

The Watchman.

And Ottawa Valley Advocate.

VOL. XLIII

LACHUTE, FRIDAY, JULY 4, 1919.

NO. 22

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.

CENTRAL MEAT MARKET

Wholesale and Retail
Phone 55

We have always on hand Beef, Pork, Bacon and Ham, Fresh Sausages, and all kinds of vegetables. Also Fruits and a choice line of canned goods.

A. RAYMOND
Foundry Street, Lachute

FOR SALE.—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. C. 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 1000 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.

WANTED.—To buy a dwelling house with garden, in or near the town of St. Andrews.

J. GIROUARD, Notary.

St. Benoit or St. Andrews.

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.

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 25c; Bass 9c; Wool Washed 68c; Unwashed Wool 48c; Horse Hides \$10.00. 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

Miss M. McGregor, of Montreal, spent a few days in town this week.

Mr. Geo. Calder was in Toronto the early part of this week visiting friends.

Miss Jessie McArthur, of Montreal, is spending the summer vacation in town.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur McQuat and family spent a few days in Montreal this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Harlow Giles have opened up their summer cottage at Lake Louise.

Mrs. Bell and children, of Montreal, are spending this week with Mrs. Fred Roberts.

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

Mr. and Mrs. Heath, of Montreal, are guests of their sister Mrs. Jno. Falconer this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Bos, of Montreal, spent the week-end visiting friends in the vicinity.

Miss Madge Manson, of Montreal, was the guest of Mrs. Geo. Deacon for the week-end.

Rev. Mr. McKenzie, of Peterboro, is the guest of Mrs. Jno. A. Rice for a few days this week.

Miss Florence Rae, of New York, is the guest of Rev. and Mrs. Victor Collins for a few weeks.

Miss Jessie Cruise, of the Royal Victoria Hospital Staff, is spending a few weeks holiday in town.

Mr. and Mrs. John Robertson, of Vankeek Hill, were guests of their mother this week.

Mrs. G. W. Law, of Mitchell, South Dakota, is the guest of her sister Miss Lydia Morrison this week.

Mr. John McIntyre and sons Robb and Archie, of Montreal, were guests at Mrs. Robt. McIntyre's this week.

Mrs. Marcus Hackwell and children, of Waterloo, were guests of Mrs. Chas. Calder for a few days this week.

An umbrella was taken by mistake from Post Office. Owner will give reward if same is left at Watchman Office.

Don't forget the Lawn Social in the Baptist Church Lawn on Tuesday evening next. Come and have a good time.

Mr. and Mrs. Duncan Paul and daughter, of Saranac Lake, N.Y., have reopened their summer home at Lake Louise.

Mr. and Mrs. Copping and sons, and Mrs. McLaren, of Montreal, were guests at Mrs. Holland's Cottage, Ivan Power this week.

Miss M. Cottingham, of Ottawa, Miss Felton and Mr. Johnson Abraham, of Montreal, were week-end guests of Mrs. J. Cottingham.

Mr. and Mrs. Jos. Seale, of Morris Heights, and Mr. John Davis, of Montreal, were the guests of Mrs. Wm. Deacon for a few days this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Bissett and the Misses Alice and Ruth Bissett, of Lachute, and Mr. and Mrs. John Mackie, of Montreal, were guests of Mrs. Mackie this week.

Mrs. M. Painter who has been for many years one of our most respected citizens, left for New York this week where she will in future make her home.

Lance-Corp. Galloway with his wife and children who have been the guests of their parents Mr. and Mrs. Robt. Hodge, left on Wednesday for their home in Coleman, Alta.

Miss McParlane, of Ottawa, Mrs. T. W. Patterson, of Montreal, were guests of Mrs. S. E. Smith this week. Miss Hannah Smith, of Three Rivers, is home for the summer vacation.

The Brownsburg Methodist Church are holding an Ice Cream Social on Thursday, July 10th, on Mr. Geo. McAllister's Lawn. Good program. Admission 25c. 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.

Miss Winnie Riddell has returned from Ste. Anne's and is now spending her vacation with her parents, Mrs. Kirkpatrick and son, of Montreal, are also Mrs. A. Riddell's guests.

Big Sale of Millinery Ladies' and Children's hats and trimmings to be sold below cost. Panamas regular \$2.00 for 98c. must be sold at once. Come early and get your choice.

MISS HAMPTON.

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 services in the Parish of Lachute on Sunday, July 6th, will be as follows:—Holy Communion, St. Simon's 11 a.m. Regular Service 7 p.m. Holy Communion, Brownsburg 3 p.m.

Miss Gertrude Riddell left on Saturday for a trip to Buffalo, where she met her brother Mr. Austin Riddell, of Jackson, Mich., who is motoring home to spend a month's holiday with his parents in town and Lake Louise.

ST. ANDREWS

Centenary Celebration a Great Success.

The Centenary celebration of the foundation of Christ Church began on Saturday evening with a delightfully enjoyable re-union in the Town Hall, which was gaily decorated for the occasion with flags and flowers and a large number gathered to renew old acquaintances, old members of the congregation being present from Ottawa, Montreal, Quebec, Iowa, California, Lachute, Hawkesbury and many other places. The evening was further enlivened with songs by Miss Cole, Mrs. J. H. Parris, Mr. Rees and Mr. Warner and refreshments were served. The meeting broke up at eleven o'clock with the singing of the National Anthem and "Auld Lang Syne."

On Sunday the services began with a celebration of the Holy Communion at 8 o'clock at which the Bishop of Ottawa was celebrated, assisted by Archdeacon Robinson and Rev. E. G. May. The service at 11 o'clock was most impressive. The church was crowded with many friends who came to rejoice with us. The procession of Clergy and Bishops in their robes and hoods was a sight not soon to be forgotten. They entered the main door of the church and as they walked up the aisle the choir sang Canon Welch's beautiful Anniversary Hymn "Lord behold us with thy favor."

The Rev. Charles Phillips, great-grandson of Rev. Richard Bradford, pioneer S. P. O. Missionary of the Ottawa Valley, stationed at Chatham and St. Andrews in 1805-1816, and great-grandson of Joseph Abbott founder of Christ Church, acted as chaplain to the Bishop of Ottawa and the Ven. Archdeacon Robinson was chaplain to the Bishop of Montreal and carried the pastoral staff. The other clergy present in the morning were, Rev. J. E. Ireland and Rev. R. V. Overing of Montreal, Rev. N. A. F. Bourne, of Fenetangishene, and Rev. T. W. Ball, of Portage du Fort (former Rectors of St. Andrew's) and Rev. E. G. May Rector of Christ Church. In the evening Rev. J. A. Lackey and Rev. A. H. Lupton, of Lakeside were also present. The singing at both services was excellent, and the hymns, lessons, prayers and psalms were all appropriately chosen with a view to the historic nature of the occasion of thanksgiving.

The Bishop of Ottawa preached a most scholarly sermon, treating his subject with the touch of the poet and the artist, basing his discourse on Isaiah 33: 20-21. The Bishop of Montreal was the celebrant at 11 o'clock assisted by Revs. N. A. F. Bourne, T. W. Ball, Archdeacon Robinson and Rev. E. G. May. The lessons were read by Revs. R. V. Overing and Charles Phillips.

During the morning service a beautiful Oak Memorial Board was unveiled by the Bishop of Montreal. The board was presented by Mr. E. A. Larmouth of Ottawa in memory of the MacArthur family of St. Andrews, and in addition a brass plate in memory of the late Rev. Fred S. Neve, presented by his children, and other plates are shortly to be added. The evening service was again most impressive. The processional hymn was "Rejoice ye pure in heart." The Bishop of Ottawa having been obliged to leave for Ottawa by the evening train, the Bishop of Montreal was called upon at short notice to take his place. He preached a most forceful sermon on the text 1 Cor. 3: 11 to 14, a sermon full of sound teaching and helpful advice in these unsettled times, stern warning against modernist views and doctrines. The Bishop confirmed two candidates, great grand-children of two signers who gave the site for the church. At the evening service the Revs. J. A. Lackey and A. H. Lupton read the lessons.

On Monday evening an Historical evening was held in the Town Hall, when the Dean of Quebec very kindly came to deliver a lecture on the early history of the Church of England in Canada, which proved of very great interest. The Dean is a speaker of great merit and has promised to come to us for a Sunday some time. Refreshments were sold and musical numbers were given by Mrs. May and Miss Wales, Mrs. Lackey, Miss Cole, Mrs. Webster and Miss Neve, and Master Shirley Simpson, Mr. Arthur Abbott of Montreal, read a paper by Dr. Nicindi Abbott one of the old families of St. Andrews. The weather throughout the celebration was perfect, cool and bright, and this helped greatly in the enjoyment of all. A handsome brass flower pot has been given to the church by Miss Lamb. Mrs. Larchmont of Ottawa, has also given two beautiful brass Alms Plates. As these were too late in arriving to be used last Sunday, will be dedicated and used for the first time on Sunday morning. The decorations in the church, which were beautifully carried out in ferns and roses, were the entire work of Mr. Geoffrey Simpson, and the Hall was decorated by the Misses Shaw, Kenrick Dorion, Ashton Jones and Hugh Mount. The Sunday Collection amounted to \$194.85, and the total receipts to date towards the Memorial Endowment Fund amounted to over \$1300.00.

