

# The Watchman,

And Ottawa Valley Advocate.

VOL. XLIII

LACHUTE, FRIDAY, JUNE 6, 1919.

NO. 18

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.**

### 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.

Tout le monde est invité.

### Liberal-Conservative Convention

A meeting of the Liberal-Conservative Electors of the County of Argenteuil, is hereby convened to be held on

**Thursday, June 12, 1919**  
at 2.30 p.m. in the

**Victoria Hall, Lachute**

For the purpose of choosing a candidate to represent them in the approaching election of a member for the County to serve in the Legislative Assembly of Quebec.

All are invited to attend.

### Convention Libérale-Conservatrice

La convention libérale conservatrice des électeurs du comté d'Argenteuil aura lieu

**jeudi, le 12 juin, 1919**  
à 2.30 l'après-midi, dans le

**Salle Victoria, Lachute**

Le but de cette convention est de choisir un candidat qui représentera les électeurs de ce comté aux prochaines élections provinciales.

Tout le monde est invité.

### LAKEFIELD

Holy Trinity Church.—Whit-Sunday, June 8th, Holy Communion 10.30.

Shrewsbury, St. John's Church.—Holy Communion 2.30.

Dunany, St. Paul's Church.—Even-song 4.30.

A. H. LUPTON.

WANTED.—A maid for general house work in Westmount house, nice room and wages from twenty to twenty-five dollars according to capabilities. Apply Mrs. R. W. Barclay, 509 Clark Ave., Westmount.

FOR SALE.—Ford Touring Car for sale cheap. In good running order. Apply to Geoffrey Bedard, 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.

### FOR SALE.

Tenders will be received for about 10 thousand feet of 1 in. and 2 in. lumber and large quantity of timbers also house 18x20 and kitchen 10x10, Gasoline 6 H.P. International, tumbril cart and two buggies. Can be seen at Brick yards at Mrs. Wm Hume's. To be sold in Block or separately. Lachute Brick Works or Louis Lafleur.

## CRESWELL'S

### Canada Cement

#### Prices Right

R Creswell Regist'd

### LOCAL NEWS

Mrs. J. Rice spent a few days in Montreal this week.

Mr. Jno. Hay ex. M.P. was in Weir and Arundel this week.

Mrs. E. Healey, of Ottawa, is the guest of Mrs. J. S. Giles this week.

Miss Winnie Banford, of Montreal, spent the week-end in town.

Mr. Curran, of Montreal, was the guest of Dr. Drew for the week-end.

Miss Hunter, of Montreal, was the week-end guest of Mrs. Holland.

Mrs. Duncan, of Montreal, is the guest of her parents Mr. and Mrs. T. Foreman this week.

Mrs. Malcolm Smith is spending this week in Montreal visiting her daughter Mrs. Picken.

Mr. and Mrs. R. G. Evans, of Winnipeg, are at present the guests of Mrs. Jas. Drysdale.

Mrs. Millar and her daughter, of Montreal, were guests of Mrs. Wm. Deacon this week.

Mr. W. G. McGowan and Miss Emily McGowan, of Lachute, were guests of Mrs. Mackie this week.

Miss Jennie Forbes, of Montreal, was the guest of her grandmother Mrs. S. McKimmie for the week-end.

Miss Edna Adams, of Montreal, is spending a couple of weeks as the guest of her aunt Mrs. Duncan McDougall.

Mr. and Mrs. Dan McIntyre, of Grenville, Miss Shaw and Mr. Shaw, of Harrington, were guests of Mrs. R. McIntyre for the week-end.

—Mr. James Tomalty, of Brownsburg, is holding an Auction Sale of his household effects on Saturday next, June 7th, at 1.30 p.m. Mr. W. J. Boyd is the auctioneer.

Mr. and Mrs. Millar who have been the guests of Mr. Paul Nicoll, Upper Lachute since Mr. Millar's return from overseas, left on Friday last for their home in Winnipeg.

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.

—Mr. J. D. Campbell will hold a Public Auction Sale on Saturday, June 14, of Machinery, Horses, Rigs and Harness, some Household Effects. Keep the date open.

Church of England Services in the Parish of Lachute will be held (D.V.) on Sunday, June 8th, as follows:—St. Simeon's Church, Lachute 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.; Brownsburg 3 p.m.

—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.

Among those attending the Live Stock Fair at Ormstown this week were Messrs. J. Gall, W. Houston, D. Black, W. Todd, Melvin Burke, Lawrence Gordon, James Smith, Dr. Drew, Mrs. Drew, Mr. Rice, Mr. Curran and Mr. Jousse.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Westgate and son, of Hazenmore, Sask., are in town this week the guests of Mrs. Jas. Campbell. The remains of their father the late Mr. Geo. Westgate Sr. were also brought to Lachute, and the interment took place on Tuesday at Mille Isles.

Next week will be a busy one in town, as the Liberals are holding their Convention on Wednesday, June 11th, and the day following has been named for the Liberal-Conservative Convention. The names of Mr. Jno. Hay and Mr. H. Slater are freely spoken of as probable candidates.

—There are two places that are becoming quite distinctive in character, because of the pleasantness they offer. They are Hamilton's of Lachute and Hardie's of Brownsburg, because they offer a nice resting place for travellers between the two towns. Visitors from each are welcomed and well served with nice refreshments.

Those interested in the formation of an Holstein Breeder's Association met in town on Monday night of this week and elected W. J. Burke as President with Jas. Cowan as Secretary. After discussion some of the advantages to be gained by the union of interests an adjournment was made until the 26th June, at 2 o'clock in Rice's Hall.

Mr. Charland and son G. J. were in town on Friday and Saturday of last week, and have completed arrangements for opening an up-to-date drug-store in the Masson Block, opposite McFaul Bros., in the West End. Mr. Charland Jr., is a licentiate druggist and Bachelor of Pharmacy of Laval University and has been twice overseas in service in the Medical Corps of the British Army. He was for some time manager of one of the Leduc branches in Montreal and comes to Lachute with the highest recommendations.

WANTED.—By one of Canada's largest Life Assurance Companies a live wide-awake representative for Lachute and vicinity. Must come well recommended. Answers regarded in confidence. Apply giving experience and companies previously connected with to Box 2730, Montreal.

### Lachute to Honor Her Brave Sons.

#### A request for information.

The Committee appointed by the local organization to procure information about the men from Lachute who have served in the Great War have in their possession the following names, which are published herewith in two classes, according as they have seen actual service at the Front, or were prevented from reaching the Front by the signing of the Armistice. It is our earnest desire that no person should be overlooked and for that reason we are publishing these lists in the hope that any person who knows a Lachute boy whose name has been omitted will be good enough to communicate same to the committee of which Mr. J. S. Giles is secretary. This list is of those only who are within the limits of the corporation, and a further list will be compiled later of those living outside the corporation.

#### Boys Who Have Served on "The Front."

George Calder, Willie Ormise, John McKimmie, Willie Calder, Cecil Conlin, Ernest Saunders, Fred Walker, Dave Campbell, Robert Cruise, John Drennan, Reid Giles, Edward Jones, Jack Menzies, Guy Dalg, Elmer S. Giles, Robbie A. Giles, Harry E. Joss, Dell Mitchell, Charlie Palliser, Miss Winnie C. Riddell, Roy Fraser, Wilbur Fraser, Gordon Hampton, Charlie McFaul, Harris J. Creswell, Frederic Berniquier, Moise Beausejour, Arthur Beausejour, Alderic Nadeau, Leo Thibault, Telesphore Dallaire, Leo Dallaire, Joseph Deslauriers, Simeon Deslauriers, Adelard Joli, Joseph Rochon, Isaac Prevost, Albert Chabot, Willie Barker, David Hoffman, John Golden, Adelard Lavolette, John McMillhagga, Armand Tremblay, Joseph Ledoux, Joseph Laforest, Robbie Carpenter, Albert Williams, William Williams, Theophile Jolin, Guillaume Gagne, Guillaume Brazeau, George Dixon, Ladoncur, Alex. Decasse.

#### Boys Who Have Served, But Not on The Front.

Edward McQuat, Albert Seguin, Robert Beers, Robert Robinson, Roy Carpenter, Lorne McCoy, John Smith, Felicien Lavigne, Ernest Rodgers, Leonard, Armstrong, Amos McVicar, Charlie Bedard, Achille Robertson, Walker McArthur, Osborne Lackey, Russell Rodgers, Thayer Carpenter, Omer Paquette, Douglas Simon.

The General Committee has decided that the presentation will take the form of a gold watch, properly inscribed, to every man who has served at the Front. It is hoped and expected that every citizen will avail himself of this opportunity to do special honor to these men. The finance committee will call upon the citizens within a few days, and from our knowledge of Lachute we have reason to believe the citizens will give of their money as generously as these men offered their lives in the great crisis now so happily passed.

### Town Council.

The regular meeting of the above Council was held on Wednesday. The principal business was taking into consideration the giving of a permit to Mr. J. Kelly of Carillon, to erect a garage on the property adjoining Dr. Drew. In so far as Mr. Kelly wished to build with corrugated iron and not of brick, stone or cement, the permit was refused, but the Council were willing to grant a permit on the Oddfellows lot next Town Hall, owing to its greater width. Councillor Valois gave notice of motion to amend the market by-law, also gave notice of motion for the repeal of the prohibitory by-law, and the taking of a referendum for Beer and Wine. Councillor Gall gave notice of motion for a by-law to regulate early closing of the stores.

### BIRTHS

MACKIMMIE.—At Lachute, on Sunday, June 1st, 1919, to Mr. and Mrs. W. S. MacKimmie, a son.

### WEDDING BELLS

#### STEIN-LOGAN.

A very quiet but pretty wedding took place on Wednesday last, at St. Simeon's Church when Grace Lucy, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Logan was united in marriage to Frederick Stein, the Rev. J. A. Lackey officiating. The bride looked charming in a gown of white silk and veil with wreath of lilies-of-the-valley and carried a bouquet of white lilies. She was attended by her sister Dorothy, while the groom was supported by Mr. James Combie. Their many friends wish them every happiness.

LOST.—A small white dog with long hair, answers to the name of Prettie. Reward will be given to anyone notifying Mrs. Hugh Mitchell, Upper Lachute.

LOST.—At Lake Louise Tuesday June 3, 1 Steel Jointed Rod also a Minnow Trap. Return to Post Office Dalesville and receive reward.

NOTICE.—Mr. Wm. Copeland Sec.-Treasurer wishes to inform all those in arrears of School Taxes, for the Parish of St. Jerusalem that the above taxes be paid at 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**

### The Kind that Mother Makes.

That is the expression used in general by our many customers, because we use only the best ingredients in all our goods.

#### We Specialize in Wedding Cakes.

Choice Ice Cream, either in cone, dish or bulk. Any quantity at right prices.

**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.







# 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.

## Save Farm Manures.

Animal manure is the only "universal fertilizer" to be had. Yet in some poorly favored countries, manure must be used as a fuel, and in some sections of our own country manure is burned instead of being spread on the land. But even in sections where the value of manure is appreciated there are thousands of farms where half or more of the available supply is unintentionally "burned up" before the land-owner gets ready to use it as it should be used.

Manure furnishes humus. It also supplies plant food. It both adds and stimulates bacterial life in the soil. For one or the other of these three reasons, or perhaps for all three, the use of manure on land increases crop growth; and because the value of the increase produced is practically always greater than the cost of applying the manure, it is good business to save and use manure as a fertilizer.

To some fertilizer men it may seem that manure is a competitor of fertilizer, but this is not the case. Manure and fertilizer are two very different things. They are supplementary, but not antagonistic. Fertilizer cannot on most farms fulfill all the duties of animal manure. Neither can manure furnish all of the plant food needed by the nation's crops. Furthermore, waste of manure is an economic loss. The chances are "dollars to doughnuts" that in the long run those farmers who allow manure to waste are the ones who very shortly will have no money with which to buy fertilizer. Good practice in conservation and application of manure goes hand in hand with sound practice in the use of fertilizer.

Let us take, for illustration, a practice all too common—that of allowing the manure pile to remain loose and open for weeks, even for months, before spreading. Just as well may the farmer set a torch to the pile, for just as surely will it be burned up and destroyed, with both organic matter and ammonia lost to the winds of the heavens. The value of the increase in crop which this might bring is lost, and to this extent the farmer is less prosperous and less able to improve his agriculture.

On the other hand, suppose the farmer practices the simple expedient of either applying the manure when fresh, as can be done in large sections of the country, or, if it must be stored for any length of time, keep it packed and moist, thus preventing destructive heating. The cost is very little. The saving in humus is immense. The prevention of loss of ammonia is even still more important. Those farmers who follow the last practice can keep their soils alive, in good condition, and in such shape as to make the best possible use of fertilizer. On the other hand, those farmers who waste manure use their fertilizer at a disadvantage, with loss alike to themselves and to all those industries depending on agriculture for their prosperity.

There are a number of ways in

which fertilizer is supplementary to manure. It may be used to balance the plant food ration furnished by manure. It may be used to piece out the inadequate supply of manure. In fact, it may even be used to grow those crops from which more manure is made or to replace manure by the growing of green manuring crops. Before taking up these several points, however, let it be clearly understood that the better the use made of manure the greater the opportunity for the fertilizer industry.

## Use of Clover, Green Oats and Vetches for Silage.

We wish to impress upon the live stock men of Eastern Canada the necessity of making plans to have sufficient green forage crops available to fill their silos in case their corn crop is not up to the standard, as happened last season.

We do not for one moment wish to discourage the raising of corn, as corn is one of our most valuable forage crops in many sections of Eastern Canada. Corn is also a crop that is very useful for the cleaning of our fields of weeds and putting the soil, if cultivated properly, in the best shape possible for the succeeding crop.

But in Eastern Canada corn is very uncertain in certain sections on account of the late frosts in spring and early frost in autumn which prevent its maturing sufficiently to make the best silage. However, there are other crops that thrive and do very well in these districts and that make the best of silage when harvested at the proper time. One of these is our red clover plant, which makes very palatable and nutritious silage. If the first cut of clover is made about the last of June for hay, the second cutting can be utilized very nicely for the silo, and another point in favor of using the second cutting for silage is that it is very often difficult to dry it sufficiently to make the best of hay at this late season.

Oats and vetches can also be grown very successfully for silage; sow at rate of two bushels of oats of a strong-growing stiff straw variety such as, Storm King or Alaska, one peck of spring rye, and one-half bushel vetches per acre, cut in autumn as soon as beginning to show any signs of turning. This crop can be cut with a binder or with a mowing machine and raked and put into silo as soon as possible after cutting, as it will conserve better.

Our experience at the Lennoxville Station has been that there is more milk in clover, oats and vetches silage pound for pound than in immature corn. Clover silage is much relished by stock and has proven very useful in conjunction with other feed for hogs.

In using clover or oats and vetches for silo it is best, if possible, to run through cutting box and harvest before the corn, as the weight of the corn on top will cause it to settle properly and keep it in the best condition possible.—Experimental Farms Note.

wire-mesh-covered frames made to fit the corners, with an incline of a foot above the floor, keeps the chicks from piling up, and allows air to circulate below the chicks that sleep on the frames.

Not over three inches above the highest part of the wire-mesh incline I place roosts, and the chicks soon get the habit of roosting.

## Don't Forget the Garden.

Don't forget to include the home garden as one of your main lines of work the coming season. If you have not already made your plans for a garden do so at once. Select, fertilize, and prepare your ground as soon as possible. The seed supply should also be looked after and ordered at the earliest possible date, in order to prevent disappointments and delays in planting. See that the garden includes a good variety of vegetables, and also plant it so that it will continue to work for you and supply your table with fresh vegetables throughout the entire summer and fall. Too many gardens are abandoned after the first crop of vegetables is harvested in the summer.

## Destroy Grasshoppers.

Winter wheat and clover cannot be grown, with any success, in fields overrun with grasshoppers. Cows cannot give any quantity of milk if most of their food is devoured by these pests. Bread is dependent on grain, but grain is not plentiful where the hoppers abound. Improved varieties of farm produce taste just as good to these insects as do the common varieties. No community can prosper when the farmer, the foundation of prosperity, is nearly "eaten out of house and home." The grasshopper is truly a limiting factor and it must be eliminated.

## Timely Things About Stock.

Try a few beets, carrots, or any other root crop for the stock this year.

Army horses averaged \$230 each at an English sale not long ago. The highest price paid was \$408.

The cream separator with its many parts, requires daily washing and scalding to keep bad odors from developing.

Clipping the horses when shedding begins means comfort to the horse and may prevent overheating with resultant chills and colic.

Nothing keeps hogs well and thrifty so cheaply as good, old-fashioned exercise. To bring that about is often quite a problem. A covered and well-sheltered outside yard is fine. Roomy pens come next in the order of importance.

More milk sours during April and May than in hot weather, because this is the time, more than in summer, when dairymen do not realize the necessity of proper cooling of milk. Ten gallons of spoiled milk cost more than a half ton of ice.

Foot and mouth disease broke out in England recently. This is the second time within six months that the disease has appeared there. Veterinarians and stock owners in Canada should keep a sharp watch for the disease.

Docked lambs sell highest. If docked when one week old lambs will not suffer from bleeding. Hot pinners are often used for cutting off the tails, and when used the searing prevents bleeding. A sharp knife can be used. Cut between the joints one inch or less from the body.

The grass taste in milk can be almost entirely prevented if the cows are allowed to graze for only a few hours daily during the first few weeks they are turned to pasture. This should be during the early part of the day. Then they should be

placed in yard or stable until after the evening milking is finished, when they can again be turned to pasture for a few hours more.

## Building Up Permanent Pastures.

Fertilizing pastures should be looked upon as a permanent investment, in a class with fences and buildings, rather than a reason for expecting full pay and a profit the season they are applied, says a department specialist. No system of farming maintains fertility, once in a soil, as does grazing with beef cattle or sheep. There are many pastures which have been grazed continuously for about fifty years and to all appearances are better than ever now.

Lime, phosphates and stable manure are the materials which give the best and most lasting benefits. They are also the cheapest fertilizing substances. A liberal use of these at the start is advisable rather than small applications at frequent intervals. Scattering a little seed among weeds and brush is usually a waste of time and money. The results obtained are not at all comparable to those where a seed bed with fertilization has been prepared before seeding.

## Grain Bag Holder.

The farmer who sacks much grain alone will welcome this. Take an old bucket and remove the bottom. Turn it upside down, slip on a hoop which is about an inch less in diameter than the largest end of the bucket, and fasten the bucket to the ceiling by two wires. Slip the mouth of the bag over the bucket and push the hoop down over it. This will hold the bag securely and the more grain you pour in the tighter it will hold it. When full raise the sack to loosen it.

# MOTHER-WISDOM

By Helen Johnson Keyes.

There are some days which are very dark for mothers. The darkest of them all are those when tenderness and love disappear under cloud of temper and irritation.

Although motherhood is divine, mothers are human! There are few if any who do not at times lose self-control, treat their children with undue severity, nagging and scolding. Then how deep is the sorrow and how unfortunate are the results! For although it is not wise to exaggerate evil effects or to become morbid over our shortcomings, nevertheless, such days if they occur often do leave ugly scars.

The cry of the old Persian poet finds an echo in our discouraged hearts:

O, Love, could you and I with Him conspire And wreck this sorry scheme of things entire,

Would we not shatter it to bits and then remold it Nearer to the heart's desire?

That is what we all long to do—remold the world nearer to our heart's desire. Then we should not any more be cross to our children, for we should not have to do work which we hate or do any work longer than our strength lasted—and crossness is born of fatigue. We could be good and gentle and, when night came, face without humiliation, the memory of the day which had passed. It seems altogether right to desire a world in which we could be always gentle, always lovable and good, and influence our children to be so, too.

Yet we are not permitted to shatter to bits the scheme of life and all that we can remold are our own habits. It is astonishing how many improvements we can make in those if, instead of accepting consequences and helplessly bewailing our faults we set about correcting our habits and thus changing consequences.

I have spoken of temper as being born of fatigue. That is true and at first thought the fact seems a terrible injustice, because usually our fatigue is created by the fulfillment of our duty—or at least what we consider our duty. "Why is it fair," cry our outraged hearts, "to punish us for working hard? Surely we deserve peace and refreshment, not fatigue?" Fatigue is illogical, for it makes us do evil as a result of having done good! It is destructive, for it humiliates us by breeding outbursts of temper which cause us to injure and alienate our children.

Wait a minute! Are we always quite sure of the nobility of our motives in working too hard? Do we not, for instance, sometimes prepare a greater variety of food than is necessary, impelled—let us admit it—by vanity of our cooking? Do we not sometimes wear ourselves out with an unnecessary amount of sewing, impelled by a desire to appear a little more industrious than our neighbors? As a matter of fact, excessive fatigue—fatigue which exhausts our nerves—is a violation of the laws of health and these laws go on operating inexorably, punishing us for the abuse of our bodies, whether our motives are noble or not. The law has no reward for what we thought was "self-sacrifice," but only chastisement for our disobedience to the laws of body and mind. Law ever acts according to law.

In view of this fact, should not mothers weigh the importance of the various acts of housekeeping and

home-making, asking: "Are these going to fatigue me to such an extent as to rob me of time and a companionable mind and an untired body to devote to my children? If so, are they worth more than what I could give directly to my children out of the same amount of time and strength?"

A certain variety of food is necessary to health and must be prepared; but beyond this point, variety is usually hurtful. One kind of potato, one kind of meat, and one kind of pie are better than more kinds at one meal.

Clothes are promoters of self-respect and every one is better off for being able to appear appropriately dressed; but unused garments in a closet merely double labor, for they must be made over before they are worn out.

Dust, though certainly it is never healthful or refined, is yet preferable in small quantities to temper in large quantities!

The laws of health do not care whether the kitchen floor shines white but they will set your nerves on edge if you have added one too many labors to your day.

Mothers! In dealing with our children we are dealing with life and death, life and death of character. The pleasures of gluttony last only for a moment; the pride of material possessions, except as these create the joyful spirit of home, is without value; the characters of our children are eternal.

We have brought our boys and girls into this earthly life which gives them their opportunity so to grow in strength and purity that they shall become worthy of Heaven. Shall we neglect them in order to lay up a little more money? Shall we deny them our companionship in order to have more pie for dinner? Shall we scour the darkest corner of every closet but allow to develop in our own hearts the germs of bad temper which drive our children from us?

The children who have not mothers who are comrades, and homes which they enjoy, are likely to drift into evil places when they pass through those stormy changes which carry them from childhood into maturity. Then, when it is too late, we mourn and, perhaps, pity ourselves, because our children have "gone wrong." It is not, after all, the bottomless misery of our own wounded love which matters; it is the loss of eternal life to the souls which we brought into the world and for whom we are accountable to God.

Our children need us at every age. Sometimes, it is true, they need most to have us let them alone, so that they can explore life and develop self-reliance; in order to know when such hours are at hand a mother must be in closest sympathy with her children's development, and when she stands aside they will be all the more conscious of her love and ready to come back to her confidence.

We cannot be perfect. Sometimes we shall be cross and sometimes we shall nag, but let it be as seldom as possible, for these things inflict a real injury. A part of the laundry can remain unwashed while we refresh our spirits and make ourselves companionable for our children, whose souls are immortal.

It is not easy for a conscientious housekeeper to seem to neglect her "work," but when we must choose, let us put the really living work first.

# Your Health

BY THE MEDICAL EDITOR

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.

## Details in Infant Feeding.

Almost all breast fed infants give very little trouble; but it requires the greatest care to avoid trouble with bottle fed infants. In those cases (much rarer than is generally considered) where infants have to be brought up on the bottle, infinite attention to detail will bring the best results. After we have properly prepared and proportioned the food and arranged for the quantity, intervals and number of feedings we must consider other things:

After each bottle feeding the infant's mouth must be washed with boiled water or boric acid solution. There must be the regular daily bath by which the skin is made to function properly. A moderate amount of crying should be encouraged rather than suppressed; for thus are the lungs developed. After feeding the infant should be laid down; it should not be picked up because it cries, but a change of position often makes it comfortable. Walking, patting, rocking and bouncing an infant are undesirable procedures; they don't relieve pain and they further tire the nervous system—the infant's, the mother's and the neighbors'. Abundant sleep at regular hours and feeding are the infant's main business in life. Let there be reasonable free play for arms and legs. The every-day marvels of its surroundings are sufficient stimuli for the infant's brain development.

When we think of nourishment we seldom take into account its most important element—oxygen, the very

breath of life. It is the combination of oxygen with foodstuffs that make the body grow. We give the infant food at regular intervals, but of oxygen it must have a continuous, twenty-four hour a day meal and that every day. This means the child must ever have plenty of fresh air day and night. The infant must be taken into the open as early and as much as the season allows. In inclement weather the infant should at least once a day, be dressed as for going out doors, and all the windows of its nursery thrown open.

By attention to such details as these failure in infant's feeding is often turned into success.

## Questions and Answers.

M. E.—1—What is the difference between chronic arthritis and rheumatoid arthritis?

2—Would a sufferer from either disease be injured by living in a house which has sewer gas in the cellar?

3—To whom should one go to find out whether sewer gas really is present in the cellar?

Answer.—1—Chronic arthritis is any form of inflammation of the joint. Rheumatoid arthritis is chronic joint disease without wasting and deformity and loss of power.

2. Anybody would be likely to suffer from such a condition, sewer gas being one of the most pervasive of gases.

3. To your local health officer. He would make the proper tests to determine its presence or absence.

## Growing Good Tomatoes.

The tomato is not a hard crop to grow, and yet there are some years when we have had trouble with them, and there are some things about their growth that makes for more certainty that are not as generally known as might be. There is one fallacy that has kept many from having the best success, and that is that tomatoes will not bear on rich soil. It is natural that such an idea should be formed when certain methods have been followed, but the fault was with the methods and not the rich soil.

The fruit of tomatoes calls for an abundance of phosphate and potash, and any lack of these elements will result in smaller fruit and less of it, while an excess of nitrogen will produce a heavy vine growth. This does not indicate that the soil should not be rich in nitrogen, but that a corresponding amount of the other elements should be provided also. For many crops, this would not be so essential, but it is with tomatoes. The use of fresh manure the same year that the tomatoes are set will produce a very rank soft growth. Nor should any nitrogen manure be added late in the season, for the vine growth should be encouraged at the beginning of the season before fruit begins to ripen.

There are several types of tomatoes and each has its advocates for home use. Earliana is a favorite with market gardeners. Chalk's Early Jewel ripens right up to the stem without any cracks. The Blue Stem Early or King Edward is about the finest early pink tomato and stands shipment remarkably well.

Staking and pruning will make the fruits better and earlier, but it is up to the grower to decide whether it will pay to do it. It takes lots of time and does not increase the yield very greatly. To do it, select two or three main canes and keep all the side branches cut out, not allowing them to grow beyond where one bunch of bloom sets. The canes are kept tied up to the stake and in good soil will grow to five or six feet in height.

## Wooden Ships.

They are remembering forests where they grew The midnight quiet and the giant dance; And all the singing summers that they knew Are haunting still their altered circumstance.

Leaves they have lost, and robins in the nest, Tug of the friendly earth denied to ships, These, and the rooted certainties, and rest— To gain a watery girdle at the hips.

Only the wind that follows ever aft. They greet not as a stranger on their ways; But this old friend, with whom they drank and laughed, Sits in the stern and talks of other days. When they had held high bacchanalias still, Or dreamed among the stars on some tall hill.

During the war 568 V.C.'s were won in the field, and two V.C. bars. A total of 16,329 decorations were conferred on the British Armies by Allied Powers.

## Moving a Stove.

Here is how my neighbor moved a big stove alone. He made a plank frame for the range to rest upon. Underneath the frame he fitted a roller crosswise, just a single roller. In moving the range he simply placed the device under it and balancing it upon the roller it was moved through the yard upon the wagon over boards, and unloaded similarly. With this device one man can do more than four men lifting at the corners.—W. E. F.

## FERTILIZER

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

# ROOFING

Ready Roofing, Asphalt Slate Shingles, Wall Board, Building Papers, Roof Paints, etc. Write for prices and samples. Save money by buying direct. MODERN BROS. 79 Jarvis St. Toronto



FOR SALE.

Canadian Boot Seed.

Raised from the best stock by Dominion Experimental Farms.

## SUPPLY LIMITED.

Prices as follows:—  
Manure—  
50 lbs. and over ..... 55c. lb.  
250 " " ..... 50c. " "  
1000 " " ..... 45c. " "  
2000 " " ..... 40c. " "  
Sewage Turnips—  
50 lbs. and over ..... 85c. lb.  
100 " " ..... 80c. " "  
500 " " ..... 75c. " "  
1000 " " ..... 70c. " "  
Field Carrots—  
5 lbs. and over ..... 90c. lb.  
25 " " ..... 85c. " "  
100 " " ..... 80c. " "  
200 " " ..... 75c. " "

Freight paid and sacks free. Net payment bank draft 60 days from date of invoice and 5% allowed for cash 10 days from date of invoice.

Particulars about varieties on application. DR. M. O. MALTE, Central Experimental Farms, Ottawa, Ont.

# DOMINION Bicycle Tires

WILL SERVE YOU WELL

EVERYTHING that you could ask for, in easy riding, extra mileage, staunch wear and freedom from ordinary tire troubles, you will find in Dominion Bicycle Tires. They are

"Unquestionably The Best Tires"

Be sure to ask your dealer for DOMINION TIRES that have proved their high quality and durability under every road condition.

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## The Watchman AND Ottawa Valley Advocate

FRIDAY, JUNE 6, 1919.

The Watchman will be published every Friday.

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

J. S. GILES, Editor and Prop.  
See a line for Poetry accompanying Memorial Notices.

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

Notices of Births, Marriages and Deaths 25c.

Legal Advertising, —\$.40 per inch.

### En Passant.

"Hell-bound, my child's by the devour-  
ed"  
The frantic father cried,  
And to the hilt his vengeful sword  
He plunged in Gellert's side.

That dramatic error of Llewellyn, made by the hasty acceptance of circumstantial evidence, is in danger of being repeated, on a large scale, by the present day Trade Unionists. They are about to plunge their vengeful sword in the side of the faithful hound, Capital, on the supposition that it is the slayer of their offspring, Organised Labour. They have not looked under the cradle for the gaunt form of the wolf; for their vision is distorted, and the heat of anger burns in their veins.

I have not had the patience to read all I have seen in the papers about industrial unrest and its probable causes. What I have read seems to obscure the cause by too much talk about social problems and by trying to explain away seeming causes of unrest instead of attacking the real ones. In the figurative language of the parable of the offending eye, it appears to me that the wrong eye is being plucked out, and that total blindness is likely to ensue.

Unrest is caused by one of three things: (1) Memories of past discomfort rankling in the mind; (2) Present discomfort; (3) Dread of coming unfavorable conditions. When these three form a combination then a most unenviable frame of mind is set up. But they are children of one family, and it is almost impossible to separate them. Admitting, therefore, that past causes of unrest were real enough, that they have brought about a present somewhat similar condition, and that the future outlook is not a whit more favourable, we assuredly tie them up together in a fairly firm association, and on this basis, if we examine one of them (the present) we synthetically approximate the whole cause.

Listening the other day to a few people talking about "unrest" I felt like the man who was reputed to be a good conversationalist because he was a good listener and let "the other fellow" do all the talking. I did not say much. I am not very argumentative. Although I think I can express myself when I feel like it in fair English, my one language, I can keep silent in about forty others. The tendency of the talk was to regard the strike epidemic as a natural, though premature, turning of the worm. It was even condoned in a half hearted way as if anything the working man thinks he is driven to do is not wrong. I call that, sitting on the fence. It is not looking things squarely in the face. It evades the main question and leaves the cause, the kernel, still in its shell.

Although unrest may be attributed to the high cost of living that is not saying it all. We have become so accustomed to "High cost of living" as a phrase, that we are losing its bit. We used to put it down to the war. But the war is ended, yet the cost of living mounts and roars. And why? Because it has not been properly handled at the beginning, and in the middle, and is mismanaged NOW.

Man's inhumanity to man. Makes countless thousands an aphorism which we are in the habit of applying to foreign people, African slaves, Siberian and Russian peasants, and such like. "If we were to put the word 'inhumanity' in the place of 'inhumanity' we might then apply it to ourselves without hurting our own feelings or offending political persons who do not see eye to eye with us. Then we could proceed to point out that indifference sometimes means preoccupation, and thus suggest excuses for the 'masterly inactivity' of the Government, before, and during, the great industrial crisis which is upon us.

I dislike such expedients and will say, in view of what has not been done before, and now, while opportunity offers, that it is high time our governmental inaction ended.

We have had Controllers who did not control. Regulations were made and not enforced. A weak government has allowed the cost of living to get beyond bounds. Profiteering has flourished like a green bay tree and our lawmakers have been unable or unwilling to enforce the laws they have evolved, thereby killing expectations and leaving the people dissatisfied.

It is late, but not too late. The Government has shown strength at other times, let them grasp their nettle, as any average business house would. Unrest would be exploded, blown like a spent storm, dissipated into thin air, if parliament, federal and provincial, would by law do what is their business by fixing buying and selling price for the necessities of daily life, and seeing to it that the price is not exceeded. Co-operation is too slow among consumers, too much hedged about by difficulties of organisation, and a

real government control would snuff the candle of unrest. Immense profits have been being piled up somewhat, and nothing is done to stop it. It is untrue to say that the government cannot interfere. They appointed controllers before and can do so again, and it is easy to administer the law if they with it done. Other laws have been observed, why then cannot a proper food and trading control be inaugurated and run on a thorough basis? The government are clearly at fault, being a contributory cause of the unrest from which we suffer, and having put an ineffective "control" before the country in England, during the war, buyer and seller alike were subjected to penalties if the really fixed price of goods was exceeded. In our case profiteers will continue to wallow in their ill-gotten gains and will encourage the growth of Canadian unrest until they are forced to desist, and, be it observed, if that force is not employed by the government they may expect to find stronger hands take the reins. We are seeing something of that in Winnipeg just now, and the idea is spreading.

It is an unpleasant shock to find a whole city at the mercy of organised disorder, to find strikers with the power to say "You shall have no street cars, no heat or light, no milk for your children, no for yourselves, no mails, no means of communication, except under license from us. We are running this city, as we intend running the whole country, and you must do exactly as we tell you."

Here if a sluggish government getting the remnants of power they have taken from them by a stronger will, unlawfully.

As a plain matter of fact, the strikers are seeking to accomplish in their own way what the constituted authority of the country ought to have done long ago, — with the difference, — that instead of reducing the cost of living, they are demanding the wherewithal to meet it, and equalise things. Instead of lawfully setting down profiteers and grafters and giving opportunities for honest trading, they are extorting from all employers, honest and dishonest alike, higher prices for labour so that workmen will be able to pay the continued high price of living. In other words, they will take by force and equivalent for that which their duly elected guardians are too weak to give to them, and in the process it is much wonder that they commit excesses. They are keyed up to swim a swollen stream.

They say, "We are going to the other side, and we have got to swim this" and are too excited to listen to the assurance that there is a safe bridge and good roads just a little higher up the stream Reconstruction, to wit.

Meanwhile, a government which does not govern busy making "show" laws. Laws not designed to wear well, but to be attractive and pleasing to the eye of faddists and crank-reformers who do not know that Sound Law and True Freedom are twin sisters.

Give us good useful laws, beneficial to men who love freedom and in keeping with the progress of the country: Laws which will encourage education, advancement, honourable dealing, and self respect: laws which will root up graft, profiteering, unfair means.

Give us such laws, and then the abuse of power by excited workers will become impossible. Rather would they respect the authority, dignified by prompt justice, which they have helped to establish, by their votes, and they would be as sweetly reasonable as well treated, docile, contented human beings always are and always will be, in spite of whole gangs of agitators and wire pullers, native or imported.

LINKSMAN.

### Plea for the Farmers

A copy of the Hansard publisher on May 30th, bears one of the speeches of our Federal Member Mr. P. R. McGibbon, who while paying tribute to the Minister of Agriculture, makes a bid for still larger claims, and expresses regrets that the titles have not fallen upon some of our agriculturalists who have proved themselves worthy of the claim.

Mr. P. R. McGibbon: — I have been keeping in touch with the minister and his work during the year and I find that we have the right man in the right place. There is every reason to say that he has been doing good work. The experimental farms, large and small, are doing good work. There is a small one in the county which I represent; it is well situated and furnishes much useful information. The officials at the experimental farm station, give instructions upon the cultivation of corn, grain and potatoes and information with regard to different kinds of soil, and soon. It is a great benefit to the county, and I wish the minister would do even a little more in the way of improving it. The farm is easy of access—a good gravel road leads to it—but we are wanting a little in equipment; we want better tools and machinery. A farm needs a lot of machinery it is about as easy to equip a mill as it is to equip a farm with the right machinery. A great deal of the unrest that prevails in this country is due to the fact that not enough of us are on the farm. The farm will have to be made more attractive; the work will have to be made a little easier. With the assistance of the Government a great deal can be done in a few years along this line. The present minister has had two or three years' experience; he is still a young man, and I would be sorry to see him drop out. I hope that the reports in the press that he is about to resign are not true. Although we differ in politics, yet I can say that he is doing his best for the farming interests of the country. The farmers have never been attended to as they should be. This country has been throwing bouquets in the way of titles to exploiters, the railway men, the financiers. It is true that some dropped on good soil, but some certainly dropped on stony ground. I have yet to hear of the farmer who received a title, although many farmers have richly earned them. Farmers have spent half a lifetime in securing the best wheat that could be produced and sending it among the farmers, thus assisting in the raising of enormous crops in three western provinces. In this part of the country men have spent a lifetime perfecting stock,—horses, cattle, cows, pigs, sheep, and everything that belongs

## Argenteuil Wool Growers and Sheep Breeder's 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 fleeces can have same by depositing \$1.00 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, President. JOHN WATSON, Vice-President. J. W. GALL, Sec. Treasurer.

to the farm; yet I do not see that the Government has thrown titles on any of their shoulders. I am sorry that titles are cut out, so far as that goes, because I would like to see some conferred upon the farmers. Farming is the great industry of Canada. We can go ahead with manufacturing and railroading, but farming is the backbone of any country. As the county that I represent is composed principally of farmers I hope that the Government will keep to their good course and do all they can to encourage the farming industry.

In my judgment, the high cost of produce is the principal cause of strikes in this country, because a man's salary will not buy suitable clothes, provisions and food for himself and his family. We must, therefore, reduce the price of provisions, and the only way to do that is for more of us to go on the land, to cultivate the soil and to produce. We have in Canada one of the greatest countries the sun shines on and we may be proud of the country we inherit. We have in Canada sufficient land for a hundred million people. I have been informed that the Peace River district there is room for thousands upon thousands of people, and that one can find there the very best of farming land. Settlers can go into that district for the next fifty years and yet they will be room. It is a district that is not nearly as cold as Manitoba or some of the other western provinces. We should cut out politics and get to farming, as it is the only thing that is going to save this country.

### CUSHING

Mr. A. Walford spent the week-end at Pine Cottage.

Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Derrick, of Stonefield, spent Saturday last in Montreal.

Miss Grace Fraser accompanied Mrs. P. P. Douglas and daughter, of Montreal, in a motor-trip to the Lake Placid, N.Y., last week-end.

Messrs. P. Nicholls and Murry Watson were in the city last week and brought up a new "Ford" the property of the latter who by the way is highly expert in handling it the result of his experiences overseas.

The village of Greece's Point was grief stricken last week when the news arrived that René Rochon a very estimate young man of the place had fallen overboard off the Steamer Scotsman on which he was employed as fireman while coming up the river opposite Point Claire and was drowned early Wednesday morning of last week. The body has not been recovered and is unlikely to be as the water is unusually high in the river at present.

### 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.

— O —

The Canadian National Railways announce a general change in passenger train schedules effective Sunday, June 1st, 1919 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. 87 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.

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.

### 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





## The Bride Will Like This

A dainty cruet in fine silver plate! Just one of the many artistic gifts you can select from Mappin & Webb's, in Montreal.

Make it a point to visit us at your earliest opportunity, and get the matter of those June Wedding Gifts settled. There is such a wide and different choice in Precious Stones, Sterling Silver, Jewellery, China and exquisite Leather articles. And every clerk speaks both languages.

If you cannot come in person, write for our illustrated catalogue.

**Mappin & Webb**

353 St. Catherine Street West

Montreal

### 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 Comités des Deux-Montagnes, ayant la qualité voulue, demandent par les présentes qu'il soit tenu un bureau de vote, aux termes de la section quinquiesme, du chapitre cinquieme, du titre quatrieme des statuts refondus de Québec, 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 quinquiesme du chapitre cinquieme du titre quatrieme des statuts refondus de Québec 1909.

En loi de quoi nous avons apposé nos sceaux 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, Elмира Vaillancourt, Joseph Robert, Emery Cardinal, Paul Emile Wilson, Ovide Calvé, Placide Brisebois, Arcéas Sauvé, Napoléon Lavigne, Napoléon Turpin, Dieudonné Laframboise, Napoléon Brunet, Camille Mainville, Léandre Durocher, Eléonore 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, Aubreois Sauvé, Donat Sauvé, Arthur Vaillancourt, Leopold Groulx, Olivier Pichon, 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.

Anx 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 quinquiesme du chapitre cinquieme du titre quatrieme des Statuts refondus de Québec, 1909, m'a été délivrée et reçu par moi le cinquième jour du mois du 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 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 du mai 1919.

L. H. MASSON, Sec.-Tres.

Mr. and Mrs. John Thompson spent a couple of weeks in Ogdensburg.

Mrs. Albert Thompson and Miss May spent Sunday with Mrs. Gordon Townsend.

We are glad to report that Miss May Thompson has recovered from a bad attack of measles.

Mr. Leonard Nichols and Miss Ruby Millar spent Sunday last with Mr. and Mrs. James Hestlie.

Mrs. Jessie McAdam and children, of Châteaufort, are spending the summer months with her parents.

It is reported the Gunner T. A. Nicholls will sail from England about the middle of the month. We all wish him a safe voyage.

### AUCTION SALE

There will be sold by Public Auction at JAMES MACDONALD'S Livery Barn, Brownsburg Saturday, June 14th, 1919

The following effects:—Two good cows, 3 spring pigs, 1 Blood mare 9 years old, 1 driving mare, 1 Clyde mare (in foal), 1 General Purpose mare, 1 General Purpose horse, 2 Chatham waggons, 1 hay rack, 1 tumbler cart, 2 sets of logging sleighs, 2 wood racks, 1 set of light bob-sleighs, 1 four seated sleigh, 1 three seated Winter surrty, 1 two seated sleigh, 5 cutters, 1 four seated express, 1 Summer family surrty, 1 two seated buggy, 4 rubber tire buggies (almost new), 5 steel tire buggies, 2 buggy poles, 3 express poles, 2 sleigh poles, 1 seven passenger Russell automobile, 1 five passenger Ford automobile, 2 walking plows, 1 sulky plow, 1 set of iron harrows, 2 sets of heavy double harness with britchens, 1 set of heavy double britchens, 1 set double express harness, 1 set light double harness, 1 set of cart harness, 2 cart saddles and britchens, 8 sets of light single harness, 5 buffalo robes, 1 horse clipper, a number of buggy spreads and heavy rugs, rubber spreads, whiffletrees, eveners and neck-yokes, a number of horse-shoes, shovels and forks, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

Sale to commence at 1 p.m. sharp. TERMS:—\$10.00 and under cash, over that amount 8 months credit on furnishing approved joint notes.

W. J. Boyd, Licensed Auctioneer

### 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 Office.

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.

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### 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 an foal or not. Payable March 1920.

ANDRE GRANDMAISON,

Proprietor.

### Pure Bred Clydesdale GENERAL GRAHAM.

Imported Clydesdale No. 15994. Canadian 12102.

Bred to the Sire of Champions. His foals took all first prizes at Lachute in 1918, 1917 and 1913, also champions both in Lachute and St. Scholastique. He has the best of legs and feet, good bone and body. He has the weight and is sure the size and class to win in the ring.

Will stand for the Season of 1919, at Joseph Bradley's stables, Carillon.

FEES: To insure \$10.00 All mares disposed of before time will be charged whether they prove in foal or not. All accidents at risk of owners of mares.

JOHN BRADLEY, Prop.

Isle-aux-Chats.

Joseph A. Bradley, Groom, Carillon.

### Percheron and Belgian Stallions

The breeding season is on now and those intending to breed good draught horses should not forget the stables of J. E. Arnold & Son, of Grenville, the home of the Champion Percheron and Belgian weighing 1900 lbs. Look out for posters and terms.

### DALESVILLE

Mr. and Mrs. B. Steele spent Sunday here.

Miss Mina Dixon has closed her school in Louisa.

Miss Lottie Murdoch returned to Montreal on Saturday.

Miss Phyllis Campbell entertained her little friends in honor of her eighth birthday.

Mr. W. Hadley, Mr. Frank and Miss Winnie Hadley spent the week-end at Mr. Hadley's cottage.

