER for School Section No. 5, McLean: to commence duties May 5th. Salary \$400. Duties light. Address J. D. Smith, Sec.-Treas., Raysville.

WANTED—PROTESTANT TEACHER for S.S. No. 2, Bethune and Proudfoot at an annual salary of \$500.00; duties to commence after Easter holidays. Apply to S. C. HINBURY, Sec.-Treas., Carleton Place.

MISCELLANEOUS

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

CURE YOUR BRONCHITIS, COUGHS, COLDS, BRONCHIAL ASTHMA AND HOARSENESS AS WE GUARANTY CURE. We have hundreds of testimonials from every part of Canada testifying to the wonderful healing power of WILSON'S BRONCHITIS CURE. Mr. Clarke, 776 Indian Road, Toronto, coughed for 35 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. Price 50 cents, 15 cents extra for mailing. Three bottles mailed free for \$1.50. Sold only by Buckley, The Druggist, 87 Dundas St. East, Toronto.

Don't Forget the Mothers.

Don't forget the mothers
Who gave their all for others,
Their sons so true,
Who died for you,
Our noble, gallant brothers.

We'll not forget the mothers
Whose hearts are sad to-day;
We'll ne'er forget our brothers
Who lie 'neath Flanders' clay.

Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere

The Commonwealth of Australia has issued a proclamation prohibiting the importation of all goods other than those of British origin.

ACHES AND PAINS QUICKLY RELIEVED

You'll find Sloan's Liniment softens the severe rheumatic ache

Put it on freely. Don't rub it in. Just let it penetrate naturally. What a sense of soothing relief soon follows! External aches, stiffness, soreness, cramped muscles, strained sinews, back "cricks"—those ailments can't fight off the relieving qualities of Sloan's Liniment. Clean, convenient, economical. Made in Canada. Ask any druggist for it.

Sloan's Liniment Kills Pain

30c., 60c., \$1.20.

A Cure for Bad Breath

"Bad breath is a sign of decayed teeth, foul stomach or unclean bowel." If your teeth are good, look to your digestive organs at once. Get Seigel's Curative Syrup at druggists. 15 to 30 drops after meals, clean up your food passage and stop the bad breath odor. 50c. and \$1.00 Bottles. Do not buy substitutes. Get the genuine.

PIMPLES ITCHED AND BURNED

Face Was Badly Disfigured. Cuticura Soap and Ointment Healed.

"Small red pimples and blackheads began on my face, and my face was badly disfigured. Some of the pimples festered while others were placed over and there were places where the pimples were in blotches. They used to itch and burn terribly. I saw an advertisement for Cuticura and I tried them. They stopped the itching and burning and I used four cakes of Soap and three boxes of Ointment which healed me." (Signed) Miss V. A. Hayne, Stormont, N.S., Dec. 25, '19.

The Cuticura Toilet Trio, consisting of Soap, Ointment and Talcum, promotes skin purity, comfort and beauty when used for every-day toilet purposes. For Sample, Each Free by Mail, address: "Cuticura, Dept. A, Boston, U.S.A." Sold everywhere.

ISSUE 15-19.

ED. 7. ISSUE 15-19.

Stomachs tire of the same diet.

When the appetite becomes jaded, it's surprising how quickly the digestion responds to a saucer of

Grape-Nuts

"There's a Reason"

Canada Food Board License No. 2-026

G. L. MEIKLE & CO. Groceries and Hardware

Mixed Paints.
Paint Oil.
White cad.
Turpentine.
Enamels.
Varnishes.
Brushes.
Flash Lights.
Tin ware.
Dry Felt

Auto Supplies.
Auto Tires.
Gasoline.
Engine Oil.
Machine Oil.
Rope.
Nails.
Dry Cells.
Enamel Ware.
Tarred Felt.

Paroid Roofing.

Our Grocery Department is always well stocked with nice fresh groceries.

G. L. MEIKLE & CO. White Front.

If you want to Succeed—Save!

More than 90% of the world's successful men began poor, but they learned early to save.

Savings made them thrifty—and thrift builds character, self-denial, and the will to succeed.

Build for success by opening your Savings Account here to-day and add to it regularly. Interest paid every six months.

—THE

Bank of Nova Scotia
WITH WHICH IS UNITED
The Bank of Ottawa

Paid-up Capital - \$ 9,700,000
Reserve and Undivided Profits 18,000,000
Resources 277,000,000

J. R. PARRIS,
Manager,
Lachute Branch.



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: 1 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.

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.
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

Telephone No. 50.

Having disposed of our Saw and Grist Mill we are now enabled to put all our energies into our Store. All lines will be kept well-stocked with the Choicest and Best.

Deliveries made with prompt attention.

J. D. CAMPBELL
Main Street, Lachute.

THE PROVINCIAL BANK OF CANADA

Incorporated by Act of Parliament, July 1900.

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

It is the aim of this Bank to give courteous 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.,
M.D., C.M.,
Physician and Surgeon,
In premises formerly occupied by Dr. Alexander.
LACHUTE, - QUE.

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LICENSED AUCTIONEER,
Sales conducted in English and French.
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JOSEPH GIROUARD
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Wills, Successions, Administration of Estates, Investments.
At St. Andrews every Tuesday.
Telephone at St. Andrews & St. Benoit.

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SURGEON DENTIST
Office over Banford's Store.
Here Every Day.

MALCOLM SMITH,
LICENSED AUCTIONEER.
Sales conducted in English and French.
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LACHUTE, - QUE.

GAETAN VALOIS, L.L.L.
NOTARY
Money to loan on security
Depositor of the late J. E. Valois, notary's papers.
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LICENSED AUCTIONEER
Sales conducted in English and French.
Telephone 73.
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OVILA CARRIERE,
FIRST-CLASS LIVERY
Good rigs, Good Horses,
Meet Every Train. Phone 34.
Robert St., LACHUTE, P.Q.

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, MAY 23, 1919.

NO. 16

Now is the Time to Brighten Up.

GET YOUR

Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Brnses, 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.

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

HOUSE FOR SALE.—In the East End, comfortable house containing eight rooms and bathroom, all modern convenience. For further information, apply to G. VALOIS, Notary.

NOTICE.—Dating from the 1st of June, the public are reminded that the Stores of Lachute will be closed at 6 o'clock on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday evenings until further notice.

—When you are sick you go a doctor don't you? Well, when your car is sick or in need of repair don't forget that "Deacon's" can fix up your rig. We have a good garage and guarantee you good workmanship at Reasonable Prices. Full line of Ford accessories always on hand.

FOR SALE.—A buggy, rack sleigh, cook-stove, heater and wheelbarrow. Apply at once to Mrs. Wm. Robinson, Lachute, or L. Charron, blacksmith.

FOR SALE.—Strong lumber wagon, double express (capacity 2500 lb.), two-seated surrey, double light, single light, and heavy double harness, also a lot of winter rigs. Private sale.

J. D. CAMPBELL, Lachute.

FOR SALE.—On Chatham St., Centre Ward, near Brownsburg Road. Detached brick house containing eight rooms, bathroom and summer kitchen, woodshed, garage or carriage shed, stable and henhouse with large hay loft above. Lot 100 feet frontage with large lawn in front. Electric lights. Early possession. Price, terms and further particulars from H. E. Kennedy, 39 Canada Life Building 189 St. James Street, Montreal.

LOST.—On Sunday, May 11th, on Main Street, Lachute, a Belt pin of Beetle design. Finder please return same to Mrs. Massiah and be rewarded.

FOR SALE.—A beautiful brick building containing seven rooms and bathroom also woodshed and summer kitchen, well finished, and 3 lots of nice garden land. To be sold at once. \$2,500.00 Terms Cash. Apply Wm. McMullin, Prop., Charles St. Lachute Mills.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—In the Village of St. Andrews, on the shores of the River, a nice and well painted wooden house 25x25 and kitchen 5x5, 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. Girard, Notary, St. Benoit.

CRESWELL'S

Canada Cement

Prices Right

R Creswell Regist'd

LOCAL NEWS

Mr. Harold McPaul is spending a short holiday with friends in Toronto.

Mr. John Hay M.P.P. is in Quebec this week attending the good roads congress.

Mr. Wm. Gill, of Grenville, was the guest of Mrs. J. S. Cleland over Sunday.

Mr. T. Dallaire was in Montreal this week attending the reception of the 22nd Batt.

Miss Connie Banford left on Wednesday for a months visit with friends in Toronto.

Rev. Mr. Mount and son of Beauharnois, were guests of Mrs. J. R. Farris this week.

Mrs. W. R. Kennedy, of Greece's Point, was the guest of Mrs. W. R. McPaul this week.

Miss Catherine Barron, of Montreal, was the guest of her mother for a few days this week.

Mrs. Hendry, of Renfrew, is the guest of her sister Mrs. Robt. McArthur for a couple of weeks.

Mr. John Campbell left this week for Pickering, Ont., where he will spend the summer months.

Mr. A. Cunningham, of Huntingdon, is the guest of his sister Mrs. D. J. Rodger for a couple of weeks.

—When you think of FLOUR, think of Walsh's. It is Good Flour. Retailing at \$5.50 per bag.

St. Andrews, Que.

—What nicer than a dish of real good Ice Cream, the best in town. You get it at Hamilton's.

Mr. Robt. Cruise M.P. for Dauphin, and Miss Forward, of Ottawa, were guests of Mrs. John Cruise for the week-end.

—In keeping with our policy of selling only the best. We now have a full stock of Dominion Tires, Lowest prices.

W. G. Walsh, St. Andrews.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Hesley and son, of Capreol, Ont., and Mr. and Mrs. G. Lamotte, of Montreal, were guests of Mrs. Geo. Deacon this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Harlow Giles are spending a few days in Montreal to meet their son Lieut. Reid Giles, who is expected this week with his wife and infant son.

—When out for a spin in your car don't fail to stop at Hardie's, at the Brownsburg corner, and get cooled off with a nice dish of ice cream or other niceties.

Miss McMillan, Miss Norah Christie and Mr. Keith Christie, of Montreal, Mrs. W. Lamb and children, of Buckingham, were guests of Mrs. Geo. Christie this week.

Announcement.

Mr. and Mrs. P. Sabourin, of Brownsburg, announce the marriage of their daughter Lottie to Mr. J. A. Chabot, on June 4th, at the Church of St. Louis de France, Brownsburg, at 7:30 a.m.

Private Albert Martin, of the famous 24th arrived in town, after three years overseas service, and is now spending a happy visit among his friends in Brownsburg. He was but 17 when he enlisted.

—Standard Pictures of the Fox Film Co.'y, entitled "Saul of Buddha" will be shown in the Princess Theatre, Brownsburg, on Friday and Saturday, May 23rd and 24th. Admission 25 cts.

The Great War Veterans Association will hold their meetings on the 1st Thursday of each month in Rice's Hall, at 8 p.m. All returned men are urged to attend. First meeting will take place on June 5th.

—It will soon be time to be thinking of getting out the invitations for the wedding. The Watchman Office can do the work for you on short notice, and give you just as good as you pay for high-class lithographing.

The many friends of Lieut. Harold Massiah were pleased to welcome him home from overseas, on Friday last. After spending a few days with his mother, he left to visit friends in Buffalo and Toronto.

The Ladies Auxiliary of the Brownsburg Presbyterian Church, purpose holding a sale of work on the afternoon and evening of June 5th, 1919, in the Church Hall. Articles for Boudoir, Children kitchen and dining room will be sold. Admission free. Refreshments at popular prices.

—Don't Miss the best Concert of the Season to be given in the Town Hall, St. Andrews East, Saturday evening, May 24th, 1919, under the auspices of the Presbyterian Church, St. Andrews. Artists from Montreal and Ottawa as well as Local Talent will take part. Doors open at 8:30 p.m. (New time.)

Mrs. A. Bishop and son spent a few days this week at Pierpont, N.Y., attending the wedding of her youngest daughter Miss Dorothy Ryan to Mr. Stanley Tupper, which took place on Wednesday, May 22nd. Mrs. Bishop has also received word that her eldest son who enlisted with the U.S. Army has returned safely from France.

The home of Capt. and Mrs. Geo. Walker was the scene of a happy reunion on Friday evening last, when their son Capt. Fred Walker arrived home from overseas after an absence of four years looking hale and hearty. The Misses Jessie and Ethel Walker, of Montreal, accompanied their brother and were the guests of their parents for the week-end.

Mrs. John Robertson spent the week-end in Montreal.

Mr. Archie Gordon returned home on Tuesday from Seneca Falls, N.Y., where he has been spending the past few months with his uncle.

Corp. E. Prevost, Privates J. Seary, and J. Maher, of Brownsburg, were all given a hearty welcome on their return from overseas this week.

Mr. Thos. Bates, of Montana, after an absence of 45 years is the guest of his sister Mrs. Sommerville and his many friends in Lachute and vicinity.

Messrs. Robt. McArthur, Val. Morrison and G. Hardie, were in Montreal attending the annual meetings of the Provincial Grand Lodge of the I.O.O.F.

Church of England services in the Parish of Lachute will be held (D.V.) on Sunday, May 25th, as follows.—St. Simeon's Church, Lachute, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m., Brownsburg 3 p.m.

Now is the time to go at your Spring Cleaning! We rent you a good Electric Vacuum Cleaner at \$1.00 per day. Try it and make the housecleaning a pleasure instead of drudgery.

G. Y. DEACON.

Mr. Senior of Toronto, and Rev. P. McEwen, of Ottawa, spent a few days this week visiting the Baptist Churches at Dalesville, Brownsburg and Lachute, in the interests of the Forward Movement. During their stay they were the guests of Rev. and Mrs. V. Collins, Dalesville.

Holstein Club.

Breeders of Holstein Cattle are asked to meet in McArthur's Hall, on Monday evening, June 2nd, at 8:30 for the purpose of organizing a Holstein Breeders Club. All interested are requested to attend.

J. E. ARNOLD & A. BOA.

Town Council.

At a special meeting of the Town Council held in the Council Room of Tuesday evening, at which were present Mayor A. D. McGibbon and Councillors C. Tremblay, G. Valois, H. M. Gall, Jas. McPaul, E. Jousse, J. Falconer and T. Dallaire, it was moved by Councillor H. M. Gall, seconded by Councillor G. Valois, that the Volunteer Fire Brigade be supplied with one hand hose reel for summer, suitable building for same, 2 hose sleighs for winter, 2 nozzles and other requirements, the whole amount not to exceed \$350.00.

A Successful Concert.

The Musical and Dramatic entertainment under the auspices of the Church of England, given in Victoria Hall, Lachute, on Tuesday evening, 20th inst., and repeated in Goyett's Hall Brownsburg, on Wednesday evening, was one of the best ever given in this district.

Both halls were filled to the doors with most orderly and appreciative patrons. Some competent critics, who were present, have said that the programme as rendered, would do credit to our Lachute and Brownsburg artists, before any of the most select city audiences. The members of the Anglican congregations appreciate very much the work of all the performers, and are particularly grateful to those of the other denominations who so willingly and at considerable inconvenience to themselves, assisted in giving this excellent entertainment.

Methodist Notes.

Rev. F. J. Hayden will preach next Sunday morning on "The Divine Potter" and in the evening on "Midnight Wrestling."

Special Collections in all Methodist Churches will be taken up to render assistance to distressed Halifax Churches.

Captain Leslie Hooker will act as Chairman at the Lecture next Tuesday night by Captain Rev. A. E. Runnells B.A., B.D., of Montreal, on "The Surrender of the German Fleet." Many tickets have been disposed of for this brilliant lecture to be given in the Methodist Church.

Rev. Runnells was present at the Surrender of the German Fleet to Admiral Beatty.

Rev. F. J. Hayden will address the Golden Rule Class on "The Peace Conference,—Its Terms and Results."

John Hay, Esq. M.L.A., will address the East Settlement Brotherhood next Sunday afternoon at 2 p.m.

BIRTHS

MATTHEWS.—At the Jeffery Hale Hospital, on the 8th inst., to Regt. Sgt.-Major and Mrs. R. E. Matthews, a son.

MOSS.—At Oakland, Calif., on Wednesday, May 7th, 1919, to Mr. and Mrs. John Moss, a son. (nee Bessie Dobbie.)

DEATHS

STEWART.—At Everett, Washington, on May 13th, J. B. Stewart, second son of Jno. Stewart, of Brownsburg, aged 59 years.

IN MEMORIAM

In loving memory of my dear Mother who passed away May 18th, 1918.

I mourn for you dear Mother But not with outward show, But hearts that mourn sincerely Mourn silently and low. Friends may think that I forget you When at times they see me smile, But they little know the sorrow That the smile hides all the while.

Inserted by her daughter Mrs. James Green.

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 confections, both loose and in pretty boxes.

Cakes of all descriptions made to order. Wedding Cakes a specialty.

Robert Hamilton.

Baker & Confectioner.

Phone. 80.

Always the Best!

That is the Motto we started in business with many years ago and we have always tried in every way to maintain that standard. Our many customers can testify to fair business dealing, and so we extend an invitation to others to come and deal with us.

Our new stock of Summer Dress Goods, Boots and Shoes, and everything for Home use is now repete also new stock of Summer Groceries all nice and fresh.

Phone No. 2 for your next order and you will be more than satisfied.

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.

FIELD MARSHAL REVIEWS THE WAR

SIR DOUGLAS HAIG PRESENTS
REMARKABLE FACTS.

The Word "Miraculous" Is Not Too
Strong to Describe Recovery and
Ultimate Victory of Allies.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, in his final despatch made public, presents an important review of the war and describes in detail the expansion and achievements of the British army, with many remarkable facts and figures. He treats the operations in the western front as a single constructive campaign, in which can be recognized the same general features and necessary stages that, between forces of approximately equal strength, have marked all the conclusive battles of history.

"The high-water mark of our fighting strength in infantry, says the British commander, was only reached after two and a half years of conflict, by which time heavy casualties had already been incurred. It was not until midsummer, 1916, that the artillery situation became even approximately adequate to the conduct of major operations.

"During the Somme battle artillery ammunition had to be watched with the greatest care. During 1917 ammunition was plentiful, but the gun situation caused anxiety. It was only in 1918 that artillery operations could be conducted without any limiting consideration beyond that of transport.

"The margin with which the German onrush of 1914 was stemmed was so narrow and the subsequent struggle was so severe that the word 'miraculous' is hardly too strong to describe the recovery and ultimate victory of the allies.

Effect of Russian Default.

"The breakdown of Russia in 1917 probably prolonged the war by a year, and the military situation in Italy in the Autumn of 1917 necessitated the transfer of five British divisions to Italy at a time when their presence in France might have had far-reaching effects."

Sir Douglas records the interesting fact that more than half the British casualties in the fighting of 1918 occurred during the five months from March to July, when the allies were on the defensive.

"The rapid collapse of Germany's military powers in the latter half of 1918," he says, "was the logical outcome of the fighting of the previous two years. It would not have taken place but for that period of ceaseless attrition, which used up the German reserves. It is in the great battles of 1916 and 1917 that all have to seek for the secret of our victory in 1918."

The value of cavalry in modern war is emphasized by Sir Douglas Haig, and, in discussing the value of mechanical contrivances, such as tanks, he observes that, immense as their influence might have been, they could not by themselves decide a campaign. Their true role is to assist infantrymen, by whose rifles and bayonets only can decisive victory be won.

The expansion of British personnel, artillery, ammunition, transport, railway construction and establishments of every kind in France is dwelt upon by the Field Marshal. Regarding machine guns the British equipment increased from one gun to 500 infantrymen in 1914 to one to 20 infantrymen in 1918. The 486 pieces of artillery with which the British took the field in 1914 were represented at the date of the armistice 6,347.

British Army Raised During War.

On the first day of the Somme battle in 1916 nearly 13,000 tons of artillery ammunition were fired by the British on the western front. On two days, September 20 and 21, 1917, 42,000 tons were expended, and in the three days of the crucial battle on September 27, 28 and 29, 1918, nearly 65,000 tons were fired by the British artillery.

Sir Douglas Haig said that the feature of the war, which to the historian may well appear most noteworthy, is the creation of the new British army, which was successfully built up in the very midst of the war.

"The total of more than 327,000 German prisoners captured by us on the western front," says Sir Douglas, "is in striking contrast to the force of six divisions comprising some 80,000 fighting men with which we entered

the war. That we should have been able to accomplish this stupendous task is due partly to the loyalty and devotion of our allies, and to the splendid work of the Royal Navy, but mainly to the wonderful spirit of the British race in all parts of the world."

With respect to the use of cavalry Sir Douglas Haig contends that in the light of full experience of the war the decision to preserve the cavalry corps has been completely justified.

"It has been proved," he added, "that cavalry, whether used for shock effect under suitable conditions, or as mobile infantry, have still an indispensable part to play in modern war. Moreover, it cannot safely be assumed that in all future wars the flanks of the opposing forces will rest on neutral states or impassable obstacles."

No Victory in Defensive.

The Field Marshal devotes a special section to: "Why we attacked whenever possible," in which he says: "The object of all war is victory, and a purely defensive attitude can never bring about a successful decision."

He emphasizes that the defensive role sooner or later produces a lowering of morale, while the defender becomes almost entirely ignorant of his opponent's dispositions and plans. This was exemplified in the fighting of 1918. "So long as the enemy was attacking he obtained a fairly full information regarding our dispositions," says Sir Douglas, "but so soon as he was thrown on the defensive, and the initiative returned to the allies, he was kept in comparative ignorance of our plans and disposition, and the allies were able to effect many surprises, both strategic and tactical."

CANADA'S TOURIST TRAFFIC.

1919 Summer Trade Should Be Large
If Attractions Are Well Advertised.

Tourist trade gives quickest returns for service of any commerce any land can undertake. Payment, cash "on the spot," is for exactly those things which the people produce and originate themselves. In that sense tourist traffic forms a most valuable national asset of "gilt-edged import" of practically nothing but dollars.

It is an aspect of Canadian trade which must not be overlooked in this year of difficult re-adaptation to peace conditions.

The Trade Adviser of the Pan-American Union, an international organization maintained by the twenty Latin-American republics and the United States for the development among other things of friendly intercourse, writes to the Canadian Trade Commission as follows:

"I am inclined to think that all parts of Canada could receive thousands of tourists from the United States during the coming summer if special efforts were made by the Dominion to let it be known generally in this country that Canada wants tourists to come. Possibly articles in journals and magazines, calling special attention to the delightful climate of Canada, the fishing possibilities, the scenery and other attractions would induce more than usual thought being given to that country."

"Our people, who may be a bit more settled than during the war years, 'wish to go somewhere,' and as they cannot go to Europe, or Mexico, and as South America is too far away and passports too difficult to obtain, our own western country and Canada then become more or less Mecca."

Got Any in Your Pocket?

The wife of a Dorchester man who had the traditional failing—he forgot to mail letters—has cured him. The mail is delivered at their home before the breakfast hour—which is comparatively late. One morning she said to her husband:

"Did you have any mail this morning, dear?"

"Only a circular," he answered as he bit into a fine brown slice of toast. "Huh," said the wife, "By the way, did you mail the letters I gave you yesterday?"

"Sure I did," was the righteously indignant reply.

"Well," answered wife, with an eloquent smile, "It's funny, then, you had no letters this morning, because one of those I gave you to mail was addressed to you—just as a sort of key."

The Lesson of War.

"So you're saving up to buy an airship? You're quite an ambitious little boy."

"Yes, sir. I want to fly over Jimmie Mack's yard and drop bricks on him."

HOW AUTOCRACY DECEIVED GERMANS

NEWSPAPERS CONTAINED FALSE
ACCOUNTS OF THE WAR.

Publication of Pamphlet, Entitled
"How We Were Lied To," Reveals
Network of Deceit.

Revelations of the "stupidity and cunning" of German newspaper censorship which for more than four years obsessed 70,000,000 persons with the hope of an impossible victory, hid from them the news of Prussian defeats and at last contributed to the downfall of the structure of pretence it had raised, are brought out here in a remarkable pamphlet said to have been inspired by Dr. Wilhelm Muehlton, formerly director of the Krupp Works, whose exposure of Germany in 1918 as the rear instigator of the war sent him into voluntary exile in Switzerland.

The pamphlet, entitled "How We Were Lied To," is published ostensibly under the name of Kurt Muehlton, one-time Austro-German war correspondent. It is filled with instances of military duplicity, showing the efforts that were made to conceal from the German people everything of a discouraging nature that had to do with the war.

Newspaper editors, according to the document, were forbidden under dire penalties to discuss any subject relating to the war without the approval of hundreds of government censors operating through twenty-one newspaper bureaus and various branches of the government. The Lusitania sinking and the submarine controversy with the United States were so skillfully manoeuvred in the press that for many months the people were led to believe that the negotiations were taking "a course very favorable to us."

Never Admitted First Marne Defeat.

Dr. Muehlton, who in his earlier revelations accused the then Emperor William of having issued the order "take no more prisoners," the astonishing fact that not once in all of the German war reports can be found any admission that the first battle of the Marne was a German defeat. The only thing that the German High Command was able to report about that terrible reverse was disguised in the words:—"In the western theatre of the war the operations, details of which cannot yet be published, have led to a new battle which is developing favorably. Reports spread by the enemy unfavorably to us are false."

It must be understood, writes Dr. Muehlton's collaborator, that all the censorship regulations under which the newspapers were operating were unknown to the people. The distortion of facts was thus made easy for every editor. He was encouraged to say that, notwithstanding that the Allies were sinking German submarines as fast as they could be built, "the number of new German U-boats is four times greater than the losses. Our submarine fleet has grown extraordinarily during the war. The press is to picture the submarine warfare as a means of shortening the struggle and not as a measure of retaliation or a weapon to starve our foes."

After months of deception in trying to convince the people that the United States would never enter the war, asserts the Krupp director, when President Wilson sent his ultimatum, the German press very readily executed an "about face" and endeavored to minimize the United States as a possible adversary.