IN MEMORIAM

In loving memory of my dear sister Mrs. John Peet, who passed to "The Better Land" on July 5th, 1918.

The golden gates were open
A gentle voice said come,
And with farewells unspoken
She calmly entered home.

Inserted by her Sister.

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 \$16 and up.

Watchmaker, Jeweller and Optician
MAIN STREET, LACHUTE.

Soils and Crops

By Agronomist.

This Department is for the use of our farm readers who want the advice of an expert on any question regarding soil, seed, crops, etc. If your question is of sufficient general interest, it will be answered through this column. If stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed with your letter, a complete answer will be mailed to you. Address Agronomist, care of Wilson Publishing Co., Ltd., 73 Adelaide St. W., Toronto.

The Spraying of Plants for the Prevention of Injury by Insects and Disease.

At this season of the year particular attention should be paid to the prevention of ravages by disease and insect pests. It is possible by a timely application of the proper sprays to control effectively many of our worst diseases and pests.

Spray materials may be divided into three classes. First, there are the fungicides, such as Bordeaux mixture and lime sulphur wash, which are used to control or prevent the development of fungus diseases such as Apple Scab and Potato Blight. Secondly, there are insecticides, such as lead arsenate, for the control of biting insects, such as the Potato Beetle, Tent Caterpillars, etc., and, thirdly, the contact sprays, such as kerosene emulsion or nicotine sulphate, for the control of sucking insects, like plant lice.

By selecting the proper sprays under each of these three headings, a combined spray containing all three can be used, and thus, in a single application, one has a fungicide and a complete insecticide combined. A good combined spray is made up as follows: 4-4-40 Bordeaux, consisting of 4 pounds unslaked lime, 4 pounds copper sulphate, and 40 gallons of water, to which is added 3 pounds of arsenate of lead or 2 pounds of arsenate of lime in paste form (if the dry form is used, use one-half this quantity) for controlling biting insects, and if aphids or plant lice are present, one-third of a pint of nicotine sulphate should be added or, as an alternative, the lime sulphur could replace the Bordeaux mixture.

Do not delay the application until the disease or pest has become evident by its ravages, but make the application in time to prevent the damage. An application of spray is not a cure, it is a preventative.

Do not think that one application is sufficient. Remember that at this season of the year foliage grows rapidly and a large amount of new leaf surface is soon exposed after an application is made, and it is this new uncoated surface which is a source of infection. Three or four sprays during the season will be necessary to keep the leaves covered and the plants free from disease and pests.

Make the applications thoroughly, drenching all parts of the plant with a fine, mist-like spray. A coarse spray is not as effective as a finely divided one.

If you have not already done so, make application at once to your nearest Experimental Farm or District Representative for a Spray Calendar, or apply direct to the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa. These calendars will give you full instructions as to mixing and applying sprays for the control of all pests and diseases. Don't delay. Do it now!

Marketing Veal.

When good veal calves are to be sold it sometimes pays better to kill and dress them on the farm and sell to local dealers rather than to turn them over to live stock shippers. Recently we sold a dressed veal to a local dealer for twenty-four cents per pound, and it weighed one hundred and four pounds; it brought \$24.96. It was the type of calf that most live stock buyers would have examined and bought for \$18 to \$20. In dressing this calf at home there was some blood and scraps that could be used as poultry feed: The heart and tongue made two good meals on the home table. Of course, the liver was sold with the calf and it does not pay to remove the liver and try to sell the calf without it. That never is satisfactory to the dealer and the farmer makes friends and money by delivering all products in the condition that most thoroughly pleases the customer.

The neat appearance of the carcass is a factor in selling veal calves. It does not pay to tie the loose skin around the legs and head to keep out the air, and it is always necessary to keep the hide and meat dry and clean. Sometimes there is an opportunity to sell veal calves to the ultimate consumer or restaurant dealer and entirely cut out the middleman. More often it is possible to make satisfactory arrangements with a reliable local dealer.

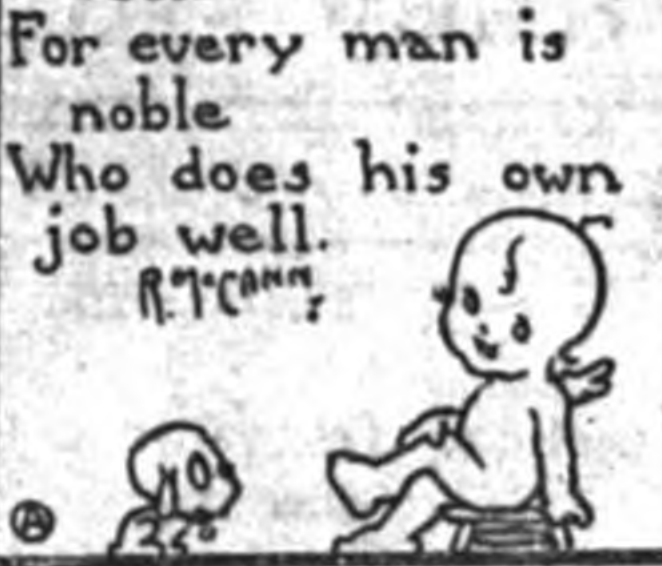
When veal is shipped by express some farmers say that it is best to have the receipt marked "with liver." Then if this appetizing portion of the calf is "lost" in transit there will be a chance of collecting for it. Veal must be thoroughly cool before being shipped. It also pays to carefully weigh the carcass as this avoids some

CREAM WANTED

We are in the market for Cream all through the year. We pay the highest market price. In business since 1902. Drop us a line for particulars. Mutual Dairy & Creamery Co. 743-745 King St. West, Toronto

THE CHEERFUL CHERUB

The world is full of heroes
Of which no histories tell.
For every man is noble
Who does his own job well.



Poultry

The annual losses in poultry flocks from preventable diseases must be enormous. On the general farm the loss of an occasional hen causes no discouragement and no effort to remedy the cause. Of course, hens are subject to a certain death rate that cannot be prevented, but it seems as if the farm poultry flock often suffers a mortality rate that is far more serious than is necessary.

Lice and mites are responsible indirectly for many losses. These pests sap the vitality of the fowls and reduce their resistance until they become subject to colds and roup and other diseases which might skip the healthy fowls. The cure for lice and mites is almost too well known to repeat. However, it should be emphasized that many farmers who know the cure do not take time to apply it and prevent their valuable flocks of fowls from being ruined by mites and lice.

A dislike to using the axe on a sick fowl often results in the contagion spreading. A bird may have its head swollen with a bad cold until its eyes are nearly shut. It should be isolated for treatment but too often it is allowed to go without treatment and sometimes it is carefully treated but placed right back in the flock where it can infect other birds. Colds are very contagious and they not only temporarily cause discomfort to the bird but they reduce its vitality and about destroy its value as a breeder. A bird that has suffered from a severe cold is more apt to have another cold and we also feel that it is apt to transmit a susceptibility to colds to its offspring.

If a bird is very sick and not of unusual value it often saves time, worry and the risk of infecting other birds if the sick fowl is killed and burned. The burning of the infected bird prevents the body being dug up by a dog and left somewhere on the farm where the hens have access to it. If a diseased fowl is buried it should be put down far enough to prevent its being recovered by the scratching or rooting of animals.

On some farms very little attention is given to animals that may die. A dead sheep or pig may be left in the field and dogs may bring pieces of it to the poultry range. At butchering time all waste products should be buried or burned to keep the poultry from eating pieces of spoiled meat that they may find several months after butchering time when its condition will cause death or severe illness in the flock.

A poultryman must also watch the conditions on neighboring farms as dogs sometimes carry pieces of half-spoiled meat from one farm to another. An occasional inspection of every part of the poultry range should be a part of the regular work on the farm as it may save the lives of many of the birds.

Garden Notes.

Cucumbers require warm, rich soil and plenty of moisture. Keep them growing rapidly from seed to harvest.

Tomato plants tied to stakes and kept trimmed will produce nicer-shaped and larger tomatoes, though not quite so many of them.

Tall spindling tomato or cabbage plants can be laid in a trench and the tops turned up so that they will be three or four inches above the surface of the ground. The trenched plants will form new roots along the stem.