Mr. W. Brown, of Montreal, and sister Mrs. Marshall, of Winnipeg, were guests of Mrs. A. Burk during the week-end.

Misses Ruby and Edythe Silverson, of Lachute, and Miss Jessie Silverson, of Brownsburg, spent the week-end at their home here.

### Cushing School.

The following is the standing of the pupils in No. 1 School at the final exams.

Grade VI, Max. Marks 1400.—Doris Leroy 1134, Cecil Bryerton 913.

Grade V, Max. Marks 1400.—Elsie Graham 1100, Mary Byrne 850. (absent for some exams.)

Grade III, Max. Marks 1100.—Arthur Bryerton 922, Clifford Mann 918, Minnie Losey 714.

Grade II, Max. Marks 800.—Allan Graham 639.

Grade I, Max. Marks 600.—Kenneth Weir 522, Donat Houle 347, Margaret Canning, Thorold Losey.

M. WHIR, Teacher.

### Stonefield School No. 3.

Closing Examinations.

Grade VII, Max. 1500.—Una Townsend 1224, Ernest Dewar 702.

Grade VI, Max. 1500.—R. Townsend 1080, Willie Barron 1055, Vernon Townsend 615.

Grade IV, Max. 1500.—Peter Cameron 1288, Harris Dewar 1157, Mary Derrick 1151.

Grade III, Max. 1200.—Edith Derrick 1113.

Grade II, Max. 1200.—C. Cameron 1091, Jack Cameron 1073.

Grade I, Pr. II, Max. 1200.—Beatrice McKinnon 1076.

Grade I, Pr. I, Max. 1200.—Mabel Goulden 1103, Gertie Derrick 1097, Annie McKinnon 975, Russell Laughren absent from exams.

Figures in brackets denote number of examinations not taken owing to absence.

LAURA A. COUSINS, Teacher.

### OGDENSBURG.

Mr. Wm. Heatlie spent Friday in Lachute.

Mr. Mack McKiddie spent Saturday in Stonefield.

Miss Sarah McAdam is visiting at Mr. Smillies this week.

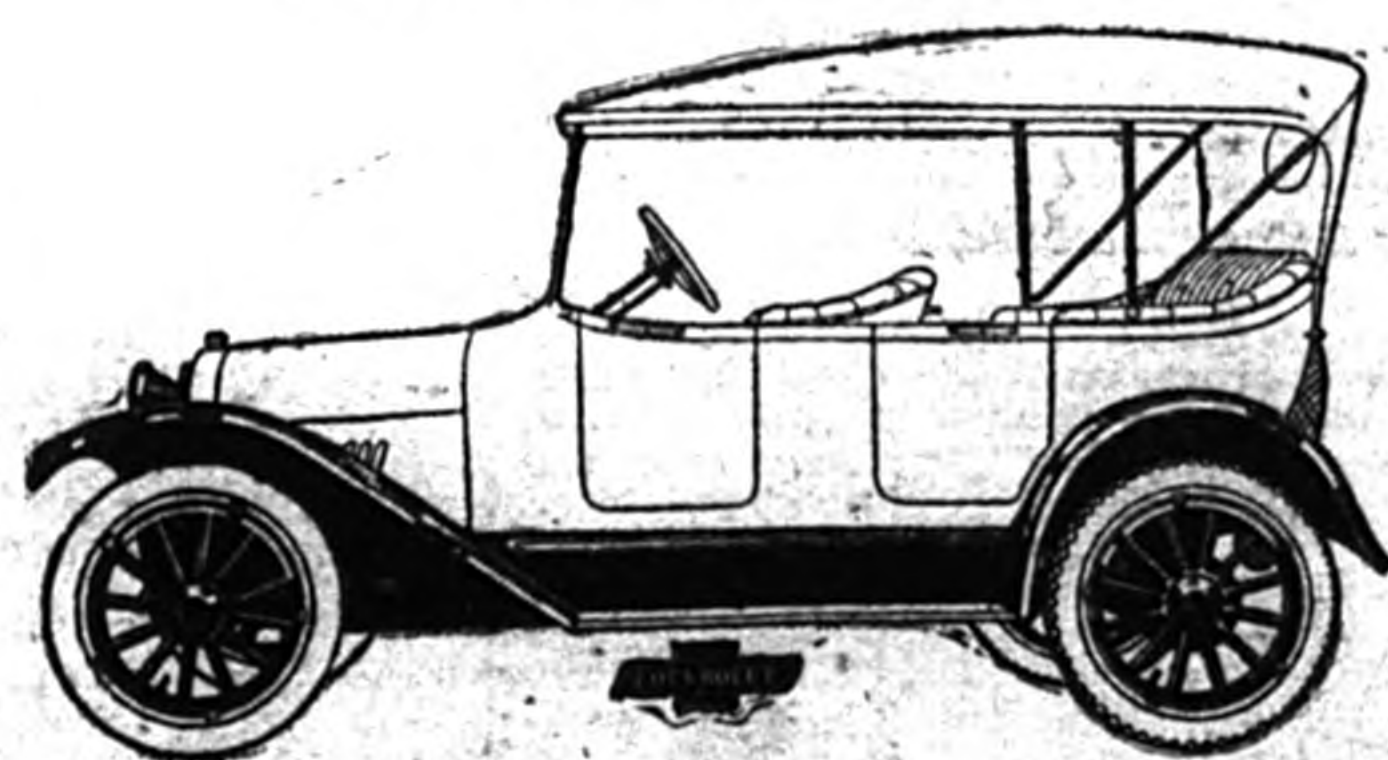
Miss Edna McGregor spent the week-end with her parents.

Mr. Garry McAdam spent Sunday the guest of Miss May Thompson.

Mr. Thos. Byrne, of Stonefield, has purchased a Ford car recently.

Miss Zena McKiddie was the guest of Miss Bessie McAdam on Sunday.

## When Buying a Car you Want the Best.



So get in line for the "Chevrolet."

It is a Car that will give you the greatest amount of satisfaction for your money. It has all up-to-date style and they are simple to run and cheap in up-keep. When looking around don't fail to have a demonstration of the Chev. We are agents for the County of Argenteuil and part of Two Mountains.

WINDSOR HOTEL,

A. Larocque, Prop. Good Garage

Lachute, P.Q.

Telephone 16.

## CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

Mothers Know That Genuine Castoria

Always Bears the Signature

of *Dr. J. C. Fletcher* In Use For Over Thirty Years CASTORIA



Exact Copy of Wrapper.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

## "FLORENCE AUTOMATIC" OIL COOK STOVES

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

And don't bother with wicks or slow heating burners.

Let us show you this fine cook stove in actual operation.

G. Y. Deacon, Lachute

McCarty's

### IN MEMORIAM

GREEN.—In fond and loving memory of our dear son who died June 5th, 1918. Sleep on sweet babe and take thy rest, God called thee home he thought it best.

Inserted by his father and mother.

GREEN.—In sad and loving memory of our dear brother Archibald who died June 5th, 1918.

One year has passed but still we miss him, One of sorrow and of pain, But still he dwells as fresh as ever In our memories just the same.

Fond thoughts will linger round the heart And tears will often flow, And to that sad and lonely grave Our thoughts will often go.

Inserted by his sisters and brothers.

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.

### IN THE SUPERIOR COURT.

Canada Province of Quebec } No. 1364 District of Terrebonne

Dame Alice Trudel, wife separated by marriage contract as to property of H. A. Belisle, of the Town of Ste. Agathe les Monts, in the district of Terrebonne, residing and having her domicile with her said husband and the said H. A. Belisle, inasmuch as is required for authorizing her said wife hereto

Plaintiff.

vs. Waslow Pazusis, taylor and merchant, of the Town of Ste. Agathe des Monts aforesaid and actually of unknown parts.

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

(signed) GRIGNON & FORTIER

Prothonotary.

True copy

JOSEPH DRUIN,

Plaintiff's Attorney.

## 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 i 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







## The Latest Designs



A box-pleated skirt is always smart and neat-looking for the growing girl. This one is developed in ging-ham and trimmed with plain linen. McCall Pattern No. 8834, Girl's Dress. In 5 sizes, 6 to 14 years. Price, 20 cents.



A pleasing and youthful design is this black satin creation combined with Georgette crepe. McCall Pattern No. 8856, Misses' Dress. In 3 sizes, 16 to 20 years. Price, 25 cents. These patterns may be obtained from your local McCall dealer, or from the McCall Co., 70 Bond st., Toronto, Dept. W.

## BOTTLING UP NAVY VESSELS.

Failure of German Plot at Cromarty Firth, Scotland.

Perhaps one of the most romantic, and at the same time, intensely dramatic stories of the future naval warfare carried on by Germany around the Scottish shores, was recorded at the northern naval base of Cromarty in the autumn of 1915.

About the time stated the Iron Duke, then Jellicoe's flagship, the Second Battle Cruiser Squadron consisting of King George V., Conqueror, Erin, Orion, and other fine ships of the same class, together with attending flotillas of destroyers and leaders, were enjoying a period of rest and "shore" privileges at Cromarty and Invergordon.

Following upon a night of impenetrable fog (says a naval correspondent), which smothered the whole Moray Firth in an imprisoning blanket, a couple of mine sweepers picked up a moored mine, and then picked up another, and still another, till it was obvious that an extensive field had been sown.

So the first report was flashed that a trawler had picked up a moored mine, longitude —, latitude —. This was the beginning of a hustling time for the shore staff officers and ratings. The signal was quickly translated, and the romantic point about the incident is that the Admiralty Intelligence Department are stated to have had knowledge of a coup which corresponded with the Moray Firth enterprise.

Mine-sweeping crews worked incessantly, only coming into harbor for coal and provisions, and hurrying away out again. Every available craft at the base was requisitioned to sweep for or spot the mines, and soon a narrow channel was reported cleared. Through this the Iron Duke quietly slipped away, and stole up to the safer harborage of Scapa Flow, where the fleets can literally play hide and seek with tantalized minelayers or submarines. The remainder of the ships in Cromarty followed soon afterwards.

## Murphy Preferred Coasting.

An officer on board a warship was drilling his men.

"I want every man to lie on his back, put his legs in the air, and move them as if he were riding a bicycle," he explained. "Now commence."

After a short effort, one of the men stopped.

"Why have you stopped, Murphy?" asked the officer.

"If ye please, sir," was the answer, "I'm coasting."

Minard's Liniment used by Ph...

## BRINGING DOWN THE ZEPPELINS

ROYAL NAVY AIR SERVICE IN NORTH SEA FOGS.

Out at Dawn in Seaplane, Wrecked the Enemy Airship and Back For Dinner.

Regular patrols, both day and night, along the outer fringes of our mine-fields in the Bight of Heligoland, were carried out throughout the war, despite Zeppelins from the sheds on the German coast. These Zeppelins annoyed the navy people by spying on the movements of our ships, while themselves remaining out of gun range, occasionally unloaded a cargo of bombs, fortunately with little effect, on our submarines doing point duty along the line of buoys laid north from Texel by the Dutch to mark the edge of the mined area. Many of these Zeppelins were chased and two were destroyed during 1917 by flying boats, one of them being brought down in flames by a flying boat from Felixstowe.

In the days of the Royal Navy Air Service, when seaplane pilots wore blue and gold, and naval routine was followed at Felixstowe, the first lieutenant, one June morning in 1917, was awakened before daybreak by a telephone call from the Admiralty. Consider the ringing of the bell the pebble dropped in the sleeping pool, and observe how the ripples widened, and ever widened, until they broke on the coast of Germany.

## Getting Into Action.

The first lieutenant rang up the duty officer, who, wretched youth, slept, or rather did not sleep, with a telephone for bedfellow, for No. 1, who suffered from insomnia, always developed a thirst for information between 11 o'clock at night and 3 o'clock in the morning. The duty officer turned out the duty flight commander, who, after pulling on an overcoat, crossed the quarterdeck. As he did so he cast an eye aloft, sniffed the air, promised himself that it would be a good flying day, and entered the ship's office. Here he found the quartermaster rolled up in a blanket, sleeping in a perilous position on the edges of three chairs, and turned him out. The quartermaster hurried across the officers' quarters and put a match to the galley fire, turned out the duty steward to fry eggs and bacon, called twenty hands of the working party to get out the flying boat, and an engineer party to start the engines, and warned the wireless operator, the flying engineer and the two pilots.

Fifteen minutes later the flight commander was stumbling about in one of the dimly lit seaplane sheds among the monstrous shapes of the flying boats, when a marine sentry, recognizing him by his language, turned on the roof electric and flooded the shed with light. Flying boat No. 8677, fitted with specially large petrol tanks for the job in hand, stood on its wheeled trolley just inside the doors. The working party pushed it outside on the concrete area in front of the shed, turned its nose toward the water, and handed it over to the engineers, who started and tested the engines. The man told off for the purpose put on board a package of sandwiches, the five-day emergency ration in case the boat came down at sea, the Red Cross box and the pigeons. The working party made fast a stout line to the rear of the trolley.

It was now just beginning to get light, a mist lay on the water and an eight-knot easterly wind was blowing. The wireless operator and the flying engineer arrived and climbed into their places, the pilots appeared in flying kit and got on board, and the waders, in their weighted boots and waterproofed up to their armpits, came out of their hut. The flight commander gave the signal and the working party ran the flying boat down the slipway. As the flying boat entered the water she floated from the trolley, taxied clear, and then, the first pilot opening his engines full out, the frail structure, driven along the water by 600 roaring horsepower, leaped forward and took the air. It was a quarter after 5 o'clock.

## Across the North Sea.

When "77" turned out to sea and steadied on her course, the first pilot saw below him through the mist, within the encircling arm of the harbor, the tall sheds of the station, the light cruisers and destroyers at anchor, the submarines nestling close to their mother ships and the minesweepers disentangling themselves from their own particularly crowded dock preparatory to beginning the day's work. He then glanced back down the hull of the boat and saw the second pilot busy with notebook and wind tables working out the course, the wireless operator fingering his gadgets as he tuned in with the station, and the engineer going over the petrol pumps. This was the eighth time the first pilot had been out on a similar errand, but so far he had been unsuccessful.

As "77" passed out and over the well-known buoys at the mouth of the harbor the mist shut in, so the first pilot brought the boat down to 500 feet, throttling back his engines until she was doing a steady sixty knots. Fifteen minutes later the shipwash light vessel was passed, the last thing to be seen until the Dutch islands were sighted, and from that time on the navigation was done by compass, dead reckoning and inspiration.

Seventy-seven now passed out over a big mine field into the No Man's Land of the North Sea, the mist thickened, and, just to make it more difficult, the sun, large and red, as if with the exertion of climbing above the horizon, was on a level with the eyes of the first pilot, and made it difficult for him to see his instruments.

## The Chase and the Quarry.

After "77" had plugged along for two hours and fifteen minutes, or a run of 115 miles, the second pilot, through the mist, saw the flat shores of the island of Vlieland. Here course was altered, and at 7.30 the flying boat was off the island of Ameland. Now sweeping in a twenty-mile circle, she headed back down the coast. The mist was lifting in patches. When off Vlieland again at 8.30 o'clock the second pilot, suddenly, through a rift in the mist, saw a Zeppelin five miles on the starboard beam, and at a height of only 1,500 feet. Her propellers were merely ticking over, and she was evidently looking for mines.

The first pilot swung the bow of "77" toward the airship, opened out the engines, and climbed to 2000 feet. The second pilot was at the bow gun, the wireless operator wound in his aerial and manned the midship gun, and the engineer took the stern guns. Seventy-seven was now 1000 yards away from the Zeppelin and slightly above her.

The lookout on the gas-bag evidently sighted the flying boat, for the engines were speeded up, her course was changed, and two men were observed hurriedly scrambling to the gun in the tail on the gun amidships on top.

The flying boat dived on the Zeppelin's tail at a screaming 110 knots and passed diagonally across from starboard to port. When about 100 feet above and 200 feet away, the second pilot got in two bursts from his machine gun. He used only fifteen cartridges.

As "77" cleared the Zeppelin, the first pilot made a sharp right-hand turn and found himself slightly below and heading straight for the enemy. He read her number, L-43. Her immense size staggered him. Then he saw that she was on fire. Pulling back the controls, he lifted the flying boat over the Zeppelin, and just in time, for, with a tremendous burst of flame, she broke in half, and, each part burning furiously, fell backwards in the water.

The top gunner rolled into the flames and vanished, three men fell out of the gondolas, and, turning over and over, struck the water in advance of the wreckage. Then the Zeppelin plunged into the sea and a heavy pillar of black smoke arose.

At 15 minutes after 11, just in fine time for luncheon, and having completed a flight of 377 miles, "77" entered the home harbor, her second pilot firing Very lights, and the handkerchiefs of the crew fluttering from the barrels of the machine guns.

## AIRSHIP OR AEROPLANE?

A Comparison Shows That the Advantage is With the Former.

Why is it that an aeroplane requires over two and a half times more power than an airship to lift the same total weight, travelling at the same speed?

The solution is to be found in a comparison of what is called the "co-efficient of tractive resistance" of the two types of aircraft.

This term, whilst it has rather a learned aspect, is in reality very easily understood. To discover the resistance value of any form of transport all that one has to do is to consider the resistance to travel as a percentage of the total weight.

For example, supposing a perambulator, complete with child, weighs 100 lbs., and the force required to push it along at a certain speed amounts to 5 lbs., then the percentage of tractive resistance for the perambulator at that speed is 5. Obviously, the lower the percentage the more efficient is the vehicle.

Mr. F. W. Lancaster, in his book, "The Flying Machine from an Engineering Standpoint," gives the following figures for some of the methods of transport in common use to-day, and to this list has been added a 60-ton airship, travelling at a speed of 60 miles an hour:

|                                         | Per Cent. |
|-----------------------------------------|-----------|
| Solid rubber tyred motor vehicles ..... | 3.00      |
| Ry. trains (normally) .....             | 1.00      |
| 12-knot cargo boat .....                | 0.25      |
| Aeroplane .....                         | 15.00     |
| Airship .....                           | 4.00      |

From this standpoint it is seen that the airship is nearly four times more efficient than the aeroplane. Moreover, the airship has the advantage that it is able to reduce speed in flight, and the resistance falls very much more rapidly than the decrease in speed. At 45 miles per hour instead of at 60 the percentage of resistance is only 1.92, or less than that of a motor-car.

In the case of aeroplanes, the horsepower required (to overcome the resistance) in proportion to the weight lifted remains nearly constant for all sizes of machines, but in airships the larger the ship the smaller proportionate resistance it offers to the air. Therefore, in order to fly at the same speed, a smaller proportion of lift has to be devoted to the engines, and, still more important, to petrol, so that a large share of it is available for passengers and freight.

If we double the lift of our airship, and incidentally this represents no more than 20 per cent. increase in dimensions, the tractive resistance co-efficient at 60 miles per hour is only 2.72 per cent.

At 45 miles per hour the resistance would be as low as 1.36 per cent.

very little more than that of a railway train.

One is naturally inclined to ask, Why then do we not build airships ten or twenty times larger than present vessels and gain the advantages of this amazing increase in efficiency?

The reason is that the development of airships is still in its infancy. Fifty years ago the greatest engineer of the day would have found it impossible to construct the Mauretania.

Airships must grow by progressive stages of development as steamships have done.

## The Uniform.

There's something in the uniform that fills my heart with pride, It's soils and stains and thread-bare places make me thrill inside! Too deep for idle shouting and too keen for empty cheers, My love for that old uniform brims over in my tears.

They had their faults, no doubt, those boys who went away to fight, But somehow their clean sacrifice blots out their failings quite. They did their best in face of all that man detests and fears— And now the faded uniform calls forth our sudden tears.

It means so much—it tells so much of pain and woe and death, Of courage that speaks high and true in even the dying breath— Of chill and damp and lonely dark wherein no hope appears— What wonder that the uniform draws out the smarting tears! Oh let us keep the uniform and cherish it with pride— It breathes of that unsullied Truth for which our thousands died. Place it where daily it can speak its message in our ears, And hold us humble, grateful, blest with memories—and tears!

## Minard's Liniment Co., Limited.

I was very sick with Quinsy and thought I would strangle. I used MINARD'S LINIMENT and it cured me at once. I am never without it now.

Yours gratefully,  
MRS. C. D. PRINCE.  
Nauwigewauk, Oct. 21st.

## TWO NEW FRUITS.

Grown in the Philippines—One Term—ed Vegetable Limburger.

There has been found in the Philippines two fruits entirely unknown to Europe and America. One of these is the durian, which grown on a lofty tree somewhat resembling an elm, is about as large as a cocoon, has a shiny shell and contains a creamy pulp which combines some of the flavors of delicious custard with those of a fine cheese. American soldiers in the Philippines have dubbed the durian the "vegetable limburger." The other rare fruit is the mangosteen, but the exquisitely flavored liquid it contains has not yet been successfully preserved for shipping.

## Solid Gold Swords for British Chiefs.

Swords of honor, richly jewelled, will be presented to five of the chief British commanders of land and sea forces on the occasion when they will be given the freedom of the city of London at ceremonies now in prospect. The swords will be of 18 carat gold, with ornamental designs of jewels and enamel and relief work, designed and fashioned by the Goldsmiths and Silversmiths Company of London.

The commanders who will receive these historic mementoes are Admiral Viscount Jellicoe of Scapa; Admiral Sir David Beatty, Field Marshal Lord Douglas of Ypres; Field Marshal Sir Edmund Haig and General Sir Edmund H. H. Allenby.

## Keep Minard's Liniment in the house.

## Being Trees.

I wonder if they like it—being trees? I suppose they do . . . . It must feel good to have the ground so flat,

And feel yourself stand right straight up like that— So stiff in the middle—and then branch at ease, Big boughs that arch, small ones that bend and blow, And all those fringy leaves that flutter so.

## MONEY ORDERS.

Buy your out-of-town supplies with Dominion Express Money Orders. Five dollars costs three cents.

The Union of South Africa consists of the provinces of Cape of Good Hope, Transvaal, Orange Free State and Natal.

"On les aura" means "We shall have them," or more colloquially, "We'll get 'em." It was a French army slogan during the war.

In Bible times music played an important part in the social life of the people. Laban is said to have regretted the suddenness of Jacob's departure because it deprived him of the opportunity of sending him away with music.

Five captured German submarines are now on their way across the Atlantic, and are expected in Canada and the United States shortly.

Minard's Liniment Zumbardo's Friend.

## BITS OF HUMOR FROM HERE & THERE

## Sheer Waste.

"What did Mr. Cummon say to you last night, Bella, when he was trying to button your glove?" queried her anxious mother.

"Why," replied the daughter, "he said that any firm making gloves as hard to button as mine ought to give up the business."

"Well, my dear," sighed her mother, "take my advice, and don't waste any more time on him."

## How She Put It.

The young man came to his old friend for comfort and consolation. "So she has turned you down?" his friend asked.

"Yes, but she was very gracious about it."

"What did she say?" "She said she couldn't think of marrying me, but she hoped that I would keep on and prosper, so that some day she might be able to point me out to her husband as the man she might have married."

## Wanted An Excuse.

Billy and Bobby were cousins, and although very fond of each other, did not always agree. One day Bobby's mother entered the room where the little ones were playing, and was immediately appealed to by her son.

"Mamma, mayn't Billie tell me my faults?"

"What do you want Billie to tell your faults for?" asked Bobby's mother in astonishment.

"So that I can tell Billie his," was the unexpected reply.

## Logical Wish.

On the outskirts of Philadelphia is an admirable stock farm. One day last Summer some poor children were permitted to go over this farm, and when their inspection was done, to each of them was given a glass of milk. The milk was excellent.

"Well, boys, how did you like it?" the farmer said, when they had drained their glasses.

"Fine," said one little fellow. Then after a pause, he added, "I wisht our milkman kept a cow."

## His Wit Saved Him.

Discipline is strict in the French army. A raw sentry saluted a corporal who, unaware that General Gouraud was close behind him, returned the salute.

A little later he was summoned before the general and asked why he returned the salute when he must have known he should not have done so.

"Sir," said the corporal, "I always return anything to which I am not entitled."

General Gouraud was so pleased with the witty reply that he let the matter drop.

Learn to listen to music. Every family should form themselves into a class to study musical appreciation.

## GIRLS! LEMON JUICE IS A SKIN WHITENER

How to make a creamy beauty lotion for a few cents.

The juice of two fresh lemons strained into a bottle containing three ounces of orchard white makes a whole quart of the most remarkable lemon skin beautifier at about the cost one must pay for a small jar of the ordinary cold creams. Care should be taken to strain the lemon juice through a fine cloth so no lemon pulp gets in, then this lotion will keep fresh for months. Every woman knows that lemon juice is used to bleach and remove such blemishes as freckles, sallowness and tan and is the ideal skin softener, whitener and beautifier.

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

## GIRLS! HAVE A MASS OF BEAUTIFUL HAIR, SOFT, GLOSSY, WAVY

A small bottle destroys dandruff and doubles beauty of your hair.

Within ten minutes after an application of Danderine you can not find a single trace of dandruff or falling hair and your scalp will not itch, but what will please you most will be after a few weeks' use, when you see new hair, fine and downy at first—yes—but really, new hair—growing all over the scalp. A little Danderine immediately doubles the beauty of your hair. No difference how dull, faded, brittle and scraggy, just moisten a cloth with Danderine and carefully draw it through your hair, taking one small strand at a time. The effect is amazing—your hair will be light, fluffy and wavy, and have an appearance of abundance; an incomparable lustre, softness and luxuriance.

Get a small bottle of Knowlton's Danderine from any drug store or toilet counter for a few cents and prove that your hair is as pretty and soft as any—that it has been neglected or injured by careless treatment—that's all—you surely can have beautiful hair and lots of it if you will just try a little Danderine.

## LUMBER

SAVE BIG MONEY ON LUMBER. Write to-day for our "Mill-Discount" prices 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 Prices. Poultry to sell. 14-18 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. 48, Toronto, Canada.

## FOR SALE

WELL-EQUIPPED NEWSPAPER and job printing plant in Eastern Ontario. Insurance carried \$1,500. Will go for \$1,200 on quick sale. Box 62, Wilson Publishing Co., Ltd., 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.

NEW INVENTION OF SCIENCE—Wonderful Compressed-Air Chemical Fire Extinguisher; weight but 2 lbs. charged; puts out fire in ten seconds; excels work of heavy high priced devices. Lasts a life time. Every home, every automobile or motor boat owner, every factory and office buys one. Selling price only \$1.50. A safe every ten minutes and a cash profit of 100% for you. Our money-makers earning \$35 to \$75 weekly. Secure your territory. Investigate. Write now. Henry Co., 178 Bank St., Ottawa, Ont.

## A Fifty-Fifty-Irishman.

In his book, "From Gallipoli to Baghdad," "Padre" William Ewing tells the story of a burly Irishman brought into the field-hospital suffering from many wounds.

"What are you?" asked the doctor.

"Sure, I'm half an Irishman."

"And what's the other half?"

"Holes and bandages."

Ask for Minard's and take no other.

General Ironsides is the British commander opposed to the Bolsheviks in the Murmansk region of Russia.

The correct way to dry an umbrella is to turn it handle down in an up and down position so that the wet drips out instead of in.

## Laugh When People Step On Your Feet

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

Ouch ! ! ! ! This kind of rough talk will be heard less here in town if people troubled with corns will follow the simple advice of this Cincinnati authority, who claims that a few drops of a drug called freezone when applied to a tender, aching corn stops soreness at once, and soon the corn dries up and lifts right out without pain. He says freezone is an ether compound which dries immediately and never inflames or even irritates the surrounding tissue or skin. A quarter of an ounce of freezone will cost very little at any drug store, but is sufficient to remove every hard or soft corn or callus from one's feet. Millions of American women will welcome this announcement since the inauguration of the high heels.

## DON'T NEGLECT A RHEUMATIC PAIN

Go after it with Sloan's Liniment before it gets dangerous

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

## Sloan's Liniment Kills Pain



## The Kiddies Enjoy Cuticura Soap

This pure, fragrant emollient is just suited to the tender skins of infants and children. Millions have known no other since birth. The daily use of it, with touches of Ointment now and then to little skin and scalp troubles, tends to insure a healthy skin, a clean scalp and good hair through life. Soap, Ointment and Talcum sold everywhere.

Be sure to test the fascinating fragrance of Cuticura Talcum on your skin.



## 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.

### Service and Growth

Great and permanent growth in any institution is impossible except on the basis of genuine service to the Public. For 87 years we have aimed to give a sound and comprehensive service—yet withal a friendly and sympathetic one—to our customers. Our present strong position is a measure of our success—but more largely a measure of our usefulness. Why not let us serve you too?

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 . . . 220,000,000

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 Choco-  
lates and Bonbons always on hand.

## GEOFFROY BEDARD

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

### BUY NOW

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

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

### 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.  
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 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 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 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.

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

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



# The Watchman.

And Ottawa Valley Advocate.

VOL. XLIIII

LACHUTE, FRIDAY, JUNE 13, 1919.

NO. 19

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

WANTED.—A maid for general house work in Westmount house, nice room and wages from twenty to twenty-five dollars according to capabilities. Apply Mrs. R. W. Barclay, 309 Clark Ave., Westmount.

FOR SALE.—Ford Touring Car for sale cheap. In good running order. Apply to Geoffrey Bedard, Lachute.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—In the East End, comfortable house containing eight rooms and bathroom, all modern conveniences. For further information, apply to Mrs. G. E. Bampton or Mr. G. Valois, Notary.

**Percheron and Belgian Stallions**

The breeding season is on now and those intending to breed good draught horses should not forget the stables of J. E. Arnold & Son, of Grenville, the home of the Champion Percheron and Belgian weighing 1900 lbs. Look out for posters and terms.

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

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

W. BANFORD & SON.

WANTED.—By one of Canada's largest Life Assurance Companies a live wide-awake representative for Lachute and vicinity. Must come well recommended. Answers regarded in confidence. Apply giving experience and companies previously connected with to Box 2730, Montreal.

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

W. BANFORD & SON.

NOTICE.—Mr. L. Klein wishes to inform the Public that he is working on a commission basis, and is offering the following prices:—Calf Skins \$4.18; Cow Hides 25c; Bage 8c; Wool Washed 68c; Unwashed Wool 46c; Horse Hides \$8.50. See sign on express.

L. KLEIN, Waler Street,  
C.N.R. Station, Lachute.

## CRESWELL'S

Canada Cement

Prices Right

R Creswell Regist'd

## LOCAL NEWS

Miss McKenzie, of Lachute, was the week-end guest of Mrs. Mackie.

Mr. Chas. Palliser, of Montreal, was in town for a few days this week.

Miss J. Valleeau, of Ottawa, is the guest of her sister Mrs. Houston this week.

Miss Annie McFaul, of Montreal, was the guest of Mrs. J. H. McFaul this week.

Mr. Walker Dawson, of Mille Isle, spent the week-end visiting friends in town.

Mrs. McPhee and daughter Agnes, of Avoca, were week-end guests of Mrs. H. Slater.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Currie, of Montreal, were week-end guests of Mrs. Jas. McKimmie.

Mr. Garnet Strong, of Cambria, and Mr. Dunlop, of Regina, spent Wednesday in town.

Mrs. Jno. Douglass, and son, of Chaboro, spent a few days in town this week, visiting friends.

Mrs. Winch spent a few days in town this week before leaving to spend the summer at St. Rose.

Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Davis, of Brandon, Man., were guests of their aunt Mrs. S. E. Smith this week.

Miss Clara and Mr. Geo. Hall, of Iron Hill, are visiting friends in town and North River this week.

Competent Maid disengaged, desires situation in country, good references. Apply Watchman Office.

Miss Ruth Christie and Mr. Karl Dunwoody, of Morin Heights, were guests of Mrs. Wm. Deacon for the week-end.

Mr. and Mrs. Kerr, of Lachute, and Mrs. Geo. C. Wells, of Westmount, were guests of Mrs. T. McQuat this week.

Miss McMillan, Miss Norah Christie and Mr. Keith Christie, of Montreal, were week-end guests of Mrs. Geo. Christie.

The Upper Lachute Basket Picnic will be held on Tuesday, June 24th, in Mr. Andrew Doig's Grove. Everybody welcome.

Mrs. Evans and son and Mr. and Mrs. Marceux, of Montreal, were week-end guests of Miss A. L. Moore, who motored back to Montreal, with them on their return trip.

Mr. J. Kelly, of Carillon, agent for the celebrated McLaughlin cars, has purchased the Oddfellows lot adjoining the Town Hall, and is erecting a large up-to-date Garage.

Mrs. Morrow and Miss Hooker, of Montreal, Mrs. John Burwash and son, of Ottawa, were in town this week attending the funeral of the late Miss Mary Burwash.

Mr. and Mrs. Dave Lister, of Killarney, Man., and Mrs. John Boyd with her son Stewart who has just returned from overseas service, are here from Shawbridge as guests of Mrs. Lister this week.

Miss Lillian Barley, supervisor at the Hotel Utah, Salt Lake City, Utah, is spending the summer with Mrs. F. I. Van Buren, Brownsburg, recuperating from an attack of the flu which was followed by neuritis.

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.

Church of England Notices, Parish of Lachute, Sunday, June 15th. (Trinity Sunday) Services will be held (D.V.) as follows:—St. Simeon's Church, Lachute, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.; St. Aidan's, Lonsa, 3.30 p.m.; Brownsburg 7.30 p.m.

There are two places that are becoming quite distinctive in character, because of the pleasantness they offer. They are Hamilton's of Lachute and Hardie's of Brownsburg, because they offer a nice resting place for travellers between the two towns. Visitors from each are welcomed and well served with nice refreshments.

The Tea and Sale of work held in the Presbyterian school-room on Wednesday afternoon was a huge success. The weather was exceptionally fine and the tables were well filled at the tea hour. Solos were sung by Mrs. J. R. Parris and Miss Carr, and a pleasant time of social intercourse enjoyed by all. The proceeds amounted to \$175.00.

In the Lachute Baptist Church this (Friday) evening, the members of the "Dr. Jessie M. Allen" Mission Band will give an interesting Missionary Concert, the programme of which will include solos, duets and quartettes also two dialogues entitled "The Mite Box Convention" and "How some little dollies came to go as Missionaries." The proceeds of the entertainment will be devoted to Missions in which the Band is interested.

Methodist Notes  
Rev. F. J. Hayden will preach in the Methodist Church, next Sunday morning on the subject "The Valley of Baca."

East Settlement Children's Flower Service and Anniversary will be held next Sunday afternoon at 3 p.m. Rev. F. J. Hayden has trained a choir of children and some very pretty choruses and pieces will be given.

## Lachute to Honor Her Brave Sons.

### A request for information.

The Committee appointed by the local organization to procure information about the men from Lachute who have served in the Great War have in their possession the following names, which are published herewith in two classes, according as they have seen actual service at the Front, or were prevented from reaching the Front by the signing of the Armistice. It is our earnest desire that no person should be overlooked and for that reason we are publishing these lists in the hope that any person who knows a Lachute boy whose name has been omitted will be good enough to communicate same to the committee of which Mr. J. S. Giles is secretary. This list is of those only who are within the limits of the corporation, and a further list will be compiled later of those living outside the corporation.

### Boys Who Have Served on "The Front."

George Calder, Willie Cruise, John McKimmie, Willie Calder, Cecil Conlin, Ernest Saunders, Fred Walker, Dave Campbell, Robert Cruise, John Drennan, Reid Giles, Edward Jones, Jack Menzies, Guy Doig, Elmer S. Giles, Robbie A. Giles, Harry E. Joss, Dell Mitchell, Charlie Palliser, Miss Winnie C. Riddell, Roy Fraser, Wilbur Fraser, Gordon Hampton, Charlie McFaul, Lorne McLoy, Frederic Berniquier, Moise Beausejour, Arthur Beausejour, Alderic Nadeau, Leo Thibeault, Telesphore Dallaire, Leo Dallaire, Joseph Deslauriers, Simeon Deslauriers, Adelard Joli, Joseph Rochon, Isaac Prevost, Albert Chabot, Willie Barker, David Hoffman, John Golden, Adelard Laviolette, John McIlhagga, Alex. Decasse, Joseph Ledoux, Joseph Laforest, Robbie Carpenter, Albert Williams, William Williams, Thophile John, Guillaume Gagne, Guillaume Brazeau, George Dixon, Ladoncour, Harry McIntyre, Lochart Gall, V. B. Durling, Ed. Foreman, Wilton Bull, Peter McKeercher.

### Boys Who Have Served, But Not on The Front.

Edward McQuat, Albert Seguin, Robert Beers, Robert Robinson, Roy Carpenter, Douglas Simon, John Smith, Felicien Lavigne, Ernest Rodgers, Leonard, Armstrong, Amos McVicar, Charlie Bedard, Achille Robertson, Walker McArthur, Osborne Lackey, Russell Rodgers, Thayer Carpenter, Omer Paquette, Harris J. Creswell, Armand Tremblay, Philias Desjardins, St. Onge, Donat Foucault, Eddie Barker.

The General Committee has decided that the presentation will take the form of a gold watch, properly inscribed, to every man who has served at the Front. It is hoped and expected that every citizen will avail himself of this opportunity to do special honor to these men. The finance committee will call upon the citizens within a few days, and from our knowledge of Lachute we have reason to believe the citizens will give of their money as generously as these men offered their lives in the great crisis now so happily passed.

### THE LATE MISS M. BURWASH.

It is with much regret we record the death of Miss Mary Alice Burwash, who passed away on Monday last at the Western Hospital, Montreal, after a painful illness of four months. Miss Burwash was a teacher in the Delormier School, and a lady of high principals and ideals, exercising great influence over her pupils. She was a sister of the late Harry Burwash and made her home in Lachute during her vacations. The funeral took place on Tuesday last at St. Andrews East.

### THE LATE MRS. DAVIS.

It is our sad duty to record the death of Mrs. John Davis at Belle Riviere, on June 4th, 1919, in her 82nd year. She was in her usual health until within a few days of her death and lived a quiet Christian life, was respected and beloved by all who knew her. She leaves to mourn her loss two sons, Henry and J. A. Davis and one daughter Mrs. Isaac Griffith of Genoa.

The funeral service held at her late residence on Saturday morning 7th inst., conducted by Rev. Mr. Duncan and Mr. Grosjean was largely attended, evidencing the esteem in which she was held and their sympathy for the bereaved family. The deceased was for many years a resident of St. Laurent and the many friends who met the funeral at Montreal, accompanied it to the last resting place, Mount Royal Cemetery testified to the high respect in which she was held by those who knew her.

### IN MEMORIAM

In loving memory of Lewis F. de Hertel died June 9th, 1918.  
"Death divides and memory clings."  
Inserted by Mrs. de Hertel and family.

In loving memory of Miss Ilene McAdam, who died at Chapeau, Ont., in her 12th year. Beloved daughter of Mr. and Mrs. M. McAdam.

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

## 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**

## The Kind that Mother Makes.

That is the expression used in general by our many customers, because we use only the best ingredients in all our goods.

## We Specialize in Wedding Cakes.

Choice Ice Cream, either in cone, dish or bulk. Any quantity at right prices.

**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**



**THE WRISTLET WITH THE DISAPPEARING EYE**

PERHAPS you have never seen just how easily the Waltham can be changed from a wrist watch to an ordinary watch, and worn in a variety of pleasing ways. Then you must come in and see this exquisite model to-day. Ask to see the little eye at the bottom of the case and how it folds back out of sight when the wristlet is not desired. This is the watch that made the wearing of wrist watches a mark of good taste. Let us show you the full range of dainty Waltham models.

**The Waltham**

**E. Jousse, Lachute.**

7, 15 and 17 jewel movements in solid gold or gold-filled cases at \$18 and up.

**Watchmaker, Jeweller and Optician  
MAIN STREET, LACHUTE.**



# A Packet of— "SALADA"

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

Not a shadow of doubt about this. TRY IT!

## The Road to Understanding

—BY—  
Eleanor H. Porter  
Copyright—  
Houghton Mifflin Co.  
Published by special arrangement with  
Thos. Allen, Toronto

### CHAPTER VII.—(Cont'd.)

It was the next Monday night that Burke came home with a radiant countenance.

"Gleason's here—up at the Hancock House. He's coming down after dinner."

"Who's Gleason?"

Helen's tone was a little fretful—there was a new, intangible something in her husband's voice that Helen did not understand, and that she did not think she liked.

"Gleason! Who's Doc Gleason?" exclaimed Burke, with widening eyes.

"Oh, I forgot. You don't know him, do you?" he added, with a slight frown. Burke Denby was always forgetting that Helen knew nothing of his friends or of himself until less than a year before.

"Well, Doc Gleason is the best ever. He went to Egypt with us last year, and to Alaska the year before."

"How old is he?"

"Old? Why, I don't know—thirty—maybe more. He must be a little more, come to think of it. But you never think of age with the doctor. He'll be young when he's ninety."

"And you like him—so well?" Her voice was a little wistful.

"Next to dad—always have. You'll like him, too. You can't help it. He's mighty interesting."

"And he's a doctor?"

"Yes and no. Oh, he graduated and hung out his shingle; but he never practiced much. He had money enough, anyway, and he got interested in scientific research—antiquarian, mostly, though he's done a bit of mountain climbing and glacier studying for the National Geographic Society."

"Antiquarian? Oh, yes, I know—old things. Mother was that way, too. She had an old pewter plate, and a dark blue china teapot, homely as a hedge fence, I thought, but she doted on 'em. And she doted on ancestors, too. She had one in that old ship—Mayflower, wasn't it?"

Burke laughed.

"Mayflower! My dear child, the Mayflower is a mere infant-in-arms in the doctor's estimation. The doctor goes back to prehistoric times for his playground, and to the men of the old Stone Age for his preferred playmates."

"Older than the Mayflower, then?"

"A trifle—some thousands of years."

"Goodness! How can he? I thought the Mayflower was bad enough. But what does he do—collect things?"

"Yes, to some extent; he has a fine little collection of Babylonian tablets, and—"

"Oh, I know—those funny little brown and yellow cakes like soap, all cut into with pointed little marks—what do you call it?—like your father has in his library!"

"The cuneiform writing? Yes. As I said, the doctor has a fine collection of tablets, and of some other things; but principally he studies and goes on trips. It was a trip to the Spanish grottoes that got him interested in the archaeological business in the first place, and put him out of conceit with doctoring. He goes a lot now, sometimes independently, sometimes in the interest of some society. He does in a scientific way what dad and I have done for fun—traveling and collecting. I mean then, too, he has written a book or two which are really authoritative in their line. He's a great chap—the doctor is. Wait till you see him. I've told him about you, too."

"Then you told him—that is—he knows about the marriage?"

"Why, sure he does!" Burke's manner was a bit impatient. "What do you suppose, when he's coming here to-night? Now, mind, put on your prettiest frock and your sweetest smile. I want him to see why I married you," he challenged banteringly. "I want him to see what a treasure I've got. And say, dearest, do you suppose—could we have him to dinner, or something? Could you manage it? I wanted to ask him to-night, but of course I couldn't—without your knowing beforehand."

"Mercy, no, Burke!" shuddered the young housekeeper. "Don't you dare—when I don't know it!"

"But if you do know it—" He paused hopefully.

"Why, yes, I guess so. Of course I could get things I was sure of, like potato salad and—"

Burke sat back in his chair.

"But, Helen, be afraid—I don't think—that is, I'm sure Gleason doesn't like potato salad," he stammered. "Doesn't he? Well, he needn't eat it then. We'll have all the more left for the next day."

"But, Helen, er—"

"Oh, I'll have chips, too; don't worry, dear. I'll give him something

to eat," she promised gayly. "Do you suppose I'm going to have one of your swell friends come here, and then have you ashamed of me? You just wait and see!"

"Er, no—no, indeed, of course not," plunged in her husband feverishly, trying to ward off a repetition of the "swell"—a word he particularly abhorred.

Several times in the last two months he had heard Helen use this word—twice when she had informed him with great glee that some swell friends of his from Elm Hill had come in their carriage to call; and again quite often when together on the street they met some one whom he knew. He thought he hated the word a little more bitterly every time he heard it.

For several weeks now the Denbys had been receiving calls—Burke Denby was a Denby of Denby Mansion even though he was temporarily marooned on Dale Street at a salary of sixty dollars a month. Besides, to many, Dale Street and the sixty dollars, with the contributory element of elopement and irate parent, only added piquancy and interest to what would otherwise have been nothing but the conventional duty call.

To Helen, in the main, these calls were a welcome diversion—"just grand," indeed. To Burke, on whom the curiosity element was not lost, they were an impertinence and a nuisance. Yet he endured them, and even welcomed them, in a way; for wanted Helen to know his friends, and to like them—better than she liked Mrs. Jones. He did not care for Mrs. Jones. She talked too loud and used too much slang. He did not like to have Helen with her. Always, therefore, after callers had been there, his first eager question was: "How did you like them, dear?" He wanted so much that Helen should like them!

To-night, however, in thinking of the prospective visit from Gleason, he was wondering how the doctor would like Helen—not how Helen would like the doctor. The change was significant but unconscious—perhaps all the more significant because it was unconscious.