Even after the United States had landed more than 1,500,000 men in France, Dr. Muehlton declares, the German newspapers continued their campaign of falsity and delusion. The diplomatic intercourse between Germany and the United States during the two years preceding America's entry into the war is set forth in the pamphlet, with interesting references to Count Von Bernstorff and his Military and Naval Attaches, Boy-Ed and Von Papen, in Washington. It was given out as "established" that the one-time Ambassador and not Dr. Zimmermann, the German Foreign Secretary, had conducted the correspondence with Heinrich Von Eckhardt, formerly German Minister in Mexico, looking to an alliance between Japan, Germany and Mexico if the United States entered the war. German newspapers were cautioned never to

use the unfortunate expression "Zimmerman letter," because it was believed this might lead to a severance of diplomatic relations between Berlin and Washington.

Blames Ludendorff for Defeat.

After the United States actually entered the war the censors permitted such statements as "the damage to German ships lying in American harbors has been carried out to our satisfaction. For example, the giant steamship Vaterland has been made wholly unusable. Even the sketches of the turbine construction have been destroyed."

Loss of the war was charged by the one-time Krupp expert to two grave mistakes by Von Ludendorff, described as the "brains of the German army," in his failure, first, correctly to estimate the wonderful possibilities of the American troop transport and his false assumption that Marshal Foch's reserve army had ceased to exist in June, 1918. Ludendorff, he said, gambled with the existence of Germany. He was like a jockey in a long race who forced his horse far ahead of the rest of the field and who toward the end, when the others began to gain with their carefully reserved strength, used "whip and spurs in a desperate effort to win, virtually killed his mount and yet lost after all."

WHAT HAPPENED IN EUROPE.

Effect of the War on the Farming
Conditions Overseas.

Last September a commission visited Europe to see what effect the war had had on European farming up to that time. Here are a few of the outstanding facts, recently reported by the commission:

Great Britain increased her home-grown bread supplies fourfold by 1918, largely by plowing up her pasture lands.

France's production of sugar beets and breadstuffs decreased sharply.

In Italy there was some reduction of the cultivated area, but except for wheat the reduction in the volume of breadstuffs has not been very serious. The yield per acre decreased, the causes being shortage of fertilizer and uncontrolled growth of weeds.

Regarding live stock, Great Britain has maintained her herds of cattle and has increased her sheep and made small losses in hogs. Sheep were declining in Great Britain before the war.

In France all live stock has declined. However, France has maintained her young cattle. The decline in sheep is most serious, and there is also a sharp decline in hogs.

Italy's cattle have declined. Many orders have been in effect for the purpose of conserving live stock. For example, in some sections calves weighing less than 440 pounds could not be slaughtered. Hogs have been greatly decreased.

Generally speaking, Great Britain, France and Italy will need to import for some time to come large supplies of meats, fats, dairy products, and concentrates for animals. Some importations of live stock for breeding purposes may be made, but for the most part importations will consist of live-stock products.

In addition to live-stock products Great Britain, France, Italy and Belgium will need to import for some time to come large supplies of wheat, fertilizers, fibres (wool and cotton) and farm machinery. All countries under review have made marked progress in the utilization of farm machinery, especially in the use of tractors.

WAR ON PARASITES.

England Plans to Stamp Out Disease
Carried by Germs.

The British Government is taking measures to stamp out diseases due to the germ-carrying parasites.

The local Government Board, the department dealing with the administration of health, has issued a pamphlet of ten pages giving details of the life history of the pests, the measures to be taken for guarding the public and details of the powers of the local authorities to provide apparatus for cleaning purposes.

The department classes the prevalence of vermin as a serious menace to the health of a large section of the population, and the pamphlet contains the orders issued to the local authorities for coping with the evil.

The brochure, which gives details of methods and apparatus for cleaning both persons and clothing, is now on sale on every bookstall at two cents.

The AUTOMOBILE

How to Avoid Engine Troubles.

When for any reason a charge in an engine cylinder is fired before the proper time, we say it "backfires," or causes the crank-shaft to turn the wrong way. This backfiring often occurs when an engine is being cranked, and is rather dangerous, as it may result in a broken arm. Backfiring may be caused by one of the following things:

1. Spark advanced too far.
2. Glowing carbon deposits in cylinder.
3. Spark plugs rusty or dirty, causing points to become red hot.
4. Short circuit in timer.

On all high-speed motors there is a spark lever or control. This is placed there because it is necessary to advance the spark as the engine gains speed in order to secure efficient operation. But when the engine is to be started the spark lever should be in full retard, and "kicks" occur most often because the operator has carelessly left the spark advanced.

Glowing carbon deposits are another cause of backfiring, but this does not occur until an engine has been running for some time and become heated. Red-hot spark plug points cause the same trouble as the glowing carbon, for after an engine has been run a while the points may retain heat enough to fire the charge of gas as soon as it is taken into the cylinder. The spark plugs should be removed and cleaned when erratic firing occurs, and if this gives no relief you may be sure there is carbon to be removed from the cylinders.

The last cause of backfiring is a short circuit in the timer—that is, the commutator or distributor, or the mechanism that divides the current among the different cylinders at the proper time. This commutator consists of a hollow metal drum in the rim of which are imbedded as many contact points as there are cylinders. These points are insulated from each other, and a cam turning inside the drum makes contact with them at the proper time. If these contacts become uninsulated, cylinders will fire with no regularity. The only thing to do in this case is to buy a new part.

Of course, backfiring may be caused by having gears that operate the valves and timer set wrong, but I have assumed that you have not torn down your engine to misplace them. —W. W.

A Close Call.

A few weeks ago Jim Caldwell met with an accident that was both lucky and unlucky. Jim's luck was the indisputable fact that he happened to be in town at the time instead of four or five miles from nowhere.

Jim had been tinkering with the carburetor of his auto, but its disposition kept getting worse and worse. It spit and it popped and it missed, and suddenly it went off like a cannon and flames shot up clear

through the hood. Some gasoline had collected in the underpan.

Fires don't appeal to Jim and he didn't fancy sitting over the gasoline tank, so he jumped out and made tracks down the street. Somebody turned in a fire alarm. Then Jim saw a garage man in greasy overalls with a fire extinguisher under his arm, running toward the blazing auto. Jim went back to help.

Well, the hose and ladder wagons came, but the man had the fire out long before that. The paint on the hood was scorched and the chemical had made a lot of sediment on the motor, but Jim's auto had been saved from going up in smoke. Jim peeled a bill from his roll and handed it to the hero of the occasion.

The auto was not badly damaged. Before Jim drove home that night he went to the hardware store and bought a fire extinguisher that's been hanging on the dash ever since.

Helpful Hints.

When placing chains on your tires be sure to have the hooks toward the back as you lay them over the wheel. This gives a wiping motion to the hooks when in use, which tends to keep them closed. If the chains are put on the other way they will tend to open and so be in danger of coming off.

When you have the time study your starting and lighting system carefully, using your instruction book as a guide. Gradually the use of the parts and the paths of the currents will become clear to you. Give it the care it needs and you will get better service and have less trouble in the end.

Carry an indelible pencil with you tire repair outfit. When you find a leak in a tube you must mark it so as to find it again. A black lead pencil is useless here. The indelible mark will remain as the wet rubber helps to dissolve the lead of the pencil.

Animal Breadwinners.

A performing animal often has a greater earning capacity than a successful man of business.

The first kangaroo to enter the boxing ring in America earned a sum in five years that allowed himself and his owner to retire from the limelight, and spend the rest of their lives in peace and quiet. This was the first of a long line of pugilistic kangaroos who "made" their masters.

Much of the success of Hagenbeck's Wonder Zoo at Olympia, a few years back, was undoubtedly due to the engagement of Max and Moritz, the "human apes." These animals jointly earned as large a salary at Olympia as an opera favorite then appearing at Covent Gardens, London. Three world-famous lions, Nero, Prince, and Wallace, who have toured the British Isles and the Continent for many years, can claim a turnover of many thousands, as can Kilko, the chimpanzee hero of Barnum and Bailey's Fair, still going strong on this side of the Atlantic.

EDUCATION AND THE WAR.

Strong Demand in Britain For Added
Facilities For Adults.

The mixing of the nations during the great war has resulted, as far as Britain is concerned, in a strong demand for additional facilities for adult education, says a London despatch. From the educational centres it is reported that there is now a wonderful volume of enthusiasm of adult education.

The Workers' Educational Association is finding difficulty in supplying the lecturers demanded by all parts of the country, while many classes are enrolling more pupils than ever, and arrangements for one class on a subject have had to be extended to several classes to accommodate the demand for education.

The London County Council educational department finds overcrowding in its classes dealing with literary and like subjects and has decided to increase the number of literary institutes by five, with a corresponding increase in classes. The new institutes will be opened within a few days. The council will soon open a new course at its present institutes comprising folk songs and dances.

The report of the Government Committee on Adult Education refers to the present interest in adult education schemes and recommends certain modifications of the hours and holidays of workers for the purpose of enabling them to attend courses and single lectures. The committee states that the demand for improvement is unique, and to waste the present opportunity would be a national sin.

Mats Made of Ivory.

It is believed that there are but three mats of ivory in existence. The largest one measures eight by four feet, and although made in the north of India, has a Greek design for a border. It is used only on State occasions, like the signing of important State documents. The cost of this precious mat was almost incalculable for more than six thousand four hundred pounds of pure ivory were used in its construction. Only the finest and most flexible strips of material could be used, and the mat is like the finest woven fabric.

Plenty of water and salt are of great assistance in stimulating the action of the organs of digestion, and carrying off the impurities of the animal's system.

BRINGING UP FATHER



FREE OFFER DON'T MISS THIS OPPORTUNITY



We make this FREE OFFER in order that every Amateur Photographer may have the opportunity to see the fine results we produce in Developing and Printing.

We will Develop for you, absolutely FREE of charge, one roll of film (any size) and make a sample print from one of the exposures and return them to you postpaid.

Simply cut out this advertisement and sign your name and address in the space below, then mail it to us with your roll of film (carefully addressed on the wrapping paper) and we will do the rest.

This offer is good until May 15th, 1919. So cut out this advertisement at once.

We make Large Pictures from little snapshots.

If you will send us one of your favorite films with 45 cents we will make for you a fine 8x10 large picture.

A. J. WHITE & Co.

80 RICHMOND ST. EAST, TORONTO
The Largest Photo Finishing Plant in Canada

Your Name _____
Address _____

WORK ON ST. PAUL'S IN PRIMARY STAGE

PRESERVATION OPERATIONS REVEAL BUILDING FACTS

Arch is of Burford Stone—Numerous Carved Capitals Not Original Piers by Wren.

During the war a work of the first importance has been going forward on the fabric of St. Paul's Cathedral. The fears of those experts who were of opinion, a few years ago, that a very serious task awaited the repairers have been more than justified; and in particular, the south transept has been discovered to be in so shattered a condition that the cement used to strengthen and solidify the walls has found its way out, in several cases into the streets and gardens beyond. This article by Merwyn E. Macartney, however, deals with the completion of the repairs to the southwest pier of the dome, which marks a primary stage in the work of restoration at St. Paul's.

Now that the boarding has been removed it is possible for any one to observe the extent of what has been virtually the rebuilding of this vital support of the dome. The whiteness of the substituted stones shows distinctly how the 3000 cubic feet of new masonry has been inserted. It has only been possible to carry out this work by using the greatest care to avoid disturbance of the enormous weight of 8000 tons which it is calculated that each pier carries. Any sudden withdrawal of large extent of support might have involved most serious dislocation of pressure and created an alarming condition of affairs.

It says a great deal for the care and efficient workmanship of the artificers, contractors, and expert advisers that no perceptible settlement has occurred during the progress of the work. It would be untrue to say that no feelings of alarm have existed while these operations have been proceeding. But, fortunately, so much diligence has been exercised that no untoward accident has marked the steady march of restoration during the four or five years that have elapsed since the work was begun.

Interesting Facts Discovered.

Many interesting facts have come to light, such as that the main stone on which the two arches pitch proved to be a huge block of Burford stone and not Portland which Wren employed in this pier. This stone was cracked right through. We know that great difficulties beset the builders in obtaining large stones, and evidently this block was utilized because there was no other of that size available from Portland. Its dimensions were five feet by six feet by two feet three inches. To replace it being impossible, the shattered portions, weighing four and a half tons, were removed, and as large a piece of Portland inserted as was practicable, which, gouted in cement, has made a sound base at this point.

Another discovery was the fact that a great many of the carved capitals were not the originals, but poor copies insecurely fixed to the stone behind them by cramps,

dowels, and lead. In many cases so badly had they been fixed that they fell off on the slightest attempt to examine them. Although no positive evidence exists to show when they were executed, we may assume that they were of later date than Wren's building. No work of such a "shoddy" description would have been passed by Wren or Hawksmoor. When the full weight of the dome came on the piers it caused serious sattering of the stone walling, and it clearly went on during the first half of the eighteenth century, as the rubble filling of the piers dried and became compressed. The core or rubble filling is not of uniform quality. A great deal of the mortar was made with a lime obtained by burning chalk lime or shells. Had Wren used even a poorly hydraulic lime he would have had a much more satisfactory agglomerate. Considering the extraordinary aptitude of this genius for experiments, more particularly in chemistry, one is lost in wonder that he should have used such a poor cement, especially as he was always lauding the "fine Roman manner" and meant himself to "build for eternity." That he was imposed upon by some of the contractors is likely; we know that there were eight or nine, not all of them of the same excellence as the Strong's. For instance, in the construction of the S. E. pier the work is not nearly as good as that of the S. W. pier; the mortar is worse and the masonry of a very inferior character.

Method of Construction.

To improve the power of resistance of the filling in the S. W. pier the method was employed of solidifying by liquid grout. By this means it is believed that in addition to the two feet of reliable stonework on each side of the pier, we have consolidated at least an extra six inches of the core and possibly one foot. Taking a mean of nine inches, this means that the reconstituted work on the pier represents about half of the sectional area of the pier (i.e., two feet on each face equals four feet, and nine inches of grouted core on each face equals one foot six inches—total, five feet six inches out of nine feet six inches).

Another discovery was the method of construction of the building. The piers were built up with setoffs—that is to say, the masonry was reduced in area as the work gained height. The foundations were set in a bed of very hard clay and consist of two layers of stone each two feet thick and spreading out four feet, all round the crypt-piers. The piers in the crypt are set back—i.e., reduced from this to sixteen feet by twenty-two feet. This size is carried up to the impost or molding from which the vaulting of the crypt starts. We discovered that at this point—i.e., the level of the impost—the piers were set back or reduced two feet. They then continued perpendicularly till within two feet of the floor of the church. At that point they went back to the face of the pier.

The Rev. R. S. Mylne, a great-grandson of Robert Mylne, a surveyor of the Cathedral from 1765-1821 and a member of a family of masons for several generations, said he had deposited the accounts connected with St. Paul's left him by his ancestor in the library at Lambeth Palace.

We learn from them that there had been serious destruction of the stone work and that it had been covered up

in an unsatisfactory way. Owing to the faulty system of repair, it was determined to carry out a complete restoration about 1781 and to close the Cathedral for nearly two years. Mylne seems to have used a large amount of stone veneer in his repairs and also iron cramps. Owing to the formation of rust some of the masonry has cracked and split in all directions. We have removed every iron cramp and dowel so as to safeguard the public from all danger of falling stone as far as this pier is concerned. These papers of Mylne refer to some of the works carried out, such as the iron bands forged by "ships anchor smiths" and the "compensation" worked on the moldings and on the main cornice level to disguise the settlements over the four arches of the transept. Evidence of these works are there to this day.

THE TRAMP'S RETURN.

Now That the War Has Ended the Road Merchant Again Appears.

One of the signs of demobilization is the return of the tramp. During the war there has been a very noticeable absence of these road merchants, with their fluttering rags, their ventilated footgear, their "shocking bad" hats, and their unshaven jaws.

The casual ward is the Mecca of the tramp. It is his dormitory, for which he makes like a homing pigeon, though with much less celerity. He is always on his way there. When he meets a "toff" he begs; when he gets an easy chance he steals.

But the tramp is universal, cosmopolitan. The American tramp goes very far afield. The trans-continental lines know him. He boards the train out in the unknown, and when he has travelled a few hundred miles, and got a change of scene, he drops off, and resumes his walk.

The Australian variety of tramp is known as a sundowner, because he "blows in" when the orb of day is westerling.

SUFFERING CATS! GIVE THIS MAN THE GOLD MEDAL

Let folks step on your feet hereafter; wear shoes a size smaller if you like, for corns will never again send electric sparks of pain through you, according to this Cincinnati authority.

He says that a few drops of a drug called freezeone, applied directly upon a tender, aching corn, instantly relieves soreness, and soon the entire corn, root and all, lifts right out.

This drug is a sticky ether compound, but dries at once and simply shrivels up the corn without inflaming or even irritating the surrounding tissue.

It is claimed that a quarter of an ounce of freezeone obtained at any drug store will cost very little but is sufficient to remove every hard or soft corn or callus from one's feet. Cut this out, especially if you are a woman reader who wears high heels.

WHEN HUNS SAY GOOD-BYE.

Their Farewell Letter to British Prisoners of War.

Craftiness and stupidity, so strangely mixed in all German propaganda, is once more evident in a farewell document issued to prisoners about to leave Germany. No cooling dove could voice itself more softly than the German authorities in their plea that the prisoners return to their homes with kind feelings towards their captors. So barbarous has been Germany's treatment of prisoners that some observers are justly enraged at this attempt to wheedle sympathy and gentle dealing for the vanquished foe at the Peace Conference. The document given to departing prisoners is republished by the London Westminster Gazette, which says that "as an example of effrontery to men who have learned by bitter experience the true nature of the German, it would be hard to parallel." It is called "A Parting Word," and begins as follows: "Gentlemen, the war is over! A little while and you will see your native land again, your homes, your loved ones, your friends."

When you are already united to your families, thousands of our countrymen will still be pining in far-off prison camps with hearts as hungry for home as yours.

"You have suffered in confinement—as who would not? Your situation has been a difficult one. Our own has been desperate. Our country blockaded, our civil population and army suffering from want of sufficient food and materials, the enormous demands made upon our harassed land from every side—these and many other afflictions made it impossible to do all that we should have liked to do. Under the circumstances we did our best to lessen the hardships of your lot, to insure your comfort, to provide you with pastime employment, mental and bodily recreation. It is not likely that you will ever know how difficult our circumstances have been."

With square-head clumsiness the authorities go on to admit that "errors have been committed, and that there have been hardships for which the former system was to blame." There have been "wrongs and evils on both sides," it is touchingly confessed, and "we hope that you will always think of that—and be just." To proceed:

"You entered the old Empire of Germany; you leave the new Republic—the newest, and, as we hope to make it, the freest land in the world."

The Latest Designs



The Directoire influence is felt in this coat with the high waistline and deep gathered cuffs. McCall Pattern No. 8850, Ladies' Coat. In 6 sizes, 34 to 44 bust. Price, 25 cents. No. 8829, Ladies' Straight Skirt. In 6 sizes, 22 to 32 waist. Price, 20 cents.



A becoming frock is this unusual creation which is developed in flowered challis, that material that bids fair to be popular for summer wear. McCall Pattern No. 8801, Ladies' Dress. In 6 sizes, 34 to 44 bust. Price, 25 cents.

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

Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere.

April.

April greets us with a smile Only for a little while. Pretty soon she'll drop a tear, Yet we're glad that she is here. Smiles and tears win back the flowers That will charm through summer hours;

Make the grass put on its green; Coax a thick and leafy screen For the birds to nest and woo; Send the brooks a-dancing, too. Coy, uncertain, full of wiles, Often chary of her smiles, April trips along the way Decking earth in bright array.

I consider MINARD'S LINIMENT the BEST Liniment in use. I got my foot badly jammed lately. I bathed it with MINARD'S LINIMENT, and it was as well as ever next day.

Yours very truly,

T. G. McMULLEN.

To-Day

We who have loved the Old-World Spell,

The glamour of ancient things,— Poetry stored in lands afar, Majesty crowning kings.

Ruined castle and ivied moat, Armour and blunderbuss, Blazoned scutcheon and jeweled shrine,—

What are they now to us? Dead is the past of yesterday Like the past of a thousand years; Gone the beauty of outworn things, The horror of bygone fears.

Life! Life unseals our eyes! These are the wonderful days. Glory beams from humble souls, Treading familiar ways.

Proven valor of poor and weak,— Not by a fairy tale; Golden legends are daily news, Christendom does not fail.

The mighty are fallen, the proud are hamed, Force is bowed in the dust. But heroes march in the rank and file, And the meek hold power in trust.

When was the beautiful world so strange, Or ever romance so rife? With an undreamed Future—ours to mould From the marvelous gift of Life.

Potatoes laid in shallow flats in a sunny part of the basement or house send out sprouts, which, if carefully handled when the potatoes are cut and planted, will give potatoes earlier than those not started.

Minard's Liniment Cures Dandruff.

BITS OF HUMOR FROM HERE & THERE



By His Letters.

"Where's your uncle, Tommy?" "In France."

"What is he doing?" "I think he has charge of the war."

Mathematics.

"One, two, three, four; one, two, three, four—" yelled the drill sergeant.

"My goodness me," said the sweet little thing, "do they really have to teach those ignorant mechanics how to count up to four?"

Noble Mariners.

Miss Soffleigh (watching revolving light of the lighthouse)—"How patient sailors are!"

Coast Guard—"How, indeed?" Miss Soffleigh—"They must be. The wind has blown out the light six times and they still keep lighting it again."

What the Cow Does.

Teacher (of a class chiefly of foreigners): "What are oxen?" The children looked blank.

"Does anyone know what a cow is?" A dingy hand waved wildly at the back of the room.

"Well, Johnny," the teacher said, smiling, "tell us please."

"A cow," answered Johnny, "she lays milk."

Knowledge Going to Waste.

A man who was travelling in the mountains stopped at a cabin and asked for a drink of water. An old woman brought it out to him, and after drinking he had quite a talk with her, telling her great stories about some of the wonders he had seen in the outside world. Finally, when he stopped to take breath, the old woman took her pipe out of her mouth and said:

"Stranger, if I knew as much as you do I'd go some're and start a little grocery."

Shocking.

An elderly lady of very prim and severe aspect was seated next a young couple, who were discussing the merits of their motorcars.

"What color is your body?" asked the young man of the girl at his side, meaning of course, the body of her motor.

"Oh, mine is pink. What is yours?"

"Mine," replied the man, "is brown with wide yellow stripes."

This was too much for the old lady. Rising from the table, she exclaimed: "When young people come to asking each other the color of their bodies at a dinner party it is time I left the room."

Minard's Liniment Cures Burns, Etc.

Sailors' Sixth Sense.

Sailors have a curious way of knowing when their ship is approaching land. They go to Mother Nature for their knowledge. If you are on the ship they may ask you to feel the deck, which is wet with dew. Even though the stars are shining clearly and the sea is absolutely smooth, the deck seems as though water had been poured across it. The sailor will then inform you that dew is never to be found more than thirty miles from land, so the dew is a good indication.

MONEY ORDERS.

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

The total number of men, women and children killed in Paris by air raids and the shelling by "Big Bertha" was 522. By a curious coincidence the total number killed by air raids in the London Metropolitan area also numbered 522.

GIRLS! THICKEN AND BEAUTIFY YOUR HAIR AND STOP DANDRUFF

Try this! Your hair gets wavy, glossy and abundant at once.

To be possessed of a head of heavy, beautiful hair: soft, lustrous, fluffy, wavy and free from dandruff is merely a matter of using a little Danderine.

It is easy and inexpensive to have nice, soft hair and lots of it. Just get a small bottle of Knowlton's Danderine now for a few cents—all drug stores recommend it—apply a little as directed and within ten minutes there will be an appearance of abundance, freshness, fluffiness and an incomparable gloss and lustre, and try as you will you cannot find a trace of dandruff or falling hair; but your real surprise will be after about two weeks' use, when you will see new hair—fine and downy at first—yes, but really new hair—sprouting out all over your scalp—Danderine is, we believe, the only pure hair grower, destroyer of dandruff and cure for itchy scalp and it never fails to stop falling hair at once.

If you want to prove how pretty and soft your hair really is, moisten a cloth with a little Danderine and carefully draw it through your hair—taking one small strand at a time. Your hair will be soft, glossy and beautiful in just a few moments—a delightful surprise awaits everyone who tries this.

LIVE POULTRY WANTED.

50c. PAIR OF PIGEONS AND UP. Any fancy poultry to sell Write for Prices. L. Weinrauch & Son, 15-18 St. Jean Baptiste Market, Montreal, Que.

NURSES.

NURSES EARN \$15 TO \$25 A WEEK. Earn without leaving home. Send for free booklet. Royal College of Science, Dept. 46, Toronto, Canada.

FOR SALE

WELL EQUIPPED NEWSPAPER and job printing plant in Eastern Ontario. Insurance carried \$1,500. Will sell for \$1,500 on quick sale. One deal. Wilson Publishing Co., Ltd., Toronto.

WEEKLY NEWSPAPER FOR SALE in New Ontario. Owner going to France. Will sell \$2,000. Worth double that amount. Apply J. H. de la Wille 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. Helman Medical Co., Limited, Collingwood, Ont.

CURE YOUR BRONCHITIS, COUGHS, COLDS, RHONCHAL, HOARSENESS AND SORENESS. We have hundreds of testimonials from every part of Canada testifying to the wonderful healing power of WHITE'S BRONCHITIS REMEDY. Mr. Clarke, 776 Indian Road, Toronto, coughed for 35 years with Bronchitis; it cured him. Mrs. Clarke, No. 1 Yorkville Ave., Toronto, coughed for 18 years; one bottle cured her. John E. Gibbs, Fenella, suffered fifteen years with Bronchial Asthma, says there is nothing like it. W. McBratney, 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. It gives instant relief and a good night's rest without a cough. Price 50 cents, 15 cents extra for mailing. Three bottles mailed free for \$1.50. Sold only by Buckley, The Druggist, 81 Dundas St. East, Toronto.