Never leave vegetable plants too thick in a row. Too many beets, carrots or radishes to the foot in the row are just as bad as weeds. Get the maximum results from your ground by thinning and good care. Spinach is a difficult crop to grow during summer. In July and August it goes to seed very rapidly. Gardeners who like this leaf crop may grow Swiss chard, a leaf beet, in its place. Chard should be handled in the same way as beets except that it will require more room. The young plants can be pulled and used as greens on the table when it becomes necessary to thin the rows. At least fifteen inches should be allowed between plants. The midribs can be cooked like asparagus.

Cabbage Culture.

From the most southern part of the Province of Ontario to Dawson City and to the shores of the Atlantic the cabbage can be grown successfully. It does best in a comparatively cool temperature. In the warmer parts of Canada the best success with cabbage is obtained by sowing an early crop which will use

Health Talks

By John B. Huber, A.M.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. W., Toronto

Night Terrors.

In some nervous conditions the dream state is projected into the waking state for a few moments or for a long time. In hysterical people the features of the dream may persist for an hour or so, constituting a delirious accident; here we have to deal with a kind of somnambulism, but with greater mental and physical activity. Of much the same nature is sleep-drunkenness, in which a person on being suddenly awakened from deep sleep, is apparently maniacal and may do acts of violence. Such a state is only temporary, however. Children frequently have night terrors. They wake in vague, wild alarm, one or two hours after going to sleep. The child screams in terror, clings to its mother but apparently fails to recognize anyone, and cannot be at once quieted and reassured. After a few minutes the excitement spontaneously subsides and the child returns to sleep, without recollecting the attack in the morning. During the frenzied terror it may run from the room or climb upon the furniture, in a wild attempt to escape. Often the cries imply a fear of being caught by some one or by wild animals.

True night terrors are of somewhat serious import, indicating an unstable constitution. Sometimes they are induced by difficulty in breathing because of adenoids or bronchitis or laryngitis or weak heart or general weakness. They may be the forerunner of mild epilepsy or St. Vitus Dance. They may, however, mean only nightmare; that is, a kind

of vivid dream usually traceable to some physical condition or previous terrifying experience. Indigestion, bad ventilation, mental shock, fright, worry and the like give rise to a feeling of great weight on the chest, of suffocation or of falling. Then the patient suspends respiration or makes distressed inspiratory sounds and awakes with a start.

Questions and Answers.

Question—Will you please tell me the cause of pains in the neck by reason of knotted glands at the sides of my neck, way down to my collar bone. The glands are also swollen under my jaws.

Answer—One could not easily tell without examination, but your ailment might be Hodgkins' Disease—a very serious malady. When there are such glands as you describe in the neck—under the arm pits and in other parts of the body, the diagnosis is pretty sure to be Hodgkins' Disease. You should see a very good doctor at once.

Question—What will cure bunions? Is it best to have an operation? I always take shoes one size larger but the bunions seem to be getting bigger.

Answer—Only an operation will stop the growth of bunions. They generally result from wearing shoes too small for the feet. In the Army, the Munson last is the one on which the soldiers' shoes are made. Such a shoe has a straight inner edge and very broad at the toes. Those who wear such shoes are not likely to have bunions or corns.

condition for market before the driest and hottest part of the summer and a late crop which will mature after the hot weather is over. Pamphlet No. 23 of the Central Experimental Farm, written by Mr. W. T. Macoun, Dominion Horticulturist, and available at the Publications Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, covers the culture, not only of the cabbage, but the cauliflower as well, which is also a cool weather crop. Of the early varieties of the cabbage the Early Wakefield is popular, while the Danish Ballhead and Late Flat Dutch are favorites. In the cauliflower the Early Dwarf Erfurt and the Early Snowball are recommended for a summer crop, while Large Algiers and Walcheren are given as the two best for fall use.

Both of these crops are subject to the root maggot. The pamphlet re-

commends the application of the tar-felt paper disc for the stem of the young plant. The paper disc is slit from the centre to the edge and slipped around the stem of the plant.

ROOFING

MARATHON BRAND
Ready Roofing, Asphalt Slate Shingles, Wall Board, Building Papers, Roof Paints, etc.
Write for prices and samples. Save money by buying direct.
MODERN BROS. 75 Jarvis St. Toronto

Feathers Wanted

Highest prices paid for best grade new geese, duck, chicken and turkey feathers.
Geo. H. Hees, Son & Co., Ltd.
276 Davenport Road, Toronto

5 1/2 % INTEREST

DEBENTURES.

Absolute Security.

The Great West Permanent Loan Company.

Toronto Office 20 King St. West

"If you fill a sack full of peas you may defy Satan to fill it full of beans."—G. Travers.

Sweet young thing—"But why are the forests out there called 'virgin forests'?" The Canadian—"Because they've never been axed."

MR. FARMER

INVEST YOUR MONEY

In an

Implement Shed

Ask your

LUMBER DEALER

For

Plans and Prices.

The Best Tires from Canada's Leading Tire Makers

Just as Dominion Tires are the favorites with Canadian automobile owners, because of their acknowledged superiority, so

DOMINION Bicycle Tires

are the choice of those who appreciate speed, safety, sturdy wear and thoroughly reliable service,

Sold by the Leading Dealers



PAINT is Life Insurance For Your Home

A house, covered by a "Paint Policy", is protected against wear and weather.

Decay always starts at the surface. Decay cannot break through when the surface is guarded by paint.

Save the surface and you save all! Paint & Varnish

Write for copies of our books—"Town and Country Homes" and "Floors—Spic and Span". Mailed free.

The most reliable "Life Insurance Policies" you can put on your house and your furniture, are

MARTIN-SENOUR PAINTS AND VARNISHES

Their 100% purity makes protection complete. Their economy lies in the fact that they spread easier, cover more surface and last longer.

When you paint this spring, be sure to use the old reliable Martin-Senour Paints and Varnishes.

The MARTIN-SENOUR Co. LIMITED.
GREENSHIELDS AVENUE MONTREAL

IMPERIAL OIL LIMITED
Power - Heat - Light - Lubrication
Branches in all Cities

This is the only anthracite located so far among the vast stores of coal in Canada.

It is always well to look a little ahead. Instead of deploring the dark clouds, let us anticipate the fruit and flowers that will follow the descent of the needed showers. We might be always wretched if we live only in the present, for our brighter time is yet to come.—Spurgeon.

Any druggist will supply three ounces of orchard white at very little cost and the money he has saved

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Usual price 15¢ per package.

The Watchman AND Ottawa Valley Advocate

FRIDAY, JULY 4, 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.

50 a line for Poetry accompanying Memorial Notices.

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

Notices of Births, Marriages and Deaths 25c.

Legal Advertising, —\$4.00 per inch.

A MEMORABLE DAY Our Returned Men are Publicly Honored

Saturday last, June 28th, will long be remembered by the people of Lachute and vicinity who were privileged to see and present and join in the festivities surrounding the public demonstration to our returned heroes.

The weather could not have been more perfect, and long before the time set for the parade of the men from the Town Hall, the crowds began to gather and the Main Street was all aglow with enthusiasm who were eager to show their appreciation of the noble part our boys had played in the Great War.

The soldiers, some 100 strong, with Capt. L. M. Hooker in charge, filed out of the Hall sharp at 2 o'clock and marched up Main Street, headed by the pipers, to the gaily decked automobiles in waiting, and then the procession, led by Drs. Mason and Drew, paraded around the town, landing at the Academy grounds a few minutes before the time appointed to start the proceedings. A very large platform had been erected in the spacious grounds of the Academy which provided ample accommodation for all the soldiers, the invited guests and the committee, seating accommodation being also provided for over one thousand people.

Punctually at three o'clock, Mr. G. F. Calder, with Mr. C. Tremblay as joint chairmen, briefly announced the programme and emphasized the fact that the reception had been arranged to honor all who had donned the Khaki, but the only distinction made was by the presentation of a gold watch to the boys who had served in France and undergone the resultant hardships.

The first speaker called was Col. A. A. MacGee, D.S.O., and as he rose was greeted with loud cheers, especially by the men of the 148th, who had learned to appreciate his true worth as a leader, for he was to the men what "Gen. Bob" was to the British Army. Col. MacGee congratulated the boys on their return, and thanked them for the many part they had taken, and now they were back it was up to them to still "Carry on." While in Europe the men had seen much of unrest and had been longingly turning their thoughts homeward, but now they were home considerable disappointment was evidenced in the unrest that had reached our fair Dominion. He thought, however, that the general attitude of the men would be a wonderful steadying factor in the new life. While not wishing to see a body of soldiers take active part in politics yet he thought the aim and attitude of all returned men should be to make a decent place for decent people in which to get a decent living.

Captain Mailhot, formerly of the 163rd, who was for a while on the General Staff in France and later promoted to captaincy in the 22nd regt., delivered a forcible address in French, enjoining the men for their part in the War, relating accounts of Courcellette, Vimy, Passchendaele, Arras and Cambrai, where our men showed great valor and dauntless courage, and also to the French and British women, how many of them toiled to maintain the husbands at the front, the grand-parents and the children at home, and how the English women, rich and poor alike, had combined their forces to replace the men at the front in all walks of life, ending up with urging the returned soldiers to continue at home and how the English women and the Ladies of the Land had combined their forces to replace the men at the front in all the walks of life, ending up with urging the returned soldiers to continue at home in the path of duty and help rebuild our beautiful Dominion.