Until he had reached home that night, Burke had been so overjoyed at the prospect of an old-time chat with his friend that he had given little thought to Gleason's probable opinion of the Dale Street flat and its furnishings. Now, with his eyes on the obtrusive unharmonious about him, and his memory going back to the doctor's well-known fastidiousness of taste, he could think of little else. He did hope Gleason would not think he had selected those horrors! Of course he had already explained—a little about his father's disapproval of the marriage, and the resulting cutting-off of his allowance; but even that would not excuse (to Gleason) the riot of glaring reds and pinks and purples in his living room; and one could not very well explain that one's wife liked the horrors! Of course Helen herself was a dear. He hoped Gleason would see how dear she was. He wanted Gleason to like Helen.

(To be continued.)

### The Sunset Gate.

Day is gone with its disturbances, Heat and strife and empty husk. Eve falls gently on earth's toilers Seeking love's repose at dusk. Gone for me the day's digressions, Gone the buffeting of Fate!

Swift, my soul, to meet some other Just beyond the Sunset Gate.

Oh, my soul, how slow his coming, Tarrying till the set of sun, Till one star and then another Proves that day is surely gone. Then he'll creep to me in rapture, Whispering that he mocks at Fate. While our souls thus meet each other Nightly by the Sunset Gate.

Oh, the dew is as the kisses, Night winds but his whispering breath, Chanting that in spite of sorrow Memory triumphs over death. Hence for me no brooding loneliness, And no railings gross at Fate. While our souls may meet each other Just beyond the Sunset Gate.

Nature kindly screens our trystings With her spangled web of night, Shielding us from all intrusions That might stain our spirits' flight. So to none is told the secret Of my triumphs over Fate, Lest, perchance, they keep that other Waiting by the Sunset Gate.



### A Co-operative Family.

Our family has passed through an experience similar perhaps to that of hundreds of other families since the "flu" began its devastating course across the country. Seven of us, five children, mother and grandmother, were down "at once and togeddy," as baby says; only the good man of the house escaped.

A kind neighbor came in twice a day and looked after us while he did the chores at the barn, which, because of fire, is almost a third of a mile from the house. After frantic efforts, renewed every day for a week he was able to secure a short visit from a doctor, as the only two within a radius of twelve miles were rushed to death night and day and almost unavailable.

An experience of this kind cannot but stir up these sluggish brains of ours and set them to thinking along new lines. I might write columns of what it taught us of the need of neighborly co-operation and thoughtfulness at such times, for if ever families needed the "sick-and-visited-me" kind of people, it has been through these last terrible months. But just now I should like to tell you of an aspect of illness which concerns the children, and which came to me as I lay helpless for three weeks.

I was the first one to be taken ill, and had been in bed for four days when grandma and the two babies followed my bad example. Then it was that the three older children, a girl seven years old and two boys ten and eleven years, slipped willingly into harness, and oh, how anxious those little people were to be really helpful. I could hear them discussing as to who should wash the dishes, sweep, bring in wood, etc. But the greatest of all discussions was when father was at the barn and they thought the sick people should have something to eat. They did so want to fix and serve things themselves, and almost quarrelled as to who should carry the toast or tea to the sick-room, though every effort was made to keep them out and away from danger of the disease.

Then, too, came up the question of their own meals. Oh, the first breakfast food! Just a combination of warm water and rolled oats, but father saw that it didn't happen a second time. How carefully my tea was boiled! So I lay on my bed, and when my brain would work at all, decided that on that glad day when I should be well again, I would teach my little people to prepare and serve a few simple things both for themselves and for sick folks. Crisp toast, a poached or coddled egg, a drinkable cup of tea, good breakfast cereals, scalloped potatoes and perhaps corn bread.

Of course, the girls learn these things when they are a little older than my seven-year-old girlie, but why not the boys, too? Surely the knowledge would never come amiss, and I believe that all boys would enjoy learning. No more cereals served as "raw material" either to themselves or patients.

A hint that the very prettiest dishes in the house should be used for sick people, dishes and medicine bottles removed as soon as used, all such little details which in themselves are really nothing, but which sometimes make for the comfort or discomfort of the patient, may be discussed with the children, and they will be half hoping someone may get just a little sick, so they may practice. They are so eager to do, why not teach them the right way?

Just another word. When we began to convalesce, a well-grown thirteen-year-old girl came in after school every night to ask how we were getting along. Usually the dinner table stood as we had left it, the effort of getting the simple meal sending mother and grandmother to bed for a few hours, the floor unswept and supper unprepared. It never entered this girl's head that she might have offered to wash the dishes or pick up a little bit. And so I added another resolve, I shall teach my children, no matter how young they are, that if they can see an opportunity to help a person in need, to "go to it." My boys shall not be ashamed to handle a dishcloth or broom for somebody else's mother. And if this experience of the past six weeks shall be the means of instilling a spirit of greater helpfulness in the whole family, I shall feel that the good coming out of evil was worth it all.

### Home-Made Dress Hangers.

Ribbons that have done duty as hair bows, sashes, etc., but have become unfit for such purposes, may be used advantageously as follows:

Wash and press the ribbons, and then utilize them to cover wire coat or dress hangers. First cover the hanger with a bit of flannel, or any other soft material available, sprinkle with sachet powder, and then commence at one end and wrap the ribbon tightly over the padding from end to end, stitching down securely, where you finish. The whole process takes only about ten minutes and you

have a dainty, good looking banger that will prolong the life of your coats and dresses.

### The Clothes Moth.

The tiny yellowish moth which is occasionally seen flitting about at this season is an indication that clothes moths are beginning their destructive work. Egg laying by these little moths is now under way and within a month the eating of woollens and furs by the little caterpillars may be anticipated.

The little moths that are seen flying about do not eat anything; the destruction is caused by the tiny larvae working under scanty webs made from particles of the garments on which they feed, and the whitish webs can be detected before the garments have been much eaten.

The larvae and webs at this stage can be removed by a stiff brushing.

As early as possible in the spring all woollens, furs, etc., the use of which can be dispensed with, should be put away in safe storage for the summer. Before being packed away these should be thoroughly brushed and beaten, and if possible exposed to the strong sunlight for several hours out of doors. The brushing is very important in order to remove the eggs or young larvae which may have escaped notice. Articles so cleaned and sunned should then be put away in mothproof containers. Materials which cannot be thus put away should be given the same thorough cleaning and resinspected during the summer every two weeks.

Woolen clothing, furs, etc., may be packed away safely for the summer by enclosing them in several wrappings of paper, or in well made bags of cotton or linen cloth, or in paper sacks which can be tied or otherwise securely fastened to prevent ingress of the moths. In these packages place such repellents as tobacco dust, camphor, naphthalene balls, etc. The odors of these substances are disagreeable to the parent moths and act as a repellent, but they will not kill eggs or larvae which may be enclosed in the packages, hence the necessity of the thoroughgoing cleaning and airing prior to packing away.

Rugs or carpets put away for the summer should be first thoroughly cleaned on both sides and beaten, and then wrapped up in tight rolls protected by wrapping with tar paper.

### Look to Your Linen Closet.

When thin places show in table linens, or actual holes appear, these can be neatly darned over white net and the thin places so nicely re-enforced that it is scarcely noticeable, and the life of the linen will be surprisingly lengthened.

If table cloths are wearing in the folds, have them ironed so a new crease will be made in the middle rather than keeping the same fold.

It is well worth while to look over all the old sheets, and rehabilitate them. Ones that have holes can be patched and mended.

Sheets that are worn thin, or even worn through in the centre where the greatest wear comes, can be quite restored. Cut in two down the middle, then place the two outside selvage ends together and sew, thus bringing the outer outworn parts in the middle and the old-tender middle on the outside. Hem the outer edges, and lo! Here is a very good stout sheet that will wear a long time.

Patch, mend, and replace worn parts of pillow slips with good parts of others—that is, combine the best parts of two and so make a pretty good slip.

### How to Remember the Time.

"Sometimes," said a housewife, "as the time approached to take a cake out of the oven, I have found that I have forgotten the exact time at which I put it in, even though I had then looked carefully at the clock. But now I have a plan that enables me to remember always."

"Now when I look at the clock I say the time out loud, and when I do this I never forget."

### Contributed Recipes.

**Creamed Liver.**—When morning appetites call for a hearty meal, this will be found an appetizing breakfast dish. Cut two pounds of liver into small pieces, cover with cold water for ten minutes and drain. Heat three tablespoons of butter and put in the liver, season with salt and pepper, and cook slowly for ten minutes, browning it on all sides, then take up the liver and put it where it will keep warm. Put one piece of onion in the frying pan with some fat, and cook for one minute. Add three teaspoons of flour and cook, stirring until it begins to froth. Draw pan from fire, add one pint of warmed milk to it, and stir carefully. Let it come to a boil; put the liver in this sauce and serve very hot.

**Potato Cakes.**—Do not throw away left-over mashed potatoes, but make them into potato cakes as follows: Stir into cold mashed potatoes enough beaten eggs and hot milk to make them quite stiff, add salt, pepper and a little minced onion or parsley. Mix

well, make into flat cakes, dust with corn meal and fry brown. This makes a good supper or breakfast dish.—Mrs. M. A. P.

St. George and Merry England.

(Tis not the present England Which fought against the Huns: A thousand years of heroes Stood there, against their guns).

O Men! who fought at Hastings, And you of Agincourt. Shake out your battle banners, In these great winds of war.

You loved the name of England, The church where you did pray, You loved her cots and hedges, And all that buxom day.

The cross upon your banners Is treasured deeply, still; And tho' the lions of England Of war did take their fill,

In younger days, the foe-man Once more his challenge flings. Once more, men of your sines Face death. But in them sings.

The blood you gave at Hastings, Hopes saved at Agincourt. Fling high your swords, our fathers, And lead us on to war.

They rally. Good Prince Edward, Sir Drake, Sir Philip, too! And the old "Dukes," great guardians, Of our Red, White and Blue.

The trees are green with promise, Our hearts are green with hope, Tho' many a bud that n'er will flower Upon new graves must hope. Tho' many a youthful spirit In God's bright Dawn must grope.

They, too, have left their banners, They, too, have left their swords— Our hands are firm about them— Come on, ye Prussian hordes!

For with the Men of England, Who built the English land, And they who passed but yesterday, With these we make our stand.

Heroic France hath Lillies, Ablossoming for her dead, While the Red Rose of Britain Flames for the blood you shed.

Then—hearken our defiance, For God shall make you pay, Yea, if we stand forever, Armed 'til the Judgment Day.

We'll fight our fight against you, Fight, tho' our hearts are sad, That human men, with souls for Christ Are nationally mad.

(Tis not the present England Which fought against the Huns; A thousand years of heroes Stood there against their guns.)

Dry, well-ventilated piggeries are a good insurance against crippled pigs. Exercise and roots added to the ration also tend to ward off the trouble.

### EGGS

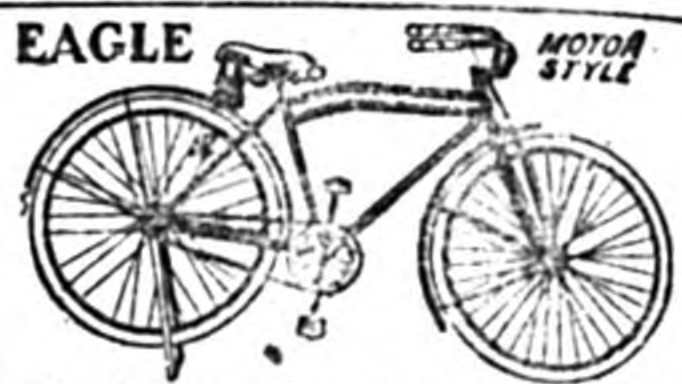
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27 Notre Dame Street West, Montreal

Fiume should be pronounced as though spelled "Few-meh," with the accent on the first syllable. Spring is strong and virtuous, Broad-sowing, cheerful, plenteous, Quickening underneath the mold Grains beyond the price of gold. So deep and large her bounties are, That one broad, long midsummer day Shall to the planet overpay The ravage of a year of war.

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## GOVERNMENT

## LEGEND OF

## PURITY



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—gives the axle spindle and hub lining the smoothness of glass by filling the minute metal pores with powdered mica. Keeps the metal surfaces separated with a coating of soft mica and grease that prevents wear and makes the load lighter for the horses. Sold in sizes—1 lb. to barrels.

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makes the oiling job quicker, more thorough, more easily done.

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## THE FOUR NEW STATES OF EUROPE

ONE OF THE TASKS OF PEACE CONFERENCE COMPLETED.

Out of the Maelstrom of War Emerge the New Nations of Poland, Roumania, Jugo-Slavia and Czecho-Slavia.

One of the most onerous tasks of the Peace Conference has been the erection in Europe of four new nations, viz.: Poland, Roumania, Jugo-Slavia and Czecho-Slavia. To those who believe that the Allies have been wasting their time on highly idealistic problems in trying to set these four nations upon their feet it may be answered that the interest of the Allies is by no means altruistic. They are impelled, if not by wholly selfish motives, at least by the practical consideration of self-defence. For instance, in the late war Germany and Austria were in control of a manpower estimated at 30,000,000, made up of subject races that were no more racially akin to Germany than are the French. These millions were Poles, Czechs and Slavs who had been ruthlessly misgoverned by Germany and Austria for generations. When the opportunity occurred these forced soldiers surrendered in great numbers to their nominal enemies, who were their racial kin, as for instance when the Czecho-Slavs threw down their arms to the Russians and later volunteered for service against Germany in France.

The Allies are determined that it shall be taken out of the power of Germany and Austria for all time to come to employ these millions as cannon fodder. The intention is to attach them permanently, if informally, to the Allies. They will be the buffer between Germany and Western and Southern Europe.

**Poland is Buffer State.**  
Poland is re-established as a buffer state between the militarism of Germany and the anarchy of Russia. Poland has a couple of sweet neighbors. As all the world knows, the Poles have never lost their race identity whether under German, Russian or Austrian domination. They formed a solid block of about 20,000,000 people in the heart of Europe. But when the task came of drawing up the new Polish frontier a grave problem was encountered, and that was the presence of a tier of German nationality along the Baltic. These two and a half millions are the most German of Germans. They shut off the new state of Poland from the sea outlet on the Baltic and Poland without a sea coast would be in economic slavery to Germany. On the other hand, one of the Wilson fourteen points seemed to forbid the annexation of so great a number of aliens as the Baltic Germans by the Poles.

At one time the suggestion was made that Poland should be given a corridor through Germany to the Baltic. The objection to this course was that it would force on Poland two boundary lines that she could not defend against Germany. So now it appears to have been decided that the Baltic Germans will have to become citizens of the Polish state or move

out. Poland is to get her Baltic coast and Danzig.

**Czecho-Slavs and Roumania.**  
Immediately to the south of Poland and forming a barrier between Germany, on the one hand, and Austria and Hungary on the other, is Czecho-Slavia. It is composed of Bohemia, Moravia, Silesia and a part of Hungary, with a total population of 12,250,000, and an area of 53,500 square miles. Here, as with Poland, there was a problem constituted by the German population along the frontiers, and here again it was determined that in order that Czecho-Slavia should have natural boundaries these aliens would have to be included.

The re-establishing of Roumania was not difficult, since Roumania already existed, and the only task was to define her new frontiers. These had already been indicated by the fact that adjoining Roumania in both Russia and Austria, were large numbers of Roumanians by racial origin. The original Roumania had an area of 53,000 square miles and a population of 7,500,000. Under the new arrangement her population and her area will be doubled by the addition of Sessarabia, Transylvania, Bukovina and part of Banat.

**Most Difficult Problem.**  
The greatest problem of the map-makers and negotiators was in the erection of Jugo-Slavia, which is to include Serbia, Montenegro, Bosnia, Herzegovina, Croatia-Slavonia, Carniola and Dalmatia. The population is homogeneous enough despite the formidable array of names, and is made up of the three branches of the Southern Slav family, namely, the Slovenes, the Croats and the Serbs. The difficulty was that while most of the frontiers of the new state were natural and easily determined, Jugo-Slavian and Italian interests and nationalities conflicted in Dalmatia and about Fiume and Trieste. These were accentuated by the fact that when Italy entered the war she was guaranteed by Britain and France the Slav hinterland of Trieste, then Austrian, but now desired by Jugo-Slavia, of which our staunch ally, Serbia, is the controlling partner. At one time this clash threatened to be serious, but it is believed to have been amicably settled, Italy giving up all or most of her Dalmatian claims in return for Fiume, which is wholly Italian.

The new state of Jugo-Slavia will comprise 85,000 square miles, and a population approximating 11,000,000. Poland, with her 24,000,000 population, and her 98,000 square miles, represents a loss to Germany and Austria of some 50,000 square miles and 12,000,000 subjects; all of Czecho-Slavia is made up at the expense of Austria. New Roumania will be made up of almost half enemy land and population, and Jugo-Slavia will cost the enemy 45,000 square miles and more than 5,000,000 population. In all cases the other kind donor is Russia.

Commissioner H. B. Thomson of the Canadian Trade Commission has gone to London to consult with the Canadian Mission for the better linking of Canadian trade promotion work.

In 1915 prices in Great Britain for first quality milkers ranged from £24 to £28 15s per head, as contrasted with £50 to £70 per head now. Our national debt has run from \$46

## The Latest Designs



The warm sunny days warn us that it is high time to begin preparing for the beach. This little bathing suit is simply constructed and ideal for the playful kiddie. McCall Pattern No. 8892, Girl's Bathing Suit. In 7 sizes, 2 to 12 years. Price, 20 cents.



The undershirt, which is straight and narrow, is a simple foundation for the one-sided drapery of the tunic. McCall Pattern No. 8902, Ladies' Dress. In 6 sizes, 34 to 44 bust. Price, 25 cents.

## When Saving Becomes a Loss

Many farmers throughout the country are not erecting necessary buildings because price of lumber and shingles has advanced.

In every section of the country in late fall and early winter implements are left in the field where they were last used. This refers to plows, harrows, seeders, binders, mowers and other agricultural implements. They lie in the field exposed to wind, rain and snow and remain exposed to these conditions until they are again required for use. The hardwood used in the manufacture of wooden parts soon shows the result of this mistreatment, as also the iron parts in a lesser degree, and in a few years these implements are eligible candidates for the junk pile.

Comes a time these implements must be replaced, and the price of one new binder would cover the cost of a building large enough to protect and prolong the life of all necessary working equipment for the farm. Doing without that shed looks like saving money, but it certainly does not save implements. Implements cost good money. Implements and tools destroyed through lack of care is equivalent to destroying money. Commence to save or save more. Build a shed for the implements. Do not make it necessary to have the junk man call on you too frequently. It does not pay.

Minard's Liniment Lumberman's Friend.

DOGS OF ALL THE AGES

Doubtless the First Animal Domesticated by Man.

Dogs are among the most widely distributed of animals. In few parts of the world are they absent or even rare.

There were none in Polynesia until long after Columbus discovered America, and at a much later period they were so unfamiliar in the Maldives Islands that the natives at sight of them took to the trees.

The dog was doubtless the first animal to be domesticated by man. But its earliest use was for food. Even to-day its flesh is far more widely utilized as meat than is commonly supposed.

The primitive dwarf tribes of the Philippines, the pygmies of equatorial Africa and the Vedda of Ceylon, when white Europeans first came to know them, had one domestic animal—the dog.

When Columbus landed on the island of Haiti he found there an excellent breed of dogs, used for hunting

by the natives, who, when not employing them in the chase, kept them in cages.

Where dog-eating is customary, great care is usually bestowed upon the young pups. In New Guinea and the wilds of Australia it is no uncommon thing for a father to kill his own child in order that the mother may give such to puppies.

In Java it is deemed disgraceful to have white teeth "like a dog's," and so the people color their. Dogs' teeth circulate as money in New Guinea and the Solomon Islands; and in the latter archipelago a traveler saw one native whose wealth was made manifest by a necklace of 500 of these teeth, representing 250 dogs.

An extensive trade in dog hides is pursued by the semicivilized natives of northern Asia in two directions—westward to Europe and eastward (by way of Chinese ports) to the United States. In Manchuria and on the eastern border of Mongolia the animals are raised literally in flocks, the severe cold of those regions developing beautiful pelts.

The Australian blacks weave the bushy tails of their "dingo" dogs into their beards to make them longer. Indians of the Puget Sound region make blankets of dogs' hair. Natives of Borneo believe that black dogs are the chosen familiars of sorcerers, and he who laughs when a dog crosses the path will be turned to stone.

## It Works! Try It

Tells how to loosen a sore, tender corn so it lifts out without pain.

Good news spreads rapidly and druggists here are kept busy dispensing freezone, the ether discovery of a Cincinnati man, which is said to loosen any corn so it lifts out with the fingers.

Ask at any pharmacy for a quarter ounce of freezone, which will cost very little, but is said to be sufficient to rid one's feet of every hard or soft corn or callus.

You apply just a few drops on the tender, aching corn and instantly the soreness is relieved, and soon the corn is so shriveled that it lifts out without pain. It is a sticky substance which dries when applied and never inflames or even irritates the adjoining tissue.

This discovery will prevent thousands of deaths annually from lockjaw and infection heretofore resulting from the suicidal habit of cutting corns.

## Deceiving the Cow.

Frances and Agatha had been very carefully reared. Especially had they been taught that in no circumstances must they tell a lie—not even a "white lie."

One day, during a visit made by these little girls to an aunt in the country, they met a large cow in a field they were crossing. Much frightened, the youngsters stopped, not knowing what to do. Finally Frances said:

"Let's go right on, Agatha, and pretend that we are not afraid of it."

But Agatha's conscience was not slumbering. "Wouldn't that be deceiving the cow?" she objected.

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited.

Dear Sirs—Your MINARD'S LINIMENT is our remedy for sore throat, colds and all ordinary ailments.

It never fails to relieve and cure promptly.

CHAS. WHOOTEN.

Port Mulgrave.

## An Australian Fur-Bearer.

The wombat, or "pouched rat," of New South Wales and South Australia, is a marsupial animal. In appearance it resembles a little bear, and is sometimes classed with the badger, because of its burrowing habits. It is two or three feet long, plump, with a thick coat of long, grayish-brown woolly hair. The head is large, wide, flat, and rabbit-like, with upper lip cleft, and small eyes and ears; its legs are short and nearly equal in length, and the feet are five-toed. The tail is about half an inch long, nearly bare. The wombat is easily domesticated. In the mountainous districts of Australia its flesh is preferred to that of many other animals.

Keep Minard's Liniment in the house.

If each of us did one-half as good as he know, how this old world would speed up!



It's Pure  
Cleans sinks, dosets  
Kills roaches, rats, mice  
Dissolves dirt that nothing  
else will move

## BITS OF HUMOR FROM HERE & THERE

Not in His Class.

Sergeant (surprising sentry)—"Why didn't you challenge that man who just passed?"

Newest Recruit—"Why, that's Kayo Hogan, Sergeant, and he's got all o' ten pounds on me!"

Real Article.

"Why are you so sure your husband is an optimist?"

"Because," answered Mrs. Crosslots, "he is always absolutely confident that what we raise in our garden is going to look exactly like the pictures on the seed packages."

Not His Choice.

A Metropolitan matron once ventured to ask James Lane Allen: "Are you a bachelor from choice?"

"Yes," came the answer promptly. "But isn't that—er—rather ungracious and ungallant?" protested she.

"The novelist smiled. 'You must ask the ladies,' he suggested gently; 'it was their choice, not mine.'"

Genius Overlooked.

She put down the book with a sigh. "What is it, darling?" he asked.

"Ah, dearest, I'm so happy," she replied.

"But you had such a sad look in your eyes just now."

"I know. I've been reading about the unhappiness that the wives of men of genius have always had to bear. Oh, Herbert, dear, I'm so glad you're just an ordinary sort of fellow!"

What He Called Her.

"What is your name?" asked the mistress of her new Chinese cook.

"My name is Wang Hang Ko," was the reply.

"Oh, well, as I shall not be able to remember that I shall call you John," remarked the lady.

"Velly good, ma'am," acquiesced the Chinaman. "And what is your name, ma'am?"

"My name is Mrs. Swankton de Vere."

"Me no remember that," quoth the Chinaman, "me call you Sally."

Minard's Liniment used by Physicians.

Going Him Several Better.

The oldest good story is the one about the boy who left the farm and got a job in the city. He wrote a letter to his brother, who elected to stick to the farm, telling of the joys of city life, in which he said:

"Thursday we auto'd out to the country club, where we golfed until dark. Then we motored to the beach, and Fridayd there."

The brother on the farm wrote back:

"Yesterday we buggied to town and baseballled all afternoon. Then we went to Med's and pokered till morning. To-day we muled out to the cornfield and geehawed until sundown. Then we suppered, and then we piped for a while. After that we staircased up to our room and bedstedded until the clock fived."

"Sow the best you have and you will reap the best that Heaven affords."—Henry F. Cope.

## The Cause of Heart Trouble

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

**GIRLS! HAVE WAVY, THICK, GLOSSY HAIR FREE FROM DANDRUFF**

Save your hair! Double its beauty in a few moments—try this!

If you care for heavy hair, that glistens with beauty and is radiant with life; has an incomparable softness and is fluffy and lustrous, try Danderine.

Just one application doubles the beauty of your hair, besides it immediately dissolves every particle of dandruff; you cannot have nice, heavy, healthy hair if you have dandruff. This destructive scurf robs the hair of its lustre, its strength and its very life, and if not overcome it produces a feverishness and itching of the scalp; the hair roots famish, loosen and die; then the hair falls out fast.

If your hair has been neglected and is thin, faded, dry, scraggy or too oily, get a small bottle of Knowlton's Danderine at any drug store or toilet counter for a few cents; apply a little as directed and ten minutes after you will say this was the best investment you ever made.

We sincerely believe, regardless of everything else advertised, that if you desire soft, lustrous, beautiful hair and lots of it—no dandruff—no itching scalp and no more falling hair—you must use Knowlton's Danderine. It eventually—why not now?

## LUMBER

**SAVE BIG MONEY ON LUMBER.** Write to-day for our "Mill-Direct-to-User" prices. Best orders elsewhere. Satisfaction guaranteed or money back. Shipped anywhere. Davies Construction Company, Vancouver, B.C.

## LIVE POULTRY WANTED.

**50c. PAIR OF PIGEONS AND UP.** Any fancy poultry to sell. Write for price list. L. Weinrauch & Son, 10-12 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. Insurance carried \$1,500. Will go for \$1,200 on quick sale. Box 52, Wilson Publishing Co., Ltd., 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.

## A Deplorable Situation.

The following extract from a brigadier general's letter is quoted in London Truth as an example of a fact unfortunately expressed:

"Before the war a brigadier had four battalions. . . . To run this show in peace time he had a trained staff officer and four C. O.'s, with four adjutants. . . . Now he has no staff whatever. He has, consequently, to do all his own thinking, and he has no trained brain to help him."

## MONEY ORDERS.

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

## Bees in Business.

The school visitor was asking the class a few questions. "Now, how do bees dispose of their honey?" he inquired.

"They cell it," announced the clever boy of the class.

Ask for Minard's and take no other.

Make all the pork possible on grass. It will save the grain, and mean a larger profit.

The two main ideas promoted by the Canadian Trade Commission at present are: "Buy less abroad and make more for export."

## LEMONS WHITEN AND BEAUTIFY THE SKIN

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

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

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

## KNOCKS OUT PAIN THE FIRST ROUND

Comforting relief from pain makes Sloan's the World's Liniment

This famous reliever of rheumatic aches, soreness, stiffness, painful sprains, neuralgic pains, and most other external twinges that humanity suffers from, enjoys its great sales because it practically never fails to bring speedy, comforting relief. Always ready for use, it takes little to relieve without rubbing and produces results: Clean, refreshing. Made in Canada. At all drug stores. A large bottle means economy.

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

## PIMPLES ON FACE CUTICURA HEALS

Caused Disfigurement. Itchy and Burning. Had Restless Nights.

"My face came out in little pimples that were sore, and I scratched them constantly, and then they turned into scales, causing much disfigurement. The skin was itchy that I irritated it by scratching. The burning was fierce, and I had many restless nights."

"This trouble lasted about a year before I used Cuticura Soap and Ointment, and after using three cakes of Soap and two boxes of Ointment I was healed." (Signed) W. Byrnes, St. Basile, Que., Nov. 23, 1918.

Make Cuticura Soap, Ointment and Talcum your daily toilet preparations.

For free sample each of Cuticura Soap, Ointment and Talcum address post-paid: "Cuticura," Dept. A, Boston, U. S. A.—Sold every where.

When you feel something is wrong—better look into your habits of living. Tea or coffee drinking often upsets one's feelings, though unsuspected.

If tea or coffee disagree, use

**POSTUM**

A ten days trial of POSTUM usually does wonders in determining "what's the matter."

"There's a Reason"



## The Watchman AND Ottawa Valley Advocate

FRIDAY, JUNE 13, 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, —\$ .40 per inch.

### En Passant.

"Now.....Sign the writing:....that it may not be changed, according to the law of the Medas and Perins, which altereth not."

At the time of writing these notes the Peace Terms are not signed. It may be that by Friday, when the "Watchman" is published, news of signing may have reached us, but "I have no doots" (doubts). Meanwhile, I take the position that the terms are not signed yet, and were not signed before the time limit for signing had expired.

When the "Terms of Peace" were published on the 7th of May the summary was anxiously scanned, and the general opinion seemed to be that although the terms were firm they were not excessively harsh, and that they met the case, as far as they went. It was seen that they could have been harsher, than they appeared to be, and that in the interests of peace, and for the need of ending rampant militarism, milder terms would have been of little avail. They were impressive terms, leaving much, very much, to their proper acceptance, but little doubt as to the binding nature of their provisions and enactments.

Apart from that, it was distinctly announced that the terms had to be signed within fifteen days. On the 18th of Jan. the Peace Conference began, and the result of the deliberations of twenty-seven allied and associated nations as handed to the German delegation—on the 7th of May, by Premier Clemenceau, who made it clear in his speech that the allies had made up their minds that the treaty would require to be signed without discussion, on or before the 22nd of May.

That date has been passed, as has also other extensions of time, and I insist that every day that is allowed to pass with the treaty unsigned is time wasted, valuable time, and not only is it time frittered away in useless vacillation, but it is liable to be mistaken for an abject confession of weakness and inability to enforce the conditions laid down by the allies in their deliberate terms.

I fail to see why the signing of a declaration of peace should be considered less imperative than a declaration of war, or the promulgation of military law. In a declaration of war, the hour is set, and nothing alters it; nothing but the cancellation of the declaration—before the hour has struck—should the peace treaty, then be handed about, postponed, delayed, tinkered with at the will and option of Brockdorff-Rantzau, when it is a thing of supreme vital importance to the greatest number?

The press of all countries approve it. "It is the heaviest and most crushing blow ever delivered to militarism." "It paves the way for eventual international disarmament."

It is the most impressive and valuable international expressions in the annals of mankind.

"It promises to redeem Germany from galling burdens, military and political."

"It is a hard peace, but a just one."

Germany saves from the wreck more than she has any moral right to claim or expect.

"Germany grumbles, of course, but Germany will sign."

In plain words, the Germans are not done fighting. They sued for an armistice to evade defeat in the field. The readiness with which the armistice was granted gave them the impression that they were diplomatically successful, and ever since the date of the armistice (11th Nov.) they have been scheming for, and elaborating a campaign of talk and rhetorical stunts calculated to impress the more emotional of the allies with the sincerity of their change, and their desire to "serve humanity." The German Foreign Minister at the head of the delegation, or commission, declaimed in his hypocritical speech:—"Only if the gates of the League of Nations are thrown open to all who are of good-will, can the peace be attained, and the dead of this war will not have died in vain." I can imagine him with his hand on his heart, trying to wipe out the "Scrap of Paper" memories, by saying, in the same speech "A peace which may not be defended in the name of right always calls forth new resistance. Nobody will be capable of subscribing to it with a good conscience, for it will not be possible of fulfilment. Nobody could be able to take upon himself the guarantee of its execution, which ought to lie in its signature." Arch hypocrite! call such talk.

Not one of the stipulations of the peace terms ought to be abated, amended or deferred. It is great-hearted, magnanimous, to show mercy to a beaten foe, but he has to be beaten first. If some of the terms are hard they could be considered after they are found to press too hardly, and that should be left to the League of Nations. It is an absolute fact that

## MR. JOHN HAY again the unanimous choice.



With every section of the County well represented, Mr. Jno. Hay, ex-M.P.P. was unanimously elected as the candidate in the Liberal interests, at the Convention called in the Victoria Hall on Wednesday afternoon. The chair was occupied by the President Mr. Graham, of Arundel, and Mr. Jas. W. Gall was appointed as English joint-secretary of the Association.

Upon being called to the platform Mr. Jno. Hay received a great ovation and in response said that this was the fourth time he had received the honor of being the standard-bearer of the Liberal Party, and while he did not prize altogether the honor of Parliamentary life, yet he did prize, and that most highly, the esteem and confidence of the electors of the County. He eulogized Sir Lomer Gouin and the Liberal Party at Quebec, claiming this the best governed of the nine Provinces of the Dominion.

During their regime they had worked steadfastly towards greater education, the building of bridges and better roads for which immense sums of money had been expended and we in Argenteuil had shared largely in the expenditure. It has amounted to between \$60,000 and \$70,000 which has proved a great boon to this County.

Mr. Hay stated that Parliamentary life was not altogether a bed of roses. True there was a certain amount of honor, but their was a consequent amount of hard work, to anyone who wished to do their duty by their country, and which he had always tried to do, and there was no time when he was not always ready and willing, as the peoples representative, to do all in his power and respond to any call made upon him, irrespective of creed or political color.

Mr. Hay regretted the Hon. Wm. Mitchell's and Mr. Boyer's unavoidable absence, but Mr. Robt. Liberal Whip of Ottawa, was present to represent the Provincial Treasurer.

Mr. L. L. Legault, congratulating Mr. Hay on his nomination, spoke at length on the general policy of the government and what they had done to build up the Province of Quebec, whose financial position is par-excellence, as evidenced by the fact that the Bonds of this Province had even a more ready sale on the markets of New York and London than the Dominion Government Bonds. Mr. Legault stated that Sir Lomer Gouin had pledged himself to expend \$5,000,000 on colonization, so that the country could be opened up in the Temiskaming and Abitibi districts and so provide for the reconstruction now that the war was over.

Mr. Raymond also gave an eloquent address in which he strongly urged the uniting of the two races for the greater upbuilding of the Province.

Mr. P. R. McElbion congratulated the Gouin Government on the work accomplished by good roads etc., then delved into the Federal issues telling how the heads of his party had chosen him to fight the biggest gang of slysters and the rottenest government that was ever in power.

Mr. Gaeton Valois made a strong for support of Mr. Hay's nomination. Dr. Wales and others also were pleased to see the Liberal interests upheld by Mr. Hay.

LOST.—A small white dog with long hair, answers to the name of Prettie. Reward will be given to anyone notifying Mrs. Hugh Mitchell, Upper Lachute.

LOST.—At Lake Louise Tuesday June 3, 1 Steel jointed Rod also a Minnow Trap. Return to Post Office Dalesville and receive reward.

Germany could have dealt with this treaty differently had she been so inclined. It was announced in Berlin, during the progress of the Peace conference, that there were three ways of dealing with it. To accept it, to reject it, or to submit it to a plebiscite, the latter being the probable way if the representatives could not take the responsibilities of the situation upon themselves.

The machinery for carrying through a nation-wide election was in readiness whereby the people could express their desires within forty-eight hours, and I should like to be informed why that machinery has not been employed. The Germans are the people who will have to abide by any decision, however made, or by whomsoever signed, on their behalf. They must surely know that this treaty will not be merely a "scrap of paper" and it looks as if their delegates understand that, otherwise they would have been more ready to sign up, or consult the people.

Bismarck, when he dictated terms to France in 1871, made no extensions of time, no modification of conditions and it is not a hard thing to imagine that had the Germans been in the position of the allies they would have presented their terms "AT THE POINT OF THE SWORD."

LINKSMAN.

### GRENVILLE

Miss Scott, of Arundel, spent Sunday with Mrs. Harold Gill.

Miss Perry Cooke spent a few days with friends here recently.

Miss Dora King, of Montreal, spent a couple of days here recently the guest of Mrs. William Byrnes.

Mrs. A. V. Gaudry has returned home after spending the winter in Montreal, with her son, Weymouth Gaudry.

Mr. and Mrs. Ernest King and little daughter Margaret, were the guests of Mrs. W. McKay, of Calumet, recently.

Mrs. Silvester, of Arundel, has returned home, after spending a week with her daughter, Mrs. Harold Gill of this village.

Mr. and Mrs. Lorne Gaudie and Miss Eleanor Gaudie, of Ottawa, were recent guests of Mr. and Mrs. Alex. Gaudie of our village.

A student from Montreal, supplied the pulpits of Calumet and St. Andrew's Methodist Churches on Sunday. Next Sunday the new minister is expected to be on the field.

We are very sorry to hear of the loss which Mr. Walter Murray sustained in the loss of his two best cows, which were killed by lightning during the heavy storm of Friday night.

Mr. Alex. White, of Cobalt, who spent several weeks with Mrs. W. T. White after the funeral of her late husband Mr. Alexander White, has returned home. We extend our heart-felt sympathy to her, as well as to the bereaved mother, sister and brothers.

### Ogdensburg School No. 8.

Grade VI. Max. 1500.—Jean Horner 1321, Elsie Townsend 1308, Roy MacGregor 1074, Lyall MacGregor 936, M. Townsend 872, Keith MacGregor absent from exams.

Grade V. Max. 1400.—L. Townsend 771, Grade III. Max. 1200.—N. MacGregor 1015.

Grade II. Max. 900.—Lizzie McKiddie 701, Ross Townsend 675, Dolly Thompson 586.

Grade I. Pr. II. Max. 900.—Hugh MacGregor, Leslie Keatley absent from exams.

Grade I. Pr. I. Max. 900.—Melvin Thompson 835, Dawson Keatley, Ross Keatley, Henderson Townsend absent from exams.

RUBY E. MILLAR, Teacher.

### LOUISA SCHOOL.

Grade V. Max. 1300.—Clarence Neill 1091, Gilbert Boyd 1071, Roy Tomalty 716, Lyall Tomalty 683, R. Clary.

Grade IV. Max. 1300.—Johnnie Boyd 1009, E. Tomalty 861, V. Tomalty 627.

Grade III. Sr. Max. 1000.—Herbert Neill 876, Carl Zimmer 823, G. Boyd.

Grade III. Jr. Max. 1000.—Edith Brown 932, Isabel Boyd 773, Gordon Watchorn 591.

Primer, Max. 600.—A. Waichorn 550.

I Primer, Max. 600.—Muriel Boyd 536, Reta Tomalty 491, Hannah Seale 459, Lemuel Watchorn 476, Alice Neill.

\*Absent for some or all examinations.  
M. DIXON, Teacher.

### LAKEFIELD

June 13th, Trinity Sunday.

Holy Trinity Church.—Holy Communion 10.30 a.m.

Dunany, St. Paul's Church.—Evening Prayer 2.30 p.m.

NOTE.—All up for the Shingling Bee, Wednesday, the 18th.

Shrewsbury, St. John's Church.—Holy Communion 4.30 p.m.

Mr. Klein, manager for the Lachute Bag & Hide Co., will be in Lakefield on Tuesday and Wednesday 17th and 18th June, at Copeland's Store for the purpose of buying wool and hides. Those having any for sale will do well to bring them along or leave word so that we may call on them.

### 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 3.00, Open to County only | - | \$100 00 |
| " 2.19, Trot                    | - | 300 00   |
| Free for all                    | - | 300 00   |

National Trotting 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.

### CUSHING

Mr. Roy Cooke returned to Port Arthur last Saturday.

The Misses Eva and Grace Wheleham also spent the week-end here.

Mrs. E. O. Keatley left on Wednesday to visit her sister Mrs. Norman Dowd, at Ottawa.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Burton, of Montreal, spent the week-end with the latter's mother Mrs. Cleland.

The Cushing social Club have cards out for a dance in the Stone Hall on the evening of Monday June 30th.

Gunner Geo. L. Innis, of Montreal, recently arrived from France when he has been for two years was a guest of Mr. E. Wheleham last week-end.

The Ladies' Association of St. Mungo's met on Thursday last at the residence of Mrs. N. Dobbie when it was decided to hold a social and sale of fancy articles on July 4th at the Stone Hall.

Mr. and Mrs. D. M. Greig have as their guest this week the former's brother Mr. W. Greig who arrived at his home in Montreal last week after an absence of two years overseas.

A meeting is announced to be held at the Stone school house on Friday evening for the purpose of arranging for a suitable presentation to our returned soldiers. It is hoped there will be a good attendance as it is desired to get a majority of opinions as to whether we will co-operate with Lachute as we have been very kindly united to do or arrange for a independent celebration possibly a little later on as there are still one or two boys we would wish to include who have not yet arrived from overseas.

## 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 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 6.58 p.m. daily except Sunday.

LEAVING LACHUTE.

No. 87 for Hawkesbury and Ottawa will leave 6.58 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.

# 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.

## Best Meats

Telephone No. 136

## at Reasonable Prices.

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

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

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

## DRYSDALE & SPEIGHT BUTCHERS

Main Street, - Lachute, P.Q.

## New Drug Store in Lachute

## On or about the 1st of July

G. J. Charland, Ph.B., Licentiate Druggist

Bachelor of Pharmacy of Laval University, Montreal, will open a pharmacy in Lachute opposite McFaul's Store, Main Street, with a complete stock of Patent Medicines, Drugs, Cigars, Chocolates, Stationary, Perfumes, Toilet Articles, Etc., Soft Drinks and Ice Cream will also be served in a special parlor.

Doctor's prescriptions compounded with care and accuracy. Advice and satisfaction guaranteed.

All are cordially invited.

## 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







# 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.

## Crops for Dairy Farms.

The milk producer must not forget that he is a farmer as well as a dairyman, and plan to bring every acre of his farm under a remunerative system of crop production. Possibilities of increasing profits along this line depend upon the amount of study and thought that is put into the work. So long as one is satisfied with a yield of six tons of silage corn, thirty bushels of oats and one ton of hay to the acre the cost of his supply of feed will eat largely into the profits of the business. In the first place, a proper crop rotation must be selected and such a choice of crops, and methods of growing them, made as shall tend to place every acre of the farm in a productive crop, and give suitable variety for feeding.

In planning crop rotations it is safer to avoid growing crops of doubtful value that do not fit well into a fixed rotation. A few standard crops properly handled will prove more satisfactory than too wide a variety. Clover, alfalfa, corn and a small grain crop make an efficient and simple rotation. Some dairy farmers grow catch crops for soil purposes, but the better way is to carry over silage for summer feeding and depend upon such field crops as oats, peas, green corn and alfalfa for soil.

If we can get the soil favorable for the growth of clover, alfalfa, corn and small grain crops, it is about all we can do toward producing a balanced ration for dairy cattle and building up the soil without resorting to outside sources of supply. By growing, corn, wheat, clover, or clover and timothy mixed, a four-year rotation, and seeding a part of the farm with alfalfa, we have a nearly ideal system of crop growing for a dairy farm. Some dairy farmers omit timothy and practice a three-year rotation, which is all right if they have a field of alfalfa to depend on in case the clover fails; but as a general proposition it pays to allow the land to remain in grass two years. Clover is a more active soil builder, but the timothy thickens the sod and furnishes more humus. And, after all, one is on the safe side when he has a few acres of mixed meadow to depend upon in case the clover fails.

In harvesting and feeding these crops a large part of the corn crop should go into the silo and be fed out along with the clover or alfalfa hay. Such a roughage ration, supplemented with reasonable quantities of purchased concentrates, will produce milk at a minimum cost and maintain the breeding stock and young cattle in condition to breed regularly and command good prices. Whether one should grow the wheat crop or oats and peas in the rotation is a debatable question. It depends upon the conditions under which one is working and how far one has to haul the wheat to market. The cutting and harvesting of hay crops has a great deal to do with the feeding value. We may cut our clover, alfalfa or timothy too soon or too late to secure maximum feeding value. One of the advantages of seeding timothy with clover is that of properly curing the mixed hay. There is less trouble in cutting, curing and

handling the clover crop if it contains one-fifth timothy.

The breeder who has good pasture land is fortunate, although it is possible to establish pasture by seeding with a variety of good grasses that will yield feed throughout the season. Such a pasture will require several years to become well established. The weeds and undesirable growths must be kept down and grass seeds sown on wet and thin spots. Where the seeding is thin and run out in spots, lime and acid phosphate thoroughly disked into the soil, will encourage some of the desirable grasses to make a good stand. It is usually cheaper and better to seed the grasses several times than to apply all of the seed at one time.

Alfalfa helps out wonderfully in balancing up the rations. It will succeed almost anywhere that red clover will. Lime, drainage and humus will overcome most of the troubles and put the land in good shape for alfalfa. With a few acres of alfalfa on his farm the dairy farmer has made a long step forward.