A Helpful Thought.

But the nearer the dawn, the darker the night, And by going wrong all things come right; Things have been mended that were worse, And the worse, the nearer they are to mend. —Longfellow.

Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia.

Canada's New Marine Fleet.

A new feature of the forthcoming navigation season will be the appearance on the St. Lawrence of the Canadian Government's mercantile marine, of which by the end of the summer there will be thirty freight steamships.

No English king had ever passed under Napoleon's Arc de Triomphe until King George's recent visit to Paris.

DARTING, PIERCING SCIATIC PAINS

Give way before the penetrating effects of Sloan's Liniment

So do those rheumatic twinges and the loin-aches of lumbago, the nerve-inflammation of neuritis, the wry neck, the joint wrench, the ligament sprain, the muscle strain, and the throbbing bruise.

The ease of applying, the quickness of relief, the positive results, the cleanliness, and the economy of Sloan's Liniment make it universally preferred. Made in Canada.



30c., 60c., \$1.20.

A Kidney Remedy

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



Cuticura Helps Clear Away Dandruff and Irritation

On retiring, comb the hair out straight, then make a parting, gently rubbing in Cuticura Ointment with the end of the finger. After a few days, wash the whole scalp with plenty of soap. Place a light covering over the hair to protect the pillow from possible stain. The next morning, wash the hair with soap and hot water, using plenty of soap, and apply with the hands. Rinse in tepid water. Repeat in two weeks if needed. Cuticura, 25c. each plus Canadian duty.

ED. 7. 1899 14-17

Sold at the same fair price as before the war.

INSTANT POSTUM

Its fine flavor appeals to tea and coffee drinkers. A rich, delightful drink that provides real economy.

Not a Bit of Waste

The Watchman AND Ottawa Valley Advocate

FRIDAY, MAY 23, 1919.

The Watchman will be published every Friday.

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

J. S. GILES, Editor and Prop.,
Give a line for Poetry accompanying Memorial Notices.

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

Notices of Births, Marriages and Deaths 25c.

Legal Advertising, — \$40 per inch.

En Passant.

"The rank is but the guinea,"
The man's the man for a' that.
The teachings of Burns, properly learned, are sufficient, only to regulate the lives of individuals, but are comprehensive enough to form a system of ethics and a civil code of law for the most perfect state ever pictured in the visions of the most ardent believers in the coming perfection of national life and happiness. There is no human emotion that is not touched by Burns: no vice that is not censured or condemned, either by scorn or ridicule; no virtue that is not ennobled. Life, Love and Liberty, are his triune themes, and there is no problem within their compass that is not capable of solution by the outpouring of his genius. Opposite situations are brought into harmony. Honest poverty and honest wealth the poet equally praises. The honest man, for himself alone, transcends the circumstance of condition. "The honest man tho' ne'er sac poor, is King o' men, for a' that." This is Burns' direct testimonial to inherent worth, while his appraisal of the true value of wealth is without reproach.

"To catch dame Fortune's golden smile
Assiduous with upon her
And gather gear by ev'ry wile
That's justified by honour"
Not for to hide it in a hedge.
Nor for a train, attended:
But for the glorious privilege
Of being independent."

The great soul of the Man flowed out in a bardic stream of beauty, which embraced every thing that God made. Mountain daisies, men, mice, he placed equally in Nature's scale. Beneath the fustian of the toil-worn laborer or hidden under the gilt and pomp of monarchs and courts he saw the sterling stamp of manhood, and glorified it.

Imagine the poet stopping in his arduous November plowing, bending over an upturned mouse's nest, and expressing his regrets for the accident which brought about the domestic tragedy.

"I'm truly sorry man's dominion
Has broken Nature's social union,
And justifies the ill opinion
Which makes thee startle
At me, thy poor earth-born companion,
And fellow mortal."

I used to think that biographers gave themselves unnecessary pains to prove the points of the men they wrote about, but I think now that no biographer nor critic could over-praise Burns for the depth of true feeling which he put into that apology to the mouse when he evicted her, and the way in which he vindicates and excuses her thieving propensities. It is a thankless job, explaining poetry, but the beauty of many poets is obscured by their vernacular; in itself beautiful but not readily understood, and as only a few of the readers of the "Watchman" may know what is meant by "A daime-icker in a thrave" I take the liberty of explaining the passage. He says:—"I don't doubt that sometimes thou may steal, but then, thou must live. Besides, an ear of corn out of twenty four sheaves is a small proposition. I shall never miss it, and I will get all the blessing that is coming to me out of what is left."

That the same man who lamented the upturning of a mountain daisy by the plough, possessed in a high degree the patriotic soul-fire of his poetic race, is beautifully shown by his Prayer for Scotland:—

"O SCOTIA! my dear, my native soil:
For whom my warmest wish to Heav'n is sent!
Long may thy hardy sons of rustic toil
Be blest with health, and peace, and sweet content!
And oh, may Heav'n their simple lives prevent
From luxury's contagion, weak and vile
Then, how'er crowns and coronets be rent,
A virtuous populace may rise to the while,
And stand a wall of fire around their much lov'd isle.
THOU, who poured the patriotic tide
That streamed thro' Wallace's untainted heart;
Who dared to nobly stem tyrannic pride,
Or nobly die, the second glorious part.
(The patriot's God, peculiarly Thon art,
His friend, inspirer, guardian, and reward.)
O never, never Scotia's realm desert:
But still the patriot and the patriot bard,
In bright succession raise, her ornamental and guard!"

One could talk a month on the teachings of Burns without exhausting the fascinations of the lights and shades of his meanings and their application to

daily life. Then there would remain much to be said about what he did not mean, for it is a well known fact that some of the admirers of Burns attribute to him meanings which he never intended.

Much of the recent outcry against titles in Canada is blamed upon Burns. He certainly did say:

"A king can make a belted knight,
A marquis, duke, and a' that,
But an honest man's aboon his might."

The pith of sense and pride of worth, being higher ranks than the dignities of conferred honours. But his object in this respect was the glorification to a point beyond the already high conception of titles of the higher worth of honesty.

Instead of reducing the value or estimation of titles his aim was to place honesty and true personal work upon a still higher pinnacle than majestic dignities, thus showing by comparison his high appreciation of both. Burns honoured Kings and Queens, especially those of his own beloved country. A proof of this is his Lament of Mary, Queen of Scots:—

"My son my son may kinker stars
Upon thy fortune shine;
And may may those pleasures gild thy reign,

That ne'er wad blink on mine!
God keep the from thy mother's foes
Or turn their hearts to thee;
And where thou meetest thy mother's friend

Remember him for me!

— — —

Satirical comment he could find for every phase of human life, but he used it generously, never maliciously, and always to point a moral. Those who import into Burns' teachings, treasons, Bolshevik leanings, or socialistic desires, misinterpret him. His freedom, the liberty of which he sang, was the freedom of the eagle, not that of the vulture or cormorant, nor is it fair to the memory of the poet of freedom, the patriot bard, to tear from the context isolated passages and set them up as examples of the inward meaning of the whole. For instance, do all of the poet's admirers subscribe wholeheartedly to the statement made in "Tam O' Shanter" that "Freedom and Whiskey gang the gither"? Of course not. After all is said and done, human nature is for ever setting up new standards. Dukes, Knights, and other dignitaries may be "survivals," but you can never never take out of life its natural tendency to live or bestow honours and make distinctions. The human family has not reached that point, of which Burns says:

"It comin' yet for a' that,
That man to man the world o'er
Shall brethren be an' a' that"

When it does come there will be, as there are now, "Big" brothers men worthy of honor and willing preference, capable of bearing such distinguishing appellations as men have ever been ready to bestow upon their fellow men until, until . . . well, until just recently, when the list of honors seemed to make some outstanding omissions. And there's another reason, I am told, for the desire to cut out titles. I asked an American, as a disinterested outsider, why there should be any outcry against the bestowal of titles and in favour of levelling down distinctions. And he smiled as he made answer and said:—"It's all the fault of the women." The wife of a lord or knight gives herself airs. If she does not, people say she does, so it's all the same whether she does or not. This sets up an imitative opposition among the rest of her set or sex. Thus the wife of a wealthy man, a "merchant prince" or a magnate without a title, incites her husband to get one, to acquire somehow the title for which her soul yearns, and this so scares the poor boob that he becomes so socialistic in his ideas regarding titles that he votes against them. Easily explained, isn't it?

LINKSMAN.

MABEL

Mr. Harold Mason spent Friday the guest of Miss Bessie McAdam.

Mr. Robt. Black and Miss Jenit Black spent Saturday at St. Philippe.

Miss Isabell Black spent Thursday with Miss Annie Clauson of Brownsburg.

Mr. Manly Gardener, of Brownsburg, spent Sunday with Mr. Harlow Warwick.

Mr. Earl Smillie spent Sunday with his parents Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Smillie.

Mrs. Heald's and Miss Mabel Heald's spent a couple of days visiting friends in Lachute.

Miss Eva Mason spent Tuesday visiting Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Healdie of Ogdensburg.

Miss Maud Warwick has returned home after spending a few days in Brownsburg.

Mr. Leonard Nichols and Miss Ruby Millar spent Thursday evening visiting Mr. and Mrs. McKiddie and family.

**Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA**



OIL is a cheap fuel for cooking—No ashes to clean up. No fires to build. What could be less trouble?

A Florence Automatic with a McClary's Success oven will give you the best bakings you ever produced. No odor. No wicks to bother with. Save fuel, have a cool kitchen. Call and see the Florence in actual operation.

**"FLORENCE AUTOMATIC"
OIL COOK STOVES**

G. Y. Deacon, Lachute.

Important AUCTION SALE!

There will be sold on the farm premises of
W. H. KELLY
BUCKINGHAM - QUE.
Friday, May 30th, 1919
AT 10 O'CLOCK A.M.

The Following Stock:—

40 milk cows young and newly freshened with calves by their sides; number pure bred Holsteins registered also Ayrshires as well as number extra good grade cows; 5 pure bred Holstein bulls, 1 to 3 years old, sired by Korndyke Segis Copia No. 22198, who's dam Korndyke Queen Dekol owned by D. Raymond, Vaudreuil and valued at \$5000.00, who's record in 1917 under Government test was 130 lbs. milk per day for seven days, also 30 well bred calves from registered dams and extra good grade cows; 2 pure bred Ayrshires bulls two years old; 10 teams good heavy young horses; 3 colts coming three years old; 2 good brood mares, 1 pr. well bred matched driving horses four and five year old; 3 brood sows pure bred Yorkshires and 40 young pigs.

Terms of Sale.—Ten (10) dollars and under cash, over six months credit by furnishing approved joint notes, interest will be charged at rate of 6% per annum 3% discount off cash.

For further information apply to
W. H. Kelly.

Briscoe!

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.

GEO. Y. DEACON
Phone 26 LACHUTE MILLS, QUE.

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.

McLaughlin Cars

These Are Progressive Days

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.

Best Meats
at
Reasonable Prices.

Telephone No. 136

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

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

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

DRYSDALE & SPEIGHT
BUTCHERS
Main Street, - Lachute, P.Q.

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.

If you are thinking of taking a trip, Phone
27 Lachute, or write

J. S. Giles Town Agent of
Canadian Pacific Railway.

Passages Booked Boat or Rail.

Passports applications for overseas.

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



Announcement

Of interest to
**Brownsburg
SMOKERS**

Mr. R. D. Coles wishes to announce to all Brownsburg Smokers the installation in his Store of a "United Cigar Stores" Agency.

"The "United" policy of selling everything on a full guarantee basis is probably the one outstanding feature that has made this Canadian organization the largest of its kind in Canada. Positively every pipe, Box of Cigars, in fact anything you may purchase in a "United" Store is fully guaranteed. Our own brands of Cigars, such as "Blackstone," "Havana Brown," "Ben Hur," "Beneficial" and numerous others, represents the most for your money because there is no middleman.

He intends to dispense real "United Service," and herewith extends to you an invitation to drop in and inspect the new stock.

Watch the Window for
Daily and Saturday Special

Save "United" Coupons

Double Coupons Saturday May 24th.

Ask for the "United Briels," the brightest little Magazine in Canada, FREE.

UNITED CIGAR STORES
LIMITED

R. D. COLES,

Sub-Branch Manager

Branches in all Surrounding Town and Cities

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 inno-

cently 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—" 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 86,463, 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 bling-bayonet!"

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. Pleas 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.

Following 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 261 manuscript pages. The chief interest of the book seems to lie in its history, 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 despoiler 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 tons, 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 quickly.

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, as 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 guarantees.

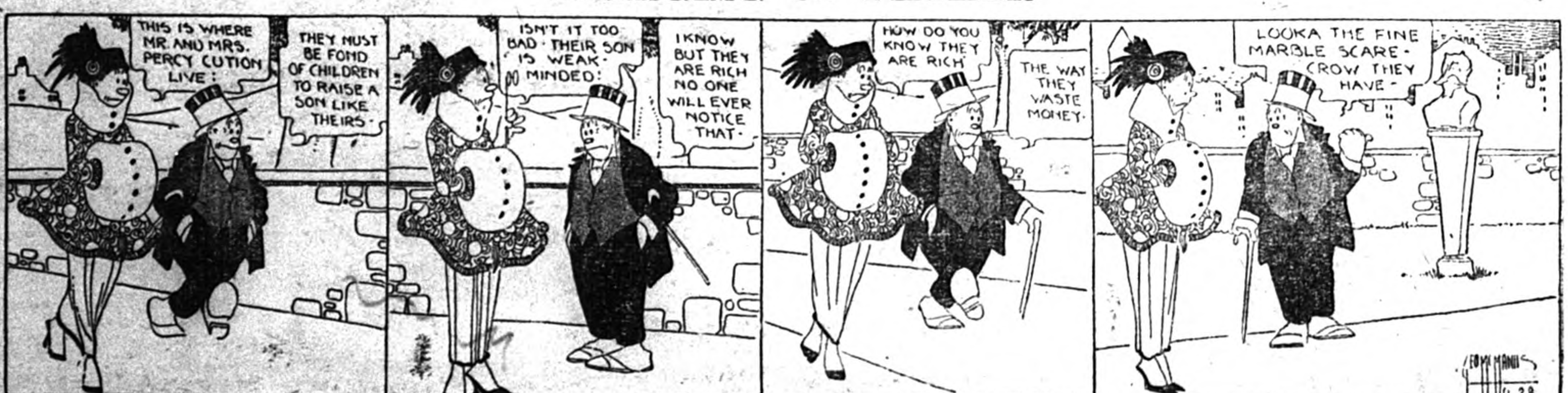
The apparent fact is that wars have sometimes accomplished a great deal of good for the world. They have settled important moral questions perhaps about as often as they have the question of which side is stronger. There are many indeed who believe that it is well that the greatest of all wars, through 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 motormen now operate nearly half the street cars in Great Britain.

BRINGING UP FATHER



Requete.

A. M. le Maire, M. M. les Conseillers de la Municipalité de St. Placide.

Les soussignés, Electeurs Municipaux de la Municipalité de St. Placide, ayant la qualité voulue, demandent par les présentes qu'il soit tenu un bureau de vote, aux termes de la section quinziesme, du chapitre cinquieme, du titre quatrieme des statuts refondus de Quebec, 1909, pour décider si les électeurs municipaux de la Municipalité maintiendront en force ou révoqueront, en vertu et en exécution de la dite section, le règlement de prohibition passé en date du cinquième jour d'octobre 1916, et que nous soumettons par les présentes à leur adoption savoir:—

La vente des liqueurs enivrantes et l'émision de licences en conséquence sont par le présent règlement prohibées, dans la municipalité de Saint Placide en vertu et en exécution de la section quinziesme du chapitre cinquieme du titre quatrieme des statuts refondus de Quebec 1909.

En foi de quoi nous avons apposé nos seings aux présentes à Saint Placide ce trentième jour d'avril, en l'an de Notre-Seigneur mil neuf cent dix-neuf.

Wilfrid Lalonde, Napoléon Lefebvre, Cléophas Giroux, Louis Sauvé Dentiste, Alfred Desjardins, Eugène Séguin, Louis Patry, Napoléon Dubreuil, H. Dubreuil, Napoléon Raymond, Paul Lalonde, Elmyr Vaillancourt, Joseph Robert, Emery Cardinal, Paul Emile Wilson, Ovide Calvé, Placide Brisebois, Arcidias Sauvé, Napoléon Lavigne, Napoléon Turpin, Diédonné Laframboise, Napoléon Brunet, Camille Mainville, Léandre Durocher, Elde Brunet, Uldéric Charlebois, Napoléon Mainville, Aldéa Brunet, Charles Augusta Lefebvre, Ovide Lavigne, Jean Féron, Ovide Raymond, Théodore Carrière, Maurice Lalonde, Napoléon Lalonde, Victor Ladouceur, William St Pierre Ernest Lalonde, Ambroise Sauvé, Donat Sauvé, Arthur Vaillancourt, Leopold Groulx, Olivier Proulx, Arthur Groulx, Albert Lavigne.

Je soussigné, DONAT LAVIGNE, aubergiste, de St. Placide, déclare solennellement que les noms qui apparaissent au bas de la requête ci-jointe sont les signatures de la personne ainsi nommée; que les dites signatures ont été apposées et données à la dite requête en ma présence à St. Placide à la date mentionnée dans la dite requête par les dites personnes elles-mêmes; que les dites signatures sont des électeurs municipaux de la municipalité de St. Placide et ayant les qualités voulues, au nombre de trente au moins.

Et je fais cette déclaration solennelle la croyant consciencieusement vraie et sachant qu'elle a la même force et le même effet que si elle était faite sous serment, sous l'empire de la loi canadienne de la Preuve.

Et j'ai signé

(signé) DONAT LAVIGNE

Déclaré devant moi à Lachute, ce vingt-et-un mai mil neuf cent dix-neuf.

(signé) GASTON VALOIS, Notaire

Et Commissaire de la Cour Supérieure pour le district de Terrebonne.

Je soussigné L. M. Masson secrétaire-trésorier de la Municipalité de Saint Placide certifie que la présente requête aux fins mentionnées ci-dessus a été tenue ce cinquième jour de mai, mil neuf cent dix-neuf.

L. M. MASSON, Sec.-Tres.

Il est proposé par M. le conseiller Joseph Lefebvre, seconde par M. Félix Lachute, qu'un vote sera demandé le 27 juin, au lieu de dix-neuf pour révoquer le règlement de prohibition passé à St. Placide, le 5 Octobre 1916, suivant les formules de la loi.

L. M. MASSON, Sec.-Tres.

Province de Québec, Municipalité de St. Placide.

Aux habitants et électeurs municipaux de la municipalité de St. Placide.

Avis Public est par les présentes donné par L. H. Masson, secrétaire-trésorier. Que la requête ci-dessus signée comme elle apparaît ci-dessus, et demandant que le règlement compris dans la dite requête soit soumis à l'adoption des électeurs de cette municipalité en vertu de la dite section quinziesme du chapitre cinquieme du titre quatrieme des Statuts refondus de Quebec, 1909, n'a été déliée et reçu par moi le cinquième jour du mois de Mai, 1919.

Qu'en conséquence une assemblée des électeurs municipaux de la municipalité de St. Placide, aura lieu la siezième jour du mois de Juin 1919, à dix heures du matin, à St. Placide, dans la salle des séances du conseil, aux fins de tenir un vote dans le but de décider si le règlement soumis par la dite requête tel qu'il apparaît ci-dessus, doit être adopté ou non, par les électeurs municipaux de cette municipalité.

Donné à St. Placide, ce dix-neuvième jour du mois de mai, 1919.

L. H. MASSON, Sec.-Tres.

Calumet School No. 7.

Grade VII, Grammar.—Irene Whinfield 88, Rosemary Higginson 83, Vida Foreman 65.

Grade V, French.—Pearl Beauchamp 95, Janet Whinfield 88, Hazel Robinson 79, Orton Weldon 60, Rita Murray 57.

Grade IV, Drawing.—Bessie Foreman 95, Harry Bridgen 90, Rita Barley 85.

Grade III, Reading.—Violet Dennis 85, Ora McKenzie 82.

Grade II, Reading.—Alice Whinfield 90, Willie Bridgen 88.

Grade I, Reading.—Mildred Bridgen 90, Edna Foreman 98, Iris Dennis 97, Sybil Morrow, Salemon Disahrais 95, Lillian Hoare 94, Edith Barley 89, Eunice Farrara 89.

Grade 1, Reading.—Janet Bridgen 89, Siona Lanthier 85, Stanley Barley 54.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

DALESVILLE

Mr. and Mrs. A. MacArthur, of Montreal, spent the week-end with Mrs. R. S. MacArthur.

Mrs. W. Davis and daughters are visiting Mrs. Thos. Davis.

Mr. Frank Hadley and brother-in-law spent the week-end at Mr. Hadley's Cottage.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Wert and family visited here on Sunday.

Mr. G. Pollock of Maple Creek, Sask., who recently returned from overseas is visiting his aunt Mrs. R. McCormick.

Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Campbell, Misses Doris and Jean and Master Kenneth Campbell, of Lachute, visited Mrs. J. A. Campbell on Sunday.

Mrs. H. Morrow spent a few days in Lachute this week.

The funeral of Margaret Elizabeth infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. Graham took place on Monday morning last from their residence to the Dalesville Cemetery. The Rev. Mr. Collins conducted the service.

STONEFIELD

Miss Ellen Hawkins, of Orange, New Jersey, is visiting her sister Mrs. Jas. Denmore, of Stonefield. Miss Hawkins is an American Red Cross Nurse. She has given all her time to War Relief Work since the Fall of 1914, and also in instructing Red Cross Classes of young women to nurse in the Military Hospitals Overseas and in the Cantonments at home. Miss Hawkins is a born Organizer and when the U.S.A. went into the War she took charge of the First Aid Department in the International Arms and Fuse Ammunition Factory, where she remained until the Armistice was signed and that Institution was closed.

PRINCE ?

Prince is a beautiful Clyde Red color, weighing 1700 lbs. A sure and safe stock getter, and parties desirous of procuring good stock will do well to breed from this horse.

He will stand for the season at the blacksmith shop of Arthur Gates, St. Andrews.

TERMS: \$9.00 to insure. All mares at owners risk. All mares disposed of before time will be charged whether they prove in foal or not. Payable March 1920.

ANDRE GRANDMAISON, Proprietor.

SUPERIOR COURT

Province of Quebec, District of Terrebonne, No. 134.

Napoleon Gauthier, butcher of the town of St. Therese, District of Terrebonne.

Plaintiff.

vs.

Mrs. Alphonsine Gagnon, wife of Napoleon Gauthier of the town of St. Therese, District of Terrebonne and the said Napoleon Gauthier to authorize his wife; Mrs. Exilia Gagnon of the town of St. Lambert, District of Montreal, wife of Joseph Jarry of the same place, and the said Jos. Jarry to authorize his wife; Mary Anne Gagnon of the city and district of Montreal, wife of Joseph Charrest, of the same place, and the said Jos. Charrest, to authorize his wife; N. Abondius Gagnon of the city and district of Montreal; Mrs. Alma Gagnon, now of parts unknown, wife of Joseph L. France, contractor formerly of the city and district of Montreal and now of parts unknown.

Defendants.

The defendants, less Mrs. Alphonsine Gagnon and Abundus Gagnon, are ordered to appear without one month.

Given at St. Scholastique, May 15, 1919.

(signed) GRIGNON & FORTIER

Prothonotary C.S.

True copy

ADELARD LEDUC, Solicitor for Plaintiff.

AUCTION SALE

There will be sold by Public Auction at the residence of

NEIL LECLAIR.

St. Philippe D'Argenteuil.

1-4 Mile North of Staynerville Station, Tuesday, May 27th, 1919.

The following effects:—13 milch cows, 3 heifers, 8 one year old calves, 1 two year old Holstein bull, 1 year old Holstein bull, 7 Spring calves, 3 breeding sows, 2 sheep, 2 horses, set double harness, express, buggy, rubber tire buggy, run about buggy, rack sleigh, set bob sleighs, 2 cutter, waggon, tumbril cart, 1 binder, rake, mower, disk drill, disk harrow, iron harrow, gang plow, single plow, sulky plow, cultivator, a lot of hay, a lot of lumber, 3 buffaloes, wheelbarrow, 2 log chains, whiffletrees, 3 eight gallon milk cans, 1 thirty gallon milk can, 2 dozen hens, 3 turkey hens, gobbler, 27 cords of stove wood, a lot of household furniture.

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. 3 per cent per annum for cash.

SUPERIOR COURT

Province of Quebec, district of Terrebonne, Superior Court, No. 1345. Dame Julienne Laurin of the Parish of St. Canut, district of Terrebonne, wife common as to property of Evariste Charbonneau, farmer of the same place, and duly authorised to ester en justice, plaintiff; vs. the said Evariste Charbonneau.

An action for séparation as to property has been instituted in this cause on the first May 1919.

Attorney for Plaintiff, DONAT LALANDE.

St. Scholastique, 6 May 1919.

MAIL CONTRACT.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon, on Friday, the 27th June, 1919, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails, on a proposed Contract for four years, six times per week on the route between Dalesville and Lachute, via Brownsburg Post Office from the Postmaster General's Pleasure.

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

POST OFFICE INSPECTOR'S OFFICE, Montreal, 15th May, 1919.

VICTOR GAUDET, Post Office Inspector.