Then followed the presentation of the Watches, and as the men were all called up in the order of enlistment short biographies were read of every man by principal Chas. McBurney, B.A., and Mr. L. L. Legault, advocate, the watches being presented by the Rev. J. L. George and Capt. Mailhot.

The whole proceedings were brightened by the presence of Lieut. Winnie C. Riddell, who bears the distinction of being the one lady from this district who served at the front and was under gunfire. It was, indeed, a proud moment for her parents Mr. and Mrs. A. Riddell, and for all her friends when she stepped forward to receive the token of a handsome gold wrist watch.

At the completion of the presentations to the Boys of Lachute and the Parish of St. Jerusalem, the audience were asked were asked to rise and with bare heads pay silent tribute to the memory of those who had paid the supreme sacrifice, as the names and biographies were solemnly read by Mr. McBurney. This was followed immediately by a most impressive address from His Lordship Bishop Farthing, who started out by

saying that this was a Proud Day, and one full of satisfaction, because it had brought about results for which so many had died. Thank God, technically and literally, that the war is at an end, that Peace has now been signed. Turning around and facing the men on the platform Bishop Farthing thanked the men for what they had done. We, as a people, hardly realize how much they have gone through, but as they have led the fight in the great cause of Liberty, Justice and Righteousness, we must now preserve it at home, and do everything possible to preserve the amity between our Allies, realizing that all have contributed in bringing about the happy results. He urged that the men would stand for Constitutional Government and paid tribute to the attitude of the G. V. A. in the Western crisis. We don't want an emblem under the flag of rebels or the red flag of anarchism, but we want to stand under the emblem of the Cross, for God and Right against all parties.

On behalf of the Township of Chatham, Mr. D. McPhail gave a record of the men who had gone from that district and the watches were then presented by Mr. H. Slater ex-M.P.P.

An adjournment was made to the Presbyterian Church, where the Ladies of the Red Cross Society had prepared a magnificent Banquet to which the men and their relatives did full justice. The capacious basement had been prettily decorated with the Allied colors and the tables were beautifully arranged and during the Banquet charming music was furnished by Blais's orchestra, of Montreal. To furnish turkey to some 350 people is no small thing in June, but nothing but the best was good enough, so the Ladies of the Red Cross secured the country in order that everybody should have a plentiful supply. The tables were attended by the sisters of the soldiers and they took great satisfaction in seeing the boys well looked after. The usual round of speeches was dispensed with and the chairman Mr. G. F. Calder asked the audience to rise and drink one toast, and that to "The King," followed by the singing of the National Anthem.

Adjournment then was made to the Town Hall where the Dance held sway until 12 o'clock, when everyone went home feeling delighted with all that had taken place.

MEN FROM LACHUTE

Sergt. T. Dallaire	Oct. 29, '14
Corp. D. D. Mitchell	Nov. 23, '14
Pte. Alderic Nadon	Nov. 24, '14
Capt. F. C. Walker M.C.	Nov. 24, '14
Flight Lieut. Jos. Ledoux	Nov. 24, '14
Pte. Guillaume Gagne	Feb. 8, '15
Major J. S. E. Todd, M.C.	Feb. 10, '15
Capt. G. Lockhart Gall	Mar. 9, '15
Pte. A. Laviolette	April 11, '15
and Lieut. Elmer Giles	May 11, '15
Capt. Lalanne M.C. a Bar	May 11, '15
Pte. Frederic Berniquier	May 17, '15
Pte. John M. Drennan	May 17, '15
Lieut. G. Reid Giles	June 1, '15
Aug. 15, '15	
Flight Lt. Lorne McCoy	Sept. 5, '15
Pte. R. Guy Dohg M.M.	Sept. 5, '15
Corp. V. B. Durling	Sept. 7, '15
Pte. Joseph Deslauriers	Sept. 15, '15
Sergt. Roy P. Fraser	Sept. 15, '15
Pte. Wilbur R. Fraser	Sept. 15, '15
Pte. Edward M. Jones	Sept. 15, '15
Pte. Charles Palliser	Sept. 20, '15
Bomb. Charles McPaul	Sept. 30, '15
Pte. Samuel G. Oaron	Dec. 4, '15
Corp. R. A. Giles M.M.	Dec. 16, '15
Capt. Leslie M. Hooker	Dec. 20, '15
Sergt. R. E. Carpenter	Dec. 28, '15
Corp. Cecil E. Conlin	Dec. 28, '15
Pte. William Barker	Mar. 20, '16
Pte. Gordon Hampton	April 6, '16
Pte. Theophile Jolin	April 10, '16
Pte. J. A. Rochon	April 10, '16
Pte. Leopold Thibault	April 11, '16
Pte. Leonidas Dallaire	April 18, '16
Pte. John James Dodd	May 10, '16
Pte. Thomas McIlhagga	May 20, '16
Pte. Adelard Joly	May 27, '16
Pte. Wilton Bull	May 28, '16
Pte. Gelas Ladouceur	June 20, '16
Pte. J. Harry McIntyre	July 15, '16
Pte. Robert Cruise	July 25, '16
Bomb. David D. Campbell	Aug. 10, '16
Pte. Arthur Beausejour	Sept. 9, '16
Pte. Moise Beausejour	Sept. 9, '16
Pte. J. H. Mason M.M.	Sept. 16, '16
Pte. John Golden	Nov. 26, '16
Lieut. Winnie O. Riddell	Jan. 17, '17
Bomb. Edward Foreman	Mar. 15, '17
Gnr. George P. Calder	May 8, '17
Gnr. John A. McKimmie	May 8, '17
Gnr. A. Ernest Saunders	May 21, '17
Pte. Albert Chabot	Jan. 7, '18
Pte. Alexandre Decoste	April 8, '18
Pte. Isaac Prevost	April 30, '18
Gnr. David Hoffman	May 14, '18
Lieut. Edwin Bampton	

MEN FROM ST. JERUSALEM.

Pte. Archie Bos.	
Pte. Gilbert Bennett.	
Pte. Edwin Boyd.	
Pte. Norman Cleland.	
Pte. Edwin Cook.	
Pte. Ernest Cook.	
Capt. M. C. W. Copeland.	
Pte. Thomas Gray.	
Pte. Thomas Hall.	
Corp. J. C. Jones.	
Lieut. C. H. Massiah.	
Pte. Neil Moore.	
Howard Nichol.	
Sterling Pollock.	
Pte. Hormidas Robinson.	
Sydney Thompson.	
Felix Touchette.	

MEN FROM CHATHAM.

Pte. Edwin Boyd	
Pte. Stanley R. Paul	
Pte. James Paul	
Dr. Clarence Bulward Paul	
Gnr. William D. Hay	
Pte. Percy B. Stewart	
Cadet Cecil R. Bradford	
Pte. William Edgar Hammond	
Pte. George McIntosh	
Pte. Howard Hooker	
Pte. James Murray	
Pte. Russell McMeekin	
Pte. Ernest Childs	

THE HONORED DEAD.

L.-Corp. Harry E. Joss.	Oct. 16, '16
L.-Corp. Carman Bradford	Dec. 20, '16
Pte. George Dixon.	Apr. 9, '17
Pte. W. Laforest.	Aug. 16, '18
Pte. John Willis Cruise.	Aug. 27, '18
Flight Lt. K. Douglas.	Aug. 10, '18
Driver John S. Messias.	Sept. 6, '18
Pte. H. P. Barker.	Sept. 27, '18
Pte. George Nicoll.	Sept. 29, '18

Corp. H. L. Hammond, Sept. 30, '18
Pte. Wm. G. Read, Mar. 2, '18
Capt. W. McClure Cruise, Nov. 1, '18
Pte. Peter McKercher, Feb. 1, '19
Lt. B. Whiteside, M.C. a Bar, Apr. 22, '19

Mr. and Mrs. Sydney Watson, of Montreal, is spending this week the guests of his mother Mrs. Robt. Watson, Lachute Road.

On Monday last Mr. and Mrs. John A. Crozier Main St. Lachute had the pleasant surprise of a visit from Mrs. Nephew Lt. Col. E. J. Ryan who commanded the 102nd Batt. Canadians in France and won the D.S.O.

He returned with that Batt. which has just been demobilized in Toronto. Col. Ryan went to France early in 1916 and has been through every engagement in which the Canadians took part since that date. He has come home unscathed and looking fine. Is a Contractor from Vancouver where he is returning at an early date to commence Contracting again. Col. Ryan is accompanied by his wife and family. He is a son of Mr. Wm. Ryan and Mrs. Ryan, of Mille Isle. Also his brother-in-law Mr. Fry, of Montreal, was with him here Monday, all Mr. Fry's brother and sisters took part in the War. He is an Englishman by birth. We hope to see Mr. Fry and Col. Ryan in Lachute again.