One should strive to improve the standard feed crops before he looks about for new crops to take their places in the rations and the crop rotations. There is as much difference in the quality and value of home-grown foods as in the feeds of commerce, and it should be his aim to grow, harvest and feed these crops in the best condition. The crops should be grown on the farm to produce a class of feed to balance up the ration are the very ones needed to build soil fertility. In short, we must provide some kind of succulent food, reduce protein costs and increase the fertility of the soil. If we are to build up the soil and improve the rations we must grow better clover, alfalfa, corn, small grain and grasses.

This brings up another question. Our home-grown feeds are too bulky to produce the best results. There is a limit to the capacity of an animal to digest and assimilate bulky feeds. If we choke the machine we cut down its capacity. To reach the maximum digestive and assimilative capacity of the cows they must be furnished with proper quantities of fats, carbohydrates and protein and in about the proper proportions. The excessive amount of dry matter contained in all the standard feed crops renders it impossible without the use of protein concentrates, like cottonseed meal, linseed oil meal and gluten feeds, to reach the digestive and assimilative capacity of the cows and enable them to produce a maximum flow of milk.

On breeding farms where cows are fed for advanced registry records it is desirable to grow root crops, such as mangels, carrots and sugar beets, to furnish succulence and variety to the rations. Experienced feeders prize these crops highly because they act as a stimulant to the cow's digestive system and make it possible for her to consume more grain feed than is the case when her ration contains too much dry matter. A small plot of ground will suffice to produce all the roots needed for feeding for advanced registry records, and save trouble and expense of buying roots to feed when needed.

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### Curing a Cow by Wire.

Doctor Taylor, the veterinarian, was cranking his car to go to the country, when his wife appeared at the door and called: "Telephone!" "I've got a sick cow," said Frank Jensen when the veterinarian answered the call. "She's most too weak to stand. She has quit chewing her cud, breathes hard and seems to have a high fever. Can't you come out?" "Notice anything wrong when she walks?" asked the veterinarian. "She walks with a straddling gait, and is stiff in her hindquarters. When she stands she puts her left foot way back."

"How does the milk look?" "Yellowish blue in color and stringy. It curdles soon after it is drawn. She doesn't give much out of the left side; that side of her udder is red and swollen."

"From the symptoms you give the cow has garget," said the veterinarian. "You can treat it yourself." "But where'd she get it?" interrupted Frank. "None of the other cows has it."

"That's hard to say," was the reply. "It might have come from a blow on the udder, or maybe you skipped a milking. Careless milking will cause it. It might have come from the cow lying with her udder on a cold floor, or from hurrying her when her udder was distended, or from exposure to wet, cold weather, or a sudden change from a bulky, laxative ration to a more concentrated one. Keeping a cow too fat may cause it."

"What shall I do for her?" "Reduce the grain to one-third the usual amount. Give her about a pound of epsom salts. Get some nitrate of potassium and a small graduated measure from your drug-gist and give a half ounce of the nitrate in the drinking water twice a day."

"Shall I do anything to the udder?" "Milk it carefully and bathe with hot water several times a day. Rub it with olive oil containing three per cent. gum camphor several times daily. Do not use any strong liniment on the udder; and avoid any of the possible causes of the trouble—cold floors, etc."

"I almost forgot to ask about using the milk," said Frank. "Don't use it. Milk the left half of the udder into a separate pail and bury the milk. The right side probably is not affected. Generally not more than half of the udder is affected at one time. Disinfect the barn with coal-tar disinfectants, so the infection won't spread to the other cows."

A week later Frank's cow was again doing her share of work at the milk pail. Except for Frank's careful observation which caught the trouble in time and for the veterinarian's help, the trouble might have developed into a case of chronic garget.

## When Saving Becomes a Loss

Many farmers throughout the country are not erecting necessary buildings because price of lumber and shingles has advanced.

In every section of the country in late fall and early winter implements are left in the field where they were last used. This refers to plows, harrows, seeders, binders, mowers and other agricultural implements. They lie in the field exposed to wind, rain and snow and remain exposed to these conditions until they are again required for use. The hardwood used in the manufacture of wooden parts soon shows the result of this mistreatment, as also the iron parts in a lesser degree, and in a few years these implements are eligible candidates for the junk pile.

Comes a time these implements must be replaced, and the price of one new binder would cover the cost of a building large enough to protect and prolong the life of all necessary working equipment for the farm. Doing without that shed looks like saving money, but it certainly does not save implements. Implements cost good money. Implements and tools destroyed through lack of care is equivalent to destroying money. Commence to save or save more. Build a shed for the implements. Do not make it necessary to have the junk man call on you too frequently. It does not pay.

### Good Advice.

An Irishman presented himself before a magistrate to seek advice. "Sor," he said, "I kapes hens in my cellar, but th' wather pipes is bust an' me hens is all drowned."

"Sor," i can't do anything for you," said the magistrate; "you had better apply to the water company."

A few days later Pat again appeared. "Well, what now? What did the water company tell you?" queried the magistrate.

"They told me, yer honor," was the reply, "to keep ducks."

# Health Talks

By John B. Huber, M.D.

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

## Sore Throat.

Besides the throat (pharynx) the soft palate, tonsils and vocal chords are generally included in any inflammation. When this is acute, the cause lies generally in exposure to cold and wet, especially in weak folk, those of sedentary habits or who have a tendency to tuberculosis, gout or rheumatism or other systemic diseases. And there is septic sore throat, of germ origin. Such a sufferer has pain on swallowing, a sensation of dryness or as if a foreign body were stuck in the throat, tenderness, hoarseness and oftentimes impairment of the senses of taste, smell and hearing. The pharynx is reddened beyond the natural and angry looking; and the back of the mouth is swollen. Such a sufferer should be treated as for acute bronchitis—rest in bed, a hot mustard foot bath, a purge, an ice bag to the throat, small pieces of ice dissolved on the tongue. Local applications within the throat and such medicines as acetic acid, quinine and sodium salicylate must be prescribed by the family doctor.

Chronic sore throat (chronic pharyngeal catarrh) may follow a neglected acute Pharyngitis, or be due to continual and excessive straining of the voice (Clergymen's sore throat), to the influence of such constitutional disease as I have mentioned or to the constant inhalation of irritant vapors, as in certain dangerous trades. Many such cases are part and parcel of catarrh of the upper air passages, from the nostrils down to the bronchial tubes; and when the latter are reached we speak of bronchitis. There is hoarseness, the voice is easily fatigued and may be entirely lost; there is hacking cough with pain or swallowing. Here again there is a sensation of a foreign body in the throat; and thick,

tenacious, maybe blood-stained mucus, is expelled.

People prone to the diseases and constitutional conditions mentioned should especially guard against the development of sore throat. The proper use of the voice, saline laxatives when necessary (say a teaspoonful of epsom salts in a tumblerful of water piping hot on rising), tonics or other medication, with local applications, by the physician, with treatment of the underlying factor (rheumatism, tuberculosis or other disease) are the right measures. Where nasal catarrh exists no cure can be hoped for until that organ is attended to. And many a case of chronic pharyngitis gets well of itself as soon as the nasal catarrh has been cured.

### Questions and Answers.

I have what I think is called hammer-toe. That is, the tip of my great toe is spread out too much in proportion to the other parts of my toe. Is there any way of correcting this?

Answer—Hammer toe is the doubling up of the toe by reason of a contraction of certain sinews. Slight cases give little trouble but sometimes the toe feels as though it were being twisted painfully, its full length, no matter what shoe is worn. The toe, however, is not generally sore to the touch. A good surgeon may be able to relieve the trouble.

Is the sugar treatment for tuberculosis beneficial to any appreciable extent? Would any harmful results follow its use?

Answer—Although the treatment would do no harm, I am myself skeptical as to its efficacy. I am mailing you further information regarding the treatment of tuberculosis.

prove objectionable on account of the sediment left on the ripe fruit.

### Fisherman's Luck.

A minister, with two lovely girls, stood entranced by the beauties of a flowing stream. A fisherman happening by, and mistaking the minister's occupation, said:

"Ketchin' many, pard?"

"I am a fisher of men," answered the preacher with dignity.

"Well," replied the fisherman, with an admiring glance at the girls, "you sure have the right bait."

## Feathers Wanted

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Australia is going to erect a memorial to each Australian division that fought in France, at Pozieres, the junction of Bray and Corbie ridges, in the Hindenburg line near Leverguier, at Butte de Warlencourt, and at Polygon Wood. The war area in France is not going to lack Australian monuments.

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## Poultry

Gradually poultry breeding is becoming more like live stock breeding. It will not be many years until every buyer of a cockerel to be used in the breeding yard will insist on knowing the sire and dam of the cockerel before he buys the bird. The buyer will also want to know how many eggs the dam of the cockerel produced, and how many eggs were produced by the dam of the sire of

the cockerel he is buying. Right now many buyers—some of them farmers, too—are demanding to know what's back of the birds they contemplate purchasing before laying down any money. The day of the scrub rooster in the farm flock has just about passed.

### Fixing Up Earth Roads.

It can be truthfully said that drainage is the chief essential in putting earth roads into proper condition. An old Scotchman, an expert road builder, aptly said that the three requirements of good earth roads are drainage, more drainage, and still more drainage. The roads must not only have good surface drainage but must also have good under-drainage. Surface drainage is secured by proper grading, adequate side ditches, and by keeping the crown of the road properly dragged. Stretches of road that do not dry out quickly must be under-drained by tile.

The drag must be used after each rain, if the best results are to be secured. Don't go on the road while too muddy, let it dry out slightly; it should be wet enough, however, so it will not crumble, but smear. When properly used, the drag brings a thin layer of earth toward the centre of the road which is rolled and packed between the wet periods. If too much

crust is secured by dragging, the angle of the drag should be reversed.

Getting the earth roads graded, ditches open, well-drained, and properly crowned by dragging is about all that can be done until the people are ready to surface the road with gravel, broken stone or some other surfacing material.

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# GREAT POEMS OF THE GREAT WAR

FOUR OF THE MOST NOTED ARE HERE QUOTED.

The Best Known War Poem, "In Flanders Fields," Was Written by a Canadian Army Surgeon.

Of the numerous poems written during the war there are four or five which have attracted wide notice. The first of these in order of appearance was Rupert Brooke's sonnet "The Soldier," which was published early in 1915.

If I should die, think only this of me: That there's some corner of a foreign field That is forever England. There shall be

In that rich earth a richer dust concealed;

A dust whom England bore, shaped, made aware,

Gave once her flowers to love, her ways to roam,

A body of England's, breathing English air,

Washed by the rivers, blest by suns of home,

And think this heart, all evil shed away,

A pulse in the eternal mind, no less Gives somewhere back the thought by England given,

Her sights and sounds, dreams happy as her day,

And laughter, learnt of friends, and gentleness,

In hearts at peace, under an English heaven.

The second was John McCrae's "In Flanders Fields," originally printed in Punch, also in 1915:

In Flanders fields the poppies blow Between the crosses, row on row,

That mark our place, and in the sky The larks, still bravely singing, fly— Scarce heard amid the guns below.

We are the Dead. Short days ago We lived, felt dawn, saw sunset glow, Loved and were loved, and now we lie In Flanders fields.

Take up our quarrel with the foe! To you from falling hands we throw The torch;—be yours to hold it high! If ye break faith with us who die, We shall not sleep, though poppies grow In Flanders fields.

With this poem should go the author's reply to it, published two years later:

The Anxious Dead.

O guns, fall silent till the dead men hear Above their heads the legions pressing on!

These fought their fight in time of bitter fear And died not knowing how the day had gone!

O flashing muzzles, pause and let them see The coming dawn that streaks the day afar!

Then let your mighty chorus witness be To them and Caesar that we still make war.

Tell them, O guns, that we have heard their call, That we have sworn and will not turn aside,

That we will onward, till we win or fall, That we will keep the faith for which they died.

Did them be patient, and some day, anon, They shall feel earth enwrapped in silence deep,

Shall greet in wonderment the quiet dawn, And in content may turn them to their sleep.

Alan Seeger's swan song was printed in 1916:

I have a rendezvous with Death At some disputed barricade,

When Spring comes round with rustling shades

And apple blossoms fill the air, I have a rendezvous with Death

When Spring brings back blue days and fair.

It may be he shall take my hand And lead me into his dark land

And close my eyes and quench my breath;

It may be I shall pass him still, I have a rendezvous with Death

On some scarred slope of battered hill, When Spring comes round again this year,

And the first meadow flowers appear.

God knows 'twere better to be deep Pillowed in silk and scented down,

Where love throbs out in blissful sleep, Pulse nigh to pulse and breath to breath,

Where hushed awakenings are dear. But I've a rendezvous with Death

At midnight in some flaming town, When Spring trips north again this year,

And I to my pledged word am true—I shall not fail that rendezvous.

Earlier in the same year had appeared in America a poem of a different order and too long to reprint here, Joyce Kilmer's "The White Ship and the Red," written after the Lusitania was sunk:

The grim Titanic greeted her, "And who art thou?" she said; "Why dost thou join our ghostly fleet Arrayed in living red?"

This is Kilmer's best known war poem, but the last piece he wrote, after he himself had become a soldier, is more nearly akin in spirit to those already quoted. It is "Rouge Bouquet," and the first of the two long stanzas is:

In a wood they call the Rouge Bouquet

There is a new-made grave to-day, Built by never a spade nor pick

Yet covered by earth ten meters thick. There lie many fighting men,

Dead in their youthful prime, Never to laugh nor love again

Nor taste the summertime. For death came flying through the air

And stopped his flight at the dugout stair,

Touched his prey and left them there, Clay to clay.

He hid their bodies stealthily In the soil of the land they fought to free

And fled away. Now over the grave abrupt and clear

Three volleys ring, And perhaps their brave young spirits hear

The bugle sing: "Go to sleep Go to sleep!"

Slumber well where the shell screamed and fell.

Let your rifles rest on the muddy floor—

You will not need them any more. Danger's past.

Now at last Go to sleep!"

It is worthy of note that all of these poems were written by men who lost their lives in the service of their respective countries. Rupert Brooke of the British navy died from sunstroke on his way to the Dardanelles in the first year of the war; Alan Seeger, American by birth but serving his beloved France in the Foreign Legion before the United States entered the war, was killed in battle just as its second year ended; John McCrae, a Canadian army surgeon, died from pneumonia in the fourth year of the conflict, and Joyce Kilmer, of the United States volunteers, was killed in the beginning of the fifth year, that so far as fighting was concerned, was so soon to end. Doubtless the pity and tragedy of the taking off of these brave men, of whom only McCrae had reached middle age, served to heighten the luster of their verses.

NEW VACCINE TREATMENT.

A Development Which May Prove of Much Benefit to Humanity.

Some day the world may suddenly wake up to the fact that disease has been conquered—that cures have been discovered for all known diseases, and that the only way left for man to die is by accident or from old age. We fear that time is still long distant, for the number of diseases thus far found curable is insignificant in comparison with the sum total of all the ills that afflict mankind; yet we may confidently believe that it is coming.

Meanwhile it is interesting to observe the new ways of attacking disease that are discovered—some to be quickly forgotten because they do not fulfill their early promise; others, to be eventually adopted as part of the physician's armory against disease. One of those that look promising, at least, is a modification or development of the antitoxin and vaccine treatment of certain infectious diseases.

We are aware that the injection of dead bacteria excites the production of antibodies, or substances that attack both the living and the dead bacteria.

Those bacteria are made up chiefly of complex chemical substances called proteins, which occur in all animal and vegetable tissues, and physicians have discovered that antibodies will destroy not only the protein contained in bacteria but also proteins of whatever character derived from animal or vegetable tissues.

At first physicians supposed that the destructive action was specific—that it affected only the special protein injected, and that the immunity so acquired had no relation to any other germ; but they now know that in some cases when once the body has acquired the power of destroying a certain protein it also exerts it against a number of other similar substances—even those elaborated by certain disease germs. Physicians discovered, for example, that some skin diseases and so-called rheumatic affections disappeared after an injection of antityphoid vaccine—which contains protein—and then they found that the same thing occurred after an injection of various other proteins, even those extracted from the seeds of plants, which were in small doses wholly innocuous.

Whether all proteins, when injected in small quantity, have that general effect or whether they vary in that respect, and if so which are the best ones to use, are questions yet to be determined. Medical men are only, as it were, prospecting here as yet, but there is reason to hope that they are opening up a mine of great curative value by which the whole of humanity may some day benefit.

Wear Like Iron.

"My dear sir," said the salesman courteously, as he handed the customer his package and no change, "you will find that your suit will wear like iron."

And sure enough, it did. The man hadn't worn it two months when it began to look rusty.

# TOMMY ATKINS IN COLOGNE

HARD FACTS THE BRITISH SOLDIER NEVER FORGETS.

Staff Officer in the Army of Occupation Describes Present Conditions in the Rhineland.

I was reminded when passing through the Domplatz in Cologne in the first days of the British occupation of a story I once heard about a Scotsman who appeared in a German town wearing a kilt. He had no sooner got off the doorstep of his hotel when he was accosted by an indignant policeman, who wanted to know why he was wearing such an unseemly garment. The policeman then hid the Scotsman in a closed carriage with the blinds down and hiked him off to the police station on the double-barrelled charge of appearing in public insufficiently clothed for decency and, alternatively, wearing women's clothes in the streets, remarking, when he preferred the charge, that he couldn't say whether the prisoner was a man or a woman, but that he was guilty of an offence against the law either way.

What reminded me of that story was the sight of two Highlanders walking down the street, apparently as unconcerned as if they were promenading Athol street, Perth, or Union street, Aberdeen, and creating such a sensation among the populace as to suggest that a man in a kilt had never been seen in that neighborhood before, writes a British staff officer from Cologne.

What the Big Guardsman Would Do.

Now-a-days the populace has got so used to the sight of British troops that nobody turns round even to look at a Highlander; but it is not at all uncommon for our men to be stopped in the streets in a friendly or "audacious" manner by Germans who want to explain that the war was due to a regrettable misunderstanding between British and German diplomats, and that the British and German peoples ought now to pat one another on the back in the manner of friends who have fallen out and made it up again.

"When I pa a German on the back I am going to do it with my boot." I heard a Guardsman say to a civilian as I passed them in the street the other day.

On the whole the impression made upon Tommy Atkins by the Rhinelanders is quite clear. To all seeming, the Boche here seems to have nothing whatever in common with the barbarians who devastated, pillaged, murdered, and did worse than murder in Belgium and Northern France, but Tommy Atkins has not forgotten that these same Rhinelanders who now fawn upon him once spat upon, stoned and threw unspoken filth at the helpless members of a British Red Cross unit that had been captured and deliberately exposed to the mad fury of the people of Cologne.

The Scotsman's Come Back.

A good story is going the rounds of a Scotsman and an English-speaking German who layd him in the street.

"But whit about 'Gott strafe England'?" asked the Scotsman after the German had told him how fond the German people really were of Britishers.

"Ach! dot was beasidly; but it vas der Gofermund, not der beobie," said the German sorrowfully.

"But the people shouted it," didn't they?"

"Der Gofermund makes dem," said the German, still more sorrowfully; "bud," he added, brightening up, "der Gofermund nefer could make us say 'Gott strafe Schottland.' Nefer in the whole of Shermayn, mine friend, has anyone efer 'Gott strafe Schottland' said."

"That's whaur ye blottit yer copy-book," retorted the Scotsman dryly as he turned away. "Scotland was the yin that ye wanted 'Gott's' help maist tae strafe. Ye should have shouted 'Gott strafe Schottland' a' day, an' whiles in the night."

Tommy Atkins is a magnet that attracts small hearts everywhere, and the children of the British zone not only show not the slightest fear of our men, but crowd round them with smiling faces at every opportunity. It is quite a common thing to see British army lorries with several children perched upon them.

The German women in their attitude towards our men have made a difficult problem for our army command. It is impossible to imagine the lassies of, say, Dundee or Aberdeen, flocking round soldiers of a German army of occupation like flies round a treacle pot; but it is hardly an exaggeration to say that this is what is happening in the British zone in Germany. Very strict regulations have been made for the prevention of conversation between German women and British soldiers. The civil police have orders to arrest any woman who is seen speaking to a British soldier in the streets.

No Starvation Along the Rhine.

There is, perhaps, something to be said for the German attitude towards our men. It can be explained by the undoubted fact that the Germans, in this part of Germany at least, have hitherto not the most remote idea that they have been beaten. The impression left on the minds of those of us who understand German and have

listened to inhabitants talking about the close of the war is that the general belief of German is that it was useless going on. As to the starvation myth, I do not know how the poor here actually live, but I do know that I could find in London more people who look as if they were half-starved than I could find here. And in French towns—any of them I have been stationed in—I could find no lack of people of whom it can be said with certainty that they really have been a bit more than half-starved.

Another reason for the apparent friendliness—it may only be simulated—of the Rhinelanders to our troops may perhaps be found in the fact that we are preserving them from the chaos that is prevalent in other parts of Germany. It seems to me, and I think to most other thinking and informed members of the army of occupation, that it ought to be brought home to the Germans that they have been utterly smashed, and that the same fate is in store for them if they ever try the same trick again. If we do not do that I am firmly convinced that we shall have trouble with them again, and that, maybe, before very long.

CANADIANS AT KINMEL CAMP.

The Writer Speaks From Personal Knowledge of Conditions.

In a letter to The London Times, dated March 10, the Bishop of St. Asaph thus spoke of the Canadians at Kinmel Camp:

As one who is closely associated with and a near neighbor of Kinmel Camp, I venture to ask you to grant me space for a brief statement on what has recently happened. I desire to keep as distinct as may be possible the causes of the particular outbreak and the question of the discipline of the Canadians in this camp.

Kinmel last Autumn was assigned to the Canadians, and for three months has been for them a demobilization camp. More than 40,000 men have already passed through. Discomforts in a camp thus perpetually changing are inevitable. The General and his staff have done their best to remove these discomforts when the men have complained that coal is scarce, that the huts are cold, that the floors are draughty to sleep on and the blankets scanty, and the food not always appetizing. These things have been borne with patience. But "cancelled sailings" coming week after week to war-worn men, yearning for home, have been a serious matter. A man arrives in Kinmel, having been told that he is to sail in a few days for Canada and having received his L.P.C. (last pay certificate). Weeks pass and he is still there. He may have been in the fighting line, and sees those who have had little or no fighting allowed to sail before him. Thus the fire began to smoulder. It burst into flame when in illustrated Canadian papers the men saw the acclaimed arrival of conscripts who had done no fighting. One of them said to me, "It is a bit hard that those fellows should have the home cheers." Whether the fire was fanned into flame by Russians or aliens I know not; my only aim is to give as fully and fairly as I can the whole circumstances. I have seen a good deal of camps during this war. I have no desire to palliate what happened at Kinmel. But I doubt whether Englishmen would have borne similar conditions without a protest. I am certain Welshmen would not.

As to the behavior and character of the men in Kinmel Camp I can speak with personal knowledge. Those in charge of the canteens which I know well, speak in high praise of the conduct of the men. The superintendent of the largest hut in the camp—he speaks with long experience—week after week reports to me the admirable conduct of the men who through his hut. The ladies resident in this neighborhood opened of their own accord a canteen for Canadians, who crowd into our village-city on Sundays. Amid the hundreds that have visited that canteen there has not been one single instance of rudeness or roughness. We in this countryside are indeed proud to have amongst us those men who have fought so gallantly for the Motherland.

ELECTRICAL SECRETS.

Old Country About to Offer War Inventions for Sale.

The electrical section of the Disposal Board of Great Britain is about to place on the market a number of interesting articles little known outside naval and military circles.

The daylight signalling lamp, which was invented to replace the hellegraph—an article dependent for its effectiveness on sunlight—is one example. Several hundreds of these lamps are for disposal. The apparatus consists of a cylindrical lamp resembling in shape a motor car side-light or bicycle lamp, equipped with a powerful reflector, strong 12 volts dry battery, and a Morse tapper, the whole enclosed in a teak wood box and carried by strong leather straps.

Then there is the electric mine exploder, a delicate relay similar to the relay used in voltage alarms, though, if possible, more sensitive. Sound waves produced by the propeller of an approaching submarine actuate the diaphragm, which operates the relay and sets the necessary current in motion, causing the mine to explode. Some two to three thousand of these await disposal. Their adaptability to peace time purposes is a matter left to the enterprising manufacturer.

# TRAMP DOGS OF RUSSIA.

Canadian Soldier on Armored Train Relates Experience in Cold North.

"I am now in command of the armored train," writes a Canadian officer in the course of a letter. "We have very comfortable quarters when we are not actually in action. I have a Russian second class passenger car, nearly as big as a Canadian car. It has three large compartments. The seats have been removed and two cars have been fitted up as sleeping compartments, and the third as a living room. Each compartment has four large and four small windows. The men live in box cars, which have been fitted up for them. I have also had a large third class car arranged as a messroom for them, and this makes a good place for them to sit in, where they can write and read. I know they use it a good deal, as since it has been finished I have twice the number of letters to censor that I had previously. It is arranging to have electric lights fitted, so that when we go into a station we can connect up and have good light."

"All is pretty easy compared with our time in France. This is a great country for tramp dogs, which seem to thrive in the cold. They are great wanderers and never remain long with one unit. Three of them visit me frequently—an English setter, a St. Bernard and one much resembling a wolf. This last is only a puppy, but he never barks nor wags his tail. He does not like to be petted, but will play for hours at a time. He is much interested in an old wolf skin in my room and always investigates it when he comes in."

"All the dogs are alike in coming around when they want a feed and some place to sleep in. The St. Bernard is the coolest customer of the lot. He comes to the door of the car and barks and growls until he is admitted. Then in he walks, scratches at the door of my compartment until I let him in, when he lies down on the wolf skin by the fire and sleeps until morning. Then, when I get up, he holds out his paw to shake hands, and goes off to the messroom for his breakfast, after which he disappears for three or four days. His favorite amusement seems to be chasing the civilian employes around the siding at night, but he never even growls at a soldier."

QUEER OIL WELLS.

How Oil is Drilled and Refined in Japanese Fields.

One of the strangest oil fields in the world is the Higashiyama district on the Sea of Japan. Mr. William Deltich, who spent a long time in the Orient in active oil drilling, describes it in the Petroleum Age.

Coolies dig a hole with a pick and shovel, and crib or brace the walls as they go down. Their wives pull up the dirt and the shale. Some of those hand-dug wells are seven hundred feet deep, and the natives pump air into them with an old-fashioned blower. Generally there is little or no gas, but sometimes a workman is overcome, and then he is drawn up, and a fresh worker goes down in his place. Just before reaching the pay sand the gas is often encountered, and it is not uncommon for the coolies to be overcome. While they are being revived others continue the work.

The field covers about sixteen square miles, and in it are about eight hundred producing wells. The largest of them produce about ten koku a day. A koku is equivalent to about forty-eight gallons. Other wells produce not more than five gallons a day. In the district are a number of little refineries that treat from five gallons to fifty koku a day.

In the smaller refineries it is common practice for the head of a family to go to the wells with two of the familiar five-gallon oil tins hanging from a yoke. He carries the tins, filled with crude oil, from five to seven miles to his little home refinery, and the whole family then turns to and helps refine it. After the process is over the children take the oil to residential districts near by and peddle it from house to house in one and two-sen lots—equivalent to a half a cent and a cent in Canadian money.

PRINCESS MARY'S LITTLE JOKE.

Princess Mary Recently Passed Her Twenty-second Birthday.

This popular Princess has always preserved a keen sense of humor, and her brothers have frequently figured as the victims of her jokes. One day, when Prince Edward was training at Dartmouth, he received a parcel from his sister which—for even royal cadets are human—he hoped was something good to eat. On opening it, he found a doll wearing a cadet's uniform, with the words, "Isn't he pretty?" inscribed on the label.

It is not generally known that Princess Mary, when quite a child, provoked some royal anxiety on account of her heavy brows. She was always lively and vivacious, and it was not her fault that she happened to have inherited the frowning characteristic of the descendants of George III's sixth son, but it is quite as pleasant for royal personages to be good-looking as for other less distinguished folk, and before she had entered her teens, Princess Mary had happily outgrown the peculiarity. On her thirteenth birthday a commentator wrote: "This important little lady has improved remarkably in looks," which meant that the shadow of George III's sixth son had passed away.

# SAVED BY A PIE.

A Famous Cook of Old Empire Days In France.

An instance of the influence of good cookery in prolonging life was found in the case of Marquis de Bechamel, a famous epicure in the days of the old monarchy in France. Bechamel achieved the distinction of having a sauce, which survives to this day, named after him. It was said that his marriage to Valentine de Rochemont was due to the fact that she was a wonderful cook, and possessed an extraordinary appetite.

This might seem to be an insufficient basis for a happy marriage, but it proved quite enough in this case. The Marquis and Marchioness cooked and ate together for fifty years in perfect accord and health.

On the occasion of their golden wedding they had a famous feast. For many years, in anticipation of this event, the Marquis had been saving a bottle of priceless Constance wine from the Cape of Good Hope and every guest was to have a drop or two of it.

At this celebration a dramatic incident occurred. Just as the bottle was being brought out the Marchioness de Bechamel sank to the floor. It was seen at once that she was dead. She appeared simply to have reached the term of her existence, and her death at such a festival was regarded as a most beautiful and touching one.

The bottle of famous Constance wine was put away unopened. The Marquis was inconsolable. Before long he fell apparently hopelessly ill. In this emergency, his physician informed him that his end was surely near. The Marquis called for the bottle of Constance.

"When I meet my Valentine on the other side," said he, "she will ask, 'What perfume in that, my dear, which I detect on thy lips?' And I shall answer, 'It is the Constance wine, my Valentine, that we had saved for our golden wedding.'"

Bechamel drank of the wine and his head fell back upon the pillow. All supposed that he was dead, but as a matter of fact he had merely fallen asleep. An hour later he called his nephew and sent him with a key to open a drawer in a secretary and bring from it a box.

The dutiful nephew made all haste, supposing that the box might contain the Marquis's will or some other document that he desired to sign or modify before his death.

To his utter amazement, therefore, the box was found to contain a pie! And it was a wonderful pie—a Perigord pie, dressed with truffles of Sarlat. The Marquis ate freely of it and again sank back on the pillow.

This time it was thought that the old gentleman was certainly done for. "I hear the death rattle in his throat," said the doctor. "It will soon be over."

But the death rattle proved to be a snore! The Marquis was asleep. And though he was then seventy-five years old he lived fifteen years longer and invented several more famous dishes before he went to join his beloved Valentine.

NEW NESTS NEEDED.

By Many Mighty Personages Fallen From Their High Estates.

The habit of preparing for a rainy day has been in evidence in Europe lately, when disaster loomed large for some people, and they began to think it high time to make a new nest in safer quarters, and feather it well. Many people thought to find a "Bettie O'le," and took care to furnish it with gold beforehand.

Thus it was reported that the ex-Kaiser sent sacks of gold to Holland that he might have a copper or two to fall back upon when he was stranded; and one hears rumours of Enver Bey, the Turkish miscreant, doing a similar thing, only he sent his cash to Switzerland, where he is said to be hiding at the present moment. If report speaks truly, he was sending bags of yellow gold to the tourist's paradise for a whole year before the final crash came; and he is just the sort of man to spend it, if he gets half a chance.

After the fall of the Tsar, successive revolutionaries, who held brief power, transferred great sums to Sweden, in expectation of the time when they would have to pack up their traps and flee. It is said that one Swedish bank alone holds ten million sterling in Russian gold in this way, and very properly refuses to yield it to the original depositors, who most certainly stole it.

Perhaps the Allies have as good a claim on these deposits as anyone, seeing that Russia owes them—or, rather, England—some hundreds of millions.

The Wall.

Over her head, 'twixt buildings high A hint—'tis but a hint—of sky. No dawn, no sunset cheers her eye.

Under her bare and baby feet The vile contagion of the street; Ah, for that tender form unmeet!

And all about the sin, the glare Of the bold city's tainted air; Bad setting for a soul so fair!

Yet somewhere fields are all aglow With unregarded blossom show, And hearts are kind—did they but know!

England and Wales are said to have a rat for every acre of land, causing an annual loss to farmers of \$75,000,000.



## G. L. MEIKLE & CO. Groceries and Hardware

Mixed Paints.  
Paint Oil.  
White Lead.  
Turpentine.  
Enamels.  
Varnishes.  
Brushes.  
Flash Lights.  
Tin ware.  
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Auto Supplies.  
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Gasoline.  
Engine Oil.  
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Nails.  
Dry Cells.  
Enamel Ware.  
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Our Grocery Department is alw ys well stocked  
with nice fresh groceries.

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Ever since 1832 this Bank has been  
serving the Canadian Public. Its  
steady growth in assets and deposits  
is as much a tribute to public con-  
fidence in its integrity as to its own  
efforts.

Your savings account would be gladly received—  
and the regular interest and ultimate benefits will  
be decidedly welcome to you as time goes on.

### 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 - 220,000,000

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

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Fresh Stock of Lowney's and Page and Shaw's Choco-  
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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.

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### 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.

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DR. JOHN McO. DREW, B.A.

Physician and Surgeon,

Opposite T. Christie's Drug  
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Phone No. 6. LACHUTE, QUE.

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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  
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Agency for Deering and McCormick, International Mogul Engines,  
Chatham Waggon, Steel Farm Trucks, Buggies and Expresses,  
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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.

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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  
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Deliveries made with prompt attention.

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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-  
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tion is given to all enquiries.

JOINT Savings Accounts may be opened in thi  
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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.

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Agent for Massey Harris Co. Ltd., Farm Ma-  
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Fergus, Ont., Stalls, Stanchions, Litter and Feed  
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Agent for Mantle Lamp Co., of America, Re-  
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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.

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Main Street, - Lachute, Que.

DR. G. W. RUNNELLS, B.A.,

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Physician and Surgeon,

In premises formerly occu-  
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Money to loan on security

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Main Street, Lachute.



# The Watchman,

And Ottawa Valley Advocate.

VOL. XLIII

LACHUTE, FRIDAY, JUNE 20, 1919.

NO. 20

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, Prestolite 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.

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Foundry Street, Lachute

### PUBLIC NOTICE

In case of fire, the public are requested to Phone Central who will immediately notify the men of the Volunteer Fire Brigade. You are asked to kindly bear this in mind and act accordingly.

**WANTED.**—A maid for general house work in Westmount house, nice room and wages from twenty to twenty-five dollars according to capabilities. Apply Mrs. R. W. Barclay, 509 Clark Ave., Westmount.

**FOR SALE.**—Ford Touring Car for sale cheap. In good running order. Apply to Geoffrey Bedard, Lachute.

**HOUSE FOR SALE.**—In the East End, comfortable house containing eight rooms and bathroom, all modern conveniences. For further information, apply to Mrs. G. E. Bampton or Mr. G. Valois, Notary.

### Percheron and Belgian Stallions

The breeding season is on now and those intending to breed good draught horses should not forget the stallions of J. E. Arnold & Son, of Grenville, the home of the Champion Percheron and Belgian weighing 1900 lbs. Look out for posters and terms.

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.

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

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

**NOTICE.**—Mr. L. Klein wishes to inform the Public that he is working on a commission basis, and is offering the following prices:—Calf Skins \$4.18; Cow Hides 25c; Bags 8c; Wool Washed 66c; Unwashed Wool 46c; Horse Hides \$8.50. See sign on express.  
**L. KLEIN,** Water Street, C. N. R. Station, Lachute

## CRESWELL'S

Canada Cement

Prices Right

**R. Creswell Regist'd**

### LOCAL NEWS

Mr. Percy Funchion spent Monday in Montreal.

Mrs. Fish, of Montreal, was the guest of Mrs. Lyster.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Deacon spent the week-end at Morin Heights.

Miss Winnie Fanford, of Montreal, spent the week-end in town.

Miss Florence McGillivray is spending a holiday in Chicago, Ill.

Mr. Jno. Hay M.L.A., is spending a few days this week in Pontiac County.

Miss Jean McAllister, of Chute-au-Blondeau, was the week-end guest of Mrs. Mackie.

Messrs. Ernest and Edward Cooke, of Montreal, spent the week-end visiting friends in town.

Miss Dorothy and her niece Miss Elsie McIntyre and her niece Miss Dorothy are spending a couple of weeks in Ottawa.

—HABIB'S Great Clearing Sale will commence at Brownsburg on the 30th of June. Watch for posters.

Rev. Victor Collins is spending this week attending the Baptist Association which meets at Cornwall, Ont.

Mrs. M. Jones was in Montreal this week meeting her son Eddie who has just returned from Overseas Service.

Miss Minna Morrison, of Montreal, spent the week-end the guest of her parents Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Morrison.

Lieut. J. Lydon, of Montreal, who has just returned from overseas service was the guest of Mrs. J. S. Giles this week.

Mr. Arthur Sheppard, of Montreal spent the past week at "Hillcrest" the guest of his sister Mrs. Percy Funchion.

Mr. and Mrs. John Robertson, of Vankleek Hill, and Mr. Chas. Robertson, of Montreal, spent the week-end in town.

The Upper Lachute Basket Picnic will be held on Tuesday, June 24th, in Mr. Andrew Doig's Grove. Everybody welcome.

Mr. Andrew Box, of Montreal, who has just returned from overseas service spent last week visiting friends in the vicinity.

Mr. and Mrs. Russell Carpenter and family, Mr. Stewart and Mr. Chas. Joss, of Three Rivers, are guests of Mrs. Geo. Joss this week.

Mr. Hughie Kearns, of Montreal, who has just returned from a business trip to Europe, spent a few days this week at Lake Louise.

Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Bampton who have just arrived from England were week-end guests of their aunt Mrs. Evans, of Hill Head.

Miss Amy McQuat returned to Montreal on Sunday after spending the past week the guest of her parents Mr. and Mrs. Wm. McQuat, River Side.

Work on the celebration to the returned soldiers is rapidly nearing completion and it is fully expected that the 28th of June or the 5th of July will be fixed as its date.

Mr. and Mrs. W. V. Walker who have spent the last six weeks with Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Bradley, left on Wednesday for a trip to Fort William, Ont., East End, Sask., and other parts.

Miss Mabel and Mr. David Steele accompanied by their cousin Mr. Farland Brown, returned home on Wednesday last from Michigan, where they have been spending the last month.

Church of England Services in the Parish of Lachute will be held (D.V.) on Sunday, June 22nd, as follows:—St. Simon's Church, Lachute, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.; Brownsburg 3 p.m.

Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Christie spent a few days in Ottawa this week attending the wedding of their nephew Mr. Allan Ross whose marriage to Miss Mary McLachlin took place on Wednesday.

Mr. Gordon Maxwell and his sister Miss Clara, of Cambria, accompanied by Miss Grier, of Montreal, also Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Curran, of Montebello, were week-end guests of Mr. Wm. Elliott.

—During the holidays Mrs. J. A. Rochon wishes to inform the public that she is ready to give music lessons at her home near the French College, to any who are desirous of learning the piano.

Mrs. Barr and Mrs. T. Perry, of Kitchener, B.C., are home on a visit to Mrs. Jas. McFaul and Mrs. Robt. Hamilton. Mr. and Mrs. Massie and son, of Montreal, were also their week-end guests.

—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.

Among those receiving their Diplomas at McDonald College last week we are pleased to notice. Model School Miss Alice M. Cameron, of Brownsburg and Miss Maud Painter, Lachute Mills. Elementary, Miss Jessie A. E. Berry, Lachute.

—There are two places that are becoming quite distinctive in character, because of the pleasantness they offer. They are Hamilton's of Lachute and Hardie's of Brownsburg, because they offer a nice resting place for travellers between the two towns. Visitors from each are welcomed and well served with nice refreshments.

Miss Kenmore Barron returned on Saturday from a two months visit with her sister Mrs. McGregor of Moose Jaw. Miss Margaret Archibald, of Montreal, is the guest of Mrs. T. Barron this week. Mr. Robt. Barron, of Montreal, spent the week-end in town.

### Special Meeting.

The people of Chatham are asked to meet in the Hammond School-house half mile west of Lachute on Monday next at 8.30 (new time) for the purpose of discussing presentation for the return men.

—The 6th annual Basket picnic will be held at Burks Grove, Edina, on July 1st. Many prominent speakers have been invited. Games of all kind including a tug of war will be held soft drinks candy etc., will be sold in the booth. Everybody welcome.

The annual picnic in connection with St. Simon's Sunday School will be held (D.V.) on Mr. Raymond's grounds on the North River, on Saturday 21st inst. All the children of the congregation, whether members of the Sunday School or not, with their parents and friends, are invited. Come and bring your baskets and have a good time. Children desiring to be conveyed to the grounds will meet at the Church at 1 p.m.

Under the able leadership of Mrs. Victor Collins, two very interesting Mission Band Meetings were held in the Baptist Churches at Dalesville and Lachute. The one in Dalesville was held on Thursday and consisted of Missionary songs, recitation and lantern slides shown by Rev. Victor Collins. Proceeds of mite boxes and admission amounted to \$25.00, and on Friday the children at Lachute held a similar entertainment when the sum of \$15.00 was raised.

### BIRTHS

**LUPTON.**—On Saturday, May 31st, 1919, at 3 Deansgate Terrace, Grimsby, England, to the Rev. A. H. and Mrs. Lupton, The Parsonage, Lakefield, Que., a son.

**THOMSON.**—On June 16th, 1919, to Mr. and Mrs. J. Richmond Thomson, Brownsburg, P.Q., a son.

### MARRIAGES

**BIRCH-KING.**—At Brownsburg Methodist Church, by the Rev. F. J. Hayden, on Monday, June 9th, 1919, William J. C. Birch was united in Holy Matrimony to Lillian King, both of Brownsburg.

**FOR SALE.**—A Willis Piano for sale cheap. Apply to Mrs. Painter, East Ward.

## Lachute to Honor Her Brave Sons.

### A request for Information.

The Committee appointed by the local organization to procure information about the men from Lachute who have served in the Great War have in their possession the following names, which are published herewith in two classes, according as they have seen actual service at the front, or were prevented from reaching the front by the signing of the Armistice. It is our earnest desire that no person should be overlooked and for that reason we are publishing these lists in the hope that any person who knows a Lachute boy whose name has been omitted will be good enough to communicate same to the committee of which Mr. J. S. Giles is secretary. This list is of those only who are within the limits of the corporation, and a further list will be compiled later of those living outside the corporation.

### Boys Who Have Served on "The Front."

George Calder, Willis Cruise, John McKinnic, Willie Calder, Cecil Conlin, Ernest Saunders, Fred Walker, Dave Campbell, Robert Cruise, John Drennan, Reid Giles, Edward Jones, Jack Menzies, Guy Doig, Elmer S. Giles, Robbie A. Giles, Harry E. Joss, Dell Mitchell, Charlie Falliser, Miss Winnie C. Riddell, Roy Fraser, Wilbur Fraser, Gordon Hampton, Charlie McFaul, Lorne McCoy, Frederic Bernier, Moise Beauséjour, Arthur Beauséjour, Alderic Nadeau, Leo Thibeault, Telesphore Dalaire, Leo Dalaire, Joseph Deslauriers, Simeon Deslauriers, Adelard Joli, Joseph Rochon, Isaac Prevost, Albert Chabot, Willie Barker, David Hoffman, John Golden, Adelard Laviolette, John McIlhagga, Alex. Decasse, Joseph Ledoux, Joseph Laforest, Robbie Carpenter, Albert Williams, William Williams, Theophile Jolin, Guillaume Gagne, Guillaume Brazeau, George Dixon, Ladoncourt, Harry McIntyre, Lochart Gall, V. B. Durling, Ed. Foreman, Wilton Bull, Peter McKercher.

### Boys Who Have Served, But Not on "The Front."

Edward McOmat, Albert Seguin, Robert Beers, Robert Robinson, Roy Carpenter, Douglas Simon, John Smith, Felicien Lavigne, Ernest Rodgers, Leonard, Armstrong, Amos McVicar, Charlie Bedard, Achille Robertson, Walker McArthur, Osborne Lackey, Russell Rodgers, Thayer Carpenter, Omer Paquette, Harris J. Creswell, Armand Tremblay, Philias Desjardins, St. Onge, Donat Foucault, Eddie Barker.

## 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**

## The Kind that Mother Makes.

That is the expression used in general by our many customers, because we use only the best ingredients in all our goods.

### We Specialize in Wedding Cakes.

Choice Ice Cream, either in cone, dish or bulk. Any quantity at right prices.

**Robert Hamilton,**

Baker & Confectioner.

## 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

THE WRISTLET WITH THE DISAPPEARING EYE

PERHAPS you have never seen just how easily the Waltham can be changed from a wrist watch to an ordinary watch, and worn in a variety of pleasing ways. Then you must come in and see this exquisite model to-day. Ask to see the little eye at the bottom of the case and how it folds back out of sight when the wristlet is not desired. This is the watch that made the wearing of wrist watches a mark of good taste. Let us show you the full range of dainty Waltham models.