MAIL CONTRACT.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon, on Friday, the 27th June, 1919, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails, on a proposed Contract for four years, six times per week on the route between Brownsburg and Dalesville from the Postmaster General's Pleasure.

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POST OFFICE INSPECTOR'S OFFICE, Montreal, 15th May, 1919.

VICTOR GAUDET, Post Office Inspector.

LAKEFIELD

Holy Trinity Church.—Sunday, May 25th, Morning Prayer 10.30 a.m.

Notice.—Commencing Sunday, May 25th, services in this church will be held according to the "new time."

Dunany, St. Paul's Church.—Sunday, May 25th, Evening Service 2.30 p.m. "New time."

A. H. LUPTON.

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.



E. F. Ayers

Dealer

Lachute

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT.

Canada Province of Quebec } No. 1351
District of Terrebonne

M. Léon Duquette, of the Town of St. Jerome, in the said district, shoemaker.

Plaintiff.

vs.

M. Lee Kong, of the same place, St. Jerome.

Defendant.

The Defendant is hereby ordered to appear within a month.

St. Scholastique, this 9th May 1919

Signed GRIGNON & FORTIER, Prothonotary C.S.

WM. J. BARCLAY,

Agent for The MACCARTNEY 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.

Incunparable 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 inter-purchasers of these lines of goods are asked to write for information before buying.

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

Spring Foot Wear

We wish to announce that we are displaying a large and choice stock of Spring Foot Wear for Men and Boy's, Women and Children. I am in a position to offer you some great values.

Your Inspection Invited.

The choicest novelties of the Season in Hats and Caps for Men and Boy's, also a large assortment of Ready-made Clothing, Gent's Furnishings, Overalls, Rain Coats, Underwear and Socks.

Suits Made to Order.

Boots Repaired.

TELEPHONE NO. 65.

W. G. Staniforth, Lachute

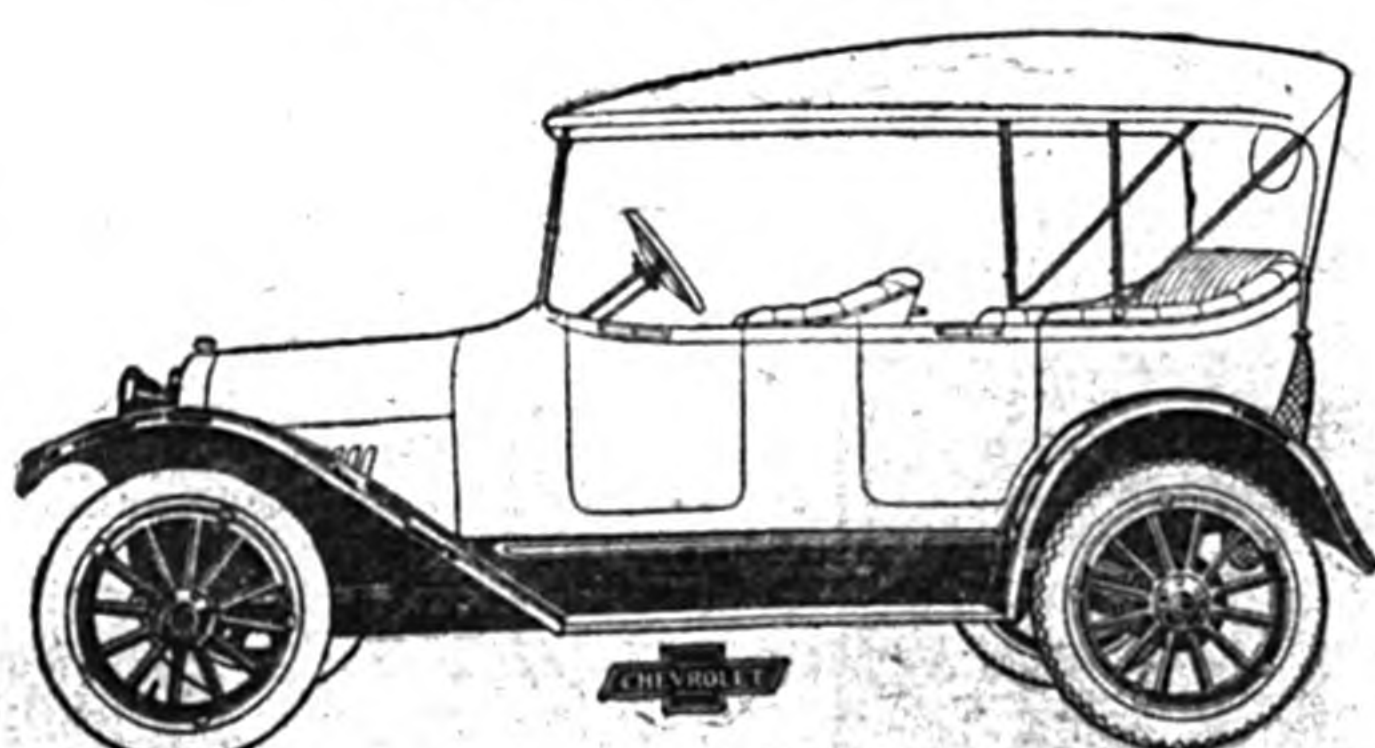


And that is no Idle Boast. We say what we Mean and Mean what we Say, so come right along and be convinced of our Sincerity. We claim to be able to do for you as good, if not better than elsewhere. Our quality and our prices are right.

O. B. Lafleur & Sons, Limited.

Foundry Street - Lachute

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,

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Good Garage

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Telephone 16.

Soils and Crops

By Agronomist.

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

Care of Young Pigs.

Every owner of a brood sow, whether he lives on a large farm and has many, or whether he is a suburbanite and owns one, should feel a personal responsibility to see that the pig litters born this spring are received with the utmost care. That means the matter of providing proper housing for the brood sows, and their young should have immediate attention.

The high mortality among young pigs in some part of the country can be materially reduced if proper housing and feed are provided for the sows. According to one investigation, which covered about fifty herds, representing 930 brood sows, the average loss was about thirty-three per cent., while some farmers lost fifty to seventy per cent. of the pigs.

It has been found that the larger losses usually occur on farms where the housing facilities are poor. In one investigation it was learned that where good or fairly good hog houses were used, the average number of pigs raised in a litter was five and one-quarter, while on farms where the housing was poor the average number reared from each litter was only three and one-tenth. The average saving, therefore, where good houses were used, amounted to more than two pigs to the litter.

There are many kinds of satisfactory hog houses which can be built at comparatively low cost. Any one of these will soon pay for itself in the increased number of pigs saved. Both the individual house and the colony hog house have a place on the hog farm. Both give very satisfactory results if they are properly constructed. If only one can be had the colony house usually is to be preferred, especially where a large number of sows are to be kept. The farrowing period usually extends over several weeks if there are many sows. In such cases each pen in the house may be used for two or more sows during the period. Assuming that two sows use a pen and that by reason of the satisfactory quarters provided two additional pigs are saved in each litter, it would not be long until the hog house paid for itself. Good quarters are one of the best investments the swine grower can make.

The satisfactory hog house provides warmth, dryness, abundance of light, ventilation, sanitation and comfort. To meet these requirements the house need not be expensive. As a matter of fact, many expensive hog houses are not satisfactory because they do not possess all these requirements, while many less expensive ones properly planned and built give excellent satisfaction.

The care given the brood sow, especially in her feeding, is equally important. Help on this point can be obtained from bulletins which the agricultural college or the Department of Agriculture will furnish.

There is no animal on the farm which requires better protection from the cold than the hog; none for which a good bed is more necessary; and none so much in need of sunshine as the little pig. The horse and the cow have good coats of hair—even a calf or colt left in the cold is provided with a good fur coat; the hens' feathers are the best protection against low temperature, but the hog has almost nothing between his skin and the weather. One of the first requisites for success with hogs is a shelter where young pigs can be kept warm and well supplied with sunshine and fresh air. A little pig takes cold very easily and recovers slowly, if at all. To prevent taking cold he must be kept dry, warm, away from draughts and provided with good fresh air.

Cultural Methods for Eastern Canada.

On the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, and several of the branch Experimental Farms in Eastern Canada, an exhaustive study of methods of cultivation has been conducted for the purpose of improving the soil condition and thereby increasing crop yields. The results obtained warrant the accompanying recommendations and explanations being made which are applicable to average conditions on Eastern Canada farms.

UNDERDRAINAGE is without doubt a most important factor and is indispensable where the rainfall is great and soil conditions warrant. The carrying away of surplus water allows the entrance of air into the soil, which aids in raising the temperature. On the whole, underdrainage improves the mechanical condition of the soil; assists in the liberation of plant food elements and facilitates the working of the soil.

PLOUGHING is the basic cultural operation and for this reason should be performed with the utmost care and judgment. Poor ploughing, including unevenness in depth and width of score, imperfect backs and finishes, cannot be rectified by succeeding operations of discing and harrowing no matter how efficient the implements available. No clear

rule can be laid down defining the best method of ploughing. A safe rule is to plough only when the soil is in shape, not too wet, especially if of a heavy clay nature. Plough deeply in autumn, as deeply as the surface productive soil will allow, turning an up-standing furrow. Plough shallow in spring, turning a low-lying or flat furrow. Plough well, turn all the land and finish with straight, even furrows and lands. Last season, in some localities, fall ploughing was not completed. Very thorough treatment is necessary to insure a crop of grain on spring ploughing. The following general treatment is suggested.

Plough shallow, four to five inches, when the soil, especially of a clay type, is in condition, not too wet nor too dry. Disc-harrow within a day after ploughing. Disc often enough to establish the connection between surface and subsurface soils necessary for the unchecked passage of soil water to the seedbed. Roll and drag harrow to pulverize the soil. Ploughing may be speeded up by using two-furrow ploughs. Spend the time saved in extra seedbed preparation.

HARROWING or seedbed preparation may be performed most economically by means of the disc-harrow. Thorough cultivation at this time is indispensable and should be continued until the seedbed is level, uniformly deep and loose.

The drag or spike-tooth harrow, too, may be employed advantageously in seedbed preparation, especially following the disc or roller to restore a mulch, or blanket, of loose soil, a couple of inches deep, to check evaporation of moisture. A light or slant-tooth harrow of this type is also useful in the corn field a few days after sowing and after the corn is up to stimulate a rise in temperature in the soil, to destroy small weeds and encourage germination of weed seeds and to restore the essential mulch.

SEEDING—This operation is now satisfactorily done by means of the seed drill. Several types are on the market, but the single disc drill is probably most popular. Do this work carefully and accurately. Misses between drill widths are wasteful, unsightly, and furnish breeding places for weeds; excessive variations in rates of seeding from too light to too thick may result in heavy losses in yields.

ROLLING—The roller is too frequently used to put a finishing touch to the field after seeding. It may be so used to advantage on light soils, but even then should be followed by the drag harrow to break the quickly crusted surface. The chief use of the roller should be to firm and crumble the soil before seeding. It should not be used on very damp soil, especially clay; let the surface dry first, then use the roller to break the crust.

A good seedbed may be defined as one mellow, uniformly level, fairly loose and fine at the surface but firm below, and well supplied with plant food suitable for the crop to be grown. To get such a seedbed means thoroughness and judgment in carrying out each step in its preparation. —Experimental Farms Note.

Care and Repair of Farm Machinery.

A big leak, usually unrecognized, occurs through the meagre attention given farm implements. The care of farm machinery is a phase of farm management that does not usually receive the attention its importance warrants. In the rush to get the crop into the ground at the proper time and in the best possible condition for satisfactory returns or to gather in the harvest promptly, the care due the implements which have made each operation possible is lacking or performed in a more or less haphazard manner. As a consequence, part of the toil-earned revenue of the farm is swallowed up in the purchase of new machinery or in expensive repairs which might have been avoided had proper precaution been taken in time.

On every well-managed farm attention is given, so far as circumstances permit, to this factor in farm management. All implements are cleaned and placed under cover when not in use, all polished surfaces receiving an application of an anti-rust preparation. Axle grease or other lubricant will answer this purpose. As shelter, many types of structure are suitable, and an expenditure not exceeding \$400 will usually provide a suitable building. Besides it is not always necessary to go to this expense since any weatherproof building already available will answer the purpose.

It is advisable to go over each machine after the day's operations, making proper adjustments, tightening loose bolts, making sure that the lubricating devices are working properly, that the bearings are not too tight or too loose and that cutting parts are sharp. An assortment of bolts, rivets, springs, etc., for each machine is provided and allotted a



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BEAN—Scarlet Runner Lb. 90c., ¼ lb. 30c., Pkt. 10c.
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SWISS CHARD— ¼ lb. 55c., Oz. 40c., Pkt. 10c.
CABBAGE—Early Winnigstadt ¼ lb. 55c., Oz. 40c., Pkt. 10c.
CARROT—Chantenay Half-Long ¼ lb. 90c., Oz. 30c., Pkt. 10c.
CARROT—Early Gem or Orheart ¼ lb. 90c., Oz. 30c., Pkt. 10c.
SWEET CORN—Golden Bantam Lb. 65c., ¼ lb. 20c., Pkt. 10c.
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CUCUMBER—Chicago Pickling ¼ lb. 75c., Oz. 25c., Pkt. 10c.
LETTUCE—Select Big Boston ¼ lb. \$1.00, Oz. 35c., Pkt. 10c.
LETTUCE—Nonpareil Cabbage-head ¼ lb. 90c., Oz. 30c., Pkt. 10c.
CITRON—Red Seeded for Preserving ¼ lb. 75c., Oz. 25c., Pkt. 10c.
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FLOWER SEEDS

ASTER—Select Comet, Mixed Colors Pkt. 10c.
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CARNATION—Choice Mixed Pkt. 10c.
MORNING GLORY—Climbing Pkt. 10c.
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Send for copy of Rennie's Tool Catalogue. It includes Poultry Supplies, Plant Junior Garden Tools, Sprayers, Fertilizers, etc.

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definite location in the tool room. This saves many trips and probably valuable time and the plan, systematically carried out, results in the prevention of many breakages. Besides it has been proven that an implement in repair at all times has a longer life and gives more satisfactory service than one that receives erratic attention.

To carry out this work systematically a properly fitted workshop is necessary. It provides a comfortable place to work in during bad weather and in which those who so desire may develop their mechanical skill. It should be equipped with the necessary tools, including anvil, forge, workbench, vise, tongs, hammers, hardies, punches, drills, square, chisels, saws, wrenches, etc.



Poultry

The farm flock will keep in a more thrifty condition if they are provided with shade, and there is no better shade than the fruit trees, which protect the birds and furnish a profit at the same time. Raspberries will form a fine shade in a poultry yard. The canes covered with thick foliage form a dense shade where the birds can dust or hide from hawks. The birds do not injure the fruit as might be supposed. The berries seem to be hidden from them by the leaves and they cannot jump up high enough to discover the berry and then pick it off.

Blackberries also can be raised on a poultry range but we have not found them as satisfactory as red raspberries. Currants and gooseberries grow too low on the bush to permit their production where the poultry can find them.

Of the fruit trees, plums are undoubtedly the best for the poultry range. Peaches have a thick foliage and they will do for shade but they have to be sprayed often to produce good fruit and it is sometimes awkward to spray trees near poultry buildings than when they are growing in the orchard. Apple trees do not grow as rapidly as plums and we have not found them as desirable as plums in poultry yards.

Sunflowers can be planted in yards and be birds allowed to run among

them as soon as they are a little over one foot high. The seed are valuable in the ration in the fall during the moult, and if the stalks are broken over, the birds will do all the harvesting. Sunflower seeds are valuable when saved for winter. The entire heads can be stored in bins and the birds will enjoy picking out the seed on cold winter days. The stalks when planted in rows form densely shaded pathways over which the birds can run and dust on the hot days of summer. For a permanent windbreak and a desirable shade for the yards, it pays to plant evergreens. They are hardy and grow quite rapidly and need little care after once obtaining a start. They form a pleasant shade for the hens and in the winter they are valuable as a windbreak. They do not produce a profit, of course, but the fact that they need no care may serve to balance. Fruit trees will not produce a profit unless they are properly sprayed and pruned and, of course, this costs money and takes time in the spring when the poultryman or general farmer is very busy.

April.

With shadowy clouds and with sunshine of gold,
O'er velvet meadow and forest and wild,
She whispering goes, like a bride to her mate,
Shy, lingering maiden, a-tremble, elate,
Her garlanded tresses unbound to the breeze,
Her maidens the forests, the plains and the seas.
Shy April, our gifts are good wishes, we pray
The god of the seasons, shall bless you to-day.

You can't expect your hens to lay well unless they have facilities for taking a bath. This doesn't mean, of course, that you must give them a tub full of water. Hens naturally take their bath in sand or earth. It is just as necessary, though, as a tub is to you. Have a box of earth or sand where the direct sunlight will fall upon it several hours a day. A little sulphur added to the contents will help to keep vermin in check.

Your Health

BY THE MEDICAL EDITOR

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.

Milk in Summer.

Perhaps the most vital of all summer subjects is milk. Impurity of milk is one of the greatest factors in the large infant mortality. Breast-fed infants almost never suffer summer complaints and dysenteries; these diseases come largely from cow's milk, either impure or improperly prepared. And this mortality can be largely avoided—is indeed, summer after summer, being progressively diminished. Municipal authorities, aided most nobly by unofficial philanthropy, have been accomplishing vast improvement in our milk supplies. Pasteurization has become the process universally required by rendering milk a safe fluid. Large dairy concerns now serve their milk pasteurized, or pasteurization can be done in the home by means of the Straus Home Pasteurizer. This consists essentially of three parts: a can, a rack to hold the bottles of milk and a top for the can. The bottles are filled to the neck, the patent corks are snapped on and the bottles are placed in the rack. The rack is then so placed in the can as to be supported by three projections on the inside of the can. Boiling water is then poured into the can until it reaches a certain mark just below the bottoms of the bottles. The covers are then placed on the can and the bottles left in this position for five minutes to heat them through. When five minutes have passed, the cover is taken off, the rack is given a half turn, so that it is no longer supported by the projections on the inside of the can; and it sinks slowly

to the bottom of the can. The cover is then replaced. The whole is then allowed to stand for twenty-five minutes, when the cover is removed, the rack lifted out, the hot water partially emptied, and cold water poured into the can in its place. When the bottles are cool enough so that they will not be cracked by contact with the ice, ice is added to chill them as thoroughly as possible. Pasteurization is thus accomplished with a degree of exactness almost unbelievable unless one has seen the experiment with the thermometer. For the first five minutes that the bottles rest in the water the milk reaches a temperature of 157 degrees F. It then remains at exactly this temperature without variation of more than two degrees for the remaining twenty minutes that the bottles are in the hot water. The cost of this contrivance is nominal, about a dollar and fifty cents.

Does Not Eat Enough.

Question—I would like to know what you think of my diet. In the morning—I have an orange and a cup of coffee without sugar. For lunch I have four slices of bread without butter and an apple or two. For my dinner I have a vegetable and bread, no meat except on Sunday, but I have an apple before going to bed.

Answer—The diet you mention might be ample for a canary but not for a human being. I judge from your letter that your aim is to become svelte and willowy. Better give up the idea and stay healthy, though tending to embonpoint.

How to Seed the Lawn.

"What success do you expect to have?" I inquired of my neighbor who was sowing lawn grass seed.

"Well, I don't suppose it will grow at all, for it seems impossible for me to get a good stand of grass on my lawn."

I watched him sow the seed. The ground was frozen, and there was little chance of the sun shining enough to thaw it much that day. There was a brisk wind blowing and it was a safe guess that there would not be much of the seed left on the lawn by noon.

Noticing that I was watching him with a questioning look, he asked, "What's wrong with that?"

"Nothing," I responded, "only I would like to have my lawn next to yours. I would never need to sow grass seed on it. I would just let you sow it on your lawn and let the wind blow it over to mine, and get my lawn seeded for nothing."

He caught the point, and when I started away he went around the corner to get his wheelbarrow, at the same time remarking, "I'll just go over to the barn and get a few loads of fine mulch and sprinkle over it." He had learned the lesson that others must learn if they want to get best results from their efforts and money when they sow their lawns.

Just sprinkle a little dry dirt, a little fine stable manure or something of that sort over the spots after sowing the seed.

Ground bone is one of the best fertilizers to use on lawns. Tankage and fish scraps are good, but have an unpleasant smell. Prepared sheep manure is excellent; cottonseed meal, if not too high in price, may be used to advantage. In connection with these fertilizers use some wood ashes. —C. E. S.

How to Make Hotbeds.

By the use of hotbeds and cold frames, plants can be grown through their earlier stages out of doors even before the growing season has arrived. By the use of these, garden crops can be secured much earlier in the season than if seeding is delayed until the soil is warmed up in the open garden. Such vegetables as peppers, egg plant, melons, etc., can be so hastened in the spring as to ensure their maturing before the frost period arrives in many parts of Canada where these crops are not usually grown. Such crops as radish, lettuce, spinach, and other vegetables can be made to reach a marketable size relatively early in the summer.

While hotbeds, as the term signifies, are heated with fermenting manure, the cold frame depends upon the sun shining through the glass sash to warm up the soil and start growth. The cold frame, for that reason, is more easily adopted, although it cannot be used to so great an advantage.

This information is taken from Pamphlet No. 19 of the Dominion Experimental Farms, written by Mr. W. T. Macoun, Dominion Horticulturist, and available at the Publications Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa. The method of constructing hotbeds and cold frames, as well as the system of using them, are fully described in this publication.

Rice is the principal diet of one-third of the human race.

Government Publications.

The new list of publications of the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa contains titles of about three hundred bulletins, circulars, and other pamphlets that deal with agricultural practices. These cover the whole range of agricultural and horticultural pursuits, including dairying, field crops, live stock, orchard and garden crops, poultry, insects and plant disease, farm building construction, farm machinery and many other topics. The subjects are arranged alphabetically under general titles. Not only are the lists themselves available from the Publications Branch of the Department, but any of the publications therein contained.

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NATIVE SEED CORN

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Selected at husking time. Picked and crate cured. Limited amount. ORDER EARLY.
Wls. No. 1 \$1.25 per bu.
White Cap 1.15 " "
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Sags Free. Cash with order.
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The common wild hare grows to five pounds. FLEMISH GIANTS grow to 13 and 15 pounds. Their meat compares only with chicken. They breed six to eight times a year, and their litters number from five to twelve. Per pound, to raise, they cost 30% of chicken.
BLACK SIBERIANS are as prolific breeders as Giants and are only slightly smaller at maturity. Their hide is tough and their fur thick and soft. They are very valuable as Fur and Meat producers.

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Young Giants, express prepaid, at \$12.00 per pair.
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At Lachute on the Main
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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

Telephone No. 50.

Having disposed of our Saw and Grist
Mill we are now enabled to put all our ener-
gies into our Store. All lines will be kept
well-stocked with the Choicest and Best.

Deliveries made with prompt attention.

J. D. CAMPBELL

Main Street, Lachute.

THE PROVINCIAL BANK OF CANADA

Incorporated by Act of Parliament, July 1900.

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

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

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

Accounts opened and operated by mail.
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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 Ma-
chinery 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, Re-
pairs.

Also Fleury's Famous Plows and Fittings,
Brantford Buggies and Expresses, a nice stock
to choose from. Wire Fencing and Gates, Har-
ness and Harness Parts, Rugs, Whips, Churns,
Washing Madhines, Wringers, Oils and Greases,
Hay Fork Tools, Rope, Binder Twine, Hard-
ware, Etc.

MR. WM. BOYD'S OLD STAND

Main Street, - Lachute, Que.

DR. G. W. RUNNELLS, B.A.,
M.D., C.M.,

Physician and Surgeon,

In premises formerly occu-
pied by Dr. Alexander.

LACHUTE, - QUE.

W. X. BEAUCHAMP,

LICENSED AUCTIONEER,

Sales conducted in English
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Wills, Successions, Administration
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At St. Andrews every Tuesday.

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Office over Banford's Store.

Here Every Day.

MALCOLM SMITH,

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Sales conducted in English
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LACHUTE, - QUE.

GAETAN VALOIS, L.L.L.
NOTARY

Money to loan on security

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

LACHUTE, - QUE.

W. J. BOYD,

LICENSED AUCTIONEER

Sales conducted in English and
French.

Telephone 73.

LACHUTE, - QUE.

OVILA CARRIERE,

FIRST-CLASS LIVERY

Good rigs, Good Horses,

Meet Every Train. Phone 34.

Robert St., LACHUTE, P.Q.

L. L. LEGAULT B.C.L.,

ADVOCATE,

Roby's Block.

Main St., LACHUTE.

DR. A. LAVIGNE, L.D.S.,

SURGEON DENTIST,

Raymond's Block

Main Street, Lachute.

The Watchman,

And Ottawa Valley Advocate.

VOL. XLIIII

LACHUTE, FRIDAY, MAY 30, 1919.

NO. 17

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.

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

HOUSE FOR SALE.—In the East End, comfortable house containing eight rooms and bathroom, all modern convenience. For further information, apply to Mrs. G. E. Bampton or Mr. G. Valois, Notary.

NOTICE.—Dating from the 1st of June, the public are reminded that the Stores of Lachute will be closed at 6 o'clock on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday evenings until further notice.

Commencing June 1st, all Barber Shops will close on Tuesday and Thursday Evenings until further notice.

CAR LOAD OF SAGAR.—We are receiving a car load of sugar on or about June 15th, at a rock bottom price. Leave your order now.

G. L. MEIKLE & CO.

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

W. BANFORD & SON.

FOR SALE.—The brick property in the West End, formerly occupied by Mr. Geo. Hunter. Apply to Watchman Office, Lachute.

LOST.—On Friday, May 23rd, between the Water Tank and Ampleman's Bakery, a dark brown suit case containing dark blue serge suit. Return same to Watchman Office and be rewarded.