WEDDING BELLS

SNELGROVE-BENNETH.

A pretty but quiet wedding took place at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Bennett, of Calumet, Wednesday, June 25th inst. When their daughter Pearl Maude, was united in Holy Matrimony to the Rev. J. J. Snelgrove, North Hero, Vermont, by the Rev. W. Jeffery, of Carleton Place, Ont. The bride wore a charming gown of white Crepe-de-chene and carried a bouquet of roses and maiden hair ferns. The bride was given away by her father and Miss Bessie Shaw played the wedding march. Mr. and Mrs. Snelgrove left on the evening train spending a day in Montreal and from thence to North Hero Vermont where they will make their future home.

Mirabel School No. 1.

Grade VI, Max. 1100.—Perry Cooke 867, John Drennan 520, *Lois Miller 459, *Amy Bos.
Grade IV, Max. 900, Margaret Drennan 596, Clifford Cooke 464
Grade III, Max. 800.—Helen Hutchinson 660, Lois Cooke 560, *Elsie Miller 100, *Gwendolyn Miller.
Grade II, Max. 400.—Willie Mourey 365, *absent for some or all Examinations.
H. N. I. RODGERS, Teacher.

EDINA

A most successful picnic was held by the good people of Edina on Thursday last, July 1st. The weather was perfect and so was everything else in connection with the picnic. There was an excellent programme of sports with a liberal supply of dancing that pleased both young and old. Two of the principal contestants in the races were Arthur Burke and Joe Moncreif the long and the short of it, the honors being pretty well even, almost being neck and neck. For the married ladies Mrs. Godfrey Dixon won out first with Mrs. Jackson second. Thanks are due Mr. Joseph Kennedy for delivery of the prizes and handling the sports. As usual Mr. H. Slater did not forget his old friends and sent up several nice presents for distribution. We don't know what we would have done if it hadn't been for Mr. R. McArthur's refreshments, for they were good and he had an able assistant in Johnny Dixon.

OGDENSBURG.

Miss May Thompson is visiting her Aunt Mrs. James Clark, at Lachute.
Many of our young people are attending the horse races at Lachute this week.
Pte. John Warwick, of Kingston, was the guest of his parents for the week end.
Sunday School will be opened next Sunday at the school house 2 p.m. Mr. John Heatlie Supt.
Mrs. James Heatlie left Friday last for a visit to her brother Mrs. George McMeekin in Hurst, Ont.
Mr. Geo. and Harold Calder, Miss M. Hackwell, and Master Clifford McPaul, of Lachute, visited friends here on Monday last.

A dance was held at the home of Mr. Wm. McGregor on Friday evening a large attendance, and enjoyable time was reported.

Mrs. Sherman is organizing a mission based in connection with the Baptist church here, and requests the young people to meet at the school-house Wednesday 2 p.m.

LAKEFIELD

Sunday, July 6th.
Holy Trinity Church.—Holy Communion 10.30 a.m.
Shrewsbury, St. John's Church.—Holy Communion 2.30 p.m.
Dunany, St. Paul's Church.—Evening Prayer 4.30 p.m.
Confirmation services in the above named churches as follows:—
Lakefield.—Sunday, July 13th, at 10.30 a.m.
Shrewsbury.—Sunday, July 13th, at 3 p.m.
Dunany.—Monday, July 14th, at 10.30 a.m.
A. H. LUPTON.

IN MEMORIAM.

In loving memory of Mrs. James A. O'Brien, daughter of Mr. D. McAdam, of Chatham, died June 6th, 1912.
Seven years have passed Sarah and still we think of you,
Fresh in our memory as when you passed away,
And on the Golden Shore where the faithful part no more.
When the storms of Life are o'er, Sarah we will meet you there,
Inserted by her Father.

Ottawa Liberal Convention.

The liberal electors of this County are hereby convened to meet in Rice's Hall, Lachute, on the 8th of July inst., at 2.30 p.m., for the purpose of choosing delegates for the Dominion Liberal Convention to be held in Ottawa, on the 5th of August next.

Lachute, July 3rd, 1919.

L. L. LEGAULT,

J. W. GALL,

Joint-Secretaries of the Liberal Association for the County of Argenteuil.

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.

Getting a Bicycle this Year?



CLEVELAND!

Of course it's a Cleveland! That's the wheel red-blooded fellows choose, because it's a bicycle they can always be proud of, and it's the one bicycle you can be sure of. Perhaps you need a new tire, or a lamp, a bell, a parcel carrier, a pump, a pedal, or any of the hundred and one parts of a bicycle. If so, drop in and see

H. McFAUL, - Lachute Mills,
Phone 39

Auction Sale.

There will be sold by Public Auction at the residence of Dr. Kunnells, the house lately occupied by Dr. Alexander, beside Post Office Main St., on Saturday July 12th at 2 p.m. sharp. All the parlor dining room and kitchen furniture, also a surgery cabinet 8 feet long, 7 feet high, with shelves and drawers just new, all without reserve terms cash.

M. SMITH, Licensed Auctioneer.

I have received from the executors of the estate of the late Mrs. B. Morrow to sell at her late residence St. Andrews East, on Thursday, July 10th at 1 p.m.

The following effects.—One Parlor suite 5 pieces, centre table, what-naw, 3 rocking chairs 6 dining room chairs, 6 kitchen chairs, sideboard, 2 kitchen tables, writing desk, 4 bedroom sets complete, 2 small tables, pictures, oilcloths, carpets and window shades, Forest beauty Cook Stove, 1 double stove and pipes, 1 Quebec heater with oven and pipes and all kitchen utensils, 10 cords dry 18 inch stove wood and many other articles too numerous to mention.

TERMS CASH.

M. SMITH, Licensed Auctioneer.

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.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

For Sale or To Rent.

The property at the corner of Main and Bethany Streets, in the town of Lachute, recently occupied by Dr. Alexander. Apply to

DR. W. W. ALEXANDER.

334 Harvard Ave., Montreal.

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

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.

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Telephone No. 136

Best Meats

at

Reasonable Prices.

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

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

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

DRYSDALE & SPEIGHT

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.

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.

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CAPITAL AND RESERVE \$8,800,000

Over 100 Branches scattered throughout Canada

A General Banking Business Transacted

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Interest allowed at highest current rate.

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Manager

Early Fruits throughout the Year!

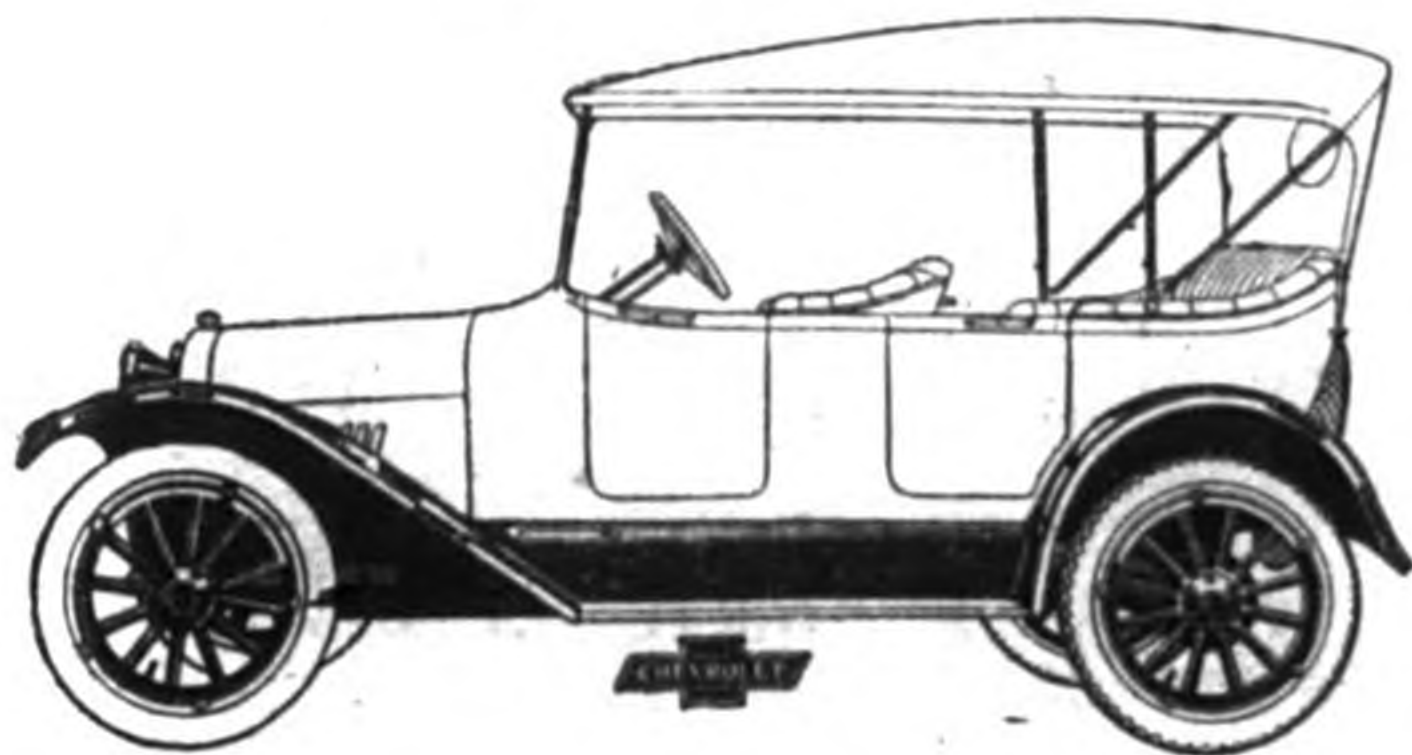
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Strawberries, raspberries, blackberries with all their flavor, perfectly preserved in wholesome Lantic Sugar. Buy your preserving sugar in the original Lantic packages