**The Waltham**

**E. Jousse, Lachute.**

7, 15 and 17 jewel movements in solid gold or gold-filled cases at \$10 and up.

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 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—"

"If you don't mind," I urged, "we will discuss further facts and figures in an atmosphere not so Arctic. I am beginning to congeal."

Dr. Blaxall smiled. And as I gradually thawed on the right side of the refrigerating room I heard him say: "During the war, from August, 1914, to November last, we supplied 7,239,711 charges. The Army took 5,475,000 and the Navy 328,862. Our highest output in a single week was 86,453, the Army taking 72,232; while on one day we were called upon to supply 56,494, of which the Army had 56,000. 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 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. Picas have been made for what Brigadier General Guy Livingstone, of the British Air Service, called the laying of the cards of each nation grooming for the contest on the table and the pooling of the resulting information in one machine that would be absolutely certain to accomplish the feat, about which, no matter how boastful he may be openly, each contestant now secretly feels some misgivings.

Nations Not to Share Honors.

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

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 Court, 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 Hoensbroeck, who was, until last year, one of the pillars of the old regime and notorious as a Pan-German agitator during the war, published a book entitled "The Abdication and Flight of William II." The Emperor's character he sums up as follows:—"Superficial, frivolous, faux bonhomme, vain, autocratic, a lover of pomp. Proud of his money, void of seriousness, wholly devoted to externals, a despiser of men, friendless, resentful, a petty worshiper of his own petty self, without one trait of greatness, a poseur, an actor, and, worse of all for a ruler, a coward 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 397,188 tons were launched. The same authority gives the total vessels under construction in other countries as 1,765, of 4,942,037 tons, which, with the above figures for the United Kingdom, makes the construction in Allied and neutral countries 2,189 vessels of 6,921,989 tons, gross.

## The AUTOMOBILE

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, an application of fuller's earth will make it hold for several hundred miles, but eventually it must be replaced.

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

HUSBAND FAMINE IN ENGLAND

Surplus of Women is Estimated at Million and a Half.

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

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

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

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

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

Public Ownership.

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

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

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

WAR EVERY TWO YEARS.

That Has Been the Average Since the Days of Napoleon.

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

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

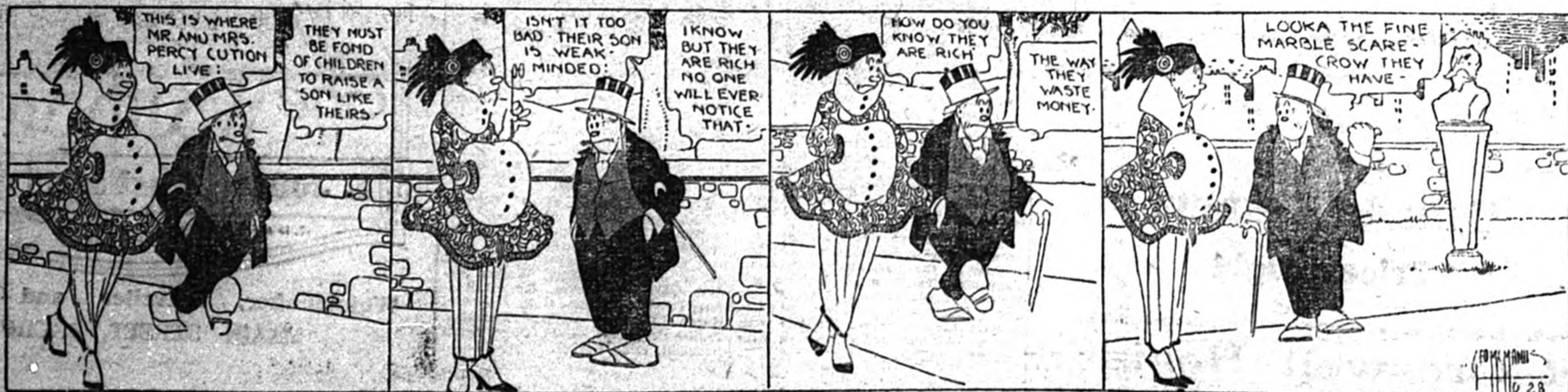
The apparent fact is that wars have sometimes accomplished a great deal of good for the world. They have settled important moral questions perhaps about as often as they have the question of which side is stronger. There are many indeed who believe that it is well that the greatest of all wars, through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

Your 1919 Garden.

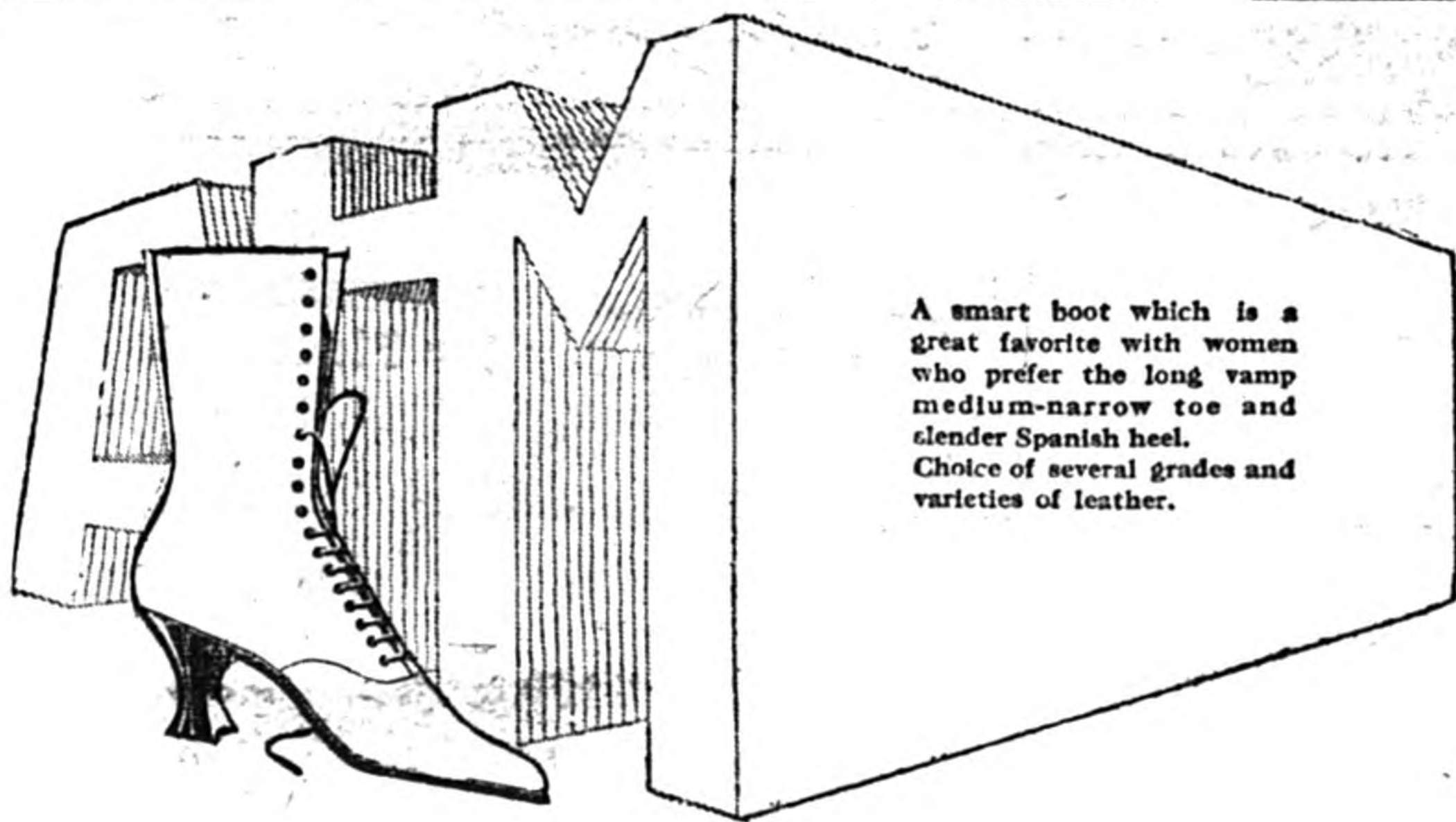
There is no need for a lot of expensive tools for the cultivation of a small garden. A spade or spading fork, a hoe and a steel rake are the essential garden tools. To these should be added two wooden stakes and a strong string to serve as a line for making straight rows. A watering can and a trowel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

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

## BRINGING UP FATHER







## "How To Buy Shoes"

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

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

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

**AMES HOLDEN McCREADY**

"Shoemakers to the Nation."

ST. JOHN MONTREAL TORONTO

WINNIPEG EDMONTON VANCOUVER



When you buy Shoes look for—

—this Trade-mark on every sale

## THE SYMBOLISM OF WATERMARKS

ORIGINALLY PLACED ON PAPER AS MAKER'S SIGNATURE

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

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

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

Of Ancient Origin.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### The Return.

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

With the self-same triumph shining  
In the ardent glance,  
That divine, bright 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 intrusted to its care.

Its assurances in force now exceed \$340,500,000, a gain of nearly \$29,000,000 during the year. New policies issued and paid for exceed \$1,591,000, 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 instead of their heads; and that it walk, not trot. A poor dog will do untold mischief, and that very quickly; one properly trained will save many a rye.

## BITS OF HUMOR FROM HERE & THERE



### Significant.

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

### Will You Walk Into My Parlor?

A Mr. Cobb has married a Miss Webb. He knew they were meant for each other the first time he "spied her."

### Force of Habit.

Lady (who has been shopping all day)—When is the next train for Richmond, please?  
Ticket Office Clerk—The 2.10 madam.

Lady—Make it 2.05 and I'll take it.

### He Had the Name.

"You know, Pat, it is said that a good name is rather to be chosen than great riches."

"Is that so?"  
"Yes, Pat. Now, which would you prefer to have—a good name or riches?"

"Well, you can give me the riches. 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 tonight—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.

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

**LIVE POULTRY WANTED.**  
50c. PAIR OF PIGEONS AND UP.  
Any fancy poultry to sell? Write for Prices. J. Weinrauch & Son, 3015 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, Brunswick Ave., Toronto.

**FOR SALE**  
WELL-EQUIPPED NEWSPAPER and job printing plant in Eastern Ontario. Insurance carried \$1,500. Will sell for \$1,500 on quick sale. Box 43, Wilson Publishing Co., Ltd., Toronto.

**WEEKLY NEWSPAPER FOR SALE**  
in New Ontario. Owner going to France. Will sell at \$1,500. Write for details. Apply J. H. de Wilson Publishing Co., Limited, Toronto.

**MISCELLANEOUS**  
CANCER, TUMORS, LUMPS, ETC.  
Internal and external, cured without pain by our house. Write for details before too late. Dr. William Medical Co., Limited, Collingwood, Ont.

**CURE YOUR BRONCHITIS, COUGHS, COLDS, WHOOPING COUGH, ASTHMA AND HOARSENESS AS WE CURED OURS.** We have hundreds of testimonials from every part of Canada testifying to the wonderful healing power of WHITE BRONCHITIS MIXTURE. Mr. Clarke, 775 Indian Road, Toronto, coughed for 15 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. 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 for \$1.50. Write for details to Buckley, The Druggist, 91 Dundas St. East, Toronto.

**ASTHMA**  
INSTANTLY RELIEVED WITH  
**ASTHMADOR**  
OR MONEY REFUNDED. ASK ANY DRUGGIST or write Lyman-Loss Co., Montreal, P.Q. Price 50c. Remember the name as it might not be seen again.

**Superior Attraction.**  
Beautiful Ernestine was sobbing as though her heart would break.  
"What is it, dear?" asked the girl friend.  
"W-why," she sobbed, "I told Jack, after he proposed, to go up and see papa."

"What of that?"  
"Why, they started playing cards, and now he goes up to see papa every night."

Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere.

The Bible mentions nineteen different stones, six varieties of metals and thirty-five different animals.

## GET SLOAN'S FOR YOUR PAIN RELIEF

You don't have to rub it in to get quick, comforting relief

Once you've tried it on that stiff joint, sore muscle, sciatic pain, rheumatic twinge, lame back, you'll find a warm, soothing relief you never thought a liniment could produce. Won't stain the skin, leaves no muss, wastes no time in applying, sure to give quick results. A large bottle means economy. Your own or any other druggist has it. Made in Canada. Get it today.

**Sloan's**  
Liniment  
Kills Pain  
30c., 60c., \$1.50.

## 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.

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

**INSTANT POSTUM**

A rich enjoyable table beverage



## The Watchman AND Ottawa Valley Advocate

FRIDAY, JUNE 20, 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, —\$ .40 per inch.

### En Passant.

AN attempt to review public affairs in their present condition is to give oneself a lot of unnecessary work and exertion in this hot weather. A better way, I think, is to leave affairs to sort themselves out and to concentrate our energies upon keeping as cool as the newspapers will allow us. With that end in view I propose letting the League of Nations, and "The Big Four," ably supported by General Foch, settle with the recalcitrant German delegates according to their own will and pleasure, in the full hope and expectation that they will manage to "muddle through" without any further hints from me, for at least a week or so. If Lloyd George, Foch, Wilson and the rest of the Peace Gang have read their "Watchman" attentively, they should be able by this time to "govern themselves accordingly," and settle the German hash on the lines laid down from time to time in this column, without any further delay, and let us get on to other things.

The strike business, too I am going to try to forget, during the summer solstice anyway. I don't see why Hot Air explosions in Winnipeg, and the labor simoons of Vancouver should disturb the peaceful calm of this Ottawa Valley Oasis, nor why the stolid icebergs of Lachute and District (capital D at district) should be subjected to the disquiet caused by the heated atmosphere of the Wild West. If they cannot take our advice and follow our example, let those rowdy populaces stew in their own juice. We have no troubles with labor. We arrange things differently around here. We perform our allotted tasks with spirit. We work well, and it must "Follow, as the night the day" we with all our might.

I always have an admiration for a man who can loaf intelligently; who can extract from his hours of ease enough satisfaction and pleasure to keep him sweet during his spells of work, and who can be as whole-hearted and thorough in his sports and amusements as he is at his work. Such a man, whether he be stretched at his ease in a cool and shady nook with his pipe and a book; whether he be whipping the stream with a camouflaged fly, in the ardent hope of wheedling the coy trout from his retreat; or whether he work like a navy at play, as our youths do at football, baseball, and the like, in these broiling days; or even if he break the speed limits, in his automobile, chasing the whimsical, capricious, will-o-the-wisp goddess, Pleasure through clouds of dust and the reek of gas, if he does it thoroughly, there will not be any labor trouble with him, nor any heart and liver trouble either, for that matter. He is the real man. The fellow who always has a dollar to spend, and another in the bank. He can laugh aloud and crack a joke on a hot day. Trouble gives him a wide berth, and shoots off to Winnipeg, or Russia, or some other condempnal place where men's faces are sour, and the milk of human kindness is curdled, or where arguments are settled with bricks and bullets.

Another subject, unsuitable for a hot day, and which I gladly lay on the shelf, like a sealed book, is politics. Who wants to talk politics with the glass registering ninety odd in the shade? And who wants to be bothered about a provincial election while the festive potato bug is on the wing? If there were any real need for an election just now I could perhaps forgive the politicians, but the need does not exist, and I congratulate County Argenteuil for their refreshingly cool manner in declining to respond to the call to the ballot box. Their refusal to precipitate a contest is not due to apathy. Oh dear no. It is just a quiet intimation that there is a time and a place for everything, a plain indication that the electors are unwilling to have untimely disturbance of the peace raised when they have other more important things to occupy their attention. Elections are undoubtedly important, at times, there is no private individual in the county who recognizes that more than I, but I hate to see public opinion galvanized into action and obviously hung a-wires.

If fervent politicians wish to put on their war paint and have a full dress rehearsal of a political fight, they may. I don't purpose to stop them. But it is too manifestly an expedient, to excite me, especially in hot weather. My political fervor will keep. It is in cold storage for the season. Just at present I would soon listen to the chant of the bull-frog, down by the side of my favourite pool, than sit in a stuffy hall listening to the drone of politicians. Besides, I have potato bugs to hunt in my spare time, and a few rows of beans to watch grow, so parliamentary candidates can go and hang their harps on the willow tree for all I care.

I am not going to touch any political

speeches or gossip until I have finished reading two books I have borrowed; I would rather borrow books than trouble any day. One of them is called "The Golden Silence," and I would especially recommend it to the notice of the itinerant silence breakers who are stumping the province just now. The title is a whole lot suggestive, and the book itself is a transport of quiet. It tells of "Araby, the Blest," and depicts Arab life most vividly, while its descriptive power is simply wonderful. Describing the sand dunes it says "There, the afternoon sunshine lay like moonlight on snow." It is a practical romance, and proves that patriots can exist in any untoward corner of the earth. M'Barka, one of the characters, might have been a Canadian living in a long cabin if she had not been born an Arab and preferred the tents of her nomad people. She loved the Sahara and its legends. Of it she says:—

In the Sahara, there are four kinds of desert, because Allah put four angels in charge, giving each his own portion. The Angel of the Chebka was cold of nature, with no kindness in his heart, and was jealous of the others; so the Chebka is desolate, sown with sharp rocks which were upheaved from under the earth before man came, and its dark ravines are still haunted by evil spirit. The Angel of the Hameda was careless, and forgot to pray for cool valleys and good water, so the Hameda hardened into a great plateau of rock. The Angel of the Gaci was loved by a houri, who appeared to him and danced on the firm sand of his desert. Vanishing, she scattered many jewels, and fruits from the celestial gardens, which turned into beautifully coloured stones as they fell, and there they have lain from that day to this. But the best of all was the Angel of Erg, our desert, of the shifting dunes, never twice the same, yet always more beautiful today than yesterday; treacherous to strangers, but kind as the bosom of a mother to her children. The first three angels were men, but the fourth angel beat is the angel woman who sows the heavens with stars, for lamps to light her desert, and all the world besides, even the world of infidels.

Imagine saying pretty things like that about the Sahara, which we regard as an end-of-the-world wilderness, fit only for camel drivers, who wash themselves with dry sand, and who pick the flies out of their eyes only when they are too full to see through! I am hoping that someday I shall have the pleasure of reading something after the same strain about the origin of the Canadian Provinces. Surely they are as worthy as theme as the deserts of Sahara.

LINKSMAN.

### East Settlement.

Rev. F. J. Hayden preaches his farewell sermon at East Settlement.

The Children's Day, conducted last Sunday at East Settlement proved a great success. The church was crowded and the heat very intense. The Sunday-School scholars had all been trained by Rev. F. J. Hayden and rendered a number of fine selections. Among the ones to recite were, Leslie Gordon, Margaret Black, Dan Laurin, Hattie Gordon, Douglas Smith, Helen Box, Alma Box. Miss Lydia Miller and Grace Armstrong acted out the sign of the Cross. Masters Claude and Duncan Hayden sang a duet, accompanied on the organ by their brother, master Percival Hayden. Miss Nellie Touchette sang with feeling a solo. The offering taken up in decorated baskets was performed by Misses Annie Miller and Bessie Black.

At Mr. Hayden's suggestion two beautiful bouquets of flowers were presented to the popular teacher, Miss Struthers. The presentation was made by Misses Hattie Gordon and Alma Box. Just before the close of the service, Mr. Andrew Box moved a resolution of Confidence and Appreciation in Rev. F. J. Hayden and in his work. He said he felt sure he expressed the unanimous feeling of all when he said he deeply regretted the departure of Mr. and Mrs. Hayden who leave next week for the Eastern Township. This was very ably seconded by Mr. Isaac Griffith who spoke of the general regret of departure of Rev. F. J. Hayden to the Eastern Township. Mr. Ernest Wood of Bethany put the Motion which was carried with enthusiasm. Rev. F. J. Hayden said he appreciated the spontaneous way in which they had passed the motion and wished them all success in the future.

A great gathering last Sunday afternoon took place in East Settlement, when Mr. Gilbert Arnold, B.S.A. of Grenville, and graduate of MacDonald gave a very interesting address on "Wonder of Biology." Almost forty men from all around the neighborhood were present. After the address many asked questions, which were ably answered by the speaker. A unanimous invitation was extended to Mr. Arnold to come and address them very soon. Rev. F. J. Hayden presided and extended the thanks to Mr. Arnold who responded, expressing his pleasure at seeing such a number of farmers present and promising to return at a later date. The election of President resulted in Mr. David Black being chosen and Mr. Isaac Griffith as Secretary. Next Sunday the address will be given by J. W. McDuff, B.A., on "God in Creation." Mr. David Black will preside. Meeting at 2 p.m.

### OGDENSBURG.

Mr. and Mrs. John Miller motored to Ogdensburg on Thursday last.

Mr. Garre McAdam spent the week-end and the guest of Miss Max Thompson.

"We are very sorry to hear that Mr. Healy is recovering slowly. We wish him a speedy recovery."

Miss Sarah McAdam has returned home after spending two weeks with Mrs. Smith.

## CASTORIA

For Infants and Children  
In Use For Over 30 Years

Always bears the Signature of *Charles H. Fletcher*

## To the Electors of the County of Argenteuil.



I wish to take this opportunity of Publicly Thanking the Electors of the County of Argenteuil, for the hearty support they gave me in the Campaign just ended, which terminated so happily for all parties concerned. I consider it a great honor to be elected in the County of Argenteuil, and feel exceedingly grateful to all my friends who worked so faithfully to bring this about.

I have endeavored to do my duty in the past to the best of my ability, and as long as I have the honor to represent you in the Quebec Legislature I will do so.

I am,

Yours very faithfully,  
JOHN HAY.

### WEDDING BELLS

BOA—SHEPHERD.

A very quiet wedding took place at the Methodist parsonage Lachute, on Wednesday, when Grace Margaret Shepherd was united in marriage to Wm. Boa, both of East Settlement, the ceremony being performed by Rev. F. J. Hayden. The bride was attired in her travelling suit, and was given away by her brother, Mr. Albt. Shepherd. A large reception was held in the evening at the groom's home, where the young couple received the good wishes of their many friends.

### SCOTT—SCOTT

A very pretty wedding took place at three o'clock on June 18th, at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. John P. Scott, when their daughter, Helen Margaret Jane was married to Mr. James Walter Scott, of Lachute, Que. The house was effectively decorated with greenery and roses. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. J. L. George in the parlor under an arch of ferns and June roses from which was suspended the wedding bell.

The bride, who was given away by her father and was attired in white silk dress with overdress of georgette crepe with beaded ornaments and wore as her only ornament a rope of pearls. She wore a veil of tulle and lace with orange blossoms. The bridegroom wore a white tuxedo and carried a sword. The bridesmaid wore a pale blue voile with silk trimmings and carried a bouquet of white peonies and ferns. Miss Florence Miller, of Montreal, was bridesmaid wearing pale blue voile with silk trimmings and carrying a bouquet of white peonies and ferns. The groom's gift to the bride and bridesmaid were gold brooches and to the best man a gold tie pin. The drawing room decorations were carried out in roses and greenery and streamers where supper was served. After all enjoyed a pleasant evening the happy couple left amid showers of confetti and congratulations for their new home where a large reception was held. The presents being handsome and numerous, showing the esteem in which the young couple were held. Going away the bride travelled in blue duchesse satin with veil and white hat of georgette and silk roses.

## 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 3.00, Open to County only | 100 00 |
| " 2.19, Trot                    | 300 00 |
| Free for all                    | 300 00 |

National Trotting 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.

### Children Cry for Fletcher's

# CASTORIA

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

### What is CASTORIA

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

### GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS

Bears the Signature of

*Charles H. Fletcher*

In Use For Over 30 Years  
The Kind You Have Always Bought

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

### 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 23, 1919 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. 87 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.



### Gifts That Never Fail to Satisfy

Give the Bride something she will always prize and find useful. It need not be expensive. A little piece of Sterling Silver well chosen at Mappin & Webb's, may cost but a trifle, but it will bear all the high marks of quality. A Queen Anne Tea Service, a dozen spoons, an electrical Table Lamp, a genuine piece of Royal Doulton—whatever it be, you can depend on the highest value and most exclusive styles, when you get the gift at Mappin & Webb's.

If not convenient to visit us personally, order through our illustrated catalogue which will be sent promptly on request.

Mappin & Webb

CANADA LIMITED  
355 St. Catherine St. W. Montreal

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



## ST. ANDREWS

The Centenary of Christ Church is to be commemorated on June 25th, 26th, and 27th. There will be a Congregational Reception on Saturday, 28th, at 8 o'clock for which invitations to present and former members have been issued. On Sunday the services will be as follows: 8 a.m. Holy Communion, 11 a.m. Morning Prayer and Holy Communion, 8 p.m. Evening Prayer and Confirmation. On Monday Evening there will be another gathering in the Town Hall, at which the speakers will be the Dean of Quebec, and Mr. Abbott of Montreal, assisted by musical talent. Admission free, but a small charge will be made for refreshments. A cordial invitation is extended to all who care to attend this gathering and the Sunday services. The Committee have endeavored to reach all members of old families, connected with the early history of the Parish and trust that any who may have been overlooked will accept this invitation.

## BROWNSBURG SOLDIERS RECEPTION AND MEMORIAL COMMITTEE.

Brownsburg, Que., June 18, 1919.  
Dear Mr. Hayden:—  
At a meeting of the Brownsburg Soldiers' Reception and Memorial Committee held last night Tuesday—June 17th, 1919, we, Chairman and Secretary of the Committee were instructed to write you, conveying in some measure an expression of the esteem and regard in which the Committee have always held you, particularly in connection with the patriotic work of the District, during the war and generally, for the kindly help which we have always received from you in all things connected with our various interests and the welfare of Brownsburg and its people.

It was with feelings akin to dismay that we found of your leaving us for another sphere of usefulness, at a time when we had learned to rely upon your inspiring assistance, and in view of the coming culmination of our work—the unveiling of our Soldiers' Memorial, and the final re-creation of our life—the time of which is not yet fixed, but which we are sure will be early in July. You have never missed any of our former meetings, and on each occasion have observed and encouraged us by your rising patriotism, and your active and eloquent participation in all our objects. The readiness with which you have given; the thorough and sincere manner in which you have shown us that your heart was with us, have endeared you to the people here, and we feel that our memorial ceremonies will be incomplete if you are not amongst us then.

It was convenient for you to come to us on the occasion of the unveiling, we should be highly pleased. We will inform you as to the date as soon as possible, it would probably be on a Sunday.

The vote of thanks recorded in our Minutes, together with this letter, but feelingly convey our regret that you are removing from our midst, but as you have always understood us in the past, you will readily understand us now, when we say, that we shall miss you more than we shall be willing to acknowledge, not only as a Minister and patriotic worker, but as a wise Counsellor and a brother.

## Mr. & Mrs. Dixon Honored.

To Mr. and Mrs. Henry G. Dixon from the Mayor and Councillors of the Township of Chatham, in appreciation of the upwards of 30 years that Mr. Dixon has served the Township as Mayor and Councillor.

We the Mayor and Councillors of the Township of Chatham for the year 1919, desiring in some small way to express our appreciation of the service that you so nobly gave to your Municipality, for the unbranded way that you always considered even the least to the greatest complaints whether between two of your own nationalities, or between the dual nationalities of this Municipality, you always strove for and in full maintained a splendid amity amongst all.

We desire to thank you once again and to show you that we do remember, we present to you and Mrs. Dixon this arm chair and rocker and hope that your declining days may be also reclining days, and that you may both be spared to each other for many years to come to enjoy them is the sincere wish of the Mayor and Councillors of the Municipality of Chatham.

Mr. Dixon thanked the Mayor and Councillors for the two splendid chairs, and was pleased to know that the service he rendered to his municipality was appreciated and hoped his successor in office would have the same respect from both nationalities as he had. Mrs. Dixon, in thanking the Mayor and Councillors, said it was quite a surprise to her as she never expected a present and she was glad that their services had been appreciated.

## MILLE ISLES

### THE LATE GEO. WESTGATE SR.

The body of the late Geo. Westgate Sr., a former resident of Mills Isles, was laid to rest on June 3rd, 1919, in Christ Church cemetery here, beside the remains of his beloved wife, who predeceased him by about four years.

A few years ago Mr. Westgate sold his farm in this municipality, he and his son James taking up land in Saskatchewan.

Mr. Westgate has been in failing health for some time, though he was able, occasionally, to take a trip East to see his old home and friends. He died in his 79th year, at the residence of his son James in Harenmore, Sask., on Nov. 21st, 1918, but owing to illness and other circumstances, his son was not able to bring the body home until this time. James and his wife and son, with loving devotion, accompanied the remains on the long journey by train to Lachute, and from there to Mills Isles, where a goodly number of his old friends assembled, and where the funeral service was conducted by the Rev. Rural Dean Lackey, of Lachute, assisted by Mr. Bennett, the student in charge of Mills Isles and Morin.

Mr. Lackey who was a great personal friend of the deceased, preached an appropriate and helpful sermon, based on Matt. 11:11, 21-22.

Mr. Westgate was a life long and loyal member of the Church of England and a generous contributor to her support. He was greatly respected by all who knew him, because of his simple, sterling integrity. He leaves to mourn his loss, two brothers who reside in Mills Isles, three sons, a daughter, two step daughters, and several grand children.

The memory of the just is blessed.

## AUCTION SALE

There will be sold by Public Auction at J. D. CAMPBELL'S STORE, Main Street, Lachute, Saturday, June 21st, 1919.

The following effects:—One 14x54 boiler, with full front 72 2 1/2 inch tubes, smoke stack 20x50 with spark arrester, bricks and fittings, 1 engine 2x24 Jerome & Wheelock, several runs of mill-stones 1 foot and 4 feet 4 spindles and gearing, leather and rubber belting, swing saw frame, saw arbor with saw, 1 50 inch board saw, standard gauge, 1 cross-cut saw, a lot of 2 1/2 inch piping, 1 dynamo of 30 lights 1 mortising machine, a lot of pulleys, 2 work horses, 1 surrey with pole and shafts, 3 light buggies, light express, heavy express, 2 sleighs, large sled, set express sleighs with pole, 2 adjustable light sleigh poles complete, set heavy harness, lumber

waggon, 2 automobiles, a lot of new harness, set double light harness, a lot of horse collars, 2 waggon tops suitable for milk waggon, 1 barrel steam cylinder, oil, half sets and pieces of harness, chains and neck-yokes, a lot of slab-wood 4 and 5 feet long, 1 kitchen range, 2 bed room sets, springs, mattresses, 1 washstand, china chamber set, 2 tin bath, high desk table desk, sewing machine, book stand, large cupboard, 2 lawn mowers, stoves of different sizes, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

Sale to commence at 1 p.m. sharp. TERMS \$10.00 and under cash, over that amount 6 months credit on furnishing approved joint notes.

W. J. EOYD, Licensed Auctioneer.

## LAKEFIELD

Sunday, June 22nd.

Holy Trinity Church,—Morning Prayer 10.30 a.m.

Shrewsbury, St. John's Church,—Evening 2.30 p.m.

Dunany, St. Paul's Church,—Evening 4.30 p.m.

A. H. LUPTON.

## Pure Bred Clydesdale GENERAL GRAHAM.

Imported Clydesdale No. 15694. Canadian 12102.

Bred to the Sire of Champions. His foals took all first prizes at Lachute in 1916, 1917 and 1918, also champions both in Lachute and St. Scholastique. He has the best of legs and feet, good bone and body. He has the weight and is sure the size and class to win in the ring.

Will stand for the Season of 1919, at Joseph Bradley's stables, Carillon.

FEES: To insure \$10.00. All mares disposed of before time will be charged whether they prove in foal or not. All accidents at risk of owners of mates.

JOHN BRADLEY, Prop., Isle-aux-Chats Joseph A. Bradley, Groom, Carillon.

## 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.

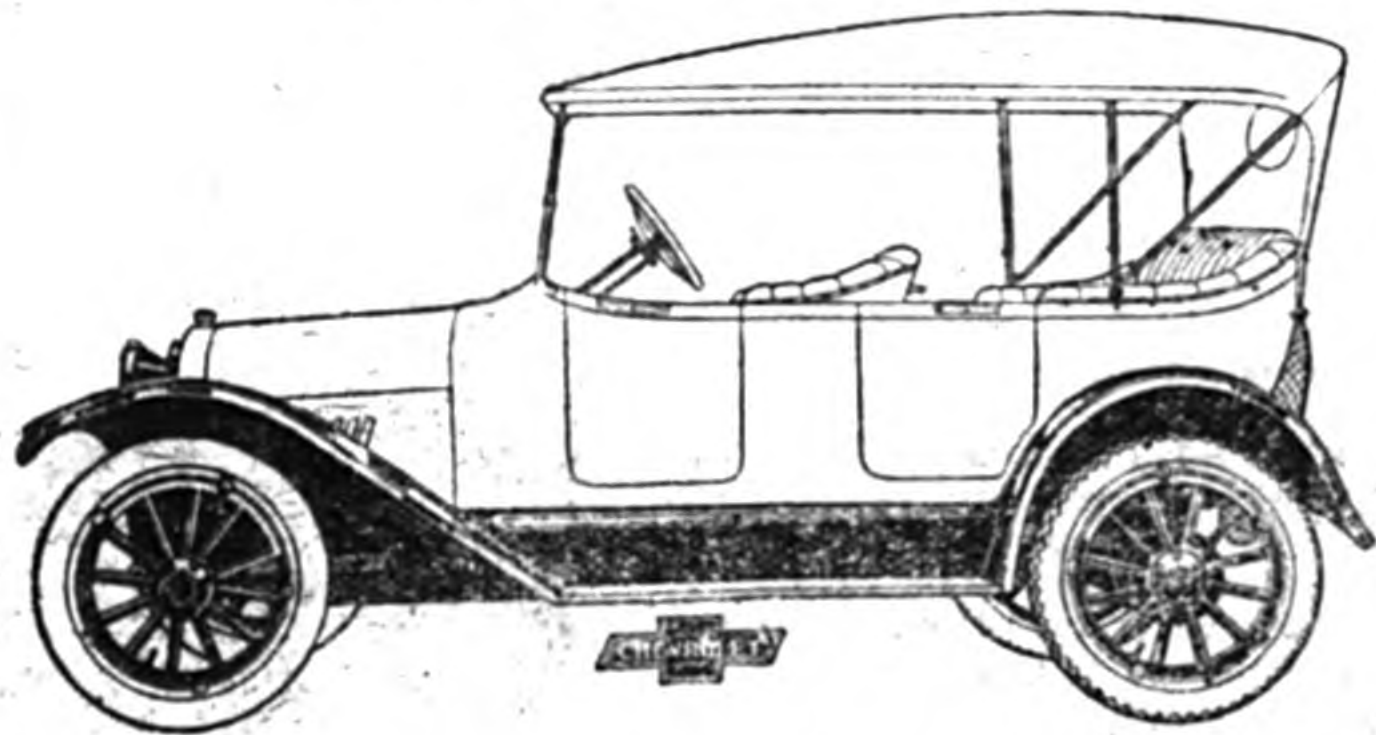
He will stand for the season at the blacksmith shop of Arthur Gates, St. Andrews.

TERMS: \$5.00 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.

## 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.

WINDSOR HOTEL, A. Larocque, Prop.

Good Garage

Lachute, P.Q. Telephone 16.

**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 McCarty'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**

*McCarty's*

# Economize this year in decorating walls

Avoid the expense of re-decorating your walls so frequently. Paint them with

# Mellotone

—the artistic wall paint with the dull finish. May be washed clean and fresh when soiled.

The color is permanent. No re-decorating necessary until change of color is desired. A perfect background for furniture and pictures. Artistic colors—or plain—to meet every requirement.

Now is the time to have your walls done over.

Call at our store and get a color card and booklet showing many delightful color-schemes.

We carry a full line of Lowe Brothers paints, varnishes, enamels and stains; also a complete line of brushes and painting supplies.



# G. L. Meikle & Co.

## IN THE SUPERIOR COURT.

Canada  
Province of Quebec } No. 1364  
District of Terrebonne

Dame Alice Trudel, wife separated by marriage contract as to property of H. A. Belisle, of the Town of Ste. Agathe des Monts, in the district of Terrebonne, residing and having her domicile with her said husband and the said H. A. Belisle, inasmuch as is required for authorizing her said wife hereto

Plaintiff.

vs.

Waclov Pazusis, taylor and merchant, of the Town of Ste. Agathe des Monts aforesaid and actually of unknown parts,

Defendant

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

(signed) GRIGNON & FORTIER  
Prothonotary.

True copy

JOSEPH DRUIN,  
Plaintiff's Attorney.

WM. J. BARCLAY,

Agent for The MACARTNEY MILKING MACHINE.  
NATIONAL RUBBER FILLER.  
FROST & WOOD FARM MACHINERY.  
CONNOR'S WASHING MACHINES.  
GOODRICH TIRES & AUTO SUPPLIES.

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Manufactured by

Lyle J. Funcheson  
Telephone 131 r 21, Lachute.

## 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

**You furnish the Girl**

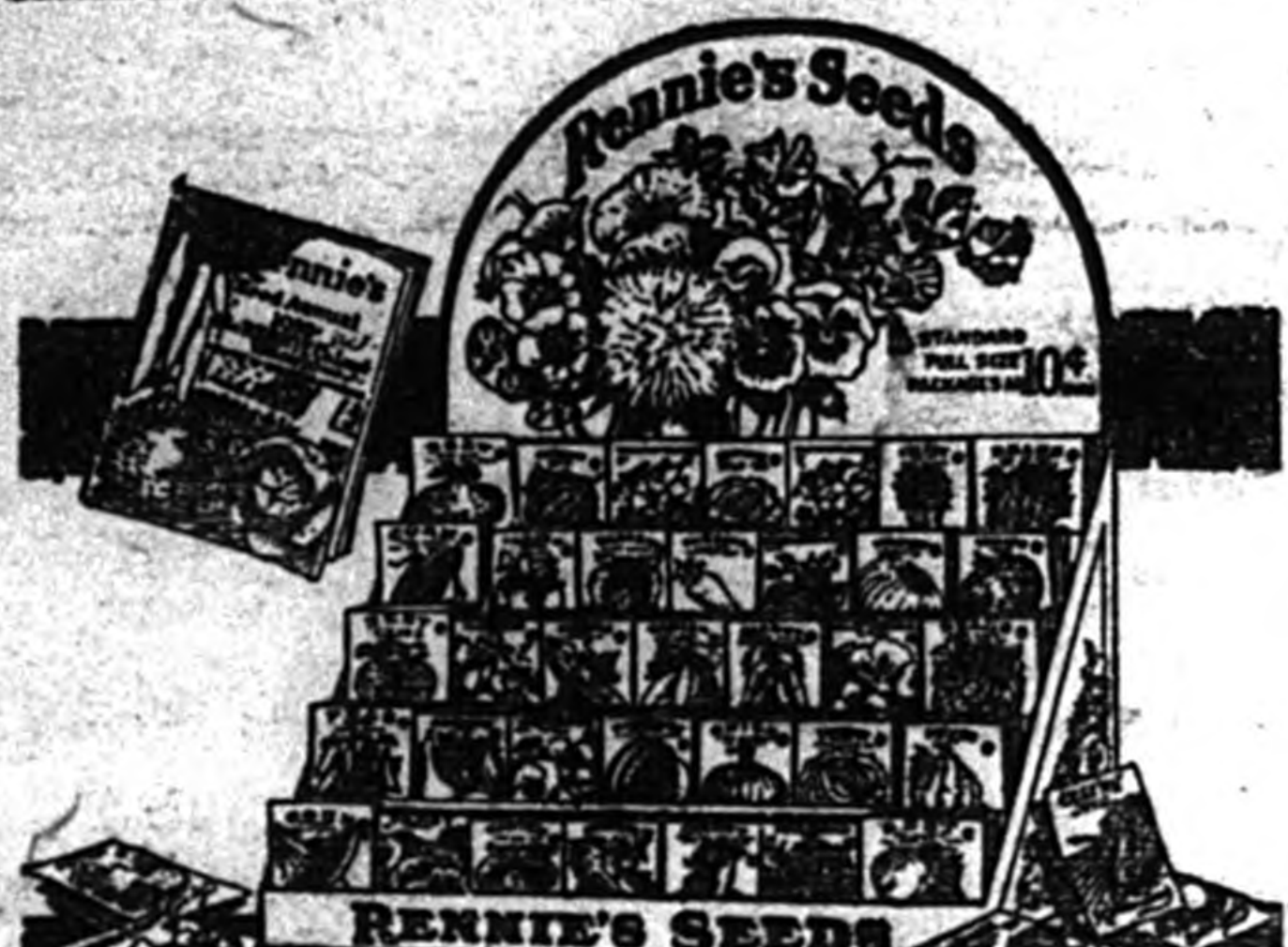
**We Furnish The Home**

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.

**Foundry Street - 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.

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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, seizing in some countries the reins of power and making themselves masters by violence. Their power will be short lived, because they are no longer willing to serve. The future of humanity is not in the hands of those who seek place and authority and power, but with those who follow Christ in seeking to do good to all. Character is developed by service, and the best character is that which is like Christ. "Only a democracy built upon the highest form of character," says a great modern social and religious leader, "will prove to be that instrument by which the world is to be saved."

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

came afterward His most attached and devoted followers.

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

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

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

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

#### Cement Tile for Drainage.

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

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

#### In An April Shower.

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

## PRACTICAL FARMING



### Feeding and Caring for a Flock of Pure Bred Sheep.

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

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

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

Just before the breeding season the ewes should be culled; all undesirable taken out; and a certain period given between weaning and breeding time for the ewes to get into condition again. Best results are obtained where the ewes are turned in a nice clover field and flushed just before mating season. It is found that where ewes and rams are in the best of health and condition a greater percentage of twins and triplets is dropped. All ewes should be tagged before the mating season. The best time to breed is in the fall. If you have warm quarters for the ewes and lambs it will pay to have the lambs dropped early; otherwise it is not advisable to do so. It is also found that a small flock of twenty to twenty-five perpen is better than a large one. When ewes go into winter quarters they should be supplied with good, well-cured clover hay. The next best is a mixture of clover and timothy. Pulped turnips at the rate of from 2½ to 3 pounds per head per day should be given up to within a month of lambing, with the addition of ¼ to 1 pound of a meal mixture (100 oats, 100 bran and 50 oilcake). This will keep the ewes in a good, thriving condition. For the best results, ewes should not be too fat, especially at lambing time. We have had our heaviest losses from over-fat ewes. Just previous to lambing (say about a month) the turnips are gradually cut down to nothing. The percentage of bran, if it is good, is increased slightly until after the lambs are dropped. Then the oats are increased, as there is nothing like good oats to stimulate the milk flow. Salt should be supplied at all seasons of the year. A careful watch over the flock at lambing time will often save the lives of many lambs that will, at the end of six or seven months, be worth \$25 to \$30 each.—Experimental Farms Note.

Better Plowing Means More Dollars.

If there ever was a time in the history of the world when the farmer should give close attention to plowing, it is from now on. Strange as it may seem, this most important of all farming operations, this thing from which all cultivation starts, is given the least intelligent thought. The success or failure in the raising of a crop depends more upon the plowing than any other operation connected with crop-growing.

We have not learned, as a nation of farmers, that with the proper use of the plow the weed and insect nuisance of Canada and the United States, a loss which man attempts to estimate at \$700,000,000 annually, can be eradicated. I say as a nation. There are many individuals who realize the importance of good plowing, and the result they get is proof enough; but the vast majority are still at fault. Think what it would mean in 1919, not only to the farmers of Canada, but to every industry, if that seven hundred million dollars could be turned into commercial channels rather than be fed to weeds and insects, both of which the proper use of the plow could exterminate, and which have no earthly use except to keep the farmer on his mettle.

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

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

and wireworms, and also the opportunity to get on his field earlier in the year with his disk harrow, and make the kind of a seed bed that nature demands for the corn crop. If fall plowing is impossible, spring plowing should start at the earliest possible moment. It is not to be supposed that a farmer can control the weather, but he can place himself in the position to remedy the evil effects of bad weather conditions. He can do this with a plow if he understands how and when.

On account of the different types of soil and different weather conditions in different sections of Canada it is impossible to give a certain set of rules or formulas by which a farmer can plow his ground. We farmers cannot plow, harrow, and cultivate our ground in the same manner any two successive years with the expectation of being able to grow a maximum crop. Nature never gives us the same soil and weather conditions in any two years. We have a new problem every year. The working-out of that problem successfully is determined by our knowledge of the crops we wish to raise, what is necessary for their growth, and how to put our ground in such condition that these things can take place.

The unfortunate part is that the principles back of plowing are not generally understood, and yet they are vitally necessary for the increased crop production to which we are all striving. The plow transforms latent power into kinetic energy. This commonplace instrument decides the destinies of nations; but, in spite of this, its proper use has been given the least thought and attention of any farming operation.

The best plan in this: Write to the Experimental Farm in your own home province. Tell them exactly what part of the province you live in, and the kind of soil you have on your farm. Most provinces have made a very close analysis of the soil within their borders, and will be able to direct your plowing operations correctly.