COW FOR SALE.—A good nine year old cow for sale, reasonable price. Apply to SEVERE PREVOST, Foundry St., Cor. Parron Ave., Lachute.

Liberal Convention

A Liberal Rally

will be held at the
Victoria Hall, Lachute
Wednesday, June 11th, 1919
at 1 o'clock p.m.

to select the liberal candidate for the forthcoming Provincial Elections.

Hon. W. G. Mitchell, Prov. Treasurer; Mr. G. Boyer, M.P. for Vaudreuil; Mr. P. R. McGibbon, M.P.; Mr. John Hay and others will address the meeting.

All are Invited.

Convention Libérale

Un grande Assemblée Libérale

aura lieu à la
Salle Victoria, Lachute
mercredi le 11 juin prochain
à une heure de l'après-midi

pour choisir le candidat libéral aux élections provinciales.

Hon. W. G. Mitchell, Trésorier-Provincial; M. M. G. Boyer, M.P. for Vaudreuil; M. P. R. McGibbon, M.P.; M. John Hay M.P.P. porteront la parole.

Toute le monde est invité.

CRESWELL'S

Canada Cement

Prices Right

R Creswell Registered

LOCAL NEWS

Mr and Mrs. Houston and son spent the holidays in Ottawa.

Mr. Wm. Staniforth and sons spent the holidays in Fasset.

Miss Alma Boyd spent last week visiting friends in Brownsburg.

Miss Edmée Bruneau spent the week-end with her sister Mrs. Jousse.

Mr. Wm. Eakin, of Montreal, was the holiday guest of Mr. C. Pollock.

Mrs. Geo. Calder and sons are spending this week at 16 Island Lake.

Miss Mina Morrison, of Montreal, spent the week-end with her parents.

Mr. Strachan, of Ottawa, was the guest of Rev. and Mrs. Lackey for the 24th.

Miss Christie, of Montreal, was the guest of Mrs. S. McKimmie this week.

Mrs. Beech and son, of Montreal, were guests of Mrs. Robt. Miller this week.

Mrs. Summerville, of Quebec, was the guest of Mrs. Hampton for the holidays.

Miss Edna Bampton, of Montreal, spent the holiday the guest of her mother.

Miss Ella Todd, of East Settlement, is visiting friends in Brownsburg this week.

Messrs. Edward and Keith Christie, of Montreal were guests of their mother this week.

Mr. J. Bryant and family have opened their cottage again for the summer months.

Mr. Chas. Lucas, of St. Lambert, was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Morrison this week.

Miss Jessie McArthur, of Montreal, was the guest of her parents for the week-end.

Miss Lena McKenny, of Montreal, was the guest of Mrs. W. J. Rodger for the holiday.

Misses Florence and Gladys McGillivray, of Montreal, spent the week-end in town.

Mr. and Mrs. Ivan Fraser and son, of Montreal, were guests of their mother for the holiday.

Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Murray and sons, of Ottawa, are guests of Mrs. Wm. Deacon this week.

Mr. A. Cunningham and Miss Gardner, of Huntingdon, are guests of Mrs. D. J. Rodger this week.

Mrs. Rutherford and daughter, of Hawkesbury, are the guests of Mrs. J. R. McQuat this week.

Lieut. J. F. and Mrs. Carleton and daughter, of Toronto, are guests of Mrs. D. J. Rodger this week.

Miss Amy McQuat, of Montreal, spent the holiday the guest of her parents Mr. and Mrs. Wm. McQuat.

Messrs. Harlow Giles, Poole and Cunningham, of Montreal, spent the holidays at Lake Louise.

Miss Violet Kennedy and Mr. Ellis, of Montreal, were guests of Mrs. Archie McPaul for the holidays.

Mr. and Mrs. Vasey, of Montreal, were guests of their daughter Mrs. Fred Roberts for the week-end.

Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Sutton and daughter, of Ottawa, were guests of Mr. Henry Sutton over the week-end.

Mr. McKee, Miss Beck and Miss Myrtle Rice, of Montreal, were guests of Mrs. J. A. Rice for the holiday.

Messrs. Lockhart and Douglas Gall, of Montreal, were guests of their brother Mr. Mossman Gall for the week-end.

Mr. Wm. Switzer who has just returned from Overseas Service is the guest of his mother Mrs. A. Bishop this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Deacon, Mr. R. Giles and Miss Milly Davis, of Ottawa, spent the week-end at Morin Heights.

Mr. Donald Bain and daughter Alma, and Master John Welsh, of Montreal, were week-end guests of Mrs. Jas. Bain.

Mr. Ernest Simpson spent a few days this week visiting his many friends who are pleased to welcome him home from Overseas.

Miss Amy McQuat has returned to college after spending the holiday with her parents Mr. and Mrs. W. McQuat, River side.

Miss Jessie Dobbie, of Montreal, and Mr. and Mrs. L. M. Marshall, of Harrington, were guests of Mrs. P. Dobbie for the week-end.

The Willing Workers of Genoa and Jerusalem will hold their meeting on Thursday, June 5th, at the home of Mrs. David Morrin Jr.

Mr. Howard Nicoll and Miss Barbara Nicoll, of Montreal, were week-end guests of their parents Mr. and Mrs. P. Nicoll, Upper Lachute.

Mr. Fred Jordan, of the S.S. Niobe, was in town this week visiting his many friends, leaving on Wednesday for his home in Shannonsville, Ont.

Mr. and Mrs. Hughes, Miss Reid and Miss Nettie Giles, of Montreal, and Mr. Elmer Giles, of Arundel, were guests of Mrs. Henry Giles this week.

Mrs. Holland has reopened her pretty summer home on the banks of the North River, after spending the winter in Montreal. Her visitors for the holiday season were Miss Hunter and the Messrs. Hunter and Mr. Maurice Meyer, of Montreal.

Rev. Selwyn Cooke, of Clarendon, will preach next Sunday morning in the Methodist Church.

Mr. Jas. R. Nicoll, of Galveston, Texas, paid a visit to his mother Mrs. Thos. Nicoll last week, after an absence of 21 years.

The monthly meeting of the Great War Veterans Association, will be held on Thursday next, June 5th, in Rice's Hall at 8 p.m.

The Woman's Missionary Society was held at Mrs. H. Way's last Thursday. Owing to the heavy rain the attendance was smaller than usual.

Others of the soldier boys returning this week are Pte. John Smith and Sgt. Melvin Demersee both looking hale and hearty after their trip overseas.

When out for a spin in your car don't fail to stop at Hardie's, at the Brownsburg corner, and get cooled off with a nice dish of ice cream or other niceties.

Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Marshall and daughter, of Ottawa, Miss Grace Marshall and Miss Maggie Currie, of Montreal, were guests of Mrs. Jas. McKimmie for the week-end.

Mrs. John MacGibbon leaves for Lancaster, Ont., this week accompanied by her uncle Mr. John P. Grant, who will spend a few days there prior to leaving for his home in California.

Mr. John P. Grant, of California, is the guest of his sister Mrs. Morrison, of Hill Head and his niece Mrs. Jno. A. MacGibbon, renewing old acquaintance after an absence of 46 years.

The many friends of Mr. Ed. Foreman are pleased to see him home again from overseas service. Mrs. Upham and two sons are also the guests of her parents Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Foreman.

The Ladies of the Lachute Presbyterian Church will hold a Tea and Sale of Home Cooking, Candy, Aprons and Fancy Work in the Church Hall on June 11th. Keep the date open.

Holstein Club.
Breeder of Holstein Cattle are asked to meet in McArthur's Hall, on Monday evening, June 2nd, at 8.30 for the purpose of organizing a Holstein Breeders Club. All interested are requested to attend.

J. E. ARNOLD & A. BOA.

It will soon be time to be thinking of getting out the invitations for the wedding. The Watchman Office can do the work for you on short notice, and give you just as good as you pay for high-class lithography.

We are pleased to notice among the list of graduates at McGill College the names of Miss Lila Giles, Capt. J. A. Lalanne and Howard Nicoll, who all received the degree of B.A. at Convocation on Thursday last.

Mrs. W. G. MacFarlane, of Macdonald College, and her son Mr. J. D. B. MacFarlane who has just returned from Overseas Service and Miss Catherine Barron, of Montreal, were guests of Mrs. T. Barron for the holidays.

Special Prizes will again be offered by the MOLSONS BANK in conjunction with all other banks, for calves and pigs, fed and cared for by children under seventeen years of age and exhibited at the Fall Fair. Call and get information at the Molsons Bank.

Church of England Services in the Parish of Lachute, will be held (D.V.) on Sunday, June 1st, as follows:—Holy Communion in St. Simeon's, Lachute 11 a.m., St. Aidan's, Lachute 3.30 p.m., Brownsburg 7.30 p.m. Regular service in St. Simeon's Church at 7 p.m.

The Ladies Auxiliary of the Brownsburg Presbyterian Church, purpose holding a sale of work on the afternoon and evening of June 5th, 1919, in the Church Hall. Articles for Bazaar, Children's kitchen and dining room will be sold. Admission free. Refreshments at popular prices.

Mrs. King and Mrs. Wm. Bridge, of Thessalon, Algoma, who are delegates to the Convention of the Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire being held this week in Montreal are, with Mrs. Alfred Benn guests of Mrs. W. A. Leggo for the week-end. Mrs. Bridge is a niece of Mrs. Leggo's whom she has not seen for many years, and the renewal of friendship is greatly appreciated.

The Methodist Church was well filled with an enthusiastic and appreciative audience, on Tuesday evening last at the Lecture given by the Rev. A. E. Rannels of Montreal, on the "Surrender of the German Fleet." The lantern slides were excellent and vividly portrayed the work our British Navy had done in "Winning the War." The Rev. Gentleman telling his hearers many facts of great interest. At the close a vote of thanks was passed by Rev. J. L. George, Mr. Geo. Calder and Rev. Victor Collins.

A Brilliant Career.
Rev. Arthur Porter, M.A. Brother of Mrs. Rev. F. J. Haydeh, has just received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy from the Columbia University, New York, and has been invited to become Professor of Psychology in one of the State Universities. His career has been a very brilliant one, and he has taken one of the highest averages in the University for many years. Dr. Porter is 27 years of age and was born near Scarborough in the North of England. Dr. Porter is also an accomplished musician. Professor Porter expects to visit Lachute in the near future.

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 Glasses

Eugene Jousse
Watchmaker, Jeweller and Optician

MAIN STREET, LACHUTE.

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 confections, both loose and in pretty boxes.

Cakes of all descriptions made to order. Wedding Cakes a specialty.

Robert Hamilton,

Baker & Confectioner.

Phone. 80.

Always the Best!

That is the Motto we started in business with many years ago and we have always tried in every way to maintain that standard. Our many customers can testify to fair business dealing, and so we extend an invitation to others to come and deal with us.

Our new stock of Summer Dress Goods, Boots and Shoes, and everything for Home use is now repete also new stock of Summer Groceries all nice and fresh.

Phone No. 2 for your next order and you will be more than satisfied.

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 Glasses

Eugene Jousse

Watchmaker, Jeweller and Optician

MAIN STREET, LACHUTE.

THE WORLD'S GREATEST DANGER

MANY NATIONS ARE ON THE VERGE OF FAMINE.

How Hunger Breeds Anger and Anger Breeds Revolution as Seen in Bolshevik Menace.

Hunger is to-day the prime danger of the world.

America has enough food and to spare; Britain, though suffering from shortage of certain food-stuffs, and from the high price of almost everything eatable, has not felt the pinch of real hunger; France and Italy are several degrees worse than Britain, but they are the allies of Britain and America, and will be looked after promptly.

The rest of Europe, to go no further, is in various degrees on the verge of famine, with Russia at the head of the hunger list, and Austria, Germany and the Balkan States little better.

A Vicious Circle.

Now hunger breeds anger, anger in its turn breeds revolution, and revolution in its immediate effect, at least, is apt to breed poverty, and poverty spells hunger all the time. Thus the world has got into a vicious circle from which escape seems desperately difficult.

The question is: Can the world get out of this circle, and begin to make real progress? At present the ship of Progress, caught in a maelstrom, is being whirled round and round, and is in peril of being engulfed and lost, says an English writer. From that catastrophe we must save it if possible.

There is no doubt, for instance, that Bolshevism, the Russian virus which seems to infect all who come into contact with it, is spreading rapidly.

The Red Army is at the moment of writing apparently confined to the late empire of the Tsar, but there have been startling signs, of which the Spartacist movement in Germany is the best defined, that it will take all our wisdom, tact, and statesmanship to keep it there.

It is a snowball which gathers bulk as it rolls, and where desperation rules savagery is a matter of course, and a Red Army moving west would be a very serious menace indeed, strong through the Allies are.

What does Bolshevism feed upon? It feeds upon hunger. In fact food, mere sustenance, the right to remain alive, is the weapon which the Russian Bolshevik authorities use to hold the people in place, and to force them to accept—at least in name and action, if not in principle, their peculiar revolutionary tenets.

Recruiting Methods.

The Russian Bolsheviks have complete control of all food supplies in Russia. If a man would prevent himself and his family from dying of starvation, he must join the Red Army and pay lip service, at least, to his masters.

At present there is nothing to prevent Bolshevism spreading through Germany. It is, in fact, spreading at this moment. If it does, all hope of settlement and lasting peace, of which we talk so hopefully, will disappear. You cannot negotiate with hunger-maddened revolutionaries. Thus the Treaty of Peace, which has been so laboriously framed, will become another "scrap of paper."

The old adage which speaks of the folly of cutting off one's nose to spite one's own face is applicable here, if anywhere.

We may desire to punish Germany. We may say she has brought all her woes upon herself. But if by punishing Germany we punish ourselves—if we bring her woes upon our own heads—what better are we?

Vengeance is all very well, but it is a poor cure. It is up to us at the present time to stem the tide of Bolshevism, and the only way is to feed the starving populations of Central and Eastern Europe.

There are arguments for not raising the blockade. We all know and can repeat them. They sound perfectly just. They are technically just, indeed. But they are certainly not wise, not to mention merciful.

We have always prided ourselves upon our hatred of including women and children in the category of war's victims. War is war, and the results are deplorable, and involve suffering

on non-belligerents whether we will or no.

Let us be wise in time. Delay is always dangerous, and it was never more dangerous than now. If we withhold food much longer our bounty will be too late to save the situation. Whilst we are talking and coercing the tide of Bolshevism is rising, and the flood will sweep all before it, even the civilization for which our lads fought to the death.

Even our Army of Occupation is concerned about the state of the people they see on the western side of the Rhine. We know that their state is bliss to the state of millions farther east. We must tighten our belts for a further bout of self-denial, even though we take the role of being Good Samaritans to Russia, and Germany, and Austria, and the more definite act of being the friend and helpmate to half-starved neutrals, and the ruined countries of the Balkan peninsula.

Now is the Time.

And we must do it quickly and adequately. The world is to be saved by food, and in no other way. Open the gates wide and let food flow into these stricken countries freely and plentifully, or at least as plentifully as the world shortage will admit, and the dread figure of Bolshevism will be first scorched and finally killed.

Its main prop will be knocked away, its leaders will lose their authority—which rests upon empty stomachs—and the word will begin gradually to emerge from the Hades of misery which to-day is breeding desperation and eventual ruin.

MY COLLARI

A London Tommy Describes a Desperate Bedroom Struggle.

"At last!" I murmured to myself as I stepped forth from the Crystal Palace a demobilized man. "Now for some civvies!"

On my return home—after a miniature reproduction of the battle of the Marne on the Tube—I hunted up some old clothes, and prepared to change into them.

Tenderly I laid the favorite shirt of pre-war days upon the bed. It was a nice shirt, with a purple stripe in it. Then socks—yes, not thick, coarse, khaki socks, but thin silk ones, with clocks on them. Time had not altered their faces.

Then I proceeded to hunt for a collar, and after a long search in the chest of drawers I found one.

Now let me say that from the moment I saw that collar I did not trust it. It seemed to have a cheery look; there was too much neck about it.

Well, everything went splendidly until I started to put the fellow on. Then the fun began. If that collar had not "British make" printed on it, I should have thought that it was a Boche. One thing I am quite sure of—if it wasn't a Boche it was most certainly a Conscientious Objector.

At first it behaved very well; it did up beautifully, and I commenced to tie the tie. It was then that the collar started its tricks.

The front part suddenly remembered something that it had forgotten to tell the back part, and with a swift movement rushed round to the rear of my neck to rectify the omission.

I was in good spirits, and, keeping my temper, replaced it with great care. Then I recommenced upon the tie. But the collar, evidently becoming jealous of that innocent article of attire, and being determined not to be ignored in this way, sprang up without any warning, and hit me in the left eye, just to claim my attention.

I made a praiseworthy effort to be calm, and merely muttered "Bother" and again replaced the wanderer.

"Perhaps I am being too rough," I thought, and returned to the tie, this time working with great care.

But this method only served to enrage the collar, which, with a sudden growl, jumped clean off my neck and commenced a series of python-like motions round the leg of a chair.

I retrieved it, and started off once more. But now the collar had really lost its temper, and with a grunt of disgust leaped clear of me, and committed suicide by drowning in the water-jug.

I made no attempt to rescue it. I did not even glance in the direction of its watery grave. Instead, I sent my young brother out to buy some soft collars.

O gracious dream, and gracious time, And gracious theme, and gracious rhyme—

When buds of Spring begin to blow In blossoms that we used to know And lure us back along the ways Of time's all-golden yesterdays!

NORTH OF FRANCE ONE MASS OF RUINS

TRICOLOR FLUTTERS OVER THE WRECKAGE OF ARRAS.

Lens is Five Miles of Complete Devastation—Vimy Ridge With Memorial to Canadian Valor.

A V. A. D., now serving in France, has written the following account of a recent visit to the battlefields:

"We were two sisters, four V.A.D.'s, and the girl driver. Going 'up the line' meant being roused by a night V. A. D. at 5 o'clock, a nice hot breakfast at 5.30, and clambering into motor ambulance fitted with hot pipes at 6 o'clock, armed with baskets of food, rugs and as many overcoats as we could wear. So did we get out at the darkest hour before the dawn. It was pouring wet, too.

"Our route at first was more or less uninteresting. We careered along the long, straight roads, flanked on either side by those peculiarly tall trees forming the endless avenues which are characteristic of France. We passed through several villages, approached mostly by a level crossing and a board announcing the name. In fact, the growing daylight merely revealed the flat, green country with its occasional woods, all very 'tidily' set out, and the wayside farms. On our arrival at St. Pol, however, we began to do some thinking to the effect that it was not very long ago that the Germans were so far advanced that it was an easy matter to shell this town, and a hasty evacuation of hospitals took place.

Tricolor Above Ruins.

"Arras was our next destination, and the moment we entered we realized the damage savage war can do. What were once houses are now just wrecks; piles upon pile of masonry and rubbish lies where it crashed. Some storeys of the houses are left, the fronts having been blown away, and in one place a baby's cradle leaned dejectedly over the edge of a hole rent in the floor. We stopped more than half an hour here, primarily to see the ruined cathedral. The remains of the cathedral stand—stand nobly; there is very little roof, and the passage along the nave up to the high altar is perilous, grass mound upon mound of ruins; brass has begun to grow between the cracks of fallen stonework. Great gashes are in the walls, but in one place two huge figures stand nearly intact, as are the altar steps, though at their head is an enormous shell-hole. Looking at the whole front from the steps outside, we sighed at such destruction. Then we caught sight of something fluttering high up in one of the arches, small, bedraggled, but brave—France's flag.

"We went on toward the battlefields next. For just a little way the road was good, then the change began. The road was now bad, our driver swerved several times to avoid an obviously 'patched' part. The country looked rough, unkempt, trees had disappeared, and we saw long, winding lines in the sandy soil which we knew had formed trenches. We had not eyes enough to see all round, though for miles the country looked the same, desolate and war-worn. Several times we passed a little clump of mounds marked with plain wooden crosses, but we knew the sacrifice had not been in vain.

"This is Vimy Ridge," said our driver, and the world seemed to stand still. Only a slight uprising bit of ground, and yet how immortal. Forever, surely, will the maple leaf and laurel mingle here. We got out and looked in silence upon the solid mound of bricks topped by a plain white stone cross, to the memory of those who 'went over' with 'nothing but the will which says to them, 'Hold on.' We roamed about over 'No Man's Land,' fell into small trenches, stumbled upon a howitzer base dump (we dumped some into our car then!), and explored an old dug-out. It was difficult to think connectedly while walking about here; such odds had had to be surmounted, such difficulties overcome.

Lens and Bethune.

"Lens was our next stopping place—at least, what once was Lens. It is best described now as about five miles of the most complete devastation. To imagine it a large and prosperous coal mining center is impossible. Not a

single house remaining, and the wreckage lies feet high on either side of the road. Pitiful! We saw possibly two walls of some twenty feet high standing erect. Nothing else. No smoke came from the disused shafts except in the distance, where evidently an effort was being made to take up the threads of ordinary toil. The soil here was a curious brick-red color. Can one regard that as symbolical? Yet, withal, we felt great pride at belonging to a nation that can give back these poor ruins to their owners, and no better epitaph can be imagined than 'He died in defense of his country.'

"We walked through Bethune, owing to a puncture. The village wore a gloomy and depressed air. Still, there are homes and shelter left there. Once in our car again, we turned in a north-westerly direction back towards St. Pol. With every mile we lost the haggard look of the country. Our avenues appeared again—the roads improved and the fields looked cultivated and little farms and houses spoke of freedom and renewed energy. Then back, getting here and there glimpses of Hun outrage in the ruins at Etaples. Finally our own destination, a hospital which must have been a refuge for many of those who have enabled us to say:

"We that have seen men broken, We know man is divine."

A REAL LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

British Empire Possesses a Moral Unity, Says Viscount Milner.

The transformation of the relations between the United Kingdom and the overseas dominions is almost complete. Viscount Milner, secretary of state for the colonies, told the Manchester branch of the Colonial Institute recently. Lord Milner said that the Dominions are entitled to look to a future in which they would be great powers. They all desired to remain a part of the empire, and if this desire was fulfilled the world would see what it had never seen before—a number of great powers under a single head. It would be—was, in fact, a league of nations, but possessing a moral unity which the league had still to acquire.

This was the actual situation, but the realities of the case were somewhat obscured by antiquated forms. The department which normally dealt with the dominions was the Colonial Office.

But the dominions were in no sense under the Colonial Office, which was simply the channel through which the real parleys, who were the governments of the dominions and the government of the United Kingdom transacted their business. That arrangement worked very well under ordinary circumstances, but it was anomalous that the department which really governed Nigeria and Hongkong should concern itself with the dominions, which Great Britain did not pretend to govern at all.

JERUSALEM'S WATER SUPPLY.

British Royal Engineers Have Established An Adequate System.

Jerusalem at last has an adequate water supply, and this blessing has come with the British occupation.

In more than 1900 years from the time when Herod established a water system for ancient Jerusalem, nothing has been done, until the beginning of the present century, to enlarge or even keep up the Herodian system, and it had long ago fallen into disuse. The city depended largely on private cisterns of rain water, and it was considered an event when the Turks, in 1901, partially restored the work of Herod.

But this restoration, as the British found, provided only a small aqueduct and pipe line from the Pools of Solomon, which also supplied water to Bethlehem. In the last six months the British Royal Engineers have restored and improved the Herodian system, and Jerusalem now has plenty of good water.

To Assist Canada's Bakers.

Bakers will be interested to know that one of the benefits instituted by the Canada Food Board under the licensing system is to be continued as a private undertaking. This is the educational side of baking, in which an effort was made to improve the standard of bread-making by applying latest knowledge of processes and methods. Mr. W. H. Linn, late chief of the Bakery Section of the Food Board, is now consulting and advisory baking expert at Ottawa, and will deal with any trade difficulties.

The AUTOMOBILE

Making the Old Car New.

Many of us cannot afford to buy new cars now, but there is nothing to prevent us from making our old cars look like new. It is not a difficult matter to add many dollars to the value of an old car, and with little expenditure of cash or effort.

Why should we drive a shabby-looking car when a few brushes, a small quantity of paint and varnish, and a few hours of time and labor will make it look like new?

With the excellent paints and brushes now on the market, any person who can paint a house can secure pleasing results in painting a car. Of course, more patience is required in finishing a car than is used in painting a house, but with cars at present prices we can afford to cultivate the necessary patience.

The most tiresome task connected with making the old car new is removing the dirt, grease and old paint from wheels, chassis and body; but it must all come off, if we are to get good results in the finished job.

A cloth dampened with kerosene will quickly remove oil, grease and dirt. Steel shavings, emery-cloth, sandpaper, or other abrasives can be used to cut away the old paint. Many times a putty knife is useful on flat surfaces, but care must be taken not to scratch the wood or metal with the sharp corners of the knife. Everything considered, steel shavings probably give the best results.

The selection of good brushes has very much to do with success in car painting, for there is an almost measureless difference between a good paint or varnish brush and a poor one. The top of the best brush is sealed so as to keep the paint or varnish from getting into the bristles at the top and loosening them. All good brushes are solidly set in cement inside a leak-proof ferrule, and a row of brads are driven in at the end of the ferrule to give added strength and to prevent hairs pulling out and scattering over the work. A good brush is smooth, soft and flowing; it does not "mush" up

or get shabby, but holds its springiness until worn out.

A brush may be cleaned by washing with gasoline or kerosene, but to clean it thoroughly turpentine should be used. A brush used for painting should not be used for varnishing.

A nice set of brushes for painting a car consists of a one-inch, a one and one-half inch, and a two-inch brush.

There are several good makes of auto paints on the market; in fact, some paint manufacturers are specializing in goods for this trade. Remember that in paint, as in brushes, the cheapest is seldom the best. Be sure to get a self-flowing paint—that is, a paint which will set even and leave a smooth surface free of bristle marks. After the paint is thoroughly dry it should be covered with a good coat of varnish to protect the luster.