For 2 and 5 lb. cartons - 10, 20 and 100 lb. bags



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.

HARRISON & PARISH Chain of Schools.

Our preparatory course for young women who intend to adopt the nursing profession is highly recommended by Hospital authorities. Selective Courses to suit the individual—Spelling, Rapid Calculation, Shorthand, Bookkeeping, Typewriting, Arithmetic, Grammar, Correspondence.

Full information upon request

**Lachute
Business College**
Lachute, Que.

P. O. Box 178. Telephone 151.

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. Larocque, 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 Statute 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 approval or disapproval and shall come into force only after such approval, 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.

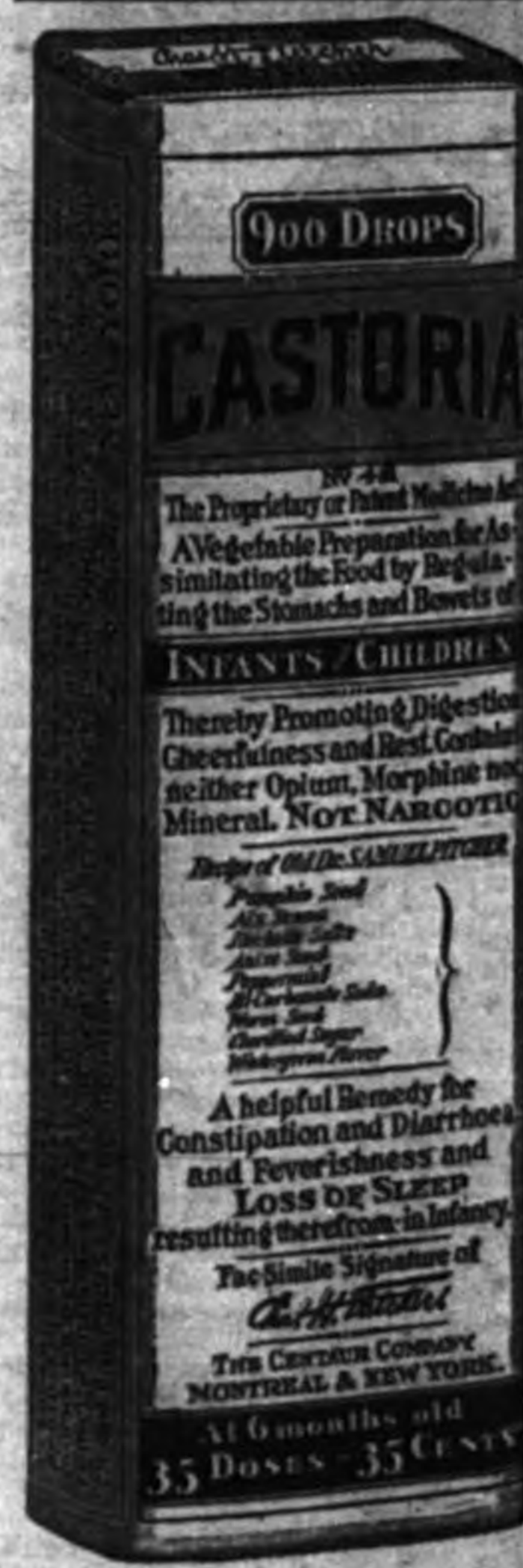
(Signed)

RODOLPHE DAZE,
Secretary-Treasurer.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children
In Use For Over 30 Years

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



Exact Copy of Wrapper.

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For Infants and Children.

Mothers Know That
Genuine Castoria

Always
Bears the
Signature

of

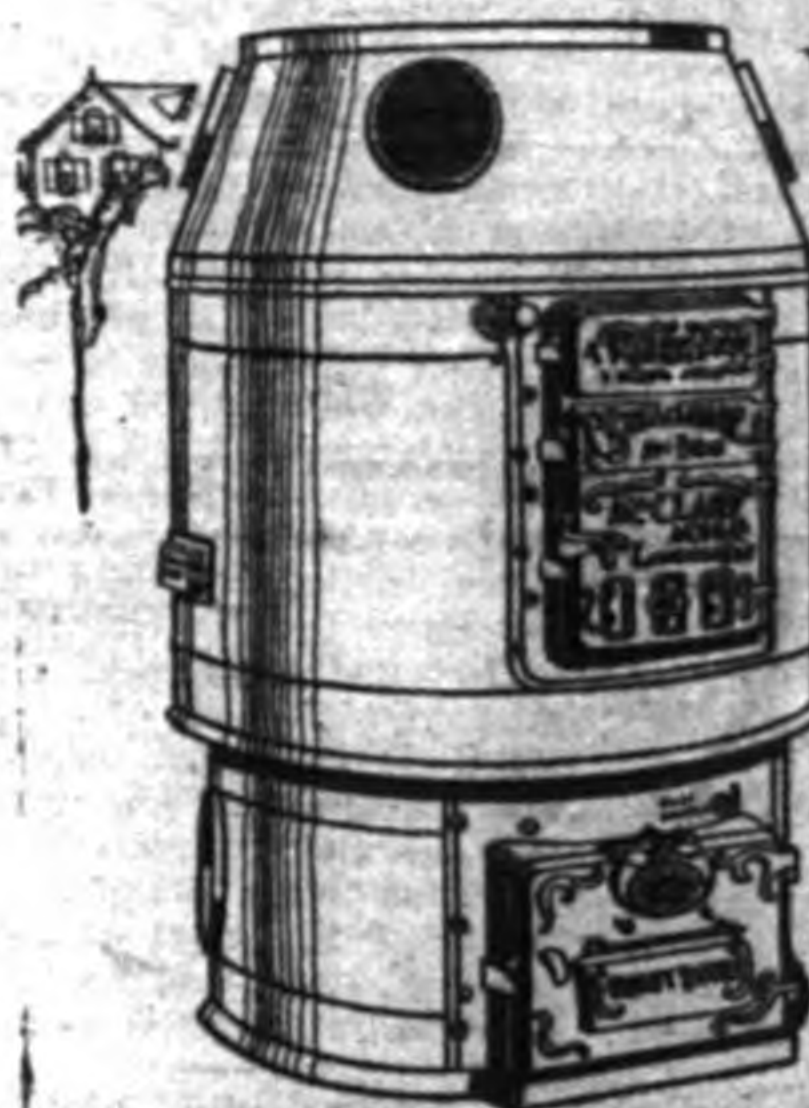
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Use
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THE CASTORIA COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.



McClary's Sunshine Furnace

WOULD you experiment with such an important thing as the heating of your home?

It is a job for experts. The comfort of your home for years depends on it.

You can call on us to tell you not merely a furnace, but COMFORT—guaranteed.

McClary's heating engineers will advise you and plan your heating system, without charge.

Ask about the LITTLE DRAFTMAN that turns on the drafts and regulates them automatically.

G. Y. Deacon, Lachute.

McClary's



Bring your paint problems to us.

Your home represents a large investment which should be protected against loss.

You insure it against fire - paint will insure it against decay.

Don't neglect your house. This is the painting season. Paint it.

If you need advice as to the best paints to use, artistic color combinations, proper treatment of surfaces, priming and finishing coats, stains, varnishes, drop into our store and we will give you the information you seek.

We will show you proper color arrangements; how oil and varnish stains are used; how easily graining can be done, etc.

Lowe Brothers Paints

The highest standard paints made and the most economical as they cover more surface, are finer in texture, more brilliant and permanent in color and far more durable than ordinary paints.

How to measure

To find out the quantity of Lowe Brothers "High Standard" paint required, divide the number of square feet of surface to be painted by 700 for the priming coat and 425 for the two following coats. If the surface is already painted and in good condition one gallon will cover 425 to 475 square feet with two coats. Or, bring your measurements to us and we will figure the quantity.