#### Ashes as a Fertilizer.

With potash scarce and high-priced, it behooves every farmer to conserve every bit from every source. Unleached hardwood ashes contain from five to seven per cent. potash and are worth about \$40 a ton for their potash content alone. Besides their potash, they contain from one to two per cent. of phosphoric acid, about fifty per cent. of lime and a small amount of magnesia. The potash in ashes is very soluble; therefore, ashes should be protected from the weather.

Besides their direct action as a fertilizer, the "alkali power" of ashes is great. This power is that which enables ashes to rot weeds and to ferment peat. The mechanical effect of ashes on the soil is also very beneficial—binding sandy soils and loosening clay soils.

The ashes from soft woods contain less potash and less phosphorus than those from hardwoods, but still they contain enough to make them a valuable fertilizer. The ashes of twigs and the younger growth of trees are worth more than the ashes of heart wood taken from the middle of an old tree.

Wood ashes make a profitable top-dressing for grass land and pasture, as they encourage the growth of clover and the better kinds of grasses, which crowd out weeds and inferior kinds of grasses. Ashes can be very profitably used for corn. For this they should be screened and applied with a fertilizer drill, 200 to 250 pounds to the acre. They are very excellent for strawberries, putting firmness into the berries—an absolute essential for shipping purposes.

It has been found possible by aviators to use magnetic compasses by mounting them on horsehair cushions which counteract the vibrations of airplanes.

### SEED CORN Address: IRA L. GRAHAM Windsor, Ont. Essex County

### HARRY'S COLLECTIONS OFFER

These SEED Collections are made up of the idea varieties and are exceptional value for the money.  
From 25c. up to \$2.00  
Send for price list and free booklet "How to Make the Garden Pay."  
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### WANTED RABBITS & BROILERS

Better quality preferred.  
WRITE FOR PRICES  
STANFORD'S, Limited  
128 Mansfield St. Montreal

## Horse Sense

There seems to be a prejudice in the minds of most farmers against using ensilage as a ration for horses. I say prejudice because I believe that in most cases they have never given it a trial.

About six years ago we decided to experiment with ensilage. We consulted our veterinary, who advised against it, saying that the stuff was not fit to feed a horse. We, however, spent the greater part of the winter experimenting with different rations with ensilage as the base. We tried at first feeding it once a day, at noon, and found that the horses not only ate it with a relish, but seemed to do well on it. We then began feeding the ration in the morning, and at noon, and were really surprised at the results.

With the ensilage we fed we cut wheat or oat straw, and used for the grain ration a mixture of ground corn, oats, and wheat bran, mixed in equal parts. Our method of preparing and feeding this ration was as follows:

In the first place we did not fill our silo until the corn was pretty well ripened, in order that the ensilage would be quite free from acid. We put an abundance of water in with the corn, which helped in pack-

ing, and made the ensilage quite moist when it was ready to fill. After filling the silo we turned the discharge pipe over into that part of the hay mow directly over the feed room. We then put our straw through the ensilage cutter, leaving the knives set the same as for cutting the corn. It is surprising the amount of cut feed that can be stored in a small space.

We placed an iron tank at the bottom of the silo; at a point where the cut straw could be put into it with very little labor. We put the ensilage and cut straw into the tank in the proportion of two baskets of ensilage to one of straw, and sprinkled the corn, oats and bran mixture over the top of the mass, and mixed it thoroughly with a fork or scoop. It was now ready to feed.

We fed each horse what he would eat up clean, which we found to be from a bushel to a bushel and a half, depending on the size of the horse. We fed this ration in the morning, and at noon, then at night we fed a liberal amount of good clover or mixed hay, and ear corn.

We have been feeding this ration for five winters, and we could not ask for better results. The cost of feeding has been reduced at least one-third, and our horses have kept in a more healthy condition than before.

## Poultry

The commercial poultryman must catch the birds occasionally for examination and such work requires careful handling and patience. It takes a man with a good temper to catch Leghorn hens during the day. It is not advisable to try to do it as at night the birds can be handled with less confusion. We believe that banding, treating for lice, observation of the laying condition, and culling of the flock should all be done at night. This saves confusion and time. Laying hens are injured by being frightened and the egg production will surely fall if they are chased around the laying house.

If it is necessary to catch birds during the day, take a piece of strong wire about four or five feet long and bend a crook in the end which will just slip over a hen's leg. Then scatter a little scratch grain where the birds can see it and catch the desired birds with the crook. It is easier than making a grab with the hand, which often results only in a scared bird minus a handful of feathers.

When crating birds for shipment they should be caught at night. Several crates of broilers can be gathered from the colony houses at night in a short time. During the day it will be necessary to frighten and chase many of the birds on the range and this is a waste of energy and injures the birds.

Brazil is the second largest consumer of paper and paper products in South America, importing more than \$13,000,000 worth in 1916, but the outlook for an increased trade in this line is not promising because of the country's slow educational development.

DR. A. C. DANIELS

### Oster-Cocus Liniment



This is an external remedy and a real wonder-worker. Also most effective liniment for human beings.

35c., 60c. and \$1.25 sizes  
Write for Free Book on treatment of all animal ailments.  
Dr. A. C. Daniels Co., Limited  
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We are MUSKRAT Specialists. The largest handlers of this article in Canada. Consequently we pay more.

Write for our special price list and tags.

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**SIMMERS' SEEDS MEAN SUCCESS**

Faith in your seeds means faith in your seedsmen. Our 64 years of unbroken success speaks for itself

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## Prices Firm for this Season

Delay in ordering standard fertilizers in the hope of lower prices only means risk of disappointment in deliveries. Prices are set by cost of this season's raw materials, ordered months ago, and labor wages, which are fixed by the cost of living. You cannot afford to let your land run down.

## Gunns "Shur-Gain" Fertilizers

Are well named—they mean a sure gain to your land's fertility—they mean strong, heavy growths and easily sold, high priced crops. Its because our expert chemists compound them on the latest knowledge of what Canadian farmers really need—no frills, no experiments—that they get results. Write to-day for discounts, prices and Booklet.

**GUNNS LIMITED** **WHAT TORONTO, ONTARIO**





### 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 Avery's own broad, level field, right under his nose!

In half a minute the thing had actually happened; the machine had come to earth and was rolling along the smooth ground. Tom went racing to meet it.

The aviator stepped out, a tall young man with goggles on. "Hello!" he said. "You happened along just at the right time. Can you tell me where I can water my horse? He's so thirsty he won't travel."

Tom understood instantly. "There's plenty of gasoline at our house," he said. "Come on; I'll help you bring some of it down."

It was next to the proudest moment in Tom's short life when he found himself helping to fill the tank of the big flying machine. The proudest moment came just a little later. The aviator straightened up with a long breath. "Thank you, old chap," he said. "Want to go to Coneyville fair?"

"Go to Coneyville fair?" Tom echoed stupidly. He could not believe his ears.

"Jump out of those overalls, if you do," the young man went on. "I'm already two hours behind time."

Just sixty seconds later Tom Avery was strapped firmly into the aeroplane and the machine was flying. Far down in the pasture the red cows switched their idle tails, the road wound like a ribbon, the farmhouse looked like one of Dotty's toys. White clouds went slipping past, and the wind almost stopped his breath.

When he stepped out of the aeroplane on the Coneyville fairgrounds, the first thing that he saw was Will Waters' 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 chattering rain  
Smile down on the little face soon again:

Like the opening bud on the orchard bough  
It needs the warmth of love's sunshine now.

And you are its sky.  
Friend, beloved by a friend,  
You are "somebody's sky!"

So be glad with his joy,  
Give both hands to his need:  
So follow wherever his fortunes lead.  
Shine when storms burst or lightnings rend

It is yours to bring them all to an end  
If you are his sky!

Lover, on life's highway,  
You are "somebody's sky!"  
Some one will forecast their weal and their woe  
By your sky's summer ardor or chill of its snow:

So rock not the clouds round the sunrise that play,  
Life's radiant morning and life's twilight grey  
Are one 'neath Love's sky.

### Picking Up the Crumbs.

It is not necessary for a housewife to purchase boxes of cracker meal or cracker dust for use in preparing croquettes, escalloped dishes, or fried foods. Every one has noticed what a quantity of crumbs are left when slices of bread are cut from a loaf, especially a loaf that is a bit stale. It takes only a few seconds to brush these crumbs up carefully and place them in a receptacle.

If this is repeated after each cutting it is surprising in what a short time a quantity will have been gathered together. Slices of bread left over from a meal often become hard and stale, and when crushed may be added to the crumbs and used in cooking.

For centuries the Chinese had a monopoly of silk making and jealously guarded the secret of its manufacture, but eventually the knowledge of the art spread to Korea and thence to Japan, where the industry was established about the third century of the present era. The art was carried thence to India and finally reached Europe.

## "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, 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 toying with the dream of resuming hostilities against the Allies, they will find no encouragement from the Rhinelanders.

Though the Allied Troops will some day be withdrawn, their influence will continue to be a steady factor long after the final "Last Post" has been sounded by our buglers on the Rhine.

The brown buds thicken on the trees, Unbound, the free streams sing, As March leads forth across the leas The wild and windy spring. There in the fields the melted snow Leaves hollows warm and wet, Ere many days will sweetly blow The first blue violet.

France is linking the present state of Russia with German designs of aggression in the immediate future. Bolshevism is the "death's head" at the peace table. It must be crushed before a world peace is made possible. The task is admittedly a difficult one, but not impossible. The peace pact, or League of Nations, did not deal with the question as emphatically as we would have wished, but it is only provisional and may be amended to cover this menace more specifically.

### THE GREAT SOLVENT.

The reading eye sees red. The newspaper is a record every morning of strife, of guerrilla warfare in different countries, of religious wars, of class wars that are spreading like a prairie fire over the greater part of Europe, and which may not be long confined to even a single continent. We read of the great city of Petrograd being reduced from a population of two million to scarce three-quarters of a million as a result of this endeavor of Bolshevism to rule or ruin by the weight of the sword. Millions are dying in Russia of starvation. The losses in the French Reign of Terror are as a bagatelle compared with the blood-spilling of the Russian Bolshevik reign.

We do not look back at the horrors of the international struggle that ceased three months or so ago, but to what is coming as a result of that fifty-two months of carnage. Elemental forces were set free with the signing of the armistice that are shaking democracies as well as monarchies.

Science was employed to make the war itself more deadly; science has concentrated the evils that follow war and made them felt throughout the earth. The nations are united by wire to a single battery. A spirit of unrest thousands of miles distant can be felt at the other extreme. Internationalism is a fact not to be disputed, whether we will or not. How long did it take under modern conditions of universal communication to spread the "soviet" over the land and make the word international? The Socialist Labor party of Great Britain has issued a manifesto declaring for a Soviet Government there. The East Side of New York is the Russian clearing house for Bolshevism on this continent.

When the President on this republic returned, the port of debarkation was likened in the press to an armed fortress. Sharpshooters were on the tops of buildings to protect him; machine guns were hidden all around for emergency purposes.

Are these things lost to those engaged at Versailles in bringing a measure of peace to a weary world? We believe not. Statesmen and diplomats of the allied nations are fully aware of the cauldron. They are striving to draw out the fire from beneath.

International discontent, international resort to force to upset the whole scheme of things, must be met by internationalism of another kind. The nations that were as one in that other war against monarchy and autocracy must be a unit against the organized and disorganized forces of disorder.

A League of Nations is a necessity for other purposes than those openly set out at the peace table. A League of Nations is required against Bolshevism as well as against Teutonism. For us we cannot break the wire connection with the rest of the world if we would. Psychologically, spiritually, there is a wireless system in use.

### Teach Me To Live.

Teach me, dear Master, this happy art,  
This wondrous lesson, "How to live."  
Train me, that I may give  
To others, and to Thee, my best.  
Bring me within the range  
Of Thy transforming touch.  
Take this life of mine, humble, commonplace,  
And on it trace  
Thy love and likeness.  
Touch heart and lips and voice  
With purity and grace.  
Touch mind and soul and secret thought  
With Thine own loveliness.  
Breathe into my life Thy gentleness,  
Thy strength, Thy kind, sweet helpfulness.  
Make me beautiful within,  
And keep, my life, dear Master,  
All-unmarred, untrammelled,  
And untouched by sin—  
All-beautiful for Thee!

"They sent the marine reporter in the absence of the society editor to write up the wedding of an heiress to a foreign nobleman, and how do you suppose he headed it?" "How?" "Tied Up to Her Pier!"

"The day returns and brings us the petty round of irritating concerns and duties. Help us to play the man, help us to perform them with laughter and kind faces, let cheerfulness abound with industry. Give us to go blithely on our business all this day, bring us to our resting beds weary and content and undisturbed, and grant us in the end the gift of sleep."

## THE WEEKLY SERMON

"Come up hither, and I will show thee things which must be hereafter."—Rev. 4, 1.

According to the statement of our subject, before one can speak wisely on the League of Nations one must first discover the light which the seer imparts through his messenger bearing on this point. The revealer holds the key to our understanding of the League's future by holding the light with which one studies the League. The condition to obtain this light and understanding is stated in the text, "Come up hither"—higher spiritual elevation by the one who is seeking this light on things to come.

### St. John Reveals the Present.

The viewpoint of the author is always very important in order to understand his statements, which to attain in this case of St. John one must seek to know the very things that St. John was looking into. These are revealed by the answer to the revealer, "And I will show thee things which must be hereafter." It is not supposed by this that the one who studies the future on any question, the League of Nations or eschatology, is to receive his light to read and understand these things direct from God, as St. John did, but that to comprehend the revealer one must be in accordance, tuned to the spirit of the author. He must seek the things St. John sought. Thus many of the difficulties in Revelation will dissolve as the mist before the sun. But to ignore this provision and not rise to St. John's point of view in studying the future of nations, which means seeking to note the things that must be hereafter in the League, as well as many other questions, is to read St. John when looking in another direction and on a lower plane for things that can be seen on only a higher plane. The future of the League of Nations, then, will be discerned correctly as the seer depicts it only as we study St. John's statements in his light. Our vision of the future of nations will be in line with his vision and we shall see things as they will be in the future—"things to come."

To regard St. John's teachings on things which must be hereafter as too mystical for profit, which is too prevalent, is by this mental attitude to veil the light

which otherwise would assist greatly in solving the future of the League of Nations. "If the light in you be darkness, how great is that darkness?" Such an attitude is to belie St. John's statement that he writes "to show men the things to come."

To examine the League in the light of Revelation is to assume that there is light there on this subject which cannot be had elsewhere, and it is our privilege to discover, and by it read as well as forecast, what will befall the nations of the world league together in the not distant future. I have dwelt thus upon the principle of interpretation of Revelation in order to lay firmly the foundation to build upon. It must be evident to any one on reflection that St. John saw our day in the rise of the new world power in the form of the League of Nations when he tells us: "And I stood upon the sand of the sea, and saw a beast rise up out of the sea, which means peoples, having seven heads and ten horns, and upon his horns ten crowns, and upon his heads the name of Blasphemy." Notice that not all the powers here enumerated have upon their heads the name of Blasphemy. It is only seven powers of the whole number seventeen that are not Christian.

### Meaning of the Revelation.

There are fourteen nations at the present time in the League of Nations, which is nearing completion in Paris. Ten of these league-nations which are bound together by compacts that compel them to act together as one body with the other seven powers, making in all seventeen, are Christian nations. When all the anti-Christian powers sign the league, ask the question whether such as Turkey, Japan, China, and others will not have rulers as heads that are anti-Christians—"Blasphemy on their escutcheons"? To show that this League of Nations now forming in Paris is this beast notice some of the easily recognized earmarks stated by St. John in describing the beast:—"And the beast which I saw was like unto a leopard, and his feet were as the feet of a bear." Is not this Russia's insignia? "And his mouth as the mouth of a lion"—the British symbol.—Rev. William Winter Mix.



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SURGEON DENTIST,  
Raymond's Block -  
Main Street, Lachute.



# The Watchman,

And Ottawa Valley Advocate.

VOL. XLIII

LACHUTE, FRIDAY, JUNE 27, 1919.

NO. 21

## HAYING TOOLS

Forks Snaths, Scythes, Whetstones, Fork Handles and Ferrules, Hay Fork Carriages, Horse Forks, Pulleys, Hooks and Rope, Grindstones and Grindstone Fixtures, Etc., Etc.

Lawn Mowers, Grass Shears, Screen Doors, Windows, Etc., Automobiles, Accessories, Oils, Greases and Gasoline.

## T. McQuat & Son, Lachute Mills.

### PROCLAMATION!

#### To the Citizens of Lachute Town.

I, the undersigned, Mayor of the Town of Lachute, hereby declare Saturday afternoon, June 28th, a Civic Holiday, in order to permit citizens to take part in the reception and presentation organized in honor of our Soldiers who have served in the Great War.

By order,  
A. D. MCGIBBON,  
Mayor, Lachute Town.

FOR SALE.—Ford Touring Car for sale cheap. In good running order. Apply to Geoffrey Bedard, 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, Nctary.

#### Percheron and Belgian Stallions

The breeding season is on now and those intending to breed good draught horses should not forget the stables of J. E. Arnold & Son, of Grenville, the home of the Champion Percheron and Belgian weighing 1900 lbs. Look out for posters and terms.

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.

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

W. BANFORD & SON.

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

W. BANFORD & SON.

#### ENTIRE CLEARING SALE.

Entire Clearing Sale of Spring Millinery Hats and Trimmings at Cost. Now is your chance to save.

H. E. BURWASH, REG'D.

FOR SALE.—A Willis Piano for sale cheap. Apply to Mrs. Painter, East Ward.

NOTICE.—Mr. L. Klein wishes to inform the Public that he is working on a commission basis, and is offering the following prices:—Calf Skins 65c lb; Cow Hides 28c; Bags 9c; Wool Washed 68c; Unwashed Wool 48c; Horse Hides \$10.00. See sign on express.

L. KLEIN, Waler Street,  
C. N. R. Station, Lachute

## CRESWELL'S

Canada Cement

Prices Right

R Creswell Regist'd

### LOCAL NEWS

Mrs. John Mackie, of Montreal, spent the week-end in town.

Miss Carr is spending this week visiting friends in Arundel.

Miss E. Boyd, of Montreal, is visiting her many friends in town.

Mrs. Malcolm Smith is spending a couple of weeks in Montreal.

Miss Graham, of Barlesville, was the guest of Mrs. Geo. Deacon for the week-end.

Mrs. Jas. McFaul and children are spending a few days in Montreal this week.

Misses Alice and Helen Houston, of Ottawa, were week-end guests of Mrs. Houston.

Mr. and Mrs. Louis Lafleur and children are spending a holiday in Montreal and Quebec.

Miss Constance Banford returned on Saturday from a pleasant trip to Toronto and Buffalo.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Giles and family have opened up their summer cottage at Lake Louise.

Mr. Stanley Sullivan, of Chesterville, Ont., was the guest of Mr. Willie Boa for the past week.

—HABIB'S Great Clearing Sale will commence at Brownsburg on the 30th of June. Watch for posters.

Miss Barbara Nicoll, of Montreal, is spending this week with her parents Mr. and Mrs. P. Nicoll, Upper Lachute.

Mr. Geo. McIntyre, of Morrisburg, Ont., spent the week-end renewing old acquaintances in Lachute and Brownsburg.

Miss McFadyen, of Montreal, and Private R. F. Sauvé, of Oil Springs, Ont., are guests of Mrs. Victor Collins this week.

Rev. F. J. Hayden and family left this week for their new field at East Angus, followed by the good wishes of their many friends.

Mr. and Mrs. George R. Vary and daughter Florence, of Timmins, Ont., are visiting their brother Mr. Chas. Vary, of Brownsburg.

The Sports Committee regret that the name of Mr. J. R. McQuat Lachute, was omitted from the list of donors on the programme for July 1st.

Services will be held in the Baptist Churches on Sunday next as follows:—Daleville 11 a.m., Brownsburg 3 p.m., Lachute 7 p.m., Mount Maple 3 p.m.

Mr. and Mrs. William Archibald Eva were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. George Bishop Colbourne last week and Mr. and Mrs. Lemuel Wilson, of Brownsburg.

Messrs. H. Bruneau, J. Calder, Oliver Cromwell, K. Owens, J. McGibbon, Percy Carpenter and Lockhart Gall are spending this week at Mr. Jousse's Cottage, Lake Louise.

Miss Bessie Cunningham, of Huntingdon, who has been spending the past couple of weeks with her sister Mrs. D. J. Rodger, of East Settlement, returned home on Sunday.

Mrs. George Bishop Colbourne, of Brownsburg was in Montreal last week, attending the wedding of Mr. William Archibald Eva to Miss Olive Susan Overton of Montreal.

The Brownsburg Methodist Church are holding an Ice Cream Social on Thursday, July 10th, on Mr. Geo. McAllister's Lawn. Good program. Admission 25 cts. including ice cream and cake.

—During the holidays Mrs. J. A. Rochon wishes to inform the public that she is ready to give music lessons at her home near the French College, to any who are desirous of learning the piano.

There will be no service in any of the following churches, Lakeside, Shrewsbury and Dunany, on Sunday, June 29th, as the Incumbent will be attending the Centenary Festival at St. Andrews East.

Don't miss the happy time which the good people of Edina are promising at their annual picnic on July 1st. Dancing afternoon and evening, and everybody is welcome. Refreshments at popular prices.

—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.

An Ice Cream Social under the auspices of the Lachute Baptist Church, will be held on the Lawn at the rear of the Church on Tuesday evening, July 8th. Good programme. Admission 25 cts which includes ice cream and cake.

—There are two places that are becoming quite distinctive in character, because of the pleasures they offer. They are Hamilton's of Lachute and Hardie's of Brownsburg, because they offer a nice resting place for travellers between the two towns. Visitors from each are welcomed and well served with nice refreshments.

Church of England Services in the Parish of Lachute, will be held (D.V.) on Sunday, June 30th, as follows:—St. Simeon's Church, Lachute 11 a.m.; St. Aidan's Church, Lonsa 3.30 p.m.; Brownsburg 7.30 p.m. There will be no service in St. Simeon's Church in the evening on account of the Christ Church Centenary at St. Andrews.

Mrs. Harlow Giles of Montreal, is spending the month of July at Lake Louise.

Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Goldsworthy and children are spending this week at Kitchener, Ont.

We are pleased to offer our congratulations to Dr. John Edward Christie B.S., who on Monday last received his Degree on M.D.C.M. at McGill University. Mrs. Geo. Christie was in Montreal also on Monday attending Convocation.

The Hill Head Home-makers Club are holding an Ice Cream Social, on Thursday evening, July 3rd, at 8 p.m., on Mr. W. D. Hume's Lawn. Good programme. Admission 15 cts refreshments at popular prices, also home-made cooking for sale. Come and have a good time.

There will be something doing in Lachute on 1st and 2nd July if the weather should prove favorable. The Driving Club are putting on a Race Meet which will draw crowds to the town from far and near, and a good field day of athletic sports is arranged for the first day.

The D. C. Co. Employees Social Club of Brownsburg, are now in the field for foot-ball. As they hold the Challenge Cup, under the Lower Ottawa Valley League, they are desirous of playing Lachute, and if possible another team also of having a series of matches for the season. Any foot-ballers interested in the above please communicate with Mr. Secker, Brownsburg.

### Saturday's Celebration

The reception to Returned Soldiers which will be held on Saturday afternoon, which has been declared by the Mayor as a Civic Half Holiday, will be both a unique and historical event. By a most happy coincidence it will also be a celebration of the signing of the Treaty of Peace, and the Great War will have been officially finished. The part our boys have played in this great struggle has been unequalled in the past history of this country. It is hoped that no occasion shall occur in the future, when such heroic sacrifices shall again be demanded. The Committee who organized this function have had many hard questions to solve. Opinions differed on many questions. While in the matter of the presentation it has been found necessary to draw a line, between those who have served in France, and those who have served elsewhere, all who have worn uniform are worthy of our highest honor, and it is the desire of the committee that all should feel that we honor equally the splendid spirit that made them place themselves at the service of King and Country. Mistakes have no doubt been made, but there has been a uniform desire on the part of all to extend to all of our boys an expression of their gratitude for the services rendered to King and Country, no matter where, or how they have served. Is it too much to ask our citizens to make this a great day of rejoicing and thanksgiving. There are many ways in which these feelings may be expressed. It has been suggested that citizens generally by decorating their houses and cheering our boys may thus aid in making the boys feel that we are proud of them. The following will be the order of proceedings.

#### Parade.

All soldiers will assemble at Victoria Hall, in uniform, and under the command of Capt. Hooker, will parade Main Street, headed by a Pipe Band, to the Post Office, where they will be taken into automobiles. The parade will then proceed through the streets of the town. All citizens are invited to join in this part of the parade, which will end on the grounds of Lachute Academy.

All citizens owning cars are requested to phone Mr. Geo. Creswell and place them at his disposal for parade at 2 p.m.

Three o'clock Academy Grounds. All soldiers will be seated on the platform. Reserved seats have been provided for relatives immediately in front of platform.

At Six o'clock, the Ladies of the Red Cross are providing a Banquet to all returned Soldiers and their invited relatives.

Addresses will be delivered by Brig-Gen. White, Col. A. A. MacGee, D.S.O., Capt. Mailhot, His Lordship Bishop Farthing, after which the Presentation will take place.

#### BIRTHS

PICKEN.—At Montreal, on Sunday, June 22nd, to Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Picken, a son.

#### DEATHS

BURWASH.—In Montreal, on Tuesday, June 10th, 1919, at the Western Hospital, Mary Alice Burwash daughter of the late Matthew Burwash, of St. Andrews.

#### IN MEMORIAM

In loving memory of Mrs. T. Jousse who passed away to "The Better Land" on June 30th, 1914.

Our hearts still cling to a memory dear, Of one who was called to rest, And those who think of her to-night, Are the ones who loved her best.

## 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

### The Kind that Mother Makes.

That is the expression used in general by our many customers, because we use only the best ingredients in all our goods.

We Specialize in Wedding Cakes.

Choice Ice Cream, either in cone, dish or bulk. Any quantity at right prices.

Robert Hamilton.

Phone. 80.

Baker & Confectioner

## 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

THE WRISTLET WITH THE DISAPPEARING EYE

PERHAPS you have never seen just how easily the Waltham can be changed from a wrist watch to an ordinary watch, and worn in a variety of pleasing ways. Then you must come in and see this exquisite model to-day. Ask to see the little eye at the bottom of the case and how it folds back out of sight when the wristlet is not desired. This is the watch that made the wearing of wrist watches a mark of good taste. Let us show you the full range of Waltham models.

**The Waltham**

**E. Jousse, Lachute.**

7, 15 and 17 Jewel movements in solid gold or gold-filled cases at \$10 and up.

Watchmaker, Jeweller and Optician  
MAIN STREET, LACHUTE.



## To Prove Our Claims

A Tea-Pot Test is better than a page of Advertisement.

# "SALADA"

Is the Purest & Finest Flavored Tea your money can purchase.

8528

## The Road to Understanding

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Eleanor H. Porter

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Toronto

### CHAPTER VII.—(Cont'd.)

Helen watched him with widening eyes. The look of indolent satisfaction was gone from her face. She was not yawning now.

"Why, Burke, what is the matter?" she catechized. "Wasn't I nice to him? Didn't I talk to him, and just lay myself out to entertain him? Didn't I ask him to dinner, and—"

"Dinner!" Burke fairly snarled the word out as he wheeled sharply. "Holy smoke, Helen! I wonder if you think I'd have that man come here to dinner, or come here ever again to hear you— Oh, hang it all, what am I saying?" he broke off, jerking himself about with a despairing gesture.

Helen came now to her feet. Her eyes blazed.

"I know. You was ashamed of me," she panted.

"Oh, come, come, nonsense, Helen!"

"Then what was the matter?"

"Nothing; nothing, Helen."

"There was, too. Don't you suppose I know? But I tried to do all right. I tried to make you p-proud of me," she choked. "I know I didn't talk much at first. I was scared and stupid, he was so fine and grand. And I didn't know a thing about all that Egyptian stuff you was talking about. Then I thought how 'shamed you'd be of me, and I just made up my mind I would talk and show him it wasn't a— a little fool that you'd married; and I s'posed I was doing what you wanted me to. But I see now I wasn't. I wasn't fine enough for your grand friend. I ain't never fine enough for 'em. But I don't care. I hate 'em all—every one of 'em! I'd rather have Mrs. Jones twice over. She isn't ashamed of me. I thought I was p-pleasing you; and now—now—" Her words were lost in a storm of sobs.

There was but one thing to be done, of course; and Burke did it. He took her in his arms and soothed and petted and praised her. What he said he did not know—nor care, for that matter, so long as it served ever so slightly to dam the flood of Helen's tears. That, for the moment, was the only thing worth living for. The storm passed at last, as storms must; but it was still a teary little wife that received her husband's good-night kiss some time later.

Burke did not go to sleep very readily that night. In his mind he was going over his prospective meeting with his friend Gleason the next day.

What would Gleason say? How would he act? What would he himself say? What could he say? He could not very well apologize for—

Even to himself Burke would not finish the sentence.

Apologize? Indeed, no! As if there were anything, anyway, to apologize for! He would meet Gleason exactly as usual. He would carry his head high. There should be about him no air of apology or appeal. By his every act and word he would show that he was not in need of sympathy, and that he should resent comment. He might even ask Gleason to dinner. He believed he would ask him to dinner. In no other way, certainly, could he so convincingly show how—proud he was of his wife.

Burke went to sleep then.

It had been arranged that the two men should meet at noon for luncheon; and promptly on time Burke appeared at the hotel. His chin was indeed high, and for the first two minutes he was painfully guarded and self-conscious in his bearing. But under the studied naturalness of the doctor's manner, he speedily became his normal self; and in five minutes the two were conversing with their old ease and enthusiasm.

The doctor had with him an Egyptian scarab with a rarely interesting inscription, a new acquisition; also a tiny Babylonian tablet of great value. In both of them Burke was much interested. In the wake then of a five-thousand-year-old stylus, it is not strange that he forgot present problems.

"I'm taking these up to-night for your father to see," smiled the doctor, after a short silence. "He writes me he's got a new tablet himself; a very old one. He thinks he's made a discovery on it, too. He swears he's picked out a veritable thumb-mark on one side."

"Nonsense! Dad's always discovering things," grinned Burke. "You know dad."

"But he says this is a sure thing. It's visible with the naked eye; but under the microscope it's wonderful. And— But, never mind! We'll see for ourselves to-night. You're coming up, of course."

"Sure! And I want to see—" The young man stopped abruptly. A painful color had swept to his forehead.

"Er—no. On second thoughts I—I can't to-night," he corrected. In its stead a voice sounded

almost harsh. "But you—you're coming to dinner with us—to-morrow night, aren't you?"

"Oh, no; no, thank you," began the doctor hastily. Then, suddenly, he encountered his friend's steadfast eye upon him. "Er—that is," he amended in his turn, "unless you—you are willing to let me come very informally, as I shall have to leave almost at once afterwards. I'm taking the eight-thirty train that evening."

"Very good. We shall expect you," answered the younger man, with a curious relaxation of voice and manner—a relaxation that puzzled and slightly worried the doctor, who was wondering whether it were the relaxation of relief or despair.

The doctor was not sure yet that he had rightly interpreted that steadfast gaze. Two minutes later, Burke, once again self-conscious, constrained; and with his head high, took his leave.

On his way back to work Burke berated himself soundly. Having deliberately bound himself to the martyrdom of a dinner to his friend, he was now insufferably angry that he should regard it as a martyrdom at all. Also he knew within himself that there seemed, for the moment, nothing that he would not give to spend the coming evening in the quiet restfulness of his father's library with the doctor and an Egyptian scarab.

As if all the Egyptian scarabs and Babylonian tablets in the world could balance the scale with Helen on the other side!

### CHAPTER VIII.

Of course the inevitable happened. However near two roads may be at the start, if they diverge ever so slightly and keep straight ahead, there is bound to be in time all the world between them.

In the case of Burke and Helen, their roads never started together at all; they merely crossed; and at the crossing came the wedding. They were miles away at the start—miles apart in tastes, traditions, and environment. In one respect only were they alike: undisciplined self-indulgence—a likeness that meant only added differences when it came to the crossing; and that made it all the more nearly impossible to merge those two diverging roads into one wide way leading straight to wedded happiness.

All his life Burke had consulted no one's will but his own. It was not easy now to walk when he wanted to sit still, nor to talk when he wanted to read; especially as the one who wanted him to walk and to talk happened to be a willful young person who all her life had been in the habit of walking and talking when she wanted to.

Burke, accustomed from babyhood to leaving his belongings wherever he happened to drop them, was first surprised and then angry that he did not find them magically restored to their proper places, as in the days of his boyhood and youth. Burke abhorred disorder. Helen, accustomed from her babyhood to being picked-up after, easily drifted into the way of letting all things, both hers and his, lie as they were. It saved a great deal of work.

(To be continued.)

### PEACE BELLS OF LONDON.

Octogenarian Ringer of St. Paul's Cathedral Still Carrying On.

The joy bells of old London will soon be ringing for peace. From a hundred towers we shall hear their melody:

The swinging and the ringing of the bells, bells, bells— in a pean of joy.

But could all the belfries of London ring in unison? Are there enough ringers to keep all the bells going at once? Mr. E. Horrex, the octogenarian ringer of St. Paul's Cathedral, doubts it, and thinks that bands of ringers will have to go from belfry to belfry if all the bells are to ring.

Sunday by Sunday for forty-one years, I have rung the bells of St. Paul's," said Mr. Horrex. He has been a ringer since he was 18 years old, and though now in his 82nd year, he is still tall and upright, keen and active. On Armistice Day he was ringing for 4 hours and 55 min.

Over 20 years ago he rang 11,111 changes in 7 hours and 35 minutes. He looks forward to taking his place in the belfry on Peace Day.

Fruit stains on linen should be smeared with glycerine and left for about an hour, then wash the stains in warm soapy water; repeat the process if necessary.



### Your Son Can Make a Good Refrigerator.

One of the ways in which large quantities of perishable products are rendered unfit for human consumption is through improper methods of home-storing. Dairy products, meat, fruit, and others of the more perishable types of foods must be kept within a certain range of temperature which will insure that the molds, bacteria, yeasts and other organisms which cause fermentation and spoilage are not allowed to grow and multiply. For it is through their multiplication and growth that ordinary spoilage is thus brought about.

This range of temperature is considerably lower than the normal average summer temperature of the ordinary home. To bring about the cooling condition necessary for these products to keep, we are in the habit of using some cooling substance, such as ice or some form of ammonia system. In some sections of the country where flowing wells and springs abound, a convenient form of cold water refrigerator is arranged. It is not always possible to have this, however. Neither is it always possible to have ice.

A simple form of iceless refrigerator is now available to all and is being used extensively in some sections where ice is not readily procured. This "Iceless Refrigerator," as it is called, depends for its efficiency upon the old well-known principle that water in evaporating requires heat. It is well known that sprinkling the lawn and porches on a hot day will lower the temperature of the house and grounds. This is due, of course, to the fact that the water, to be evaporated, requires heat and heat thus used must come from the surrounding atmosphere and objects.

A simple cupboard with four up-rights or corner posts, and containing four or five shelves, can be constructed of a size so that the ordinary dripping pans available from all hardware stores will set conveniently in the top of the posts. The bottom of these posts can be set into the next larger size dripping pan. The sides of this cupboard are then covered with cotton flannel, as is also the door. A flap or wick of flannel is extended up into the drip pan from the sides and door. Water is then poured into the top drip pan and the iceless refrigerator is all ready for use.

The flannel acts as a wick and the sides of the refrigerator are soon covered with a film of water. Should any of the water drip off the bottom it is caught by the lower pan. As the water is evaporated into the surrounding atmosphere, heat is drawn from the interior of the cupboard. This, of course, renders the inside of the cupboard much cooler, while the constant evaporation of the water keeps the temperature at this lower level.

The range of cooling will depend largely upon the circulation of air around the cupboard, since this is the determining factor in the rate of evaporation.

This simple iceless cupboard can be made easily and costs but very little. There is no excuse for allowing milk, meats and other perishable food stuffs to spoil when such a refrigerator will assist in keeping them.

### Let Birthmarks Alone.

"Old wives' tales" sometimes have a lot of real wisdom in them. For instance, there is grandmother's advice about not disturbing birthmarks. Science now knows why the advice is good—why moles and the like, which do not feel sore or tender, and are reposing peacefully in the skin of the face or the neck, should be left carefully alone.

The fact is that there is danger of cancer in unskillful attempts to remove such natural growths. We must understand that most cancers are the result of a "precancerous condition," plus the factor of local irritation—for example, the rubbing of badly fitting eyeglasses or one of those boned collars. Such irritation may be either severe or acute, all at one time, or constant and chronic, enduring through years. And I am here warning especially against cancers that may result from injudicious operations and by inept persons who are likely to be ignorant of the danger. Such manipulations may have the effect of irritating the tissues in and under the skin and thus incite those parts to cancer development.

The novice may remove most but not all of a birthmark. He may take away as much of the growth as was visible to the naked eye, but leaves a microscopic remnant which becomes a source of irritation predisposing to cancer.

Hair moles are the most dangerous to irritate or to operate on, either by the use of the electric needle, carbon-dioxide snow, or the X-Ray. The electric needle would leave an unsightly scar; the "snow" an area of parchment-skin, and exposure to the X-ray has, in unskilled hands, been the forerunner of many a cancer.

Of course, any sore that will not heal within reasonable time after the application of the usual remedies, or any wart or mole that suddenly begins to grow rapidly, or any growth that shows swelling, inflammation, and redness, and is painful, must be attended to—but only by responsible doctors.

### Kitchen Lore.

The kitchen scale is more important now than ever before.

Potatoes rank next to the cereals as a source of carbohydrate.

Men's trousers can easily be cut down for boys' knickerbockers.

Growing children should have a great deal of milk in their diet.

The floor mop should be boiled in lye and thoroughly rinsed and dried once a week.

One way to lower the doctor's bill is to raise the fruit ration.

An oiled dustcloth is good to wipe a stove with; also wet newspapers.

When sausage is served it is well to accompany it with fried apples.

Sliced apples, baked slowly in a casserole with butter and brown sugar, are served with cream.

The secret of brown sauce is having butter and flour well browned before adding the milk or stock.

For an insipid pudding like cottage pudding use a highly-flavored sauce; for the highly-flavored pudding an insipid sauce is better.

A prepared milk food taken before bedtime will often make an old person or an invalid sleep better.

Badly soiled clothes, if soaked in borax overnight, will wash more easily.

Flaxseed tea is useful when the children have a cold. Wash two tablespoonfuls of the seed, add four cups of water, cook slowly for an hour, add lemon juice and sugar, and strain.

To preserve health, clean food is most important. Insist upon the grocer and provisioner keeping food from the three dangerous "F's," namely: Fingers, filth and flies. Do not handle food more than is necessary. Always wash your hands with plenty of hot water and soap before you start to prepare the meal and before you eat. Do not allow persons who are sick to be in the kitchen, to handle or come near the food.

### A Revelation.

"Hiram, what do you think. Our son in the city has a telephone right beside his bed."

"I always knew he was lazy, but I never imagined he'd go so far as to lie down to talk."

A total dead of 74,583 and casualties of all classes of 282,348 represent the United States' losses in the war.

## SALT

All grades. Write for prices.

TORONTO SALT WORKS

G. J. CLIFF - TORONTO

## THIS

## GOVERNMENT LEGEND



## GUARANTEES

## PURITY

AND IS ON

EACH CAN OF

## CLARK'S

## PORK

## AND

## BEANS

W. CLARK  
LIMITED  
MONTREAL



### SOUP AND THE SAILOR.

A Humorous Story of St. Dunstan's Hostel For the Blind.

Sir Arthur Pearson, the blind British nobleman, author of "Victory over Blindness," told a humorous story while he was lecturing in this country about one of the few sailors who have been blinded in the war.

This sailor arrived late one night at St. Dunstan's Hostel, the School for the Blind which Sir Arthur has established in London. The nursing sister had supper prepared for him and set a plate of soup before him, salting it carefully and thoughtfully. Then she went away.

Another sister came along. Ah! He

will want his soup salted, was her thought, followed by action. Before the blind sailor attacked the soup a third nurse with similar inspiration salted it. The man took a spoonful and then in wonderment asked what it was.

"Soup," was the response.

"Oh, Soup? Funny thing! I've been sailing on that for the last ten years."

"There are glimpses of Heaven granted us by every act or thought or word which raises us above ourselves—which makes us think less of ourselves and more of others—which has taught us something higher and truer than we have in our own hearts."—Dean Stanley.

## RAMSAY'S

### "AGATE"

## FLOOR VARNISH

Stands rough wear and resists water

For Sale by all Dealers.

## What COMFORT LYE

Comfort Lye is a very powerful cleanser. It is used for cleaning up the oldest and hardest dirt, grease, etc.

Comfort Lye is fine for making sinks, drains and closets sweet and clean.

Comfort Lye kills rats, mice, roaches and insect pests.

Comfort Lye will do the hardest spring cleaning you've got.

Comfort Lye is good for making soap. It's powdered, perfumed and 100% pure.



## is splendid for —



## SEND IT TO EXPERTS -PARKER'S

Parker's can clean or dye carpets, curtains, laces, draperies, gowns, etc., and make them look like new.

Send your faded or spotted clothing or household goods, and

## PARKER'S

will renew them.

We pay carriage charges one way and guarantee satisfactory work.

Our booklet on household helps that save money will be sent free on request to

PARKER'S DYE WORKS, Limited

Cleaners and Dyers

791 Yonge St.

Toronto

## CROWN BRAND

### CORN SYRUP

### The Syrup for Pancakes

A golden stream of Crown Brand Corn Syrup is the most delicious touch you can give to Pancakes!

In the Kitchen, there is a constant call for Crown Brand Corn Syrup for making puddings, candies, cakes, etc.

Sad the day when you are too big to enjoy a slice of bread spread thick with Crown Brand!

Could that day ever come?

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# CANADA'S RECORD IN CLOSING DAYS

SIR ARTHUR CURRIE'S OFFICIAL NARRATIVE

From the Launching of the Enemy's Offensive on Mar. 21, 1918 to Capture of Mons, Nov. 11, 1919.

Giving a full and concise account of the closing battles of the great war in which Canadian arms played an important part, an official narrative by Sir Arthur Currie, Commander of the Canadian Corps, has been received in Canada. General Currie tersely describes the events in the 1918 campaign which ended in the Nov. 11 with the capture of Mons. "It is befitting," General Currie says, "that the capture of Mons should close the fighting record of the Canadian troops in which every battle they fought is a splendid page of history."

The official narrative covers about 100 pages, and commences with the launching of the enemy's great attack on March 21st, 1918. Sir Arthur describes the tremendous pressure exerted on the Canadian troops at that time, and passes on to the preparations made by the Allies to regain the offensive. After the battle of Amiens, in which plans worked out perfectly, it became apparent that strong enemy reserves had been sent forward to stem the Canadian advance. Six fresh divisions and a large number of light and heavy batteries had been brought forward and strongly placed.

## Ten Divisions Defeated.

"Between August 8th and 22nd," Sir Arthur says, "the Canadian Corps fought against fifteen German divisions. Of these ten were directly engaged and thoroughly defeated, prisoners being captured from almost every one of their battalions. The five other divisions, fighting astride our flanks, were only partially engaged by us. In the same period the Canadian Corps captured 9,131 prisoners, 1,090 guns of all calibres, and more than 1,000 machine guns and trench mortars. The greatest depth penetrated approximated 14 miles; and an area of over 67 square miles, containing 27 towns and villages, had been liberated."

"The casualties suffered by the Canadian Corps in the fourteen days heavy fighting amounted to:

|               | Other Officers. | Other ranks. |
|---------------|-----------------|--------------|
| Killed .....  | 126             | 1,688        |
| Missing ..... | 9               | 436          |
| Wounded ..... | 414             | 8,659        |
| Total .....   | 579             | 10,783       |

"Considering the number of German divisions engaged and the results achieved, the casualties were very light."

"Flushed with the great victory they had just won, and fortified by the experience acquired, all ranks of the Canadian Corps were ready for the coming task," Sir Arthur describes in detail the movements of his troops on the eve of the battle of Cambrai. On September 2 the attack against the Drocourt-Queant line was launched.

## Individual Bravery of Men.

"To stem our advance and hold the Drocourt-Queant line the enemy had concentrated eight fresh divisions directly opposite the Canadian Corps, but the unparalleled striking power of our battalions and the individual bravery of our men had smashed all resistance."

Then for a time the men rested, and on September 27 the attack was again launched, going well from the very first.