One should not attempt a paint or varnish job during cold weather, for frost will cause paint to either "chalk" or to "flake off." Right after a spring rain is an excellent time to finish a car, for at such a time the atmosphere is practically free of dust.

An old coat of paint, if free from blisters, checks or scratches, can sometimes be lived up by a coat of varnish. Many cars offered by used-car dealers as "demonstrators" have received this treatment to add to their youthful appearance.

Never attempt a paint or varnish job outdoors, in an open shed, barn or other place where dust may arise and ruin the finish. The best place for such an operation is in a clean, tight, well-lighted room.

As soon as the finishing coat is thoroughly dry it is a good plan to sponge carefully with cold water a time or two before the car is driven. The cold water process is recommended by the makers of many high-priced cars for it tends to harden the varnish.

A good polish sparingly applied and well rubbed in after each washing will add years to the finish of almost any car.

LONDON'S VILLAGES.

Scores of Hamlets Are Incorporated in the World's Largest City.

London enshrines scores of villages. The only trouble is that they are so completely enshrined that it is difficult to tell where the village ends and the town starts. But, for all that, there are innumerable relics and signs of the old-fashioned village in such places as Wandsworth, Chelsea, Putney, Crouch End, Chiswick, Edmondton, and Battersea, the village is almost wholly submerged.

But there are few villages left intact. Such a village is Roehampton, between Putney Heath and Richmond Park, which cut it off completely from the town.

Another quite isolated and unspoiled village lies on the other side of Richmond Park. This is Petersham, in many ways a model village. It contains the entrance-gates and the stately avenue of the Manor in good, old-fashioned style.

There is a curious village left almost untouched on the banks of the Wand, near Garratt Lane. It is called Somerston, and is the abode mainly of gipsies and hawkers and showmen, who make pilgrimage to the fairs. Though the tramcars clang within hearing, if not within sight, this quaint though squalid village maintains its own life, its own ways, and all its ancient houses and quaint hostilities.

Another isolated London village stands at the corner of Wimbledon Common, just where it dips down to Caesar's Well. Its cottages face the common, and are all very old. With them goes the inalienable right to use the common as a drying-ground, a privilege which is well taken advantage of, for every day hundreds of garments are fluttering in the breeze, seeming to point to the fact that the women are not above turning an honest penny.

A pretty good test of a good farmer is the good fence he builds.

PLENTY OF BOUNCE.

How Engineers Test the Relative Hardness of Metals.

Most of us remember how in boyhood's days we tried the rebound of marbles off soft and hard pavements, and noticed that they bounced highest off hard flint stone.

This fact is turned to useful account by engineers for testing the relative hardness of the numerous metals and alloys, where it is highly important to know if the pieces are suited for their work when built into motors, aero-planes, etc.

In the hardness-testing instrument a miniature hammer with a diamond point to withstand wear is allowed to drop down inside a glass tube. As the diamond tip strikes the metal to be tested, it rebounds up the tube again, the height depending on the hardness of the material. Lines marked on the tube—like a thermometer-show the result.

To get the hammer up again, there is a pneumatic-suction device, worked by a bulb; this sucks the hammer to the top of the tube.

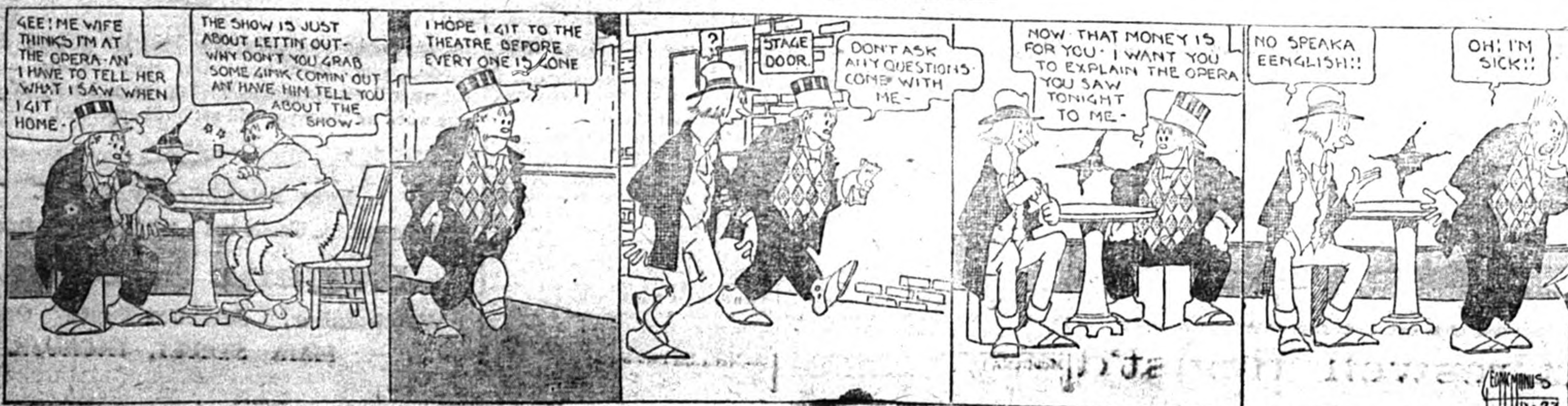
A test of lead makes the hammer bounce up only to the figure 2 or 3, while off hardened steel it jumps up as high as 110.

First Indian Peer.

"If the best man is an Indian, his race should be no bar to any position in the Government." That was the view once expressed by Lord Morley, Sir S. P. Sinha, Under-Secretary for India, on whom a peerage is being conferred, is, however, the first Indian to receive a post in the British Home Government.

The son of an obscure Bengal village landowner, he was educated at a Mission School. A succession of scholarships enabled him to get into college, and without influence and backing he rose to the foremost position at the Calcutta bar. He is now recognized as the cleverest man India has produced.

BRINGING UP FATHER



The Latest Designs



A swagger suit developed in checked material and trimmed with plain contrasting material. Suitable for the growing boy. McCall Pattern No. 8876, Boy's Suit. In 3 sizes, 2 to 6 years. Price, 20 cents.



Smart suit on the popular box-coat lines. If desired, a waistcoat may be worn, which would enhance the charm. McCall Pattern No. 8865, Ladies' Coat. In 8 sizes, 34 to 48 bust. Price, 25 cents. No. 8863, Ladies' Two or Three-Piece Skirt. In 9 sizes, 22 to 38 waist. Price, 20 cents.

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

STRAY DOGS SHOULD BE KILLED.
Would Mean the Saving of Many Lives and of Much Wealth.

There are three kinds of dogs—the ownerless stray, the other person's, and your own dog. The first-named kind should be eliminated and the second should stay home and not trespass on your property.

The third should be kept in restraint and not allowed the full freedom of the house or even of the outside premises. He should not be allowed to be familiar with people, and especially with children. He should be kept free from external parasites by frequent baths and, if necessary, other appropriate measures; should be freed from internal parasites by suitable measures, and kept free by adequate attention to his food. He should be allowed to leave the yard or kennel only in company with some person, and wherever conditions call for it he should be kept in leash.

When away from home the dog should be muzzled with a reliable metal muzzle, not with a strap muzzle which is usually so loose as merely to give a false sense of security, since it permits the dog to bite.

The time has come when the stray dog, the cross dog, the sheep-killing dog, and the vagrant should be killed. The killing of such dogs would mean a saving of many lives and of millions of dollars.

The Canadians at St. Julien.
There is a land where the staking sun
Flings a crimson shadow o'er
Both friend and foe, when the battle's won,
And those who will fight no more.

Where the great pale moon glides, sailing high,
Blessing with silvery light
Men who the pangs of death defy
For Britain in the right.

These are the men of the Bulldog breed,
Over the waves they came,
For Honor called and her voice they heed
In life and death the same.

From the land where the lofty maples grow,
And the pine trees top the hills;
From the land of the south wind and the snow,
And the glimmer of lakes and rills.

From the land of the strong man, and the free,
They are come in Justice's cause
To the "old grey Mother" across the sea,
And civilization's laws.

Outfing on Flanders' battlefields,
In one long, thin khaki line,
Each as his spade and bayonet wield
Dooms the fate of the Hun's rapine.

Each, with his rifle and hand grenade,
Is wiping away the blot
Of blood and shame and a word betrayed,
Where Belgium now is not.

To the cannon's boom the grey dawn gleams
O'er shattered St. Julien,
And the white fog lags o'er stagnant streams,
As the fox creeps home to his den.

The bugles sound on the distant air,
As the battle lines awake;
They rouse the men that are ready to dare
The odds that Britons take.

The Canadian boys are very few,
But they're here to do or die,
For the drive on Calais must not go through,
And the foe must not go by.

Outnumbered by six to one, they stand,
As they bar the chosen way,
A gallant, small Canadian band,
That the German advance must stay.

The Prussian Guard, like a foaming wave
That breaks on a jagged rock,
When the wild winds shriek and the wild seas rave
Till the cliffs shake from the shock.

Beats on that reef of Canadian steel
In fury of pride and power;
Breaks as the brave and the strong men reel
'Neath the shrapnel's withering shower.

They beat, they break, they melt away,
But fresh troops take their place,
While, weary and dying, the whole long day
Our boys hold a wider space.

For each where he stood, when his fight is done,
Sinks to rest on that blood-stained field:
So is Canada's glory won
By her men who will not yield.

Why sing of Sparta's heroes when
The sons of the Maple Leaf
Alone saved the day at St. Julien
And our Empire's heart from grief?

Who still, as their widening spaces grew,
Shot with unswerving aim?
Aid would not come, and on them they knew
Britain staked her hope and fame.

If the Prussian had learned of their weakness then,
And their fallen ranks of slain,
Their sacrifice at St. Julien,
Alas! would have been in vain.

Our country shall hallow her noble dead
In their graves beyond the sea,
And our troops will follow where they have led,
To keep the old flag free.

No more shall the stirring bugle call
Arouse them from their sleep;
Till the angels come at the end of all
Their unbroken rest they keep.

There lies a land where the western sun
Flings a crimson glory o'er
The few who grieve by a shattered gun
For the friends who will fight no more.

—Errol E. Waite.

MORALE IS BROKEN IN GERMAN PEOPLE

CONTRAST WITH THE ATTITUDE OF FRANCE IN 1871.

Pride and Arrogance Changed to Undignified Humility in the Hour of Defeat.

The moral backbone of the German people is broken. It was their national pride that often shocked us—their arrogance or sometimes a kind of childish delirium over the tremendous greatness of their Kaiser, the empire, the people themselves, and their virtues. All this was based on the firm belief in the invincibility of the German organization, art, science and industry. Now they have found that they had built their house on sand, and everything has fallen to pieces. From one extreme they have gone to the other, from arrogance to humility, from noisy boasting to lamentable despair. There is no dignity in the way they carry their defeat.

There is no honest self-scrutiny; nobody will accept any responsibility for what has happened and for the crimes committed; everybody lays the fault on somebody else—on the Hohenzollerns, Ludendorff, Tirpitz. They try to get away from the fact that the whole people will have to pay for the debts the Hohenzollerns have incurred, but which they sanctioned. They have forgotten how once they all sang "Deutschland über Alles," which meant they would fight for Germany's supremacy in Europe.

Contrast With the French.

The Germans had too much pride before. Many of them have none at all now. How different were the French after 1871! They did not travel because outside their own frontiers they felt the more acutely the shame of their defeat. Nine out of ten of upper-class Germans I have met asked, "How is Paris now, and London and Nice? You cannot imagine how we miss it. How soon do you think we can go back there again?"

The French after 1871 at once began to work harder than ever with new strength and with the idea of winning back Alsace-Lorraine within their new frontiers through a higher development of industry, commerce, art and science. The Germans seem to have lost all spirit of enterprise. Only the most necessary work is done, and even that is badly done. Nobody seems to care. Nothing is done to transform the factories which had served the purposes of war into factories of peace production. In some of them the workmen are kept and paid, though the works stand still. The workmen pass the day playing cards. But do not think they are satisfied. In one factory where not a stroke of work had been done for months the workmen, or card-players, even asked for an increase of pay and a six-hour day. When this was refused they threatened to strike.

Capitalists do not dare to invest their money in industry, mines, or commerce, but try to smuggle it out of the country out of reach of socialization and taxes. Some offered large sums if agents would smuggle their money and securities into a neutral country.

German Industry.

German industry really is now handicapped. It was able to compete favorably before the war because it had cheap transport, coal and labor. Now transport is expensive, and consequently coal is dear in most parts of the country. Labor, as compared with the rest of Europe, is very dear—even an unskilled workman gets sixteen marks (\$4) a day. The employers do not yet know if, and under what conditions, they will get raw materials, nor when and where they will be allowed to sell. But even if there were free trade throughout the world, and Germany given absolutely equal conditions with the other states she would not be able to compete for at least some years, except to a certain extent in the chemical industry.

The national pride is gone, and what is more, there is no money to make in the Fatherland; therefore, a great number of Germans have mentioned their intention to obtain naturalization in some other country as soon as possible. They had still the pretension to speak of their Kultur mission as colonists in Holland or Scandinavia. These countries will certainly have to protect themselves against German immigration through very special laws.

When Germans discuss defeat, as they often do even with strangers, they never admit that they were beaten in a military sense. One often hears the expression "our invincible field grays." They admit two causes of defeat, the British blockade and British propaganda; these together shook the morale of the people and prepared the revolution. That even a decisive battle was fought between Cambrai and St. Quentin they ignore, as well as the fact that the final blow of Marshal Foch's offensive was to be delivered by General Castejan in the south about November 15, which, of course, was known by the German negotiators and prompted their decision to accept unconditional surrender.

The Future Seems Vague.

It seems to me that only the Socialists in Germany understand that the basis of the armistice was an unconditional capitulation; the others seem to imagine that the armistice was a

kind of preliminary peace in which Germany obtained certain guarantees on the basis of Mr. Wilson's fourteen points. Only the Socialists admit that the situation is such that the German Government will have to accept the Allies' peace conditions, however hard they are. But the Democrats still make an attempt to show some national bluff dear to the old government. They often say that if the peace conditions go one single inch farther than Mr. Wilson's points the Germans will have been cheated, and the government may refuse to sign them. The Socialists hate war too sincerely to think of revenge, even if they also would resent a diminution of German territory and heavy indemnities. But the Conservatives are chauvinists, and preach revenge whatever may happen.

BELGIAN STATE TREASURES.

Guarded by Britain During War and Now Returned to Owners.

When the Germans made their onslaught on Belgium, the national treasures were hurried across to England piecemeal, any reasonably safe method of transit being adopted. It is understood that at any rate the bulk of the State valuables were saved. On arrival in England they were all assembled at the Bank of England, where they have been kept since.

The task of getting them back to Belgium was obviously one of great responsibility, and every precaution was taken to ensure secrecy and safety. The cargo was sent in charge of bank and Government officials. At Tilbury docks three special ships of the John Cockerill Line were waiting to take it across. Ten or twelve "watches" mounted guard on the voyage. The vessels were escorted by destroyers as far as Dutch waters.

It is impossible definitely to fix the value of the cargo, but it is said to be close upon \$500,000,000. It consisted of thousands of sealed packages containing bullion, scrip, and all the valuable State documents of the Belgian Government and Crown, including a large number of secret papers which belonged to the late King Leopold.

The assets of the Post Office Savings Bank—a great deal in actual cash—also formed part of the cargo, which is described as the most valuable load ever taken across the seas.

At Antwerp the cargo was transferred to special trains and carried to Brussels, where it was received by officials of the Belgian Government.

Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere.

A Neglected Fertilizer.

Many towns and cities have experienced a scarcity of manure since the vacant-lot garden movement has become so popular. The St. Thomas Horticultural Society, a very wide-awake institution, has met this difficulty by collecting and storing annually about 400 loads of pavement sweepings, stable manure and leaves. This is stored in a convenient place just outside the city where it decomposes, being frequently turned to hasten rotting and prevent burning. It is afterwards applied to the Society's boulevard beds and to reclaimed waste areas, whilst some is sold to members. It is important that as much leaves and stable manure as possible be mixed with the pavement sweepings as the latter are apt to be leached out and to consist of a good deal of dirt not of high manurial value.

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited.

Gentlemen,—I had my leg badly hurt, the pain was very severe and a large swelling came above the knee. I expected it would be serious—I rubbed it with MINARD'S LINIMENT, which stopped the pain and reduced the swelling very quickly. I cannot speak too highly of MINARD'S LINIMENT.

AMOS. T. SMITH.

Port Hood Island.

REFUSED TO USE GAS IN WAR.

Great Britain Rejected the Idea as Far Back as 1812.

In their defence of the use of poison gas the German military authorities declared that the idea originated with the British admiral, Lord Dundonald, better known as Lord Cochrane. In the discussion a great deal of knowledge considerably out of the beaten track has been aired. In a paper recently issued by the British Ministry of Information the German allegation is dismissed; the grounds may be briefly stated as follows:—

It is a matter of history that in 1812 Dundonald submitted to the prince regent, afterward George IV., secret war plans which included the use of asphyxiating gas. A committee of experts to whom the proposal was referred expressed the opinion that the mode of attack was "infallible and irresistible," but it was not sanctioned.

In 1840, when there was a threat of war, Dundonald again submitted his plans to the British government. The Duke of Wellington thought well of the idea, but with his practical good sense pointed out that "two could play at that game."

In 1846 the plan was again referred to a "committee," which reported that it was not desirable that any experiments should be made, on the ground that part of the plans "would not accord with the principles of civilized warfare."

Later, when again there was talk of war, Dundonald was asked about his scheme, but once more it was rejected.

Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia.



Some That Could Smile.
"Well, little miss," said the grocer, "what can I do for you?"
"Please, sir, mother wants a bottle of good-natured alcohol."

Grease Spots.
Even when there is cream in the coffee the stains can be removed from the most delicate silk or woolen fabric by brushing the spots with pure glycerin and rinsing in lukewarm water.

Unintentional Conservation.
Wife (returning from overnight visit)—"Did you get yourself a good dinner last evening, dear?"
Hub—"Yes, there was a bit of steak in the ice box and I cooked it with a few onions I found in the cellar."

Wife—"Onions? Jack, you've eaten my bulbs!"

The Great Unquashed.
He was dreadfully persistent. He simply would not take "No" for an answer. At last she was thoroughly exasperated.

"No," she rapped, "I wouldn't marry you if you was the last man on earth! I don't want nothin' to do with you. Is that plain English?"
"It's plain enough," said the suitor, very cheerfully: "but it isn't English, you know."

Prickly.

Betty had been to her first party, and had drunk long and deep of "fizzy" lemonade. When she got home her mother asked her what she had had to eat. She gave a faithful account. "And what to drink?" her mother asked.

"It was very nice stuff," said Betty, "but I don't know what it was."

"What did it taste like?" asked mother, interested.

"Well," said Betty, "it tasted just like when your foot's gone to sleep."

Tombstone Evidence.

The lawyer was examining a witness and asked him about the character of the dead man who figured in the case, to which the witness replied:

"He was a man without blame, beloved and respected by all, pure in all his thoughts and—"

"How did you learn that?" demanded the judge.

"I read it on his tombstone," was the disconcerting reply.

Minard's Liniment Cures Dandruff.

The New Milk Maid.

"Where are you going my pretty maid?"

We once asked a land-girl so neatly arrayed

In brown boots and leggings, with soft hat and smock,

But the answer she made fairly gave us a shock.

"I'm about," said the damsel (a pail in her hand),

"To proceed to the structure where quadrupeds stand

Of the species called 'bovine,' from whom, with much tact,

The fresh lactic liquid I daily extract."

MONEY ORDERS.

Send a Dominion Express Money Order. They are payable everywhere.

Potato Seed Tests.

Tests by the Ontario Department of Agriculture, last year, showed that potatoes grown from Northern Ontario seed yielded 30 bags per acre more than those grown from Old Ontario seed. New Brunswick seed did not give quite as good results as that from Northern Ontario. These tests will be continued for three years more and an effort will now be made to test the productivity of various soils in the province planted to the same kind of seed.

CLEANSES YOUR HAIR

MAKES IT BEAUTIFUL,

THICK, GLOSSY, WAVY

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

Surely try a "Danderine Hair Cleanser" 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.

SAVE BIG MONEY ON LUMBER.
Write to-day for our "Mill-Discount-Users" price before ordering elsewhere. Satisfaction guaranteed or money back. Shipped anywhere. Davies Construction Company, Vancouver, B.C.

LIVE POULTRY WANTED.

50c. PAIR OF PIGEONS AND UP.
Write for Priced, I. Sinclair & Son, 1618 St. Jean Baptiste Market, Montreal, Que.

NURSES.

NURSES EARN \$15 TO \$25 A WEEK.
Learn without leaving home. Send for free booklet. Royal College of Science, Dept. 46, Toronto, Canada.

FOR SALE.

WELL-EQUIPPED NEWSPAPER
and job printing plant in Eastern Ontario. Issued weekly. Will sell for \$1,500 on quick sale. Box 63, Wilson Publishing Co., Ltd., Toronto.

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

MISCELLANEOUS.

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

Note from a mother to a teacher asking him not to flog her boy: "You are not to cane my boy, or he will drop down dead at your door, the same as he did at Mrs. Cary's."

Minard's Liniment Cures Burns, Etc.

"We often discover what will do by finding out what will not do; and probably he who never made a mistake never made a discovery."—S. Smiles.

With the Fingers!
Says Corns Lift Out
Without Any Pain

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

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

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

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

A Quick Relief for Headache

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

SATISFYING RELIEF FROM LUMBAGO

Sloan's Liniment has the punch that relieves rheumatic twinges

This warmth-giving, congestion-scattering circulation-stimulating remedy penetrates without rubbing right to the aching spot and brings quick relief, surely, clearly. 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

CUTICURA HEALS RASH ON CHILD

On Body and Face. Red and Itchy. Cried For Hours. Lasted a Year.

"A rash started all over my little girl's body, and she had some on her face. It started in a pimple that was full of water, and it got red and itchy. She cried for hours. This trouble lasted a year."

"Then I started with a free sample of Cuticura Soap and Ointment. I bought more, and I used four cakes of Soap and three boxes of Ointment which healed her." (Signed) Mrs. Dora Langley, 1032 Gertrude St., Verdun, Que., August 11, 1918.

The Cuticura Toilet Trio
Consisting of Soap, Ointment and Talcum is an indispensable adjunct of the daily toilet in maintaining skin purity and skin health. For first results ask of Cuticura Soap, Ointment and Talcum, address: Cuticura, Dept. A, Boston, U. S. A. Sold everywhere.

All Food—No Waste

If you want an appetizing ready-to-eat cereal that you can serve with no fuss and with fullest satisfaction, try —

Grape-Nuts

Canada Food Board License No. 2-026

The Watchman AND Ottawa Valley Advocate

FRIDAY, MAY 30, 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.—\$4.00 per inch.

En Passant.

IT HAS BEEN placed on record that the Canadian House of Commons sat hatching out their "Titles" egg at the time when the perilous state of Winnipeg was gripping the attention of the whole Dominion.

The legislature is beset with a number of serious problems. None is so serious as that of labor. The strike situation of Winnipeg is an eruption of an unrest which is universal and obscure, and more or less virulent in its outbursts according to local conditions and opportunities. That constituted authority is being flagrantly flouted by the strikers is shown by the Bolshevik edicts which they have issued. Business is licensed or closed down by permission or order of their soviet. This press is censored; mails are held up; and Winnipeg is isolated, cut off from the rest of Canada and the world.

And in the meantime? On the 22nd day of May the commons are assembled in an all day sitting on a "Resolution" on Titles, which is a mere address and does not call for ratification by the senate. A newspaper report on the subject says: "In place of a discussion on the disturbing conditions of Western Canada and upon the urgent problems of national reconstruction, the nine hour day was devoted exclusively to a series of childish harangues on imperial honors. Nor did the while Rome burned, and Parliament, it is observed, talked on an academic theme while a quasi-revolution faced the country and cried out for remedial measures. Many in the galleries and even in the House openly expressed disgust. The report continues to say: "If left to themselves and freed from prejudicial influences there is little doubt but that the vote of the members would have been the opposite of that which was recorded."

The sting of that comment is in the tail. "If left to themselves, and freed from prejudicial influence".... the result would have been different.... This is a serious thing to say about members of parliament. Does it describe the peoples choice—the men into whose hands is given the power to make our laws? I fear it is too true. I cannot get it out of my head that the "No Titles" resolution is contrary to the general opinion of M. P.s and of those who elected them.

From the glimmerings of historical record down to the present day, man has continued to bestow upon his deserving fellow man, special marks of distinction. It is a human instinct. Merit is recognized although it may not be adequately rewarded, by the giving of some distinctive mark of appreciation. It is impossible to abolish titles. If the king does not bestow them the people will, themselves. "Grand Old Man" was a title, as high a title as Gladstone had been given a marquisate. "Teddy" was an endearing and familiar sobriquet fastened upon Colonel Roosevelt by his admiring fellow countrymen, and "Bobs" was the people's equivalent for Lord Roberts. These were spontaneous titles, distinctive and full, emblematic of a popular tribute to worth, although somewhat bare of that dignity—the guinea stamp—conferred by a recognized patent of nobility, or specific mintage.

From simple knighthood, up to the peerage, the honor list of the United Kingdom alone is a record of human effort crowned by success. In all walks of life the British have distinguished themselves, some above others. In War, in Peace, in Art, Science, Literature and Commerce, they have come to the top, and have simply been "labelled" as a consequence. The objection of the Canadian House of Commons will no more assist in abolishing the regular method of distinction than will democratic cant level up, or down, the continual social inequalities incidental to human life.