How to use good paint

See that the surface to be painted is clean and in proper condition. If the surface is not in good shape we will tell you how to treat it. Outside painting should never be done in damp or frosty weather, or when the wood is not perfectly dry. Never thin with coal oil or benzene as you will kill the life of the paint. Ask for color cards giving complete painting instructions.

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Pure Bred Clydesdale GENERAL GRAHAM.

Imported Clydesdale No. 15804.
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.

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Agent for The MACCARTNEY
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FROST & WOOD FARM MA-
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SUPPLIES.

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ST. ANDREWS EAST. P.Q.

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Incomparable in test for break-
ing strength and moisture, aged
and proved quality and ap-
pearance. Fire resisting qual-
ities unequalled.

Manufactured by

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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.

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The Road to Understanding

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CHAPTER VIII.—(Cont'd.)

Even so simple a matter as the temperature of a sleeping room had its difficulties. Burke liked air. He wanted the windows wide open. Helen, trained to think night air was damp and dangerous, wanted them shut. And when two people are sleepy, cross, and tired, it is appalling what a range of woe can lie in the mere opening and shutting of a window.

Burke was surprised, annoyed, and dismayed. Being unaccustomed to disappointments, he did not know how to take them gracefully. This being married was not proving to be at all the sort of thing he had pictured to himself. He had supposed that life, married life, was to be a new wonder every day; an increasing delight every hour. It was neither. Living now was a matter of never-ending adjustment, self-sacrifice, and economy. And he hated them all. In spite of himself he was getting into debt, and he hated debt. It made a fellow feel cheap and mean.

Even Helen was not what he had thought she was. He was ashamed to own it, even to himself, but there was a good deal about Helen that he did not like. She was not careful about her appearance. She was actually almost untidy at times. He hated those loose, sloppy things she sometimes wore, and he abominated those curl-paper things in her hair. She was willful and fretful, and she certainly did not know how to give a fellow a decent meal or a comfortable place to stay. For his part, he did not think a girl had any right to marry until she knew something about running a simple home.

Then there was her constant chatter. Was she not ever going to talk about something but the silly little everyday happenings of her work? A fellow wanted to hear something, when he came home tired at night, besides complaints that the range didn't work, or that the grocer forgot his order, or that the money was out.

Why, Helen used to be good company, cheerful, often witty. Where were her old-time sparkle and radiance? Her talk now was as meaningless chatter of trivial things, or an irritating, wailing complaint of everything under the sun, chiefly revolving around the point of "how different everything was" from what she expected. Great Scott! As if he had not found some things different! That evidently was what marriage was—different. But talking about it all the time did not help any.

Couldn't she read? But, then, if she did read, it would be only the newspaper account of the latest murder; and then she would want to talk about that. She never read anything worth while.

And it was for this, this being married to Helen, that he had given up so much; dad, his home, everything. She didn't appreciate it. Helen didn't. She did not rightly estimate what he was being made to suffer.

That there was any special meaning in all this that he himself should take to heart—that there was any course open to him but righteous discontent and rebellion—never occurred to Burke. His training of frosted cakes and toy shotguns had taught him nothing of the traditional "two bears," "bear" and "furbear." The marriage ceremony had not meant to him "to be patient, tender and sympathetic." It had meant the "I will" of self-assertion, not the "I will" of self-discipline. That Helen ought to change many of her traits and habits he was convinced. That there might be some in himself that needed changing, or that the mere fact of his having married Helen might have entailed upon himself certain obligations as to making the best of what he had deliberately chosen, did not once occur to him.

As for Helen—Helen was facing her own disillusion. She was not trying now to be the daintily gowned wife welcoming her husband to a well kept home. She had long since decided that that was impossible—on sixty dollars a month. She was tired of being a martyr wife. Even the laurel wreath of praise had lost its allurements; she would not get it, probably, even if she earned it; and, anyway, she would be dead from trying to get it. And for her part she would rather have some fun while she was living.

But she wasn't having any fun. Things were so different. Everything was different. She had not supposed being married was like this; one long grind of housework from morning till night, and for a man who did not care—now. Once, the first thing he wanted when he came into the house was a kiss and a word from her. Now a woman's line. And he was so

fussy, too! She could get along with cold things; but he wanted hot ones, and lots of them. And he always wanted finger bowls and lots of spoons, and everything fixed just so on the table, too. He said it wasn't that he wanted "style." It was just that he wanted "decency." As if she hadn't had that decent herself—and without all that fuss and clutter!

After dinner he never wanted to talk now, or to go to work. He just wanted to read or study. He said he was studying something about his work. As if once he would have cared more for any old work than for her!

And she was so lonely! There was nobody now for her to be with. Mrs. Jones had moved away, and there were never any callers now. She had returned every one of the calls she had had from Burke's fine friends. She had put on her new red dress and her best hat with the pink roses; and she had tried to be just as bright and entertaining as she knew how to be. But they never came again, so, of course, she could not go to see them. She had gone, once or twice. But Burke said she must not do that. It was not proper to return your own calls. If they wanted to see her they would come themselves. But they never came. Probably, anyhow, they did not want to see her; and that was the trouble. Not that she cared! They were a "stuck-up" lot, anyway; and she was just as good as they were. She had told one woman so, once—the woman that carried her eyeglasses on the end of a little stick and stared. That woman always had made her mad. So it was just as well, perhaps, that they did not come any more, after all. Burke was ashamed of her, anyway, when they did come. She knew that. He did not like anything she did nowadays. He was always telling her he did wish she would stop saying "you was," or holding her fork like that, or making so much noise eating soup, and a dozen other things. As if nobody in the house had a right to do anything but his way!

It had been so different at home! There everything she did was just right. And she was never lonely. There were the parties and the frolics and the sleigh-rides, and the girls running in all the time, and the boys every evening on the porch, or in the parlor, or taking her buggy-riding. Nothing there was ever complete without her. While here—Well, who supposed being married meant working like a slave all day, and being cooped up all the evening with a man whose nose was buried in a book, and who scarcely spoke to you?

And there was the money. Burke acted, for all the world, as if he thought she ate money, and ate it whether she was hungry or not, just to spite him. As if she didn't squeeze every penny till it fairly shrieked, now; and as if anybody could make ten dollars a week go further than she did. To be sure, at first she had been silly and extravagant, running up bills and borrowing off Mrs. Jones, as she did. And of course she was a little unreasonable and childish about keeping that account book. But that was only at the first, when she was ignorant and inexperienced. It was very different now. She kept a cash account, and most of the time it came right. How she wished she had an allowance, though! But Burke utterly refused to give her that. Said she'd be extravagant and spend it all the first day. As if she had not learned better than that by bitter experience! And as if anything could be worse than the way they were trying to get along now, with her teasing for money all the time, and him insisting on seeing the bills, and then asking how they could manage to eat so many eggs, and saying he should think she used butter to oil the floors with. He didn't see how it could go so fast any other way!

(To be continued.)

What To Do With Daddy.

Daddy was confined to the house with Spanish influenza, and mother was busy sterilizing the dishes which had come from the sick-room.

"Why did you do that?" asked four-year-old Donald.

"Because, dear, poor daddy has germs, and the germs got on the dishes, so then I boiled them, and that kills the horrid germs."

Donald turned this over in his little mind for several minutes. Then:

"Mother, why don't you boil daddy?"

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The Housewife's Corner

Guarding the Rain Water.

There is perhaps no greater blessing known to households than having good water. There are various methods of water supply, but one of the most common and convenient ways is to have it in a cistern. As a reservoir the cistern is subject to contamination in several ways, and in ways that are often overlooked by the owner.

We take it that all cisterns have their supply of water regulated by a cut-off in the spout above the curb, which is in turn operated by the owner. The roofs of houses gather more filth than we realize. Some of this filth may be classified as bird droppings, insects, either dead or alive, molding leaves, dust, etc. Once in a while you will find a mouse going its way into the cistern.

It would be a good thing for all inlet spouts to pass their waters through a filter before entering. A filter could easily be constructed, and would call for a chamber either of galvanized material or proofed wood filled with sand and charcoal arranged in alternate layers, with strainers to assist or to hold the ingredients from running away with the water. In conjunction with the filter, a careful and reasonable use of the cut-off should keep the water free of anything coming from the roof or the eaves.

Some other conditions that assist in making a cistern secure against contamination are proper ventilation of the water reservoir and protection against the entrance of anything like dirt, insects, or small animals, such as mice or rats. There should be a strong screen between the platform and the curb to allow air to pass, as well as screen-protected tubes on opposite sides of the curb high enough to keep the water from flowing out but allowing air to come through. This should supply plenty of ventilation. Moreover, the walls and bottom of the cistern should all be well plastered, and be investigated whenever the cistern is drained for cleaning. A small amount of slaked lime can be dropped in at times to disinfect the water. The lime may cause the water to be rather "hard" for a few days, but this condition soon passes.