From August 26 to October 12 the Canadian Corps had advanced 23 miles, fighting every foot of the ground and overcoming the most bitter resistance. In that period the Canadian Corps had engaged and decisively defeated 31 German divisions. "In this, the Arras-Cambrai battle," Sir Arthur states, "18,585 prisoners were captured by us together with 371 guns, 1,223 machine guns and many trench mortars. Over 116 square miles of French soil, containing 54 towns and villages, and including the city of Cambrai, were liberated. The severity of the fighting and the heroism of our troops may be gathered from the casualties suffered between August 22 and October 11, which are as follows:

|               | Other Officers. | Other ranks. |
|---------------|-----------------|--------------|
| Killed .....  | 296             | 4,071        |
| Missing ..... | 18              | 1,912        |
| Wounded ..... | 1,230           | 23,279       |
| Total .....   | 1,544           | 29,262       |

Then followed the great advance from Douai to Mons, the spectacular nature of which is best illustrated in the statement that in one month, between October 11 and November 11, the Canadian Corps advanced to a total depth of 91,000 yards, (about 57 miles) through a country in which the enemy had destroyed bridges and roads and flooded large areas to further impede our progress.

## Captured 228 Towns.

From the time the offensive really commenced, on August 8, till the armistice took effect on November 11, the following had been captured:

|                             |        |
|-----------------------------|--------|
| Prisoners .....             | 31,537 |
| Guns, heavy and field ..... | 623    |
| Machine guns .....          | 2,842  |
| Trench mortars .....        | 336    |

Over 500 square miles of territory and 228 cities, towns and villages had been liberated, including the cities of Cambrai, Denain, Valenciennes and Mons. From August 8 to October 11, not less than 47 German divisions had been engaged and defeated by the Canadian Corps, that is, nearly a quarter of the whole German forces on the Western front. After October 11 the disorganization of the German troops on our front was such that it was difficult to determine with exactitude the importance of the elements of many divisions engaged.

Sir Arthur touches on the question of demobilization. He had noticed a general feeling among the men that demobilization should be carried out by units rather than by categories. To ascertain definitely the desires of the corps, a conference was held at Mons on Nov. 23, at which all available divisional commanders and heads of services and branches, were present. All unanimously agreed that it was most desirable to demobilize the corps by units. As the outcome of this consultation a letter was sent to the Minister of Overseas Forces of Canada, embodying the sentiments of the Canadian Corps.

## HALF-A-MILLION CATS.

Some Quaint Pets of the Trenches Now Being Disbanded.

The repatriation of the pet dogs from the Western Front has been undertaken by the Royal Army Veterinary Corps and the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. Special arrangements have been made with the Dogs' Home at Battersea, and new kennels have been erected at the Home's quarantine station at Hackbridge, where the dogs will be kept during the necessary period of quarantine.

Even with this able assistance, however, the worries of the authorities over the animal problem are by no means at an end. Dogs were not the only pets of Trenchland. A veritable menagerie accompanied the men during every turn in the line, sharing their discomforts and hardships, and coming out with them to well-earned periods of relaxation during the short spells of rest.

There were the snakes and ferrets of which a certain Field Company now stationed near Cambrai boasted. The fox cubs of the East Surreys, monkeys, mongooses, tame rats, goats, rams, tortoises and squirrels, rabbits, a goose, and a hedgehog.

## When Pussy Was Called Up.

The army also owns half a million cats. Some two years ago someone discovered that cats have a deep-rooted aversion to poison-gas, and gave notice of its presence long before any human being had an inkling of the danger. So the Military Service Acts were extended to cover the inhabitants of the animal kingdom, and pussy received her "calling-up" notice.

The contract for the supply of cats to the Army was secured by Mr. Chas. Harris, a bird dealer of Bethnel Green Road. He gathered together every specimen of the feline tribe he could procure. At stated intervals a "W.D." lorry would call and drive off with a cargo of cats en route for the trenches. Not only was pussy used as a gas detector. Reverting to her own sphere, she became a valuable help in the clearing of trenches and dug-outs of rats and vermin.

Then there are the highly trained message-bearing dogs of the Signal Service that were used for despatch work in areas impassable alike to motor-cyclists or runners. This branch of the Royal Engineers also enlisted the services of countless carrier pigeons, and these, in company with the dogs, are now patiently waiting for the arrival of their demobilization papers.

## WHEN SPEED MEANS LOSS.

Certain Operations That Are Ruined by Undue Haste.

Digging is not the only task where slow and steady wins the race. The dentist is a man who regards speed as an enemy of his art. The client who is in a hurry to get his new ivory teeth settled in is as apt to regard the dentist as an inexcusably lazy person. The real fact of the matter is that hurried work is bound to be unsatisfactory, both to him that gives and him that takes.

The gums of the human adult refuse to be hastened in their recovery from the onslaught of the pinners.

The watchmaker is another man renowned for taking things easy. You know quite well that the actual work required by your ailing "turnip" can be done in a quarter of an hour or less. And yet the wearer of the spy-glass shakes his head when you ask if you may have the watch back next day. It is not that he has suddenly conceived a great affection for your property. He is merely acting upon knowledge gained by experience.

Watches are sensitive, and the slightest exposure to the air tends to disturb the regulator. Time is the only cure for the timepiece, and, if you are wise, you will leave your watch under the eye of the expert as long as ever he considers it necessary.

Group units to secure foreign trade have been formed at the suggestion of the Canadian Trade Commission in several industries. This means they can compete with American and European firms to get the orders and then redistribute them among their own factories.

## BOY SCOUTS IN THE SERVICE.

How They Got Rid of Trouble—Some Visitors at the War Office.

We have heard how the Boy Scouts of Great Britain aided their country during the war by volunteering for patrol duty, by working in gardens and by taking part in all manner of thrift campaigns. But the story of their work at the War Office in London is not so familiar. A writer in Blackwood's describes the boys as reliable and useful, and declares that they did the utmost credit to the fine institution founded by Sir Robert Baden-Powell.

A day or two after coming to the War Office, he says, I wanted to make the acquaintance of a colonel, who was under me—a new hand, like myself. No one could tell me where his apartment was. A War Office messenger dispatched to find him came back empty-handed. Another War Office messenger sent on the next day proved no more successful. On the third day I summoned a Boy Scout—a very small one—and commanded him to find that colonel and not to come back without him. In about ten minutes the door of my room was swung open, and in walked the Scout, followed by a huge colonel.

"I didn't know what I had done or where I was being taken," remarked the colonel, "but the boy made it quite clear that he wasn't going to have any nonsense; so I thought best to come quietly."

The plan that the lads adopted for making things uncomfortable for troublesome people paid eloquent testimony to their fertility of resource. One of the greatest worries to which War Office officials were exposed during those anxious times was the determination of excited persons to obtain interviews. The Scouts discovered that fact from the first day, and they acted with rare judgment and determination. They herded the intruders into an unattractive apartment on the ground floor, as tube attendants herd subterranean travelers into the lifts, and kept the intruders there until they verged on a condition of mutiny. They then divided them into parties and led them round and round and in and out along the corridors, and up and down between floors, carefully avoiding the elevators, until the victims were in a state of physical and mental collapse. If one of the party quitted the ranks while on the trek to read the name marked on some door that he was passing, the Scout called a halt and withered the culprit with a scowl; it would never have occurred to him that sort of thing, because the visitor might conceivably have noticed the name of the very official whom he had come to see!

Anyone who came again after undergoing that experience once probably had just cause for demanding an interview; one bout of it satisfied most persons. It may be suggested that the Scouts were acting under instructions from Sir Reginald Brade, Secretary and Grand Master of the Ceremonies; but if asked, he will admit that the entire credit belongs to the boys.

## IS GERMANY RUINED?

Publishes Destitution to World and Continues in Old, Costly Habits of Life.

The enemies of Germany, and those who have still a lingering regard for her, would like above all things to know the actual truth about her present condition. She advertises to the world that she is on the brink of catastrophe, that she is starving, that all the routine of her life is paralyzed by intruding bolshevism and that unless peace comes quickly her ruin will be so complete and so infectious that it will spread disaster through the world. And yet the routine of German life seems to persist. The journals are full of advertisements; the theatres produce new plays; the concert halls and the cinemas seem to be doing a good business, and in Charlottenburg, where, according to the published reports, the red riot of Spartacist revolution deluged the streets with blood, the Berlin Zoological Gardens want just a little more money to restore them to prosperity.

German "zoos" it must be remembered, are a good deal more than collections of animals. They are pleasure grounds of the middle and upper classes and usually have the best concerts and the most elaborate restaurants in the cities in which they are found, while the scientific and educational work they carry out is almost negligible. Two or three years before the war the Berlin Zoological Gardens built a restaurant at a cost of £150,000 (\$750,000), with a large hall for concerts and accommodation for 10,000 visitors indoors and another 10,000 on terraces outside. According to the Berlin Lokal Anzeiger, the increase in expenses during the war has exhausted the available financial reserves, but the municipalities of Greater Berlin and of Charlottenburg are coming to the rescue, and the necessary moneys will be provided.

The Queen Victoria centenary this month promises to be more widely observed than that of any other woman in history.

A large trade on our Atlantic coast is stagnant, and 2,000 people are idle. There is a glut stock of \$300,000 worth of sardines, and canneries will not re-open until this is sold. The amount, the Canadian Trade Commission points out, is almost the exact value of imports of foreign sardines into Canada last year.

## POTATO TIPS.

We Can All Grow "Spuds," But Few of Us Can Cook Them.

The allotment-holder has discovered how to grow the potato, but he, like the rest of us, has something to learn as to its value as food and the best method of cooking it, says a London magazine.

The public suppose that one potato is as good as another, but the public is wrong. It was recently shown, after many analysis, that some varieties contain twice as much food as others. Thus one man may obtain as much nourishment from one potato as another obtains from two of similar weight.

When potatoes are grown in a wet climate they contain more water than when they are grown in a dry climate, and therefore, contain less food.

Ten pounds of potatoes of a good variety contain approximately seven and a half pounds of water and two and a half pounds of food, chiefly starch. The starch of the potato is equal as food to the starch which forms the principal nutritive substance in bread. Ten pounds of potatoes of an inferior variety contain approximately eight and three-quarter pounds of water and one and a quarter pounds of food.

The allotment-holder may, therefore, by planting a superior variety, grow double the quantity of food that he would obtain by planting an inferior variety.

In the production of sugar from the beet the grower selects seed which will provide him with the greatest weight of sugar to the acre, not the greatest weight of roots. In a similar way the potato-grower should look for the greatest weight of starch.

When we have grown a good potato we should learn how to make the most of it. It should never be boiled, peeled, or soaked, but just washed and steamed, or baked in its skin.

Let us look at the reason. Apart from its thin jacket, the potato may be divided into three parts:—(1) the layer next the skin, (2) the layer below that, and (3) the centre pith. The starch, the second layer nearly of the starch, the second layer nearly one-third, and the pith about one-twelfth of the whole.

If we pare the potato we cut away a portion of the very best of the food, and leave it to part with more as it boils. If we roast it in its jacket, scoop out the centre, and discard the skin with much of the food adhering to it, we again waste the very best.

To pare and boil or over-roast and waste in this way leaves a vegetable with very little food value.

## MARS AND MAMMON.

How Britain Rewards the Generals Who Win Her Wars.

If the report be true that the British Parliament will make a grant of £750,000 to Sir Douglas Haig in recognition of his magnificent services during the war, he will rank next to the Dukes of Marlborough and Wellington, each of whom reaped a harvest of more than five million dollars from war.

In actual money Wellington's brilliant generalship yielded considerably over this sum to himself and his descendants. His victory at Talavera was rewarded by a pension of \$10,000 a year for two generations.

Salamanca, in addition to a marquisate, brought him a lump sum of \$500,000, and a little later the Commons voted him \$2,500,000 to maintain his dignity as a peer. And the crowning victory of Waterloo was rewarded by an additional grant of \$1,000,000 to add to his \$300,000 of prize-money.

He also won within the short space of five years a viscountcy, an earldom, a marquisate, and a dukedom, in addition to seven foreign titles, including one of prince.

Apart from his rich crop of dignities, ranging to a dukedom and two princely titles, Marlborough was awarded a pension of \$20,000 a year for himself and his descendants; the manor of Woodstock was presented to him by a grateful country; and the Palace of Blenheim was built for him at a cost of \$1,250,000. The duke's pension alone has yielded to him and his successors more than \$5,000,000.

Between these fortunate dukes and their nearest rivals there is a great gulf.

Lord Gough, conqueror of the Sikhs, received a pension of \$10,000 a year from the Government, and a similar annuity from the East India Company—\$20,000 yearly for the duration of his own life. All the gold Lord Wolseley received was \$275,000—\$125,000 for the Ashanti War, and \$150,000 for his Egyptian campaign in 1882.

And all Lord Kitchener's campaigns, though they brought him many honors and titles, only added \$400,000 to his exchequer—\$150,000 for the Khartoum expedition of 1898, and \$250,000 for the Boer War.

## Easter Egg of Death.

The city of Paris, a few years before the war, presented the late Czar of Russia with an Easter egg containing jewels to the value of \$10,000. The same year one of his revolutionary subjects sent him an egg stuffed with dynamite, timed to explode at a certain hour. The weight of the egg aroused suspicion, and a tragedy was averted by the secret police opening the egg and discovering its contents.

Tinware will never rust if before using it you rub over it fresh lard and put it in a hot oven for a few minutes.

## MIND AND MUSCLE WORKERS.

Both Necessary for World's Progress, but Brain Producers Lead.

There is a false tendency to speak of those who toil with their hands as if they alone were the workers. The greatest menace of this present time is this tendency to unduly exalt mere brute effort, and to discredit the more precious effort of our true leaders in the realm of mind.

The socialists and bolsheviks proclaim that only the producer should have a place in society. Their premise is correct. But in its application they go far astray. In the declaration of the Soviet Government we read, "It means all power of the working people. The soviet organizations are so created that only the representatives of the laboring classes enter them—workmen, peasants and soldiers. The peasant produces grain and raw materials. The workman works the raw materials into fabrics and machines. The soldier during the transition of society from capitalism to socialism stands on guard."

In the reaction of the world against Prussianism we have swung too far to the other extreme. Bolshevism, the wildest expression of this reaction, means society turned upside down. If the delusions of Lenin were realized we should have Hot-tentots and Chinese coolies in the places of Marconi and Edison.

A small group of rare minds have been the cause of every forward movement. To deny the work of these men is to turn our faces backward. While we have been engaged in smashing down false aristocracies in Europe, the New World and the old alike must still preserve a higher class composed of those rare minds whose leadership alone can make for progress.

Ever since the days of the Gracchi in Rome we have had our malcontents who have been crying out for a re-portionment of goods.

Equality is their cry, and in shouting that word they are not merely against the present social system, but also against the pre-established order of the universe, which everywhere and always spells "Inequality."

Nature knows no such thing as equality. Granting to one man one talent, and to another ten talents, the Creator has ordained from the beginning that the two cannot be equal. "Under ideal socialism," we learn from Mr. Robert Blatchford, "the only difference between a prime minister and a collier would be the difference of rank and occupation." But before he proves his case, Mr. Blatchford will have to demonstrate how one talent is equal to ten. A socialist may fatuously declare all men equal, but when one man has a head full of brains, and another has a mere teaspoonful, all of Mr. Blatchford's pleadings will not make the two equal.

## STILL MINE-SWEEPING.

Perils of the Deep Did Not Stop When Armistice Was Signed.

Despite the fact that active operations against the enemy ceased nearly six months ago, there are still grave perils to be faced by those who go down to the sea in ships, apart from storms and tempests and suchlike dangers that ordinarily beset the life of a sailor.

The work of sweeping the high seas free of mines—"tin eggs," as Jack calls them—is one of the most formidable tasks that confront the British Navy to-day, and although some scores of mines are recovered or otherwise disposed of in the course of every week, it is certain that many months must elapse before the work is finally completed.

Needless to say, the bulk of the work falls on the grey, blunt-nosed minesweeping trawlers, ships that have played by no means the small part in the war for humanity. In addition, there are now employed many of the M.L.'s, those sturdy little ships of war whose work in a vastly different sphere of operations is, of course, well known.

These tiny craft—veritable battle-ships in miniature—navigated and manned entirely by officers and men of the R.N.V.R., play the part of "spotters" or "eyes," for the minesweeping craft. By reason of their shallow draught they are able to approach the danger zone with less risk than can the bigger craft.

A recent official announcement made it clear that only twelve merchant ships have been sunk as the result of collision with mines since the signing of the Armistice. But the danger still exists, and it is likely to do so for some time to come, since no one can aver with any degree of certainty that every drifting mine—perhaps the greatest menace of all—has been effectively disposed of.

The life of a mine cannot be determined by mathematical or other abstruse calculation; while it exists it is a potential destroyer of life and property.

A system of gratuities, varying from \$5 for each British mine dealt with to \$200 for an enemy mine, is almost the sole inducement offered in connection with minesweeping, yet volunteers for the hazardous task have never been lacking.

The epic of the minesweepers is yet to be written. Suffice it to say that when at length it does appear, there will be given to the world a tale of heroic endeavor such as cannot fail to command the admiration of every single one of us.

# BRITISH IMPROVED FEEDING OF ARMY

GEN. SIR JOHN COWANS PERFECTED SYSTEM OF MESSES.

Cooks Trained For Service With Soldiers Numbered More Than 84,000.

—Savings Were Immense.

There could not be a more fitting opportunity than that afforded by the departure of General Sir John Cowans from the War Office for drawing attention to the conspicuous success which has been achieved during the war in connection with the feeding of the troops, both at home and abroad.

There was no precedent in military history for the feeding of such vast numbers, and at the outset no machinery in this country which was adaptable to meet the constantly changing situation and the ever-growing increase in the number of armed men.

In August, 1914, the only assistance provided with a view to improving the messing of the troops consisted of the Inspector of army catering and the army school of cookery at Aldershot, administered by the director of supplies. When the number of troops increased so rapidly, the waste of foodstuffs, owing to the inexperience of all concerned, became a serious matter, and complaints of bad feeding were frequent. The quartermaster general, in April, 1915, appointed an inspector of quartermaster general's services in each command, and inspectors were brought under the administration of a chief inspector of quartermaster general's services, who combined with these duties the inspection of the Royal Army Service Corps. Inspectors in catering were at the same time appointed in each command to work in co-operation with the inspectors.

A steady improvement took place and schools of cookery were established in each command during 1915, the Inspector of army catering, who exercised supervision over these schools, working under the chief inspector of quartermaster general's services. In May, 1916, it was found that a special branch of the Q.M.G. department was necessary to deal with the inspection work of quartermaster general's services, which was duly formed, under the chief inspector of quartermaster general's services.

## Complaints Drop.

Complaints regarding messing, which in 1915 had numbered 359, dropped in 1916 to 144, in 1917 to 116 and in 1918 to fifty-eight. It should also be borne in mind that the numbers fed in 1915 were very small compared with 1917 and 1918.

On the recommendation of the chief inspector of the quartermaster general's services an auditor of messing accounts was appointed in each command in 1915, and the work of these auditors has been productive of great economies and prevented the misapplication and waste of messing money which had previously prevailed. An Inspector of messing auditors (unpaid) supervised the work of these command auditors, and has done excellent work. In 1916 the inspection branch of quartermaster's services (messing and economies) was established with the British expeditionary force in France, and later, in Egypt and Italy, with most satisfactory results.

The number of cooks trained at the army schools at home and abroad from the date of mobilization in 1914 to December 31, 1918, reached \$4,371. In 1916 the administration of canteens was placed under Q.M.G. XI, with satisfactory results, including the establishment of the canteen system of its present lines instead of on the contract system. This continued until November, 1917, when a new branch of the Q.M.G. Department was created under a D.Q.M.G. (Canteens). The inspection of canteens in the interest of the soldier continues under Q.M.G. XI, and 2913 canteens have been inspected since January, 1918. In December, 1916, questions relating to regimental funds were placed under Q.M.G. XI, and have caused a considerable increase to the work, especially since the beginning of demobilization.

## Disposal of Rabbit Skins.

In October, 1917, a committee of the trade and representatives of Q.M.G. XI was formed to dispose of the skins of rabbits issued to the troops, and 2,112,126 has been obtained from their sale. These skins would otherwise have been almost entirely wasted. The improvement in the men's messing, and especially in the service and distribution of the food, has been considerable since the I.Q.M.G.S. branch was instituted. Constant inspection and instruction by inspectors in catering, combined with the greatly improved training given at the schools of army cookery, has made it possible to carry out reductions in the ration without hardship to the soldier. The Inspector of army catering compiles and issues every fortnight a diet sheet for the guidance of officers in messing in the various commands at home, giving a daily menu and full details of the commodities required for the various meals, also their caloric value. This diet sheet has been a very important factor in securing uniform good feeding and reflects great credit on the Inspector of army catering.

Air traveling, they tell us, is going to be safer than any railway. So we shall seek safety in flight.



## The Watchman AND Ottawa Valley Advocate

FRIDAY, JUNE 27, 1919.

The Watchman will be published every Friday.

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### En Passant.

A little nonsense now and then, is relished by the wisest men. All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy.

The relation between work and play are too intimate to be overlooked. They are necessary to each other; the efficiency of the one depends upon the quality of the other, yet they do not run well coupled, nor do they ride abreast. They are a tandem team, one following the other like night and day, rest and toil, sleep and day wakefulness (we do not appear to have an expressive one-verb word for that).

Continual attempts to combine work and play are made by individuals who have plenty of time and money at their command or who have solved the problem of living without working, but the combination is never a permanent success. It is a temporary amalgamation of opposites, held in suspension by an imposed influence, and the elements fall back into their original forms as soon as that influence weakens.

Notwithstanding the clear distinction between work and play, it is interesting to notice the laboured attempts to mix them and the thousand and one expedients people use in the process. Some play at working and work at playing, with indifferent success and when they seem to have made some sort of temporary conjunction the alliance is a strained one. Natural laws apply. Heat and cold do not mix without causing storms and unseasonable conditions.

Artificial light pales in the daylight. If you leave your electric lights on in the daytime, people think you very forgetful and negligent, even silly, unless they are acquainted with your peculiarities or the special reasons you may have for leaving them on.

There is a time and place for everything we are told, and it is fairly true. There is a fixed or recognised time for work, and there ought to be an accredited time for play. The reasonable time for while it is day, and the reasonable time for play is when work is not in progress, be it day or night, mindful always of the fact that the social obligations of life require a due observance of the rules of respectability, and mindful also that the night time is associated with deeds of evil, stealth and unhallowed malice.

"Eight hours work, eight hours play, eight hours sleep, and eight hours a day" used to be a popular, but very ideal, division of the twenty-four hours. Things change rapidly though. The two dollar limit of pay has been raised and some socialist humbugs cry out now for a six hours working day and only five of them in a week. Eight hours won't kill anybody of average health while eight hours of some sort of play might, and eight hours sleep is about right for most people except children and fools.

In a general sense play means a relaxation from work, and when so regarded seems all right, otherwise it would be an impossible task. If the day were divided by law into the three eights, and each third had to be used as labelled, there would be a terrific outcry. If a man wishes to work sixteen hours, who shall compel him to cut out eight of them from his dollar hunting schedule? If the time should come when he has amassed sufficient money to retire upon, what law could successfully debar him from following pleasure all day long, supposing always that not working is pleasure. Then there are the eight hours for sleep. I know people who can sleep all round the clock, and a bit over. They are extraordinary people though and I cannot think of an average person being able to sleep eight hours every night.

Personally, I can never go to bed without a book or newspaper. I do not recommend the habit to other people, but it is a favourite and congenial habit of my own which fits me well enough. I can read resting and rest without having to go to sleep all the time. Similarly any people can ring the changes on a variety of work, or un-work, according to their physical abilities or blights. But whatever disposal of the day they may find convenient, each person should be clearly defined and, as far as possible, exclusively employed, working hours, for instance, should be unoccupied by work or what passes for it, and the play hours would then have an enhanced value, even when the player works as hard at his play as a centre-forward in a football match when the play is mostly mid-field, or as a pitcher in baseball practising curly ones.

The word "Play" has a wonderfully alchemic effect upon some minds. I have known boys who could sprint half a mile in record time, at play, take two hours to stroll across a field to open a gate, in working hours. I have seen girls who could fashion all sorts of filmy lace and embroidered beautiful blue-birds,

and forget-me-nots, and pink roses, upon piano covers, and match covers, with easy and unerring grace, and yet leave offensive black eyes in the potatoes they peeled for dinner.

There is a psychological difference between work and play which makes the harder exertions easy, and the easy efforts a toilsome task. I don't make any invidious distinctions in this. Young and old, man or woman, it is always the same. They can find in the more laborious forms of sport, amusement, or play, whatever you like to call it, a pleasure, which with a much less amount of exertion, would be unbearable if called work.

A man, too tired to cross the road to post a letter for his wife, will prance for two hours round a billiard table in a warm room, and feel refreshed and invigorated by it. That is play, and, you know, I believe is does him good. It is the change of gearing that sets his mind running without friction, and, naturally, his bodily functions follow suit.

The differences in men are often expressed in their amusements. Great men have their fun like the rest of mortals. Drake had to finish his game of bowls even if the Spanish armada was in sight. Peter the Great, had a nifty set of carpenter's tools, Gladstone could handle an axe like a backwoodsman. The fastest, heaviest professor in a well-known university, was in a dance, as precise in his measures and as light of foot as an old time dancing master. If you look for them, the most unlikely contrasts come to light in peoples play. In an orchestra you will find the big cello in front of the smallest man, while the big man plays the flute. Incongruous disproportionate assignments are covered by the big umbrella of Sport, and things we would laugh at, in the ordinary course, pass with little comment when they are not supposed to be "Work."

"The Amusements of the Great," (with the sub-title "And Others") would be an interesting volume if it were to be properly edited. But I for one would take exception to it and criticise it severely if it included rubbish like the following piece of news, communicated by The Associated Press to the newspapers.

This morning the former Emperor engaged in his usual task of sawing trees of which he yesterday completed his five thousandth. This last tree has been cut into 100 inch discs, many of which have been distributed among Herr Hohenzollern's attendants and advisors. The tree was six inches in diameter, and each disc was marked in the former ruler's own hand with his initials and the date.

I have a fancy that this five thousandth tree has been specially reserved for the disc business, being of the phenomenal size of six inches. The other 4,999, sawn down by the former ruler's own hand, were probably used as fishing poles.

LINKSMAN.

### Mabel School Exams.

Grade VII, Max. 1200.—Sarah Black 986, Wesley Mason 790.

Grade VI, Max. 1200.—Ema Mason 974, Pearl Heatlie 842, Alma Warwick 812, Basil Clark 615.

Grade IV, Max. 1000.—Mary Black 740, Ross Warwick 729, Bessie Mason 706, Jennie Clark 578.

Grade III, Max. 700.—Percy Murdoch 564, Perley Murdoch 442.

Grade II, Max. 600.—Ada Murdoch 444, John Black 421.

Grade I and Primer, Max. 400.—Jessie Murdoch 349, Bessie Murdoch 345.

1st Primer.—Willie Mason 357, Helen Heatlie 331, James Black 304, Perley Clark 300, James Murdoch 194.

TRESSA J. WALKER, Teacher.

### Upper Lachute Exams.

Grade VII.—Hazel Leishman 89 p.c., Sharman Doig 76.

Grade VI.—Anna Goodfellow 78, Christina Robertson 76.

Grade V.—Ethel Doig 74, Mossman Leishman 82.

Grade III.—Hrma Morrison 71, Jack Neill 65, John Robertson 82, Harold Nicoll 67.

MABEL I. FADY, Teacher.

### WEDDING BELLS

DENSMORE-TELLEFURT.

The many friends of Mr. Herbert Densmore will be pleased to hear of his marriage, on Wednesday, June 25th, at the home of the bride's mother, Mrs. Tellefurt of Montreal. We extend to Mr. and Mrs. Densmore our congratulations, wishing them all success and happiness.

HOBBS-ADAIR.

A quiet and pretty wedding took place on June 18th at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Adair, Tamworth, Ont., when their daughter, Leeds Willetta, was united in marriage to Mr. Fred Hobbs, of Brownsburg. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. S. G. Rorke.

HARDIE-KILGOUR.

A very pretty house wedding took place on Wednesday afternoon at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Kilgour, Rosemere, when their sister, Miss Elizabeth Kilgour, of Scotland, was united in marriage to Mr. Geo. Hardy, of Brownsburg, the ceremony being performed by Rev. Mr. Duncan. The bride looked charming in a gown of white crepe-de-chene, with veil and orange blossoms and carried a bouquet of white roses and sweet peas. She was attended by her sister, who wore a dress of champagne georgette over pink and carried a bouquet of pink carnations, while Mr. Jas. Hardie acted as best man. The happy couple left on the evening train for Toronto, Niagara and other points, followed by the good wishes of their many friends.

Those attending from Brownsburg were Mrs. Hardy, Miss Mary Hardy, Messrs. James, Clarence and Wilbert Hardy, Mrs. A. Riddell and the Misses Gertrude, Ella and Irene from Lachute.

## JUNE EXAMINATIONS IN LACHUTE ACADEMY.

The following are the results of the June Examinations in the lower grades of Lachute Academy. The letter (s) before a name indicates that the pupil has been more than 1½ years in the grade; while the figure in brackets after the total indicates the number of examinations missed during the year from illness or other causes. In consideration of the fact that the school year was so badly broken into this year by sickness, the results are very creditable.

### Standing for the Year.

GRADE VII, Total Max. 2900.

Class I.—Ivy Graham, 2317, (s) Arnold Scott 2309, Grace Morrison 2278, Nellie Cowan 2251.

Class II.—(s) Elmer Ryan 2128, (s) Lillie Bradford 2114 (1), Hilda Sutton 2080, Kenneth Elliott 2062, Evelyn Creswell 2007, Lawrence Cruise 1910 (2), Esther Morrison 1750 (4).

Class III.—Jessie Hay 1730 (2), May Robinson 1618 (4).

GRADE VI, Total Max. 3000.

Class I.—Margaret Scott 2647, (s) Lillie Paul 2384, Frank Scott 2342, Jean McQuat 2312, Willie Miller 2303.

Class II.—Hazel Drysdale 2185, (s) George McGibbon 2044 (1), Ella Longpre 2041 (4), (s) Harold Window 2035 (2), Ida Bampton 1990, (s) Ethel Hay 1982 (2).

GRADE V, Total Max. 2800.

Honours.—Bessie Rodgers 2587.

Class I.—Edgar Burwash 2391, Lloyd Somerville 2350, Ethel McQuat 2233, Norma Boyd 2199, Kilgour Wilson 2197, (1) Hazel Kettyle 2197, Eleanor Yelland 2125 (2).

Class II.—Freddie Barker 2090, (s) Inez McKiddie 2076, (s) Gaston Desjardins 2030 (2), Edith Jones 1901, Russell Robertson 1863 (2), Florence Armstrong 1797, Elsie Scott, 1774.

Class III.—Muriel McPhail 1510 (3), George Miles 1269 (11).

Passed on Trial.—Mary Cruise, Elizabeth McKimmie, Hazel Morrison.

GRADE IV, Total Max. 2800.

Class I.—(s) Nellie Hay 2194 (2), Stella Scott 2184.

Class II.—Violet Paul 2095, A. Miller 2054, (s) Gertrude Galloway 2015, Willis Stanforth 1889, Amy Combie 1691 (4).

Class III.—John Manson 1482 (4), Hny. Miles 1112 (11).

Passed on Trial.—Gordon Dobbie, J. Manson.

Grade III, Total Max. 2500.

Class I.—Howard Doig 2201, Janet McQuat 2095, Dorothy Morrison 2085 (1), Lorne Morrison 1992, James Wilson 1902.

Class II.—Bessie Morrison 1837 (1), Russell Elliott 1831, Earl Wilson 1807, Elinor McCoy 1771, Rita Jones 1760, Lawson Bampton 1709 (1), Grace Rodgers 1707 (1), Eileen McPaul 1661, Ernest Grandmaison 1562 (1), Evelyn Cruise 1558, (s) Willie Painter 1541.

GRADE II, Total Max. 2000.

Class I.—Gordon McQuat 1723, Shirley Hamilton 1671, James Yelland 1662 (2), Stanley Boyd 1657, Percival Hayden 1614, Quentin Black 1604 (1), (s) Alma McQuat 1568 (1), Ernest Morrison 1559, Roy Cruise 1558, Eric Middleton 1545, (1), (s) Kenneth McPaul 1534, Rowena Cowan 1517 (1), Lloyd Cruise 1515 (1).

Class II.—Anna Garretsee 1448, Cecil McPaul 1415, Ada Logan 1268 (3), James Logan 1179 (4), (s) Henry Dion 1160 (4), Clarence Carpenter 1155 (2).

PASS LIST.

GRADE VII, Total Max. 1200.

Class I.—Grace Morrison 938, Ivy Graham 918, (s) Arnold Scott 910.

Class II.—Esther Morrison 899, Nellie Cowan 895, (s) Lillie Bradford 858, Evelyn Creswell 856, (s) Elmer Ryan 846, May Robinson 845, Kenneth Elliott 826, Hilda Sutton 815, Lawrence Cruise, 807, Jessie Hay 756.

GRADE VI, Total Max. 1300.

Class I.—Margaret Scott 1130, (s) Lillie Paul 986.

Class II.—Frank Scott 973, Jean McQuat 947, Hazel Drysdale 940, Willie Miller 930, (s) Harold Window 851, Ella Longpre 844 (2), (s) George McGibbon 844, Ida Bampton 840, (s) Ethel Hay 818.

GRADE V, Total Max. 1100.

Class I.—Bessie Rodgers 984, Lloyd Somerville 920, Kilgour Wilson 916, Edgar Burwash 892, Eleanor Yelland 873, Ethel McQuat 865.

Class II.—George Miles 822, Norma Boyd 812, Freddie Barker 809, and Hazel Kettyle 800, (s) Inez McKiddie 781, (s) Gaston Desjardins 755 (1), Edith Jones 696, Muriel McPhail 691, Russell Robert-

son 683 (1), Florence Armstrong 680, Elsie Scott 669.

Passed on Trial, Mary Cruise, Elizabeth McKimmie, Hazel Morrison.

GRADE IV, Total Max. 1100.

Class I.—(s) Nellie Hay 878, Stella Scott 830.

Class II.—(s) Gertrude Galloway 786, Violet Paul 762, Amy Combie 748, Annie Miller 736, Henry Mifles 716, John Manson 702, Willis Stanforth 685.

Passed on Trial, Gordon Dobbie, Jean Manson.

GRADE III, Total Max. 800.

Class I.—Dorothy Morrison 712, Howard Doig 692, Janet McQuat 689, Erle Wilson 640, Bessie Morrison 632, Lorne Morrison 618, Kenneth Elliott 617, Elinor McCoy 613, James Wilson 605, Lawson Bampton 604.

Class II.—Reta Jones, 584, Grace Rodgers 573, Ernest Grandmaison 568, Evelyn Cruise 567, Eileen McPaul 559, Willie Painter, (s) 533.

GRADE II, Total Max. 700.

Honours.—James Yelland 658.

Class I.—Shirley Hamilton 622, Quentin Black 603, Gordon McQuat, 597, Alma McQuat 592, (s) 592, Eric Middleton 584, Stanley Boyd 573, Roy Cruise 563, Lloyd Cruise 557, Kenneth McPaul (s) 549, Ernest Morrison 544, Percival Hayden 542, James Logan 541, Henry Dion (s) 526.

Class II.—Ada Logan 522, Annie Garretsee 520, Cecil McPaul 515, Rowena Cowan 512, Clarence Carpenter 503.

Passed the Entrance Exams.

Passed into Grade VIII.

Iva Ella Johnson, Calumet 965, Harold William Bennett, Calumet 933, Lloyd Allan Bennett, Calumet 897, Rene E. Whinfield, Calumet 861, Dorothy Matthews, Lachute 844, Mabel Gordon, Lachute 841, Ben. Rodgers, Lachute 834, Bella Hume, Lachute 822, Earl Grey, Grenville 799, Alice Hode, Lachute 790, Rosemary Higginson, Calumet 783, Vida B. Foreman, Calumet 781, Mac Young, Pointe-au-Chene 779, Cecil Leishman, Lachute 754, Doris Robinson, Passett 754, Bella Clark, Lachute 793.

Passed into Grade VII.

Sarah Black, Brownsburg 705, Melville Smith, Lachute 701, George Muir, Lachute 696, James Todd, Lachute 558, Lydia Miller, Lachute 529, Erskine Rodger, Lachute 479, Bertha McLeod, Pointe-au-Chene 472.

Junior Entrance.

Passed into Grade VII.

Evelyn McCallum, Avoca 961, Elsie Townsend, Brownsburg 841.

Winners of the "Perley Scholarships."

Municipality Lachute Town, Margaret Scott.

Municipality St. Jerusalem, Mabel Gordon.

Municipality Chatham, Dorothy Matthews.

Municipality Grenville, Iva E. Johnson.

Municipality Calumet, Irene E. Whinfield.

Municipality Harrington, Harold Wm. Bennett.

Wool Wanted

WASHED OR UNWASHED.

Farmers or merchants having wool to dispose of, Washed or Unwashed, are invited to communicate with us.

AYERS LIMITED,

Lachute Mills, Que.

### 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.

## 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 3.00, Open to County only - \$100 00  
" 2.19, Trot - 300 00  
Free for all - 300 00

National Trotting 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.

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### 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

## New Drug Store in Lachute

On or about the 1st of July

G. J. Charland, Ph.B., Licentiate Druggist

Bachelor of Pharmacy of Laval University, Montreal, will open a pharmacy in Lachute opposite McPaul's Store, Main Street, with a complete stock of Patent Medicines, Drugs, Cigars, Chocolates, Stationary, Perfumes, Toilet Articles, Etc., Soft Drinks and Ice Cream will also be served in a special parlor.

Doctor's prescriptions compounded with care and accuracy.

Advice and satisfaction guaranteed.

All are cordially invited.

### BUTCHERS

Main Street, - Lachute, P.Q.

## 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

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SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT

Interest allowed at highest current rate.

Lachute Branch

W. A. HOUSTON

Manager



## Recognition of War Work in Argenteuil County.

We are pleased to announce to our readers that the splendid achievements of the soldiers, nursing sisters and residents of Argenteuil County are going to be given direct and lasting recognition. Canada has a record she may well be proud of. No nation performed more splendid and heroic work in the World War than did our fair Dominion. But we must not lose sight of the fact that every section of our country contributed its quota of the manhood and womanhood, which went to make up that great citizen army, that has won such undying fame—and many of whom rest in Flanders fields.

Not by any means the least in adding to the glorious record so nobly won has been our own town of Lachute and the adjacent country. It is only fair and just—in fact it is only right that we receive our full share of the credit.

The fighting men in trench and on battlefield; the nursing sisters who went where duty called; the mother at home who gave her boys and girls to the cause, the various fraternal and benevolent societies whose efforts were untiring; all did their bit to win the fight for Democracy. Each and every one of these will now be given a place of honour in the record that it is being compiled—a lasting memento to be handed down to posterity.

It is a matter that has been the subject of thought for some time. How best to commemorate the deeds of valour and heroism performed by Canadians. After careful consideration and discussing the whole problem very thoroughly it has been decided that a Memorial Volume will be issued, gotten up in such a way that it will be a lasting and enduring memorial, one that will be worthy of and do justice to our soldiers and citizens—and one that may be placed in every home.

The work of producing this worthy record is now under way. Our Part in the War will contain full date covering the individual efforts and achievements of our men and women overseas and at home. It will contain a biography of each and every one of our fighting men and nursing sisters, accompanied by a photo-engraving of these noble heroes and heroines. The cost of production is considerable but the cost as well as the effort of production is well worth while.

The wonderful work of the Red Cross and kindred organizations will be dealt with in detail. Mr. J. S. Giles, Editor of the Watchman, who has undertaken the local work, will deal with the activities at home, and for the writing of the interesting stories of the Canucks overseas, the services of Lieut. Fred James have been secured. Lieut. James was Official Correspondent to the Ministry, Overseas Military Forces of Canada. He holds, we believe, the distinction of being the only War Correspondent at the front who first served as a combatant soldier in the trenches.

We must give credit to the patriotism of the Canadian Associated Publishers of Montreal, who are producing this work and we feel confident in stating that when their representatives call for your assistance in making up this volume, all information will be gladly given.

In this connection we are pleased to quote the following from the June issue of the Veteran, the official organ of the G. W. V. A. of Canada which speaks for itself.

### A Book That Will Appeal.

The Canadian Associated Publishers have undertaken to produce a war record which will deal with individuals and communities, giving each that personal attention and description necessary to complete a war memorial. No expense or labor is being spared to make this book one which will appeal to every person who served either at home or abroad, during the Great War.

### East Settlement Exams.

Grade VII, Possible Marks 900.—Annie Millar 745, Grace Armstrong 698.  
Grade VI, Possible Marks 900.—Elna Black 767, Bessie Black 738, Allan Rodger 557.  
Grade IV, Possible Marks 700.—Ellen Box 625, Margaret Black 590, Nellie Touchette 547.  
Grade III, Possible Marks 600.—Douglas Smith 569, Leslie Gordon 559, Lloyd Walker 546, Annie Black 535, Hattie Gordon 523, Elizabeth Dorion 465.  
Grade II, Possible Marks 500.—Alma Box 468, Daniel Laurin 453, Albert Laurin 415.

O. A. STRUTHERS.

## Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

## HARRISON & PARISH Chain of Schools.

Expert instruction for the best  
Commercial and Civil Service  
Positions.

Full information upon request

## Lachute Business College Lachute, Que.

P. O. Box 178. Telephone 151.

### BROWNSBURG

The D. C. Co. Employees Picnic is to be revived. During the War the picnic was abandoned, the last one being held on August 15th, 1914.

A large representative Committee has been appointed consisting of the following:—W. H. White Chairman, T. G. Pasco Secretary, E. H. G. Secker, G. R. Scott Assistant Secretaries, W. J. Cooper H. Gardiner, H. W. Butler, J. Fletcher, J. McCulloch, D. McCulloch, A. Dey, W. Duncan, G. Rushbrooke, J. Hazel Jr., M. Seary, J. T. Seary, W. H. Lonsdale Jr., G. C. Lonsdale, J. Connelly, G. Todd, A. Talbot.

The date is not yet fixed, but it is probable that Saturday August 16th will be decided upon at the first Committee meeting.

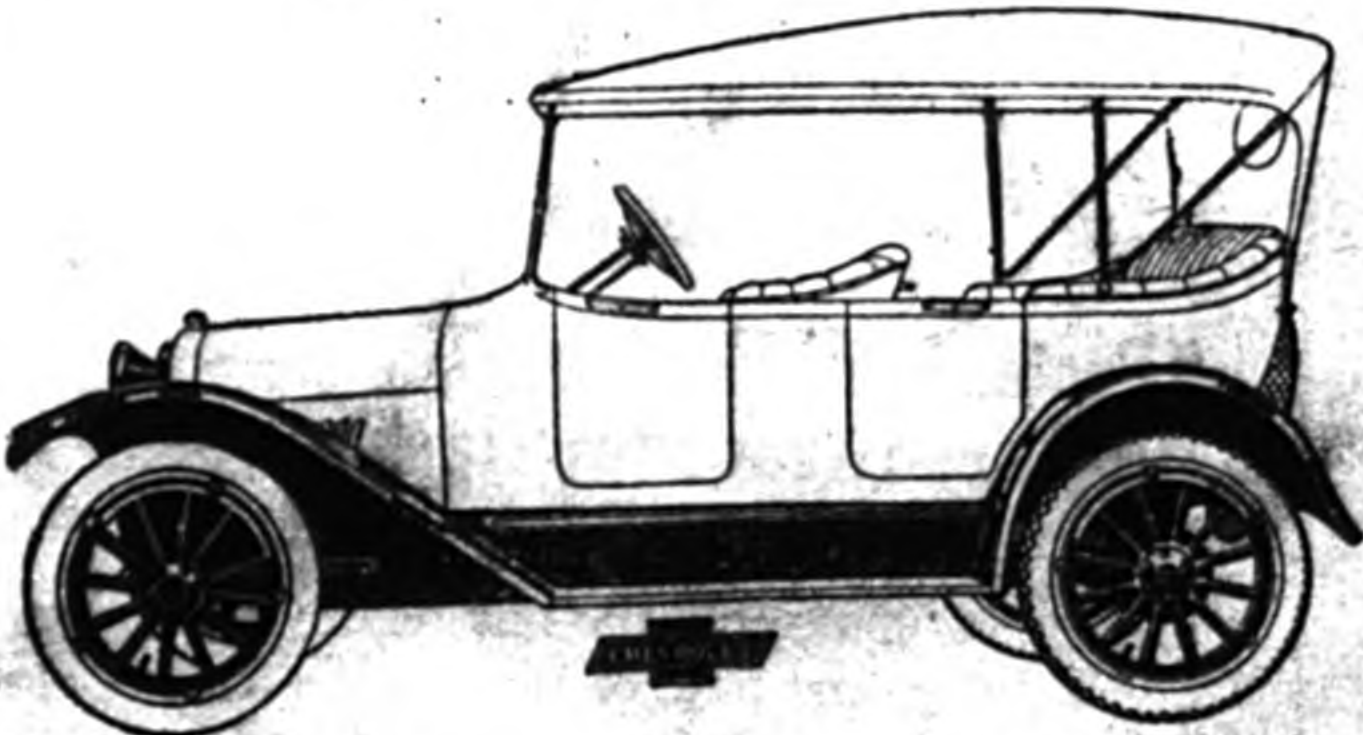
The Balance Sheet of the Returned Soldiers Reception and Memorial Committee is interesting. Their Income from various sources amounts to \$1963.76 and their expenditures \$167.24 leaving \$1796.52 to be added to the funds of the Brownsburg Patriotic Assn. to apply towards the Medals and Memorial.