The bestowal of the Victoria Cross may offend the feelings of the Conscientious Objector, but its conferment is none the less a distinctive, and highly prized, mark of conspicuous bravery. In like manner, a title bestowed upon a "Superior Person" may be an offence to the man with a lowdown mind, the plebeian-hearted degenerate incapable of knowing merit when he sees it, but he will not always associate titular distinction with the recognition of merit, and if it, in occasional cases, may be placed or unworthily bestowed by reason of craft or graft.

Dr. Samuel Smiles, author of "Self-Help," gives in that marvelous compilation an illuminating list of examples of individual application and perseverance, particularly in that chapter (vi) entitled "Industry and the English Peerage." The selection of the sub title is very obviously not a sycophantic one. It just comes. Energy, and courage, and culture, have been the characteristics of the people from whom rank has risen like steam from hot water. You can't keep it down. All through Dr. Smiles' book titles occur like currants in a cake. SIR

THIS, and Lord That, live in crowds in his pages. He says:—

We have already referred to some illustrious Commons, raised from humble to elevated positions by the power of application and industry, and we might point to the Peerage itself as affording equally instructive examples. One reason why the peerage of England has succeeded so well in retaining its vigour and elasticity arises from the fact that, unlike the peerages of other countries it has been fed from time to time by the best industrial blood of the country—"the very heart and brain of Britain."

It has been invigorated and refreshed by mingling freely with that most ancient order of nobility, the working order. The grand pervading features of the race—industry, energy, and the spirit of independence have never remained. It is thus the adventurous daring of the Vikings crops out from time to time in our common soldiers and sailors, as in the aristocratic officers who lead them, and the same noble spirit looks out from under the peasant's garb as well as the peer's ermine. Besides, there has been a constant raising and falling in society going on—new families taking the place of the old, which have subsided in many cases into the ranks of the common people. The civil wars and rebellions ruined the old nobility, and dispersed their families, but did not destroy them. They became farmer's mechanics, and laborers—mingling again with the great industrial race from which they had originally sprung.

Thus, the claimant of the earldom of Perth was discovered in the person of a laburer in a Northumberland coal mine, and at this day it is understood that the lineal representative of Simon de Montfort, England's premier baron, is a saddler in Tooley Street. Hugh Miller, when working as a stone mason near Edinburgh, was served by a hodman who was a claimant for the earldom of Crauford, and while the work was going on, "John, Yearl Crauford, bring us another hod o' line."

The great bulk of our peerage is comparatively modern, so far as the titles go; but it is none the less noble that it has been recruited to so large an extent from the ranks of the honorable industry. In olden times the wealth and commerce of London conducted as it was by energetic and enterprising men was a prolific source of peerages. Thus, the earldom of Cornwallis was founded by Thomas Cornwallis the Cheapside merchant; that of Essex, by William Capel the Draper, and that of Craven by William Craven, the merchant tailor. The modern earl of Warwick is not descended from "the Kingmaker," but from William Greville, the woolstapler, whilst the modern dukes of Northumberland find their head, not in the Percies, but in Hugh Smithson, the respectable London apothecary. The founders of the families of Dartmouth, Radnor, Ducie and Pomfret, were respectively a skinner, a silk manufacturer, a merchant tailor, and a Calais merchant, and so on through the whole history of the peerage and other titles, to that of simple nighthood, the founders have been striking examples of energy and of character.

Burns was right when he said that "rank is but the guinea stamp. The man's the gold for a that." But if I had my way, as long as the standard is maintained I would keep the mint going on full time.

LINKSMAN.

Brownsburg Branch of the Canadian Red Cross Society.

Report of executive committee meeting held in Social Club room, Mrs. E. J. Johnson presiding. This will be the last meeting held until September, when our Annual meeting will be held as usual. A very gratifying financial statement was read from Mr. J. R. Thomson Treasurer as follows viz:—

INCOME	
Balance brought forward from Fiscal Year ending 30th Sept. 1918.	\$ 35 23
Oct 17 B & D Pat. Coll. Assn.	200 00
31 Hallowe'en Coll.	8 95
Nov 20 B & D Pat. Coll. Assn.	200 00
23 " " " "	200 00
For Red Cross Campaign	
30 Bank Interest	3 06
30 Members Fees	26 00
30 Assn " "	1 00
30 Advisory Board Fees	4 00
30 Donation	1 00
Dec. 16 B & D Coll. Assn.	200 00
30 Anonymous	1 60
31 Bank Interest	55
1919	
Jan. 23 B & D Pat. Coll. Assn.	200 00
Feb. 20 " " " "	200 00
Mar. 18 Victory Loan Commission	660 97
Apr. 2 Articles sold at Red Cross	146 61
Yarn, Tape, etc.	
7 Victory Loan committee	22 75
Total	\$2111 72

EXPENDITURE	
Nov. 8 Can. Converters (Goods)	89 76
23 Red Cross Joint Campaign	500 00
Dec. 5 Postage stamps	4 10
7 Canadian Red Cross Society (Goods)	42 83
1919	
Jan. 28 Canadian Red Cross Society (Goods)	61 94
Mar. 19 Canadian Red Cross Society Joint Campaign	500 00
Bank Balance	913 09
Total	\$2111 72

A statement of all articles sold at Red Cross rooms was handed round for the inspection of members, showing amount of money received for each purchaser, to make the sum Total of one hundred and forty six dollars and sixty one cents. List of articles returned to head quarters after sale was read, including patterns and Models. The most pleasing part of the meeting was the knowledge that we had ample funds in hand entrusted to us for Red Cross purposes to enable us to still do something to benefit the "Boys" who had so willingly sacrificed so much for us, and after discussing it from all points it was proposed that Mrs. Johnson who was visiting Montreal should make enquiries from Headquarters as to the instruction most in need, using her own discretion in choice of those to benefit, this she willingly undertook to do. Consequently she decided with the full approval of committee, to donate seven

Argenteuil Wool Growers and Sheep Breeders Co-Operative Association



GRADING DATES

Wool will be received and graded at the Exhibition Buildings, Lachute, on June 12, 13 and 14th.

The management have decided to have all wool graded at Lachute. On account of having the buildings and the expense will be much less, and also cheaper rate for Insurance on the wool.

Those in districts which are too far away to drive or bad roads may ship their wool and the Association will pay the freight. This applies to Argenteuil County only. Ship wool so same will be here not later than June 11th. Ship together from districts if possible. But each one should send the secretary a memo stating how many sacks or bags they have and also to put or sew one tag on each sack, with their name, and for double protection put a tag inside of each sack, and the Secretary will be able to pick out each one's lot and keep same separately and will mail each their weight-slip.

Anyone wishing sacks which hold 15 fleece can have same by depositing \$5.00 which will be returned them when the sack is returned with the wool.

All wool should be sent in regulation wool sacks, Woollen Blankets or Clean Sheets. All wool should be unwashed. Fleeces should be rolled separately with flesh side out and tied with wool itself or paper twine.

If you are not a member now it makes no difference. Ship your wool just the same and you will become a member automatically. REMEMBER THIS! Sell your wool CO-OPERATIVELY and receive the highest price per pound.

Don't be afraid to ship us your wool it will be looked after properly.

W. HAY, JOHN WATSON, J. W. GALL

President. Vice-President. Sec.-Treasurer.

I hundred dollars to St. Annes de Bellevue Military Hospital to erect a wharf and Pavillion. It is scarcely possible for us to realise how many thousand wounded soldiers will be benefited by this. Suffice it to say "we have done what we could" and we take this opportunity to tender our sincere thanks to one and all who have so willingly assisted our Branch in the smallest degree to achieve so much.

I have great pleasure in sending a copy of letter received by Mrs. Johnson in reference to above, viz:—

Dear Mrs. Johnson,—

The water is so high at present, that it is impossible to do anything at the Wharf of the Red Cross Lodge at St. Annes. As soon as it is possible, I will write and let you know what is being done, and as I am leaving for England next week, I will leave instructions that a tablet is to be put up stating that it is a gift from the Brownsburg Branch.

On behalf of the Canadian Red Cross will you accept our most sincere thanks for the splendid work you have all done during the War. If it were not for our branches, we could never have carried on, and we all feel that in the future, if any great need arises you will be one of the first that we shall call upon to do your bit, as you have done during this great War. Believe me.

Yours Sincerely,
MARY STUART,
President Ladies' Executive.

This letter needs no comment, but I would like all to know, that the people of Brownsburg have been instrumental in bringing untold blessings to thousands of sick and weary, and on behalf of our President and all members I express sincere gratitude; we have been proud to work with them for the benefit of our Noble "Boys."

I may mention that we have still funds in hand, and am pleased to say Mrs. Johnson is on the look out for other sources to be benefitted by same.

Z. L. CAMPBELL, Secretary.

CASTORIA

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

LACHUTE GARAGE



Car for Hire - Tel. 83.

Don't have your Car spoiled by amateurs or tinkers.

Lachute Garage guarantees repairs on all makes of Cars. Expert tire repairing, as we have the only genuine Steam Tire repairing plant in town.

Repair parts for Ford Cars in stock.

A. E. BISHOP,
Lachute Garage.

CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS.

The Canadian National Railways announce a general change in passenger train schedules effective Sunday, June 1st, 1919 on and after which date the arriving and leaving times of trains at Lachute are as follows:—

ARRIVING LACHUTE.

No. 88 from Hawkesbury daily except Sunday will arrive 11 50 a.m.

No. 87 from Joliette will arrive 6 08 p.m. daily except Sunday.

LEAVING LACHUTE.

No. 37 for Hawkesbury and Ottawa will leave 6 08 p.m. daily except Sunday.

No. 88 for Joliette and points East will leave 11 50 a.m. daily except Sunday.

The Service on the Montfort Sub-division will be the same as at present except that the Monday and Thursday train both northbound and southbound will commence operating June 2nd leaving St. Jerome 10 35 a.m. returning arriving St. Jerome 8 10 p.m.

For further particulars apply to the nearest Canadian National Railways Ticket Agent.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

Lachute Driving Club

The above Club will hold a Race Meet on the
Race Track, Exhibition Grounds, Lachute
July 1st & 2nd, 1919

\$1600 00 in Purses

First Day

Class 2.35, Pace or Trot	-	\$300 00
" 2.24, Trot	-	300 00
" 2.15, Pace or Trot	-	300 00

Second Day

Class 2.40, Open to County only	-	\$100 00
" 2.22, Pace or Trot	-	300 00
Free for all	-	300 00

National Trotting Association Association Rules to govern. Five seconds allowed trotters in mixed classes. Time given for half mile only. Entry blanks may be obtained from J. W. GALL,

F. St. Vincent, Starter, J. W. Gall, Sec'y.

Briscoe!

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.

GEO. Y. DEACON

Phone 26 LACHUTE MILLS, QUE.

Telephone No. 136

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.

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.

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.

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

Calumet School No. 7.

Grade VII, Reading.—Rosemary Higgins 97, Irene Whitfield 95, Vida Foreman 92.

Grade V, Drawing.—Hazel Robinson 98, Pearl Beauchamp 95, Vernon Morrow 95, Janet Whitfield 94, Reta Murray 94, Orion Weldon 90.

Grade IV, Reading.—Bessie Foreman 98, Rita Barley 97, Harry Bridgen 85.

Grade III, Composition.—V. Dennis 90, Ora McKenzie.

Grade II, Composition.—Alice Whitfield 94, Willie Bridgen 90.

Grade I, Sr. Spelling.—Edna Foreman 100, Iris Dennis 99, Lillian Hoare 98, Sybil Morrow 96, Mildred Bridgen 92, Eunice Farrara, Edith Barley 90.

Jr.—Stanley Barley 94, Janet Bridgen 91, Lorna McKenzie 90, Estelle McCallison, Siona Lanthier 50.

A. M. SCOTT, Teacher.

Requete.

A. M. le Maire, M. M. les Conseillers de la Municipalité de St. Placide.

Les soussignés, Electeurs Municipaux de la Municipalité de St. Placide, dans les Comtés des Deux-Montagnes, ayant la qualité voulue, demandent par les présentes qu'il soit tenu un bureau de votation, aux termes de la section quinquiesime, du chapitre cinquieme, du titre quatrieme des statuts recondus de Quebec, 1909, pour décider si les électeurs municipaux de la Municipalité maintiendront en force ou révoqueront, en vertu et en exécution de la dite section, le règlement de prohibition passé en date du cinquième jour d'octobre 1916, et que nous soumettons par les présentes à leur adoption savoir:—

La vente des liqueurs enivrantes et l'émission de licences en conséquence sont par le présent règlement prohibées, dans la municipalité de Saint Placide en vertu et en exécution de la section quinquiesime du chapitre cinquieme du titre quatrieme des statuts recondus de Quebec 1909.

En foi de quoi nous avons apposé nos sceaux aux présentes à Saint Placide ce treizième jour d'avril, en l'an de Notre-Seigneur mil neuf cent dix-neuf.

Wilfrid Lalonde, Napoléon Lefebvre, Cléophas Giroux, Louis Sauvé Dentiste, Alfred Desjardins, Eugène Séguin, Louis Patry, Napoléon Dubreuil, H. Dubreuil, Napoléon Raymond, Paul Lalonde, Elmina Vaillancourt, Joseph Robert, Emery Cardinal, Paul Emile Wilson, Ovide Calvé, Placide Brisebois, Arcébas Sauvé, Napoléon Lavigne, Napoléon Turpin, Diédonné Lafraimboise, Napoléon Brunet, Camille Mainville, Léandre Durocher, Elide Brunet, Uldéric Charlebois, Napoléon Mainville, Aldéa Brunet, Charles-Augusta Lefebvre, Ovide Lavigne Jean Féron, Ovide Raymond, Théodore Carrière, Maurice Lalonde, Napoléon Lalonde, Victor Ladouceur, William St. Pierre, Ernest Lalonde, Ambroise Sauvé, Donat Sauvé, Arthur Vaillancourt, Leopold Giroux, Olivier Proulx, Arthur Groulx, Albert Lavigne.

Je, soussigné, DONAT LAVIGNE, aubergiste, de St. Placide, déclare solennellement que les noms qui apparaissent au bas de la requête ci-jointe sont les signatures de la personne ainsi nommée; que les dites signatures ont été apposées et données à la dite requête en ma présence à St. Placide à la date mentionnée dans la dite requête par les dites personnes elles-mêmes; que les dites signatures sont des électeurs municipaux de la municipalité de St. Placide et ayant les qualités voulues, au nombre de trente au moins.

Et je fais cette déclaration solennelle la croyant consciencieusement vraie et sachant qu'elle a la même force et le même effet que si elle était faite sous serment, sous l'empire de la loi canadienne de la Preuve.

Et j'ai signé

(Signé) DONAT LAVIGNE
Déclaré devant moi à Lachute, ce vingt-et-un mai mil neuf cent dix-neuf.

(Signé) GAETAN VALOIS,
Notaire

Et Commissaire de la Cour Supérieure pour le district de Terrebonne.

Je soussigné L. M. Masson secrétaire trésorier de la Municipalité de Saint Placide certifie que la présente requête avec attestation des signatures m'a été remise ce cinquième jour de mai, mil neuf cent dix-neuf.

L. H. MASSON, Sec.-Tres.

Il est proposé par M. le conseiller Joseph Lefebvre, seconde par M. Félix Lefebvre, qu'un vote sera demandé le 16 juin, mil neuf-cent dix-neuf pour révoquer le règlement de prohibition passé à St. Placide, le 5 Octobre 1916, suivant les formules de la loi.

L. H. MASSON, Sec.-tres.

Province de Québec,
Municipalité de St. Placide.

Aux habitants et électeurs municipaux de la municipalité de St. Placide.

Avis Public. Est par les présentes donné par L. H. Masson, secrétaire-trésorier. Que la requête ci-dessus signée comme elle apparaît ci-dessus, et demandant que le règlement compris dans la dite requête soit soumis à l'adoption des électeurs de cette municipalité en vertu de la dite section quinquiesime du chapitre cinquieme du titre quatrieme des Statuts recondus de Quebec, 1909, m'a été déléguée et reçu par moi ce cinquième jour du mois de Mai, 1919.

Qu'en conséquence une assemblée des électeurs municipaux de la municipalité de St. Placide, aura lieu la sixième jour du mois de Juin 1919, à dix heures du matin, à St. Placide, dans la salle des séances du conseil, aux fins de tenir une votation dans le but de décider si le règlement soumis par la dite requête tel qu'il apparaît ci-dessus, doit être adopté ou non, par les électeurs municipaux de cette municipalité.

Donné à St. Placide, ce dix-neuvième jour du mois de mai, 1919.

L. H. MASSON, Sec.-Tres.

CUSHING

The Misses Johnson, of Ottawa, spent Sunday with their cousin Miss Grace Fraser at Greece's Point.

Eddie Whelehan Jr. spent the week-end in Montreal.

Mr. Chris Hartley was in Montreal on Monday.

Mrs. Richardson, of Montreal, spent the 24th with her mother Mrs. Cleland.

Miss Gladys McGilgarry, of Montreal, was a guest of her sister Mrs. Percy Nicholls over Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Walford came up from the city last week and opened their residences at Greece's Point which will be occupied for a few weeks by Mrs. Backus and children of Montreal.

Mr. Gilbert Davidson who returned recently from overseas where he has been since the spring of 1915 is at present visiting his aunts Mrs. J. Watson and Mrs. O. E. Leroy.

Mr. and Mrs. Grunty the former of whom also recently arrived from overseas were guests of Mr. and Mrs. W. Mann for the 24th.

Mr. L. Roy Cooke arrived Tuesday of this week from Port Arthur, Ont., where he spent the past eight years and is visiting his sister Mrs. W. Canning Jr.

Mr. and Mrs. Archie Graham entertained a number of their friends very pleasantly at a dance on Friday evening.

Mr. Lalonde, of Ottawa, representing the C.N.R. was in this vicinity on Tuesday to enquire us to the feasibility of establishing a milk-station on the line crossing the montie at the head of Carillon.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA PRINCE?

Prince is a beautiful Clyde Red color, weighing 1700 lbs. A sure and safe stock getter, and parties desirous of procuring good stock will do well to breed from this horse.

He will stand for the season at the blacksmith shop of Arthur Gates, St. Andrews.

TERMS: \$9.00 to insure. All mares at owners risk. All mares disposed of before time will be charged whether they prove in foal or not. Payable March 1920.

ANDRE GRANDMAISON, Proprietor.

SUPERIOR COURT

Province of Quebec District of Terrebonne No. 1339

Napoleon Gauthier, butcher of the town of St. Therese, District of Terrebonne.

Plaintiff.

vs.

Mrs. Alphonsine Gagnon, wife of Napoleon Gauthier, of the town of St. Therese, District of Terrebonne and the said Napoleon Gauthier to authorize his wife; Mrs. Exilia Gagnon, of the town of St. Lambert, District of Montreal, wife of Joseph Jarry of the same place, and the said Jos. Jarry to authorize his wife; Mary Anne Gagnon of the city and district of Montreal, wife of Joseph Charrest, of the same place, and the said Jos. Charrest, to authorize his wife; N. Abondius Gagnon of the city and district of Montreal; Mrs. Alma Gagnon, now of parts unknown, wife of Joseph Le-france, contractor formerly of the city and district of Montreal and now of parts unknown.

Defendants.

The defendants, less Mrs. Alphonsine Gagnon and Abondius Gagnon, are ordered to appear without one month.

Given at St. Scholastique, May 15, 1919

(signed)
GRIGNON & FORTIER
Prcton story C.S.

True copy

ADELARD LEDUC
Solicitor for Plaintiff.

DALESVILLE

Mr. Harold Mason visited here last week.

Miss C. Murdoch is visiting her sister Mrs. T. Morrow.

Miss Edythe Silverson spent the week-end with her parents.

Mrs. W. Davis and children returned to Montreal last week.

Mrs. G. Townsend, of Ogdensburg, spent last week visiting friends here.

Mrs. Chas. Calder, of Lachute, spent the week-end with Mrs. T. Morrow.

Mr. Russell and Miss Cora Graham were visiting here on Saturday last.

Mr. Gordon Tomalty and Miss Mina Dixon were guests of Mrs. D. Dixon on Sunday.

Misses Sadie and Phoebe and Master Walter McQuat visited Mrs. J. A. Campbell on Sunday.

Mrs. Jones and Miss J. Hadley, of Montreal, are spending some time at Mr. Hadley's cottage.

Mr. Howard, Master Harold and Miss Laura Campbell, of Ottawa, spent Sunday with Mrs. J. A. Campbell.

Mr. and Mrs. Joshua Maher are visiting friends here. His old friends are pleased to see him home again.

Mrs. McCormick entertained a number of friends on Thursday evening of last week. A very pleasant time was spent.

Mr. G. Pollock left for his home in Maple Creek, Sask., on Saturday last, he was accompanied to Montreal by Mr. G. McCormick.

SUPERIOR COURT

Province of Quebec, district of Terrebonne, Superior Court, No. 1345. Dame Jullienne Laurin of the Parish of St. Canut, district of Terrebonne, wife common as to property of Evariste Charbonneau, farmer of the same place, and duly authorised to ester en justice, plaintiff; vs the said Evariste Charbonneau.

An action for separation as to property has been instituted in this cause on the first May 1919.

Attorney for Plaintiff,
DONAT LALANDE.
St. Scholastique, 6 May 1919.

MAIL CONTRACT.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon, on Friday, the 27th June, 1919, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails, on a proposed Contract for four years, six times per week on the route between Brownsburg and Lachute, via Brownsburg Post Office from the Postmaster General's Pleasure.

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

POST OFFICE INSPECTOR'S OFFICE, Montreal, 15th May, 1919.

VICTOR GAUDET,
Post Office Inspector.

MAIL CONTRACT.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon, on Friday, the 27th June, 1919, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails, on a proposed Contract for four years, six times per week on the route between Brownsburg and Dalesville from the Postmaster General's Pleasure.

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POST OFFICE INSPECTOR'S OFFICE, Montreal, 15th May, 1919.

VICTOR GAUDET,
Post Office Inspector.

GRENVILLE

Miss Hazel McGibbon, of Lachute, was the week-end guest of the Misses Bradshaw.

Miss Dora King, of Montreal, was the guest of Mrs. Wm. Bnns.

Rev. Mrs. S. A. Doggett, of St. John-Que., was in Grenville last week renewing old acquaintances.

The Misses Placide and Beatrice Fevrier, of Namer, Que., the guests of their Uncle Dr. P. M. Favier.

Mrs. A. Gaudrey and son Wymouth, of Montreal, have opened up her home on Chapel St. for the summer months.

Miss Catta Kelly, of Montreal, was the guest of her aunts the Misses Kelly.

Miss Audrey Williamson, of Montreal, spent the holidays the guest of her parents Mr. and Mrs. John Williamson.

Mr. Willie Skelcher, of Montreal, and Miss Nellie Skelcher, of Belleville, were the week-end guests of their aunt Mrs. J. Pickett.

Messrs. Dilekfield, Gordon and Teddy Sherwood, of Ottawa, were guests of Mr. and Mrs. John Cooke.

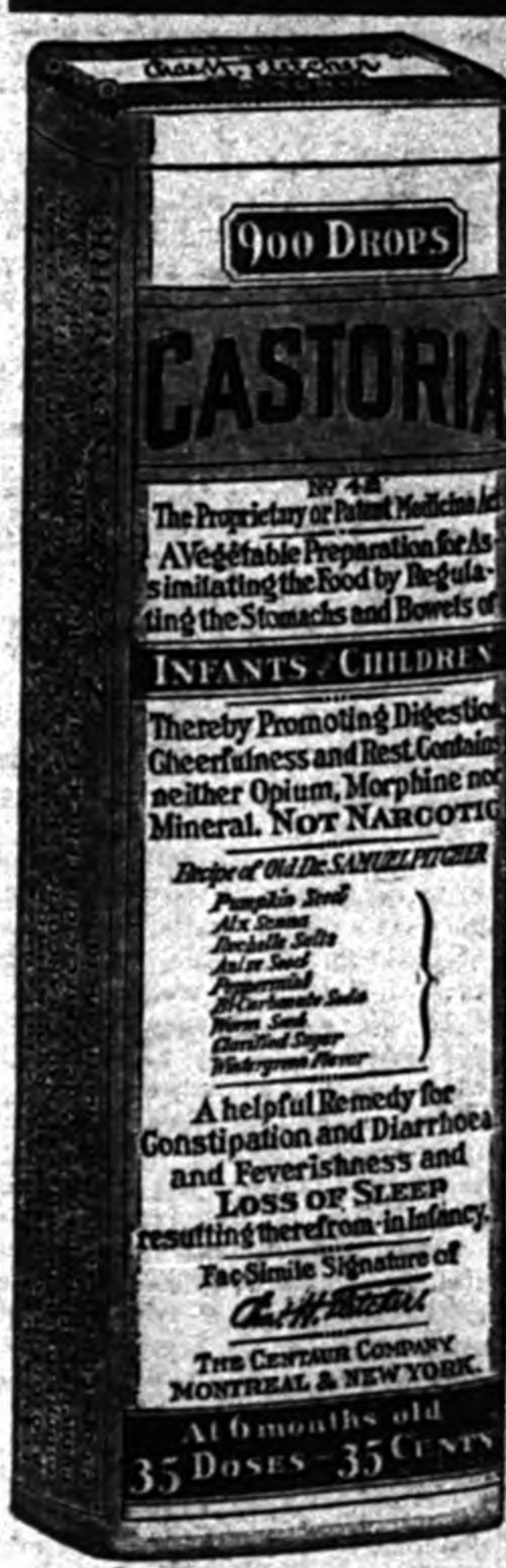
Miss Helen Hockens, of Orange, N.J. was the guest of Mrs. Thomas Cummings last week.

Quite a number of our young people attended the Dance in Calumet on Friday last. Reported a good time.