Locations so often regulate the construction of platforms that it is next to impossible to name any one particular material for their construction, but for an all-purpose platform we believe there is nothing that can beat concrete. A concrete platform, unlike wood, will not allow dirt to drop into the cistern. The opening at the top should be large enough to admit an ordinary-sized man when the cistern is to be cleaned.

The edge of the opening should be provided with a sort of elevation over which the upper curb may sit to prevent the flowing of any surface water into the cistern from the platform. All these things can be regulated if the owner is serious enough to look into the matter and really wants to keep his cistern water at its best.

Contributed Recipes.

Carrot Soup—1 pint milk, 1 cup cooked carrot pressed through colander, 2 tablespoons butter, 1 tablespoon onion juice, 1 tablespoon minced parsley, celery or celery salt. Heat the milk, combine the other ingredients, add milk and allow the vegetables to become thoroughly blended with the milk. The addition of a small amount of flour will make the soup the consistency of thin cream.

Raisin and Nut Loaf—½ cup halved raisins, ½ cup coarsely chopped walnuts, ¼ cup sugar, 2 eggs, 2 cups milk, 4 cups flour, 4 teaspoons baking powder, 1 teaspoon salt. Mix together the dry ingredients and sift four times. Add the nuts and raisins, mixing them well with the flour. Beat the eggs, combine with the milk and pour the liquid into the flour mixture. Put in a large, well-oiled bread tin, let stand twenty minutes, then bake fifty minutes in a moderate oven.

Vegetable Chowder—½ pound dried lima beans, 2 cups diced carrots, 1 sliced onion, 2 tablespoons fat, 2 teaspoons salt, ½ cup milk, 1 tablespoon flour. Soak the lima beans overnight, then cook in that water until tender. Melt the fat, brown the onion in this and add it and the carrots to the beans. Cook slowly about half an hour, or until all the vegetables are very tender. Blend the flour with the milk and add ten minutes before the chowder is to be served.

Peanut Butter Pudding—2 cups milk, 4 tablespoons sugar, 3 tablespoons peanut butter, 4 tablespoons cornstarch, ½ teaspoon salt. Scald milk, add sugar, cornstarch, peanut butter and salt mixed together. Stir all until smooth, cover and cook for twenty minutes in a double boiler. Turn into individual molds or cups which have been wet with cold water. When cold turn out and serve with cream or fruit juice.

Using Tact.

The tactful woman is she who doesn't know what you want to explain to her! Any man will testify to this. She never "lets on" that she

has been to any place or entertainment that you are offering her. Furthermore, she appears to enjoy it immensely and never fails to thank you for it as appreciatively as if it were a very special treat.

If you are serving her refreshments in your own home she never makes the mistake, for instance, of thanking you for cocoa when you are serving chocolate. More likely she asks if you used vanilla to give it such a delicious flavor and listens attentively while you dilate upon your pet company recipe.

She never asks if "you made your dress yourself?" She merely admires its chic and tells you how becoming it is, and then if you confide that you did make it yourself, she admires your cleverness with the needle.

She admires your domestic arrangements, such as "your cosy furnishings" and does not expand upon hers unless asked. Indeed, she doesn't dwell conversationally upon any of her newest or most up-to-date possessions for fear of making any one uncomfortable by an obvious contrast.

She never sees what you don't want her to see, and this is what makes her an ever welcome friend at all seasons. Yet her tact is not of that peculiar subtlety that makes every one supremely aware that she is "trying to smooth things over."

For all things considered, the tactful woman is your best friend, for she is too tactful to be selfish, gossipy, jealous or rude and she is clever enough to be comforting, quiet, jolly or lovable as the occasion requires!

How We Do It.

For the Birthday Cake.—In placing candles on a birthday cake try heating the point of a hatpin very hot and push it into the base of the candle about a half-inch; pull out pin and insert a toothpick. The wax will harden about the toothpick, the other end of which may be inserted into the top of the cake, and the candles will have a secure foundation.—Mrs. R. M. D.

One of the handiest devices for the housewife is a bread or cake cooler. I purchased a piece of fine meshed heavy wire fencing. I turned down about four inches in each end and had the hardware man bind it with tin. This made the side pieces for the cooler to stand on, and when finished it was one of the most inexpensive articles I possessed.—Mrs. M. B. G.

A quick method of separating the whites and yolks of eggs is to take a small funnel and break the egg into it; the white will run through the small end and the yolk remain in the funnel.—Mrs. L. M. T.

To cook onions—so that the odor will not be noticeable, place a small dish of vinegar on the stove and let it simmer while the onions are cooking.—Mrs. C. W. D.

When making noodles add a pinch of baking powder and they will be light and digestible.—Mrs. L. L. G. If you are in a hurry for potatoes to bake, let them stand in boiling water a few minutes before putting them into the oven.—M. F.

For Busy Mothers.—Make your little one's every-day dresses open all the way to the bottom like an apron, and you will find this saves much time when ironing them, and they are much easier to put on.—Mrs. J. J. O'C.

To Start a Fire.—I keep corn-cobs soaking in kerosene oil in a covered tin pail; one cob when lighted will kindle a fire quickly and with less danger than if the oil is poured directly on the wood. Mrs. N. T.

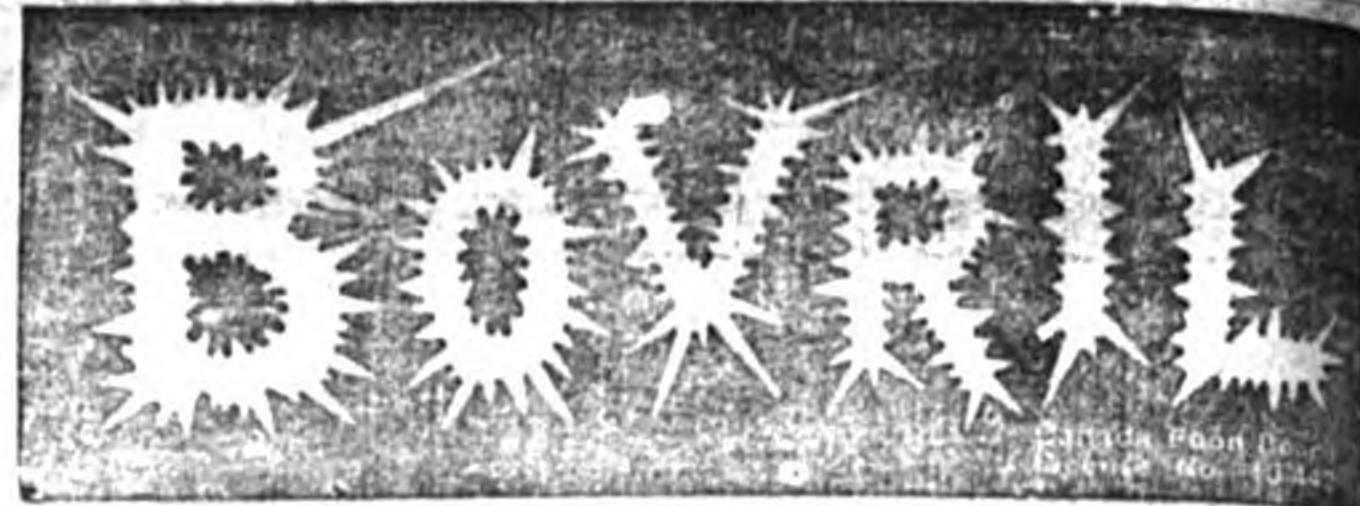
Moth Preventive.—Balls of cotton dipped in oil of cedar and placed in boxes and drawers are a good moth preventive, and unlike the detestable moth balls, the cedar oil imparts a delightfully clean and fresh odor.—M. A. P.

When buying stair carpets it is a good plan to buy an extra yard and fold it under at each end. When taken up to be cleaned it can be put down again so that the wear will come in a different place on the carpet, which will last about twice as long.—E. I. L.

When washing white enameled woodwork or any light painted wood, use half milk and half water, adding to this a teaspoonful of baking soda

It is fine for cleaning cans - says the dairyman

Comfort Lye



WHAT MAN IS COMPOSED OF.

Chemistry Tells the Story in Scientific Fashion.

A man weighing 150 pounds will contain approximately 3,500 cubic feet of gas—oxygen, hydrogen and nitrogen—which at 80 cents per thousand cubic feet would be worth \$2.80 for illuminating purposes, says the Electric Experimenter. He also contains the necessary fats to make a 15-pound candle, and thus, together with his 3,500 cubic feet of gases, he possesses considerable illuminating possibilities.

A healthy man contains 54 ounces of phosphorus. This deadly poison would make 800,000 matches, or enough poison to kill five hundred persons. This, with two ounces