This amount is made up of "Extras" and consists of profits from the various enterprises of the Committee and Victory Loan (1917). The 1918 Commissions having been allocated to the Red Cross. The final Presentation of Medals promises to be one of the coming big things. The Medals are on order and most of the boys are home now, or on the way.

The Soldiers Memorial is well advanced and should be erected during the next two weeks. The date of the unveiling ceremony will be announced as soon as it can be definitely fixed, and will most likely be held on a Sunday when it is expected that a "Union" service can be arranged.

A Public Meeting of the Inhabitants and District will be held next Wednesday evening, July 2nd at 8 p.m. prompt in the Gymnasium of the D. C. Co's Club to consider important suggestions regarding the Soldiers Memorial. Everybody who has the slightest interest in, or regard for the memory of the Heroes who gave their lives for us, is strongly urged to attend this meeting, as its decisions will be final.

## 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,** Lachute, P.Q.  
A. Larocque, Prop. Good Garage Telephone 16.

### CUSHING

Mr. C. McPaul, of Montreal, was a guest of Mr. and Mrs. Percy Nicholls over the week-end.

Mrs. J. Murison, of Calgary, Albt., spent a few days here last week the guest of Mrs. H. Hartley.

Miss Gladys McGillivray, of Montreal, spent the week-end the guest of her sister Mrs. Percy Nicholls.

The Misses Jean and Susie Fraser, of Montreal, spent Sunday with their cousin Miss Grace Fraser at Greece's Point.

Mrs. Wm. Kerr spent a week recently in Hamilton, Ont., in attendance on her brother Mr. Thomas Lindley who died at St. Joseph's Hospital in that city on Friday, May 30th.

Mrs. Burton and little daughter Betty who has been visiting her parents Rev. and Mrs. A. Patterson of St. Mungo's for three months left on Tuesday evening en-route to her home in Halifax, N.S.

### Province of Quebec. Town of Ste.-Agathe-des-Monts.

At a general meeting of the municipal council of the Town Ste.-Agathe-des-Monts, held in the town hall at the ordinary hour of the sittings of the said council, Monday the sixteenth June, one thousand nine hundred and nineteen, in conformity with the law and by-laws of the council, at which meeting are present His Worship the Mayor, E. D. Godon, and the aldermen, M. Lanthier, F. X. Lareeque, P. Belhumeur, J. C. L. Bertrand, L. E. Perent, G. Libeiron, forming a quorum of the council under the presidency of the Mayor E. D. Godon.

### BY-LAW NO. 24.

By-Law to abrogate the by-law of prohibition relating to the sale of alcoholic liquors.

It is ordained and enacted by by-law of this council as follows.

1. That the by-law voted the 25th, November 1915, in the terms of Section Fifteenth of Chapter Fifth of Title Fourth of the Revised Statutes of Que. 1909, is by the present by-law abrogated and repealed.

2. The present by-law shall be submitted, according to law, to the municipal electors of the aforesaid municipality for approbation or disapprobation and shall come in force only after such approbation, in conformity with the dispositions of the Law of Temperance of the Province of Quebec.

(Signed)  
E. D. GODON,  
Mayor

(Signed)  
RODOLPHE DAZE,  
Secretary-Treasurer

If the undersigned, Rodolphe Daze, secretary-treasurer of the aforesaid municipality, certify that the copy of by-law hereabove is a true copy of by-law passed and adopted by the said

council at its general meeting of the sixteenth June one thousand nine hundred and nineteen.

RODOLPHE DAZE,  
Secretary-Treasurer.

### Province of Quebec. Town of Ste.-Agathe-des-Monts. PUBLIC NOTICE.

To the inhabitants of the aforesaid municipality.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given you by the undersigned, E. D. Godon, Mayor and Rodolphe Daze, Secretary-Treasurer, of the Municipality of the Town of Ste.-Agathe-des-Monts, that the by-law here above shall be taken in consideration by the municipal electors of the said municipality qualified by law to approve or disapprove such by-law, Friday, the 25th day of July, 1919, being a day in the week following the last publication of the by-law, at ten o'clock in the morning (old hour) in the Town Hall the place of the meetings of the Council, at which day there will be a vote by secret ballot in order to decree if the said by-law shall be approved or disapproved of by the electors.

Dated at Ste.-Agathe-des-Monts this twenty-fifth day of June, 1919.

(Signed)  
E. D. GODON,  
Mayor.

(True Copy)  
Rodolphe Daze,  
Secretary-Treasurer.  
(Signed)  
RODOLPHE DAZE,  
Secretary-Treasurer.

## CASTORIA

For Infants and Children  
In Use For Over 30 Years

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

## McClary's Sunshine

A FURNACE easy to manage; a furnace that is economical of fuel; a furnace that will heat your home comfortably.

This is the proposition we offer in the Sunshine.

McClary's heating experts will plan a heating system for you without charge—a heating system that they guarantee will heat your home comfortably.

If you want to be sure of COMFORT; if you want a durable, honestly built furnace, well installed, put the problem up to us.



Ask about the LITTLE DRAFT-MAN that turns on the drafts and regulates them automatically.



G. Y. Deacon, Lachute.

McClary's

### Pure Bred Clydesdale GENERAL GRAHAM.

Imported Clydesdale No. 15694.  
Canadian 12102.

Bred to the Sire of Champions. His foals took all first prizes at Lachute in 1916, 1917 and 1918, also champions both in Lachute and St. Scholastique. He has the best of legs and feet, good bone and body. He has the weight and is sure the size and class to win in the ring.

Will stand for the Season of 1919, at Joseph Bradley's stables, Carillon. FEES: To insure \$10.00. All mares disposed of before time will be charged whether they prove in foal or not. All accidents at risk of owners of mares.

JOHN BRADLEY, Prop.,  
Isle-aux-Chats.  
Joseph A. Bradley, Groom, Carillon.

### WM. J. BARCLAY,

Agent for The MACCARTNEY MILKING MACHINE.  
NATIONAL RUBBER FILLER.  
FROST & WOOD FARM MACHINERY.  
CONNOR'S WASHING MACHINES.  
GOODRICH TIRES & AUTO SUPPLIES.  
Telephone Central till May 1st,  
ST. ANDREWS EAST, P.Q.

### You want the Best Perfect Pressed Brick.

Incomparable in test for breaking, strength and moisture, aged and proved quality and appearance. Fire resisting qualities unequalled.

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

## 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.

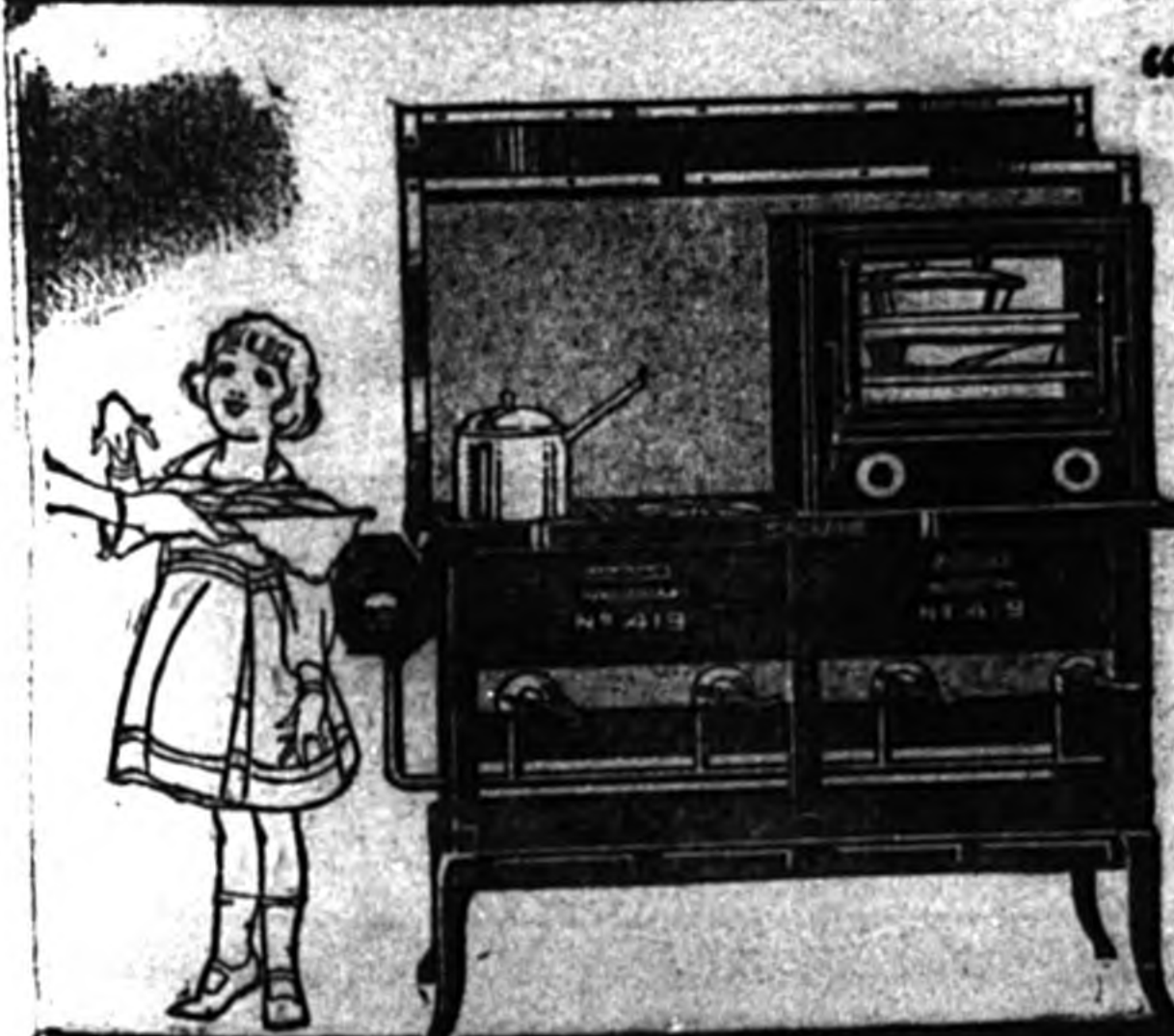
## W. G. Staniforth, Lachute



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



## "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.

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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



# 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.

## Making Work Count for the Most.

Some farmers own a farm and work on it. Others own a farm and manage it. The latter works just as much as the former, but in a different way. He works his head along with his hands. He doesn't get up at four o'clock in the morning just because that is the time all farmers are supposed to crawl out. He gets up because he knows that to keep things running smoothly he must be on the job. To get the most efficient labor from the men he employs he must not only direct them, telling them what to do and how to do it, but he also finds it necessary to work with them and take the lead in doing the work. This might not be feasible on large ranches or plantations where the help runs into the hundreds, but on farms like you and I know about it is a mighty good plan.

Plan your work ahead and then keep ahead of the work. If you can plan your farm work and direct your labor so as to get more done than the average, then you are the man who can afford to pay more than the average wages to your help. Good farm labor, of any kind, for that matter, is hard to get; but if you can pay a little more than the other fellow, you get the best help.

Try and make everything handy about the farm so as to make it easier to do the work. A broken or hard-operating gate that is much used will waste a lot of time in the course of a day. An empty water tank when the teams come in at night, hot and tired, means that one or more of the men must spend considerable time on the pump handle, and all because someone forgot to put the windmill in gear. It's not the big things that are forgotten, but the little ones that help the big ones along.

Always have in mind some "rainy-day" jobs. If you can't remember them, put them down in a book. An hour spent in tightening up or repairing a machine may save a ten-hour day if it breaks down in the field. An inside job of grinding or shelling corn on a rainy day, even though the feeder isn't quite empty, might be the means of keeping everything going full blast in the field when the sun is shining. Making hay when the sun shines is only possible by seeing that odd jobs are done when it rains.

As far as possible, the man-power you employ should be cut down by machinery. A gang plow and six horses and one driver will do just as much in a day as two sulkeys with three horses and a driver each. You could just as well save the cost of that one man. Two two-row cultivators will efficiently cover as much ground as four one-row machines; and by using them you have saved two men and two horses. Your overhead is reduced in proportion to the size of machine one man can handle.

Many farmers saved labor last fall

by harvesting corn with hogs. In this way they needed no help to pick the corn. And the method isn't wasteful, either. I have tried it, and I defy anyone to find an ear of corn left in the field after hogging down.

Headwork is just as necessary to the man who operates a farm as it is to the man who sits at a desk and runs a railroad. You must map out your line of work, and then gather about you help that will efficiently carry out your plans.

## Control Tomato Diseases.

A knowledge of precautionary measures to avoid crop diseases is highly important to tomato growers. Tomatoes are subject to many diseases, any one of which may be sufficiently serious to ruin the entire crop, or at least to preclude the possibility of making a profit on the season's work.

Use the best seed obtainable; free from disease, if possible.

Choose a seedbed soil not previously used for growing tomatoes or related crops; or, better still, a soil sterilized with steam or formalin.

Spray plants in the seedbed and in the field with a good fungicide, such as Bordeaux mixture. Apply thoroughly about every ten days. For spraying in the seedbed use the 3-4-50 Bordeaux formula, increasing the strength to 4-4-30 or 5-5-50 for field spraying. The stronger field concentration is preferable only in controlling early blight or rust. Spraying in the field may not be necessary during periods of drought.

Keep in check the various insects at work on the plants. This may be done by adding to every fifty gallons of Bordeaux mixture a half pint of Black Leaf "40" and one pound of zinc arsenite or lead arsenate. If spraying is not practiced, dust the plants with a mixture of tobacco dust, zinc arsenite or lead arsenate, and flowers of sulphur.

Where plants are likely to suffer by drought some means for irrigating should be provided. If this is impracticable, plant and cultivate in the best way to conserve soil moisture.

Nitrate of soda is preferable to other forms of nitrogen (ammonia) for fertilizing tomatoes. Avoid a heavy application of stable manure. Do not use potassium chloride, nor manure or compost containing old tomato vines.

Keep the field in a sanitary condition. Examine it regularly and remove all rotted fruit and sickly plants and destroy them by burning or burying. If buried, they should be covered with a disinfectant, such as lime.

Practice crop rotation. The less often tomatoes follow tomatoes or related crops, the less likely is the crop to become diseased.

While the observance of these precautions will not guarantee a crop free from disease, it will go far in that direction.

limit of production. We keep horses for the work they do. We know the horses that do the farm work can also reproduce, and thus replace themselves and supply a surplus of horse-power for sale. If one farmer manages it successfully, so can another.

We will eventually weed out the mares and the families of mares that prove to be shy breeders when subjected to the constant and strenuous exercise which farm work imposes. We will discard one by one the mares which habitually lose their foals because of hard work during pregnancy.

Farmers will gradually learn of the limitations of safety in working in-foal mares. But the absolute economy in working brood mares, and the profit from breeding work mares, will certainly bring the horse-breeding business in Canada to this practical and satisfactory basis, and selection will eliminate the mares that do not fit the system.

Do not let ewes and lambs run on old pastures so full of parasites which will prove destructive to young lambs.

## THE CHEERFUL CHERUB

My real self must be an ageless imp—  
When I looked in the glass  
and saw youth fled  
It laughed from my eyes maliciously:  
"I hate to be old like you," it said.



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# Sheet Notes

## Five Rules for Shearing Sheep.

Use hand-driven clippers. The old-style shears are slow and it is hard to learn to use them properly. Driven clippers are cheap, and any one owning sheep can well afford to buy such a machine. Often several farmers combine to buy a machine.

Choose a warm, sunny day for the shearing. Drive the sheep into a small enclosure adjoining the shearing floor where they can be caught easily. Have the shearing floor clean; remove each animal to it as soon as caught.

Commence shearing at the head and shear back. Hold the clipper bar close to the body so that there will be no double cuts in the wool. Sheep should be held firmly, for they will tear the fleece apart if they are allowed to struggle when partly shorn.

After each fleece has been removed, take off all manure, tags, and wet wool, and sack these separately. Tie the fleece into a neat bundle with the flesh or inner side out. Use paper twine for tying. Binder twine should never be used, for strands of it will get into the wool and can not be removed. They will not take dye and will therefore cause a severe cut in the price of wool.

The tied fleece should be tramped firmly into regulation wool sacks. These are large and hard to handle, but buyers prefer wool packed in them.

# Hogs

For pig feeding nothing combines with corn to give more satisfactory results than skim-milk. This combination makes a palatable ration, resulting in a heavier consumption of feed and more rapid gains than from any other ration. All of the cereal grains such as wheat, rye, barley, and particularly corn, are low in protein and give better results when fed with some nitrogenous feed such as skim-milk.

When used as a supplement to corn and other cereal grains nine pounds of skim-milk is equivalent to one pound of tankage; 3.7 pounds is equivalent to one pound of middlings; 9.3 pounds equals one pound of oil-meal; 10.7 pounds equals one pound of soy-bean-meal.

When tankage is worth \$2 a hundred skim-milk is worth twenty-two cents a hundred; when tankage is worth \$4 a hundred, skim-milk is worth forty-four cents a hundred. When middlings are worth \$1 a hundred, skim-milk is worth twenty-seven cents a hundred; when oil-meal is worth \$2 a hundred, skim-milk is worth twenty-one cents a hundred; when soybean-meal is worth \$2 a hundred, skim-milk is worth nineteen cents a hundred.

When cereal grains are worth \$1 a hundred pounds, skim-milk is worth twenty-eight cents a hundred pounds.

## How Weeds Are Spread.

In his struggle against weeds a farmer is more likely to be successful in his efforts if he understands clearly how weeds gain an entrance on to the farm in the first instance and how those already there spread from one part of the farm to another. Weeds may gain entrance to the farm or be dispersed over a wider area in one of the following ways:

As impurities in the seed sown. Most samples of agricultural seeds contain weed seeds in greater or less amount, which are sown with the useful seeds and thus the weeds may, quite unknown to the farmer, gain an entrance on to his land. The seed sown should be absolutely free from weeds of all kinds—a condition of things which is seldom realized.

By the agency of threshing machines. The threshing machine should be thoroughly cleaned before it is allowed to begin operations on the farm.

In stable manure, and feeding stuffs. Hay and feeding stuffs often contain weed seeds, some of which are liable to find their way into the manure heap and eventually on to the land. Some seeds can pass through the bodies of animals and afterwards germinate.

By the action of the wind. Many seeds, such as those of dandelion and thistle, are furnished with a tuft of hairs which enables them to float in the air for long distances. In other cases the seeds or even the whole plant may be blown over the frozen surface of the snow.

By the agency of animals. The seeds, or those parts of plants which contain the seeds, as in the case of Blue Burr and Burdock, are provided with hooks by means of which they become attached to the wool of sheep or the clothing of workers on the farm and in this way may be carried into fields where formerly they did not exist.

By cultivation. In some plants, especially those with creeping underground stems, such as quack grass, the broken pieces may be carried all over the field by farm implements and thus dispersed over a much wider area than the parent plants originally occupied.

Boars should be kept thrifty during the summer, but should not be allowed to fatten.

What would you think of a man who refused to join the local cow-testing association because it would make it impossible for him to sell his poor cows to his neighbors?

# Health Talks

By John B. Huber, AMMD

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.

## Eczema.

I am asked to write about eczema or salt rheum or scald or tetter. This is a skin inflammation, in which there is redness, discharge or matter, "weeping" or scaling, crusting, thickening and swelling of the skin; and always itching, perhaps slight, but generally intense. A skin trouble that does not itch is not eczema. Eczema is not catching and when completely healed it leaves no scar; except when the scratching has been so severe—with dirty nails, perhaps—as to cause a break or ulcer in the true skin. All kinds of eruptions appear in eczema—just redness and heat, burning, tingling and irritation or blisters, papules (pinhead sized) or pustules (pus blisters). Or large areas of inflamed skin. The trouble may appear in any part of the body—but more especially in the skin folds, the armpits or the bend of the elbow (in front), or of the back of the knee, or the creases in the neck. The papular form appears mostly on the trunk; the pustular mostly on the head, face and neck of the poorly or improperly nourished infants. Adults and elderly people are more prone to "red eczema" where there is extensive crusting (generally in the legs), which crust, when it comes off, exposes a most painful, raw, oozing red surface. Then there is fissured eczema, cracks resulting at the knuckle points, the mouth corners and the finger tips; this is frequent among those whose business requires them to be in intense artificial heat or to have their hands constantly in water, and from using strong soaps and lye.

"I'll swat the fly of bulging eye,  
From early morn till late at night;  
I'll boldly bat the robber rat,  
And hold the work a great delight.  
The Hunnish mouse and chicken louse  
Shall know the force of angered might;  
The tater-bug and melon thug  
I'll rush to kingdom-come on sight.  
The cabbage pest and all the rest  
I'll kill with club or poison blight.  
And now I trow this solemn vow  
Will busy me from morn till night."

If you ever give your boy or girl a pig or calf you should see that they get the money for it when it is sold. If not, their sense of justice is liable to be greatly stirred and what might have been an inducement to hold them to the farm becomes a club to drive them from it.

In most cases there is a predisposition, which makes the skin very susceptible to the action of external irritants, such as heat or cold, excessive use of water, strong soaps, dyes or chemicals. Or there is a favoring condition of the constitution, such as poor or injudicious nutrition, digestive or nervous disturbances, exhaustion, or a tendency to gout or rheumatism. We cannot say that eczema is hereditary; but the children of eczematous parents certainly come easily by attacks of this disease.

There are hundreds of skin diseases of which the two most frequent are eczema and syphilis. Eczema invariably itches; syphilis almost never does. Other skin troubles that may be mistaken for eczema are erysipelas, the shingles, the hives, psoriasis, ringworm, barber's itch, scabies and favus (a scalp trouble that shows powdery, canary-colored, cup-shaped crusts and a mouse-like smell). Further information on this subject will be mailed on request accompanied with a stamped and self-directed envelope.

## Questions and Answers.

Question—How long can an operation be avoided after the discovery of appendicitis?

Answer—It is best not to avoid operation. In some cases that has got to be done during the acute attack. Where, in the judgment of the family physician, operation is postponed, it had better be done between attacks. A diseased appendix is just like so much dynamite—ready to explode on the slightest provocation, and sometimes with fatal results.

Fence-jumping cows are often the result of poor pasture. Look after the pasture instead of the cows.

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COMFORTABLE, made to measure; light and durable.  
COOL, contains No Rubber.  
1,500,000 SOLD  
ECONOMICAL, cost \$3.50 each, or two for the same limb, \$6.50, postpaid.  
Write for Catalogue and Self-Measurement Blank.  
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## "Protection" For Your Home—No "Free Trade" With Decay

Everything with a surface needs surface protection. Not only the outside of your home, but every part of the inside—the floors, walls, furniture, woodwork and meta parts.

To paint, means protection and preservation and money saved on repairs, for wear and decay always start at the surface.

To leave a surface unprotected by paint or varnish, means "free trade" with decay and waste.

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The old reliable — it wears, and wears, and wears.

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Improve the new — renew the old.

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The one perfect floor finish — will not wear or scratch white, under hardest wear.

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## GERMAN TRADERS IN SOUTH AFRICA

EVIDENCE OF UNJUST DEALINGS  
WITH NATIVE TRIBES.

German Police Aided the Traders and  
Furnished No Redress to Dis-  
tressed Colonists.

There are two opinions concerning the right of any nation, however advanced, to subdue and to govern an uncivilized or partly civilized people, even when the government is just and beneficent. There can be no two opinions regarding a nation that uses its power to oppress and rob its weaker neighbor. It was the Germans' own deeds in their African colonies that made it impossible to restore those colonies after the war. In an article on the German rule in Southwest Africa, printed in the Fortnightly Review, the writer quotes the testimony of an under chief, Daniel Koroogo, of Omaruru, concerning the reasons for the native rebellion of 1904.

Our people, he said, were being robbed and deceived right and left by German traders; our cattle were driven by force; we were flogged and ill-treated and got no redress. In fact, the German police assisted the traders instead of protecting us. Traders would come along and offer goods. When we said that we had no cattle to spare, as the rinderpest had killed so many, they said they would give us credit. Often, when we refused to buy goods, the trader would simply unload goods and leave them, saying that we could pay when we liked; but in a few weeks he would come back and demand his money or cattle. He would then pick out the very best cows he could find.

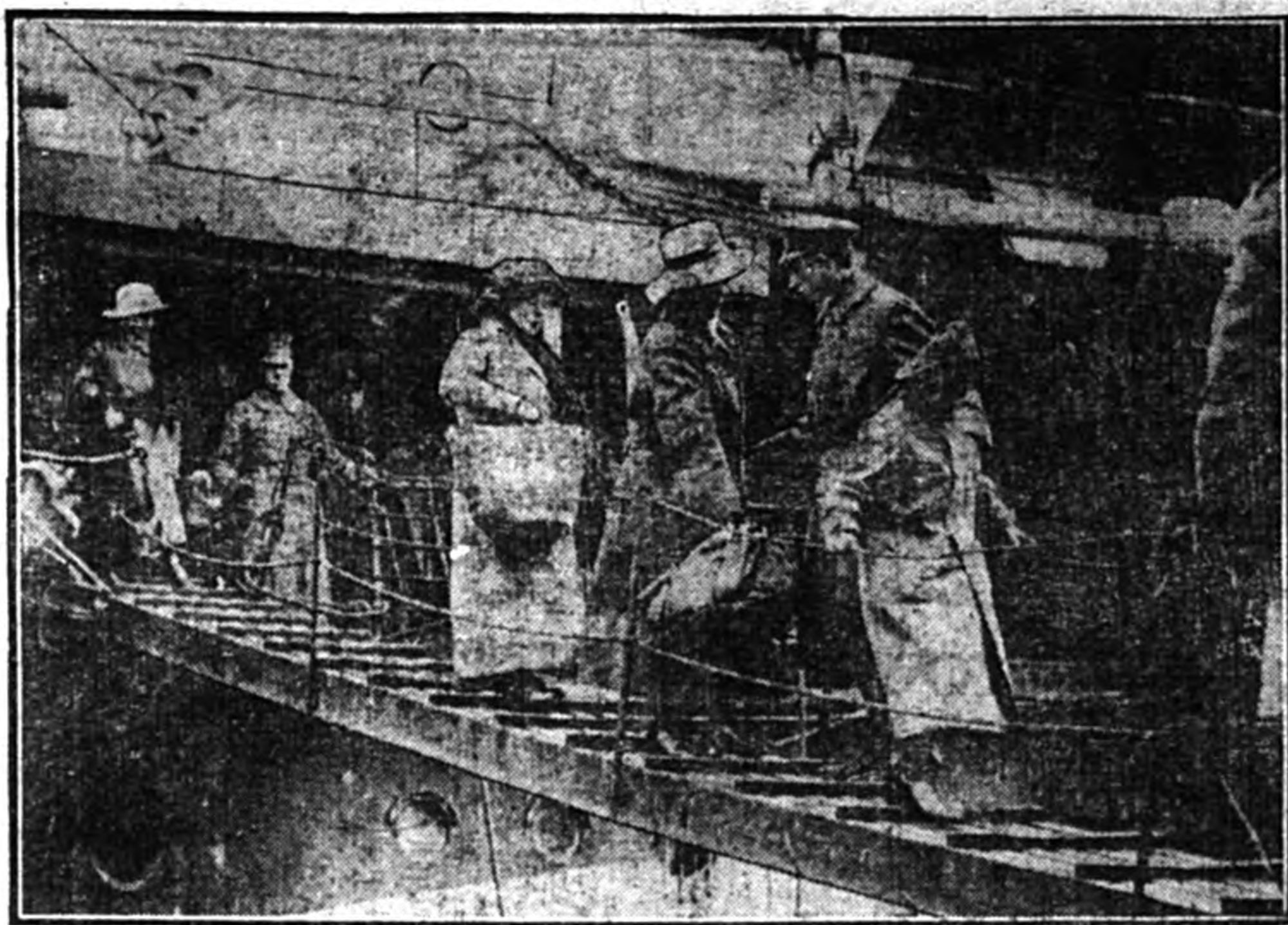
### Theft and Robbery.

Very often one man's cattle were taken to pay other people's debts. If we objected and tried to resist, the police would be sent for, and, what with floggings and the threats of shooting, it was useless for our poor people to resist. If the traders had been fair and reasonable, we should never have complained; but this was not trading at all—it was theft and robbery. They fixed their own prices for the goods, but would never let us place our own valuation on the cattle. For a bag of meal they took eight cows, which were equivalent to sixteen oxen; for the Hereros would always give two oxen for the cow. She is a breeder, and we loved to increase our herds. For a pair of boots they took a cow. Most traders took only cows, for they were farmers also and wanted more cattle.

Often, when credit had been given, they came back and claimed what they called interest on the debt. Once I got a bag of meal on credit, and later the trader came and took eight cows for the debt and two more cows for what he called credit; thus it cost me ten cows altogether. Just before the rebellion in 1903 things got worse than ever. All the traders came round and began to collect debts. Often their claims were quite false, and they were deliberately stealing our cattle. We complained to the German police, but they told us that we were all liars, and that the word of a German would always be taken, even if half a dozen of us had the impudence to contradict him. That made us feel as if it were just as well not to be alive. Our people cried and lamented the loss of their stock; our poorer people no longer had enough milk to drink; all our cows were going, and every month saw our property dwindle away. We saw our chiefs, who complained and complained until they were tired. No heed was taken of them, and we had no courts of law to which to appeal for justice.

Export trade is not a hidden art like witchcraft or fortune-telling. The Canadian Trade Commission believes dozens of firms in Canada could score in the foreign field if they formed "groups of industries."

Extremes meet in the types of samples of goods for the Roumanian Government sent for the Canadian Trade Commission's inspection. A few are perfect; many are slovenly and unattractive.



Beginning to Rid Africa of Its Oppressors.  
The work of clearing the Cameroons of Teutons is in progress. A number of German families who have been deported from there have arrived at Rotterdam en route for the Fatherland. The Cameroons are no longer a German colony, and their room was preferred to their company. The picture shows German women carrying their luggage to the quay.

### DON'T BE A BORE!

This May Not Apply to You—But  
Read It All the Same.

The art of conversation is worth studying. There are many rules to be observed, but they are all simple, and easy to remember.

First, you must know what to talk about. The following rules will help you:

1. Choose a subject which interests you. If it interests you it will probably interest your audience.
2. Talk about things of which you have some special knowledge, for then you are sure to tell your audience something new and interesting.
- Next you must know how to talk.
1. Talk modestly. Otherwise you will annoy your hearers by your self-assumed superiority.
2. Talk cheerfully and hopefully. Otherwise you will depress your friends, and they will wish to be rid of you.
3. Speak charitably or you will become a mere scandal-monger—a person to be avoided.
4. Show an interest in your subject by your voice and manner. Interest is infectious, and your audience will soon catch the infection.

The rules about when to talk are all "Don'ts."

1. Don't talk to a person who is tired and wishes to rest. Don't talk to a person who is reading. Don't talk to anyone who has something better to do than to listen to you.
2. Don't talk if you yourself are tired or depressed; for then your conversation will be dull and depressing.
3. Don't be afraid that if you remain silent your friends will think you dull. In any case it is better to be passively dull than actively boring.
4. Don't hold forth if there are more interesting persons present. Try to draw them out by asking them questions, and showing an interest in them.

You must also know how to select your audience; that is, to whom you should talk. Therefore:

1. Talk to the person who is most likely to be interested in your conversation.
2. If you are a man you should preferably address your conversation to a woman, and vice-versa. Men and women have a different outlook. A man's view of life will often be new and interesting to a woman, when it will seem obvious and commonplace to a man.
3. Avoid talking about your work to a man who is engaged in the same business as yourself. Don't talk shop. On the other hand, your work may be supremely interesting to a man engaged in some other business.

These rules may not make you a brilliant conversationalist, for that requires special gifts, but if you follow them you will never bore your friends, and they will always be glad to listen to you.

### The Way of Peace.

Saviour, in pity come to earth once more,  
Man cannot find true peace without Thine aid;  
Thou art its Prince, take Thou Thine honored place,  
And teach the rulers how Thy peace is made.

The cleansing drops still ooze from out Thy side,  
Oh let them fall upon the hearts of those Who represent the nations; Saviour, heal Their leprosy, true source of all our woes.

Lay Thy Sacred hands upon their sightless eyes  
That they may see, nor falter from the way;  
The sparrows fall—and Thou hast counted those—  
The nations fall, more dear to Thee than they.

Oh, loving Saviour, grant Thy people grace,  
Pour righteous truth into the minds of men,  
Teach them to know, and fear, and follow Thee,  
Bless Thou the world and give it peace again.

Had ship's anchor fall on my knee  
and leg, and knee swelled up and for six days I could not move it or get help. I then started to use MINARD'S LINIMENT and two bottles cured me.  
PROSPER FERGUSON.

### What the Sun Does.

Letting the sun shine for a given time upon the blackened cover of a box filled with water or some other liquid, and noting the rise in temperature, affords us a method of approximating the amount of heat given off by the sun. By such a method it is estimated that the earth receives every second from the sun enough heat to raise 600,000,000 tons of ice water to the boiling point, or to melt 450,000,000 tons of ice without change in temperature. If this is the amount that the earth receives, think of the amount that must be passing off into space and other planets. This amount has been computed to be 2,200,000,000 times as great as that which the earth receives. Scientists have shown that the amount of heat received by us from the sun may vary as much as five per cent. in less than a week.

Ask for Minard's and take no other.

### Queer Titles of Books.

Have you ever thought that writers may some day run out of titles for books? There is no need for alarm; there will be titles almost as long as there are stories—perhaps longer. Here are a few titles of books published in Cromwell's time, and they are almost as odd as they are long:

"Seven Sobs of a Sorrowful Soul for Sin; or, The Seven Penitential Psalms of the Princely Prophet David, whereunto are also added William Humilus' Handful of Honeysuckles, and Divers Godly and Pithy Ditties, now newly Augmented."

"A Sigh of Sorrow for the Sinners of Zion, breathed out of a Hole in the Wall of an earthly Vessel, known among Men by the Name of Samuel Fish (a Quaker who had been imprisoned)."

"Eggs of Charity, layed by the Chickens of the Covenant, and hatched with the Water of Divine Love. Take Ye and Eat."

"A Shot aimed at the Devil's Head: quarters through the Tube of the Cannon of the Covenant."

"Hooks and Eyes for Believers' Breeches."

Rome became the capital of United Italy in 1870.

### TRAVEL BY FLOWERY WAYS.

There are many who believe that all big corporations and industrial concerns only look to the material side of things and work machine-like for the production of wealth, regardless of the winter's snow and unheeding of the summer's bloom. This is often an erroneous idea, for it is generally realized that man does not altogether live by offices and pens and papers and engines and other accoutrements of labor—he requires trees and shrubs and flowers and the loveliness of nature.

The Canadian Pacific Railway has always paid considerable attention to the development of garden plots along its lines. It is just thirty years ago since a C.P.R. employee raised a few varieties of flower seeds in his own garden, and distributed them amongst his friends in the service of the company, with the object of promoting flower gardening at the various station plots of the railway. A vast advance has been made since then; and now the company possesses a Floral Department with headquarters at Windsor Street Station, Montreal, and a Floral Committee which embraces members from the Eastern and Western lines. It is under the guidance of this department that the various station plots and other properties of the company are cleared up and beautified. Thousands of packages of flower seeds, bulbs, trees, and shrubs, and large quantities of grass seeds and fertilizers have been distributed during the last few years to station agents, section foremen, caretakers of round houses, and all employees living on the property of the company. Travellers on the line observe the happy results achieved. The cultivation work is done in all cases by the employees themselves, who in most cases acquired the art of amateur gardening by taking their lessons from leaflets issued by the Floral Department. The best material is always provided. Amongst the varieties of trees supplied are: Maple, birch, beech, poplar and catalpa. Some of the shrubs are: weigelia, berberies, laurel leaf willow and sumac. Perennials distributed are: Oriental poppies, iris, phlox, veronica, galliardia, larkspur, columbine, sweet william, and pinks. Bedding plants used include: geraniums, coleus, cannas, pansies, asters, verbenas, petunias, and castor oil plants. Standard seed packets sent out contain: Nasturtiums, alyssum, mignonette, sweet peas, phlox and kochia. Ferns and house plants are given to the larger stations. The establishment and maintenance of the gardens and selection of the seeds, bulbs, and plants are supervised by Mr. B. M. Winnegar, forester of the company.

The encouraging influence of flower growing on the C.P.R. during the last thirty years has in a large measure assisted in the inauguration of floral societies all over the country. There are hundreds of C.P.R. officials connected with these societies, and most of them received their first lesson in flower culture at the C.P.R. flower beds. Flowers have improved the railway stations, and inspired by the beauty of the stations, residents of the towns have planted flowers and improved the appearances of their homes. In every division of the C.P.R. prizes are given every year for the best displays, and many of these amateur railway gardeners have tried their products with success against all comers at the big Canadian and American flower exhibitions.

Better a little risk of frost after planting corn than a lot of risk as the crop approaches maturity.

"Never fear to bring the sublimest motive to the smallest duty, and the most infinite comfort to the smallest trouble."—Phillip Brooks.

For the thoughtful, intelligent dairyman who is not too stingy to head his herd with a pure-bred bull, and raise well his heifer calves, there never was a time when the future promised him such prosperity.

Keep Minard's Liniment in the house.

## BITS OF HUMOR FROM HERE & THERE

The Only Easy Way.

"Pa, what's the easy-payment plan?"  
"Paying cash, my boy, for whatever you buy."

There Was a Reason.

"Darling, I cooked dinner for you all myself, and you've never said a word about it."  
"I would have, dearest, but somehow I hate to be always complaining."

Obviously.

As illustrating the matter-of-fact way in which the average British blue-jacket looks at things, Admiral Tywhitt relates how he was one day questioning a batch of them as to their accomplishments.

"Which of you men can swim?" he asked.

"I can, sir," said one.

"Good?" answered Tywhitt. "Where did you learn?"

"Why—er—in the water, sir," came the unexpected reply from the rather mystified bluejacket.

No Need For Haste.

The minister of a parish in Scotland was walking one misty night through a street in the village when he fell in to a deep hole. After vainly trying to make his escape from the uncomfortable position, he began to shout for help. A laborer, passing, heard his cries and, looking down, asked who he was. The minister told him and at the same time evinced much agitation. The laborer, however, took the situation in a very philosophical manner and remarked:

"Weel, weel, ye needna kick up sic a noise. Ye'll no be needed afore Sawbath, an' this is only Wednesday night."

He Understood.

The aeroplane banked and looped and volplaned, and then climbed till almost beyond the gaze of the spectators.

Then a gasp broke from the crowd: it was falling! Down, down it came, over and over, twisting and swerving, until it appeared about to strike the earth. Then it suddenly righted, and flew away.

"Ha, ha!" laughed the aviator. "See that? Ninety per cent. of those people thought we were going to crash."  
"Well," said his passenger faintly, "fifty per cent. of the crew thought the same!"

Fate Was Against Him.

"I guess I'm about the unluckiest fellow alive," asserted the long, narrow, mournful looking individual.

"What seems to be the trouble?" inquired his sympathetic companion, ordering something consoling for them both.

"I'm jest naturally unlucky—Fate's got it in for me. I'll leave it to you if a guy deserves this kinder luck. A year ago I gits tired o' livin' in boardin' houses an' I ups an' gets married. Now fer a home an' a goodby boarding house vittles, say I. An' before six months was past my wife she opened a boardin' house to support us. Ain't that fierce? Why couldn't the woman git some other kind of work to do?"

He brushed his hand across his eyes, lest a briny drop might embitter his beer.

Minard's Liniment Lumberman's Friend.

Within the Wood.

You were so solemn and so dark, O wood!  
I used to be afraid of you because I could not see where your dim foot-path hid.

The crooked shadows of the crooked haws.  
Were witches bent on luring me inside.

Away in there it seemed to me I saw A monstrous cavern filled with gruesome things—

Black shapes that flitted weirdly while they made  
Their voices low in ghostly whisperings.

My childish cry came running back afraid.

But now your leaves are fallen, wood, I laugh  
To think how once I feared you. Now my eye

Can trace your footpath to the golden lea.  
Ah! will we find but dear familiar things

In all we dread, dear God, when we can see?

GIRLS! WHITEN YOUR SKIN WITH LEMON JUICE

Make a beauty lotion for a few cents to remove tan, freckles, sallowness.

Your grocer has the lemons and any drug store or toilet counter will supply you with three ounces of orchard white for a few cents. Squeeze the juice of two fresh lemons into a bottle, then put in the orchard white and shake well. This makes a quarter pint of the very best lemon skin whitener and complexion beautifier known.

Massage this fragrant, creamy lotion daily into the face, neck, arms and hands and just see how freckles, tan, sallowness, redness and roughness disappear and how smooth, soft and clear the skin becomes. Yes! It is harmless, and the beautiful results will surprise you.

### WANTED

SUBSCRIPTION AGENTS TO WORK streets for publishers, highest commissions. Apply Circulation Manager, Canadian Home Journal, Toronto.

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50c. PAIR OF PIGEONS AND UP. Any fancy poultry to sell. Write for prices. L. Weinrauch & Son, 19-21 St. Jean Baptiste Market, Montreal, Que.

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NURSES EARN \$15 TO \$25 A WEEK. Learn without leaving home. Send for free booklet. Royal College of Science, Dent, 45 Toronto, Canada.

### FIRE SALE.

WELL EQUIPPED NEWSPAPER and job printing plant in Eastern Ontario. Insurance carried \$1,500. Will go for \$1,200 on quick sale. Box 62, Wilson Publishing Co., Ltd., Toronto.

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

### FREE

To give a beautiful gold toilet and case or two lovely time absolutely free of cost to you. Send your name and address for 25 of our beauty cardlets to sell at the rate of one each, and we will send you the most beautiful and useful toilet set you could wish. Write today. Best Products, Ltd., Montreal, N. S.

### Where Science is Futile.

The quinine treatment never fails To stop SIs when she bites her nails, The baby wears a cap all night So that his ears will grow up right. Roselle rubs castor-oil, by quarts, Upon her settlement of warts. And ma says nearly every ill Can be spanked out of brother Bill. But there's one thing she bows before— She can't rid father of his snore!

### Minard's Liniment used by Physicians.

### Can You Read It?

The following letters are inscribed on a stone tablet placed immediately over the Ten Commandments in a church in England, and the inscription is deciphered by supplying one letter a number of times:

PRSVRYPRECTMN  
VRKPTHTSPCTSTN

Keep your eyes open and not far off you will find the letter.

### MONEY ORDERS.

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

Harrow before the corn plants appear above ground. After the plants are well established, if the stand is too thick, harrow again.

Training for higher branches of foreign trade will be discussed, at the suggestion of the Canadian Trade Commission, at the Universities Conference in Ottawa this month.

## Hurrah! How's This

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

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.

## Rheumatic Pains

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

## Miss Flora Boyko Tells How Cuticura Healed Her Pimples

"My face was very itchy at first, and after that it was covered with pimples that disfigured it badly. The pimples were hard and red and they were small, and they were scattered all over my face and were so itchy I had to scratch and I could not sleep."

"These bothered me nearly a year before I used Cuticura Soap and Ointment and when I had used five boxes of Cuticura Soap and five boxes of Cuticura Ointment I was healed." (Signed) Miss Flora M. Boyko, Gardenton, Man., Dec. 26, 1918.

Having obtained a clear healthy skin by the use of Cuticura, keep it clear by using the Soap for all toilet purposes, and by the use of Cuticura Ointment as needed. Do not fail to include the exquisitely scented Cuticura Talcum in your toilet preparations. Splendid after bathing.

For free sample each of Cuticura Soap, Ointment and Talcum send postcard to Cuticura, Dept. A, Boston, U. S. A. Sold everywhere.

So satisfying  
that the change is  
easy when one finds that  
tea or coffee disagrees.

Instant Postum  
is a rich, tasty beverage,  
absolutely free from caffeine.

No Boiling, No Waste,  
Requires Less Sugar.  
There's a Reason



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Mixed Paints.  
Paint Oil.  
White Lead.  
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Varnishes.  
Brushes.  
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as a friend of the Bank, to be served in  
every way possible, at every turn.

It is this spirit of "friendly service"  
that has been largely responsible for this  
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and Undivided Profits - 13,000,000  
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I have the largest stock of Harness and Harness  
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Agency for Deering and McCormick, International Mogul Engines,  
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Peerless and Invincible Wire Fencing and Gates, Poultry Netting,  
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