Now is the time to go at your Spring Cleaning! We rent you a good Electric Vacuum Cleaner at \$1.00 per day. Try it and make the housecleaning a pleasure instead of drudgery.

G. V. DEACON.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—In the Village of St. Andrews, on the shores of the River, a nice and well painted wooden house 25x25 and kitchen 5x 5, 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.



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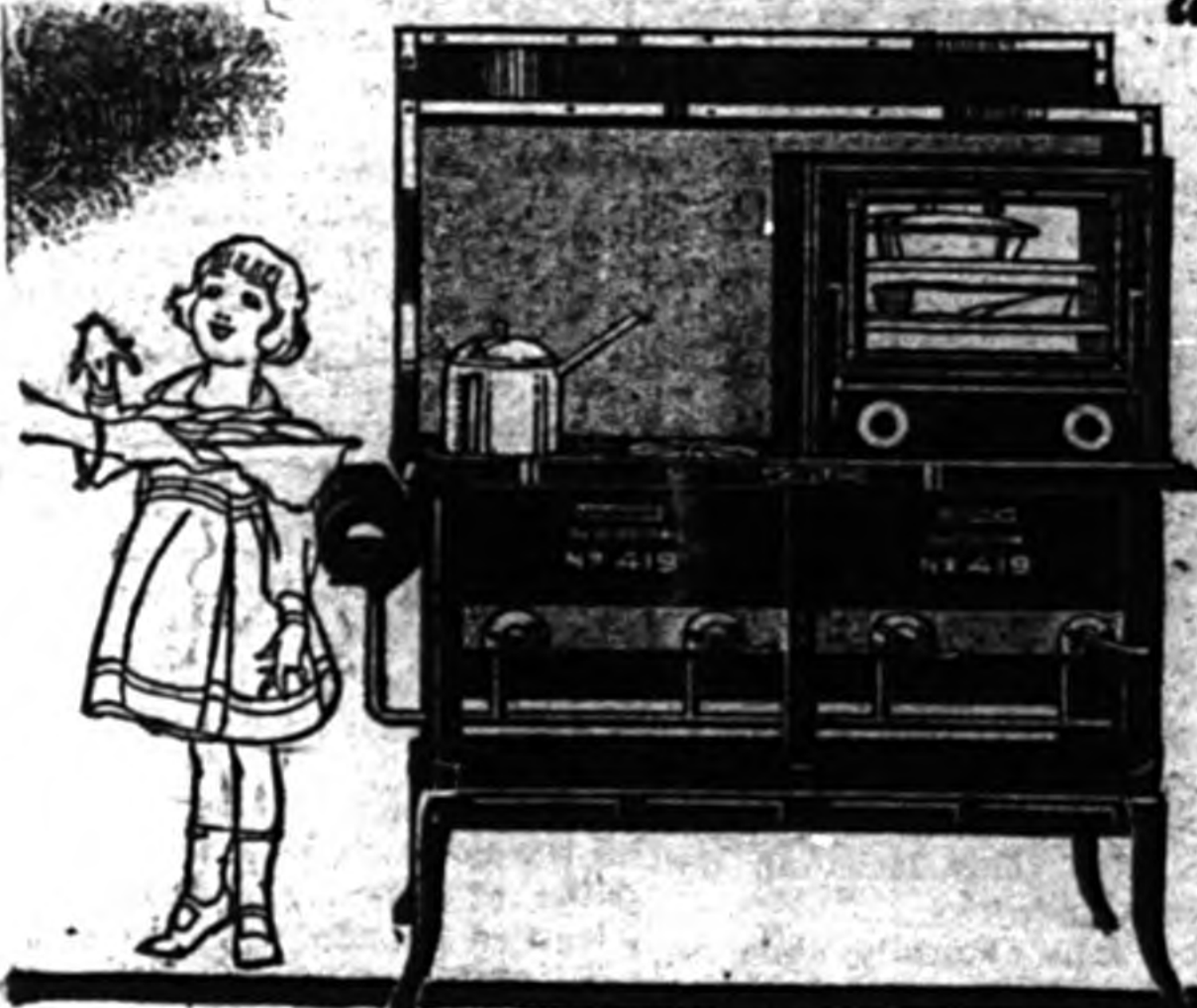
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THE blue flame from the Florence twickless burner is always steady, always under perfect control. A special jacket holds it directly under the cooking utensils—giving a quicker, more economical heat.

Used with McClary's Success oven, the Florence Automatic is a wonderful baker.

There are no wicks to clean; no odors, no trouble. Let us give you a demonstration of the Florence Automatic in actual operation.

G. Y. Deacon, Lachute

McClary's

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT.

Canada
Province of Quebec } No. 1351
District of Terrebonne

M. Léon Duquette, of the Town of St. Jerome, in the said district, shoemaker.

Plaintiff.

vs

M. Lee Kong, of the same place, St. Jerome.

Defendant.

The Defendant is hereby ordered to appear within a month.

St. Scholastique, this 9th May 1919

Signed GRIGNON & FORTIER,
Prothonotary C.S.

WM. J. BARCLAY,
Agent for The MACARTNEY MILKING MACHINE.

— also —
Agent for NATIONAL RUBBER FILLER.

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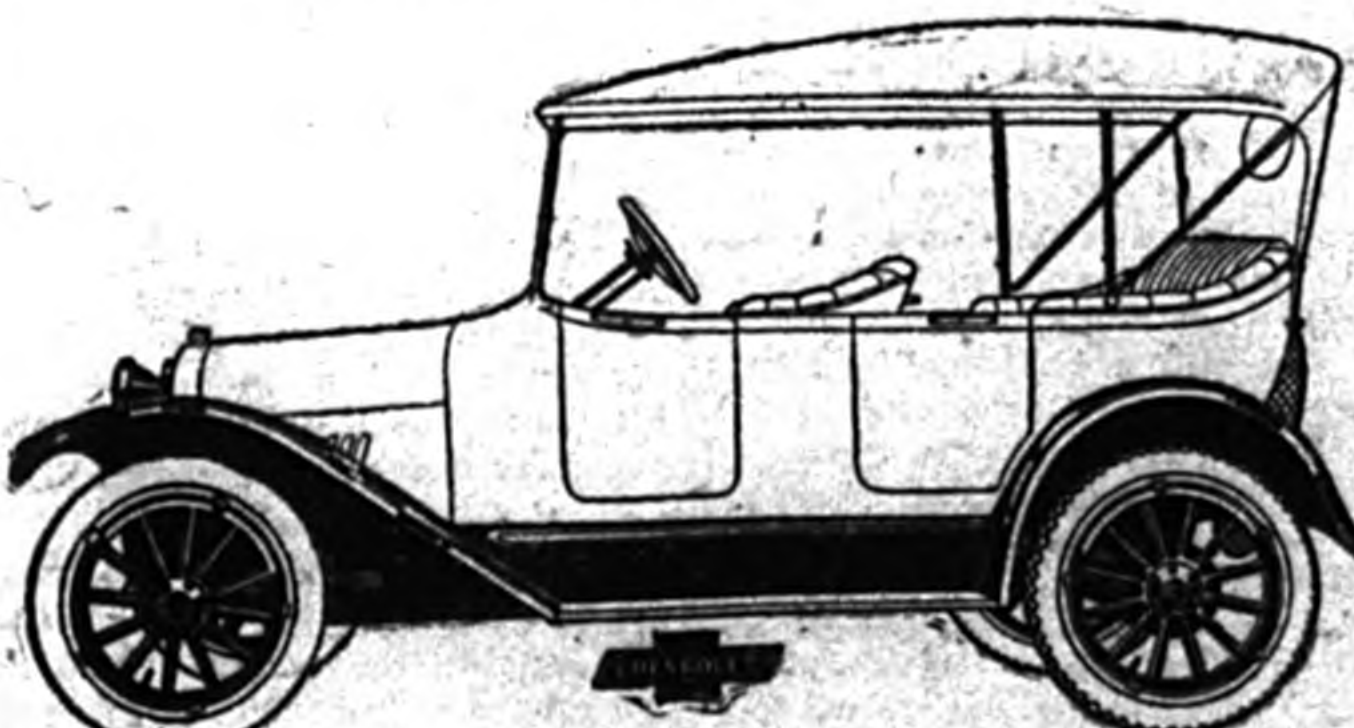
Telephone 131 r 21. Lachute.

The Hinman Milker.

R. 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.

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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.

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W. G. Staniforth, Lachute



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Soils and Crops

By Agonomist.

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

When to Spray and What For.

All the spray mixtures it is possible to use on a tree will not do much good unless the right applications are made at the right time. These directions will tell just when to spray and what for.

Spraying Apples.—Four or five sprayings are necessary, depending on the season and how badly the orchard is infested with insects and disease.

First spray: Apply just after leaf buds burst but before blossoms open. Use either Bordeaux mixture 4-4-50, or commercial lime-sulphur testing 32 deg. or 33 deg. Baume diluted 1 to 40. (See next article for directions for making Bordeaux mixture.) Add two pounds of lead-arsenate to each fifty gallons of the spray mixture. This spray is for control of scab, curculio and canker-worm.

Second spray: Just after the blossoms fall use same materials as for first spray. This is for control of the codling-moth, and must be applied with a great deal of force. A power sprayer is best.

Third spray: Two or three weeks later than second spray. Same materials as for first spray. If blight is bad in the orchard, use Bordeaux mixture 4-6-50 instead of lime-sulphur; add two pounds of lead-arsenate to fifty gallons of spray material.

Fourth spray: Nine weeks after the third spray. Use same material as for first spray. This is for control of scab, brown rot and second brood of codling-moth.

Fifth spray: This is necessary only where blight, black rot, bitter rot and other fungus diseases are troublesome. Use same materials as for third spray and apply two weeks after fourth spray.

Pears and Quinces need the same general treatment as apples, except that when lime-sulphur is used it should not be quite so strong.

Spraying Plums.—A dormant spray of lime-sulphur is applied for the San Jose scale any time during the dormant season. During the growing season several sprays are necessary.

First spray: Just before blossoms open apply Bordeaux mixture 4-4-50. Add two pounds of lead-arsenate to each fifty gallons of spray material. This is for control of brown rot and curculio.

Second spray: Just after blossoms fall use same materials as for first spray.

Third spray: Same materials as second spray, three weeks after petals fall.

Cherries need the same general treatment as plums.

How to Make Spray Mixtures.

To make Bordeaux mixture take four pounds of copper sulphate, four pounds of quicklime fifty gallons of water. Dissolve the copper sulphate by putting it in a coarse cloth bag and suspending the bag in a barrel partly filled with water.

Slake the lime in a tub and strain the milk of lime into another tub or barrel. Pour the dissolved copper sulphate and the milk of lime into the sprayer tank, or into a supply tank, at the same time. Add enough water to make fifty gallons.

For Bordeaux 4-6-50 use six pounds of lime instead of four.

To make self-boiled lime-sulphur 8-8-50 referred to in the first article, use eight pounds of unslaked lime, eight pounds of flowers of sulphur,

fifty gallons of water. Place the lime in a barrel and add almost enough water to cover the lime. When the lime begins to slake add the sulphur, which should be made into a paste by mixing it with water. Stir the cooking mixture and add water as needed to keep it in the form of a thick paste, which should become thinner as the mixture cooks. In ten or fifteen minutes the heat from the slaking lime will cook the mixture and enough cold water should be added to make fifty gallons. This is the standard summer spray for peaches.

How To Get a Stand of Alfalfa.

Getting a stand of alfalfa is mostly a question of soil. If the soil is right your efforts will be crowned with success. Generally the problem is to make alfalfa succeed after you get the stand. Alfalfa requires a moderately dry soil, well drained even during rainy weather.

If the soil becomes water-logged for many days the alfalfa will become yellow and unthrifty. It needs moisture, but it likes to have the moisture in the air and soil at the same time. This is the reason alfalfa does better in well-drained soils.

Although drainage is a big essential in successful alfalfa growing, an occasional overflow of a creek or river will do no harm if it comes during the winter, or if the water is moving in summer.

Alfalfa will not thrive, nor even live long, without bacteria helping it. It has become used to them and depends upon them. Alfalfa-promoting bacteria will not live in all soils. Carbonate of lime makes the alfalfa or nitrifying bacteria thrive. They do not seem to be able to live without it.

While it is not known definitely why carbonate of lime makes the nitrifying bacteria do so well, many alfalfa growers advance the theory that alfalfa plants give off certain substances which are poisonous to the plant. That is, the alfalfa roots give off a poison that is injurious to itself and to other alfalfa roots. When there is much carbonate of lime in the soil this poison is in some way neutralized and the alfalfa is kept in health and vigor.

In addition to making the soil a healthful home for good and useful bacteria, carbonate of lime conserves humus and stops a waste of nitrogen. When plants decay in the soil nitric acid is formed. This is soluble and, unless taken up by the plants, soon leaches away. If there is a supply of lime present, the nitric acid unites with the lime to form calcium nitrate. This locks up the nitrogen and holds it.

Since the lime naturally sinks in the soil, it is best to put it near the surface. It ought to be mixed as perfectly as possible with the soil, as it is not effective when left in lumps. This is because the lime is not in contact with enough of the soil particles.

As ground limestone is harmless, a person may use as much of it as he wishes. It is pleasant to work with and doesn't burn like caustic lime when it gets on the skin, nor does it cake together if it happens to get wet. One may put it on the soil at any time. It may be put on with manure, as it does not burn out the humus. Soil acids attack the particles of limestone and are neutralized, but the lime itself does no harm, no matter how much is used.

shelter, maintenance and labor are least, while grains cheapest and greatest. Of these the greater number is fattened on pasture. It is found that pigs fed corn alone on bluegrass pasture make equally as great gains as pigs fed in dry lot on a balanced ration. Clover or alfalfa give better returns than bluegrass or timothy when corn is fed in conjunction. Corn alone on abundant clover pasture forms an ideal ration, excelling a balanced ration of corn and tankage or middlings in rapidity of gains and excelling all other rations on pasture when rate and economy of gains are considered.

A satisfactory system of pasture feeding for pigs farrowed in April and are ready for pasture in May is: The previous fall a field is sown to rye or winter vetch, furnishing a good crop for pigs when they are turned out; one acre of this supplies 100 pigs and their mothers for about a month; also a ration of corn meal tankage or skim-milk is fed them. About the first of June the pigs are weaned and placed on clover or alfalfa, which furnishes green feed for the next five or six weeks. About the 15th of July they are turned in a pasture of field peas and oats, thus supplying part of the grain ration; the acreage is larger because the pigs are larger. Green sweet corn is also fed at this time but not before it reaches the roasting ear stage, sparingly at first, being gradually increased. With this there is little or no need of corn meal ration, until

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shortly after the green sweet corn is ready to be fed. This is also fed in the roasting ear stage and when bottom of the stalks become woody only the top portion is used. The pigs are kept on pasture, and corn which becomes more mature is fed until fall or early winter, when they are ready for market. When possible it is a very profitable plan to hog the corn down, thus saving a great deal of labor. In this case a self feeder with tankage should be before the hogs.

The feeding of hogs for market will be found to be one of the most profitable departments of the farm.

Apple Bud-Moths and Their Control in Nova Scotia.

The apple is attacked by a number of different insects. In Nova Scotia the caterpillars of the bud-moths are probably the cause of more loss than all the other insects combined. The Entomological Branch of the Dominion Department of Agriculture has just issued Bulletin No. 16 entitled "The Apple Bud-Moths and Their Control in Nova Scotia," by G. E. Sanders and A. G. Dugan. This bulletin of 24 pages gives an account of the life-histories of the four destructive bud-moths which occur in that province. The chapter on the control of these insects discusses re-

sults obtained from spraying experiments, following which definite control measures are recommended. Useful information is also included on parasitic insects and other natural enemies. Fourteen illustrations appear in the bulletin. These show injured blossoms and fruit, various stages of the insects, etc. This publication will be of much value to apple growers in eastern Canada. It can be obtained free of charge on application to the Publications Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa. A technical edition of the bulletin giving scientific descriptions, etc., has also been published. This will be of special interest to economic workers. Enquiries regarding insects in general should be addressed to "The Dominion Entomologist, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, Ont."

Three bushels of oats an acre—and be sure to sow red clover, sweet clover, alfalfa or some other legume with it.

Mustard plants should be sprayed with a twenty per cent. solution of iron sulphate as soon as possible after the plants begin to appear. This makes them homesick enough to die and not hurt the small grain at all.

WHEN CHILDREN CANNOT ATTEND SCHOOL

By JANET THOMAS ORMSTON.

There is scarcely a district in the country that has not some child, or children who, for some reason or other cannot attend the public school. It may be that some physical disability makes it impossible for him; perhaps mental deficiency debars him from entering classes with other children, or, if he is a very little child, it may be that he is too far from the school to walk there and back. Whatever the cause, the child who does not attend school will be seriously handicapped all through life unless an adequate substitute for the school education is provided. In that case his present misfortune may eventually prove to be his good fortune, provided the home instruction is made all that it is possible to make it.

Mothers may feel that it is out of the question to start him in the paths of learning themselves. But advanced knowledge is not so necessary as is an understanding of the child, and who should understand a child better than his own mother? Nor does it take a great amount of time. Once a mother gets well started in the teaching of her child she will not find it difficult; very likely she will become fascinated with the work. It is a wonderful thing to watch the daily mental development of a child. The pity of it is that so few mothers have the best opportunity for observing it.

The thing that will bother most the mother who knows nothing about teaching is the method to employ. The old a, b, c method has been almost discarded, because a, b, c means absolutely nothing to a little child. The "work and play" method shows the best results according to mothers who have tried it. It would doubtless be best also for schoolroom instruction were it possible to employ it under present conditions in the schools. However, it is not schoolroom education in which we are interested just now.

The work and play method is really nothing but guided play. All of the child's amusement is made an aid to his education. He is not told that he is learning things; no set task is given him. He absorbs knowledge by the use of the games which he is led to play, by the answered question, by the suggestion here and there, as a sponge absorbs water. The instruction that goes with the games all seems incidental and a part of the play.

Even a tiny child can learn the names of colors, learn them understandingly as he looks at a ribbon, at the grass, at the sky. This will train the eye and the powers of observation. If he knows, for example, the color red, and mother some day writes it on the blackboard in red chalk it will take him only a little while to recognize the written word as readily as he does the color itself. If she helps him when he is playing with his blocks it will soon be an interesting part of his play to spell the word red.

Games will teach the numbers. Let a child play with a box of tooth-picks and have him sort them into piles of two. That is nothing but fun. But he learns how many two are. Later on he is delighted to become acquainted with the figure and

the word two. He learns what one-half is when he divides his apple evenly with his playmate and he will soon understand the figure one-half.

Pictures of birds and animals in the natural colors are of great educational value. Children learn the names of these because they want to and they are eager to have stories told about them.

The reading of stories and verse to children, and the telling of stories is one of the leading helps in this method of education. There is no limit to what a taste for right literature may do for a child, and especially for one who is any way handicapped in life's race. In time, the mother may have the children read to her for her entertainment, not in the recitation of a lesson. They will forget themselves and do their very best in reading for another person's pleasure.

There are a hundred suggestions that might be given, but in so brief an article only an idea of the method can be presented. Every mother who takes up the work will find suggestions continually coming to her and she will herself develop, although in a different way, almost as rapidly as does the child.

A word about the child who seems mentally deficient. In too many cases no effort is made to educate such a child. This is a culpable mistake. If he had an atrophied muscle it would surely be given nourishment and exercise in the hope of developing it. Very often a child "not bright" can be drawn out little by little until finally he ceases to be subnormal. And he is far more likely to respond to any such efforts right in the home circle than he is if placed among strangers. Colors and bright pictures of animals, birds and flowers often appeal to such a child more than anything else. But it will rest with the mother-teacher as ascertain what particular thing is most likely to interest the child and start the raising of the curtain that obscures the mind. Something will probably do it and infinite patience must be exercised until that something is found.

It is interesting and inspirational to know what mothers have actually and easily accomplished by this method. A little girl, now five years old, had lost the power of speech through illness when she was a wee baby. Her mother began teaching her by the work-and-play method while she was still a baby and gradually drew her out until she could speak. She recovered fully the power of speech before she was four years old and is ahead of the always normal child in every way.

The three-year-old brother of this little girl can write on the typewriter. While this may seem precocious, still it is any more so than when a child of the same age can spell words with his alphabet blocks? It is simply a different method of playing very nearly the same game.

The three-year-old son of Mrs. Wright knows every color and can read many words, while his big sister of ten has been writing verse for several years—and the verses are good. Mrs. Wright has used the work and play method with both of these children.

Your Health

Dr. Huber 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. Huber will not prescribe for individual cases or make diagnosis. Address Dr. John B. Huber, M.D., care of Wilson Publishing Co., 73 Adelaide St. West, Toronto.

Stomach Ulcer.

Stomach or gastric ulcer may result from a blow on the abdomen, or from chronic hyperacidity (excess of acid on the stomach), chronic catarrh of the stomach, blood poverty (anemia), heart or kidney disease. It is the most common in women between twenty and thirty, especially housewives and domestics; among men shoemakers and tailors are most frequently attacked.

The usual symptom is pain between the breastplate and the navel and in the back, usually sharp, increased at once by food intake, and relieved by vomiting. And when the stomach is empty there may be, if not pain, a gnawing and burning sensation which pressure may relieve. Then later comes spitting of blood which has a ground coffee appearance, gradual loss of flesh and strength, dyspepsia and serious anemia. We have to fear perforation of the ulcer into the abdomen, with grave shock or hemorrhage, or the development of cancer, or death from starvation. A yet a patient well attended to may get well, the ulcer healing with scar tissue in the stomach wall. Some people who have gastralgia (neuralgia of the stomach) may imagine they have ulcer.

Sufferers from peptic ulcer ought to give up all work and rest in bed most of the time for several months. Their diet at first should consist practically entirely of plain milk or buttermilk (half a tumblerful every two hours), with the white of eggs and beef-juice. After several weeks eggs, chicken, cereal and scraped beef may be added. They should take thirty grains of bismuth subcarbonate three times a day. For the pain sweet spirits of nitre, a teaspoonful in water, or chloroform water, in tablespoonful doses. For vomiting cracked ice is preferable to water (a teaspoonful every fifteen minutes) or a mustard plaster over the stom-

ach. For thirst of any kind cracked ice is preferable to water. For hemorrhage the doctor hyperactively and at once. No food until he comes in such cases the surgeon may have to be called in.

Questions and Answers.

Freckles.—What is the cause of freckles on the face? Is there anything I can do to take them off?

Answer.—Freckles appear mostly in fair-haired women with delicate skin. They are caused by exposure to strong winds and to strong sun rays. Their temporary removal is not difficult. Permanent removal is almost impossible. Those who have freckles are likely to consider them blemishes. This is an erroneous point of view. They are really signs of a good complexion and good constitution and they ought to be considered "beauty spots." Local preparations often contain corrosive sublimate and other substances which may endanger the real skin—the derma. In any event the susceptibility of the skin varies with the individual and what may not hurt one might severely injure another. The following ointment (to be had of any druggist) may at any rate be pronounced "harmless." Ammoniate of mercury, bismuth subnitrate, of each one dram; ointment of glycerine one ounce, to be applied every other night.

Psoriasis.—1. Is Psoriasis in the blood? 2. Can it be cured? 3. Is it hereditary? 4. Are such people otherwise healthy and strong? 5. Will it turn to Bright's Disease? 6. Is it contagious?

Answer.—1. Psoriasis is not a blood disease. 2. Yes, but the cure is very difficult. 3. In some cases it is hereditary. 4. Usually they are healthy and strong but of a nervous temperament. 5. It will not turn to Bright's Disease. 6. It is not contagious.

Poultry

Good results can be obtained with chicks by feeding rolled oats for the first week, about five times each day. Then fine chick scratch feed can be substituted and used until the chicks are large enough for whole wheat, cracked corn, etc. Plenty of sour milk induces a rapid growth. Little chicks cannot eat too much bran and it can be supplied to them in hoppers from the first day. Green food is important and can be given in the form of sprouted oats or cut clover until the birds can range and collect their own green food. Fresh water, charcoal and grit are needed. On stormy days a little fine chopped onion helps to stimulate young chicks.

Pullets need a good range and plenty of dry mash before them at all times so that they will make a steady rapid growth and be ready to lay at their normal time, which should be about six months for the Mediterranean breeds and eight months for the American breeds. The pullets should be separated from the cockerels as soon as the sexes are easily determined and pullets should not be compelled to range with old hens, as the hens will drive them from the feed hoppers and interfere with their growth. Pullets are raised successfully on about the same rations needed for laying hens. When wheat can be used for feeding it pays to use about two parts of wheat to one part corn in the scratch feed.

Broilers can be fattened on sour milk and corn meal mixed into a sloppy mash. The main point is to reduce the exercise and increase the feed that the broilers will consume. In growing broilers, it is important to keep them developing rapidly and evenly from the day they are hatched. Broilers cannot be half starved until eight or ten weeks old with the idea of making up for lost time and finishing them properly on a ten-day period of fattening. Twenty to thirty per cent. of beef scrap has been used successfully in some fattening rations. Usually broilers can be sold with very little fattening if they have been well fed from the hatching time and are in good flesh. Fattening poultry at a profit requires careful management and good vigorous young birds for the fattening crates.

Many good pastures have been ruined by turning the stock on them too early in the spring. Wait until the ground is firm and the grass well started. Mark the stock before turning out to pasture.

Lime does not take the place of other fertilizers or manures, but supplements them. When the use of lime in any form is continued alone, and no adequate provision is made for maintaining the supply of other fertilizers and organic matter, crop yields cannot be kept up (and the returns from the use of lime in such a system becomes less and may finally drop below that of land unimproved).

It will not be ground wasted to set out fifty or sixty raspberry canes this spring.

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North Dakota 4.00
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5 lbs. and over	90c.	lb.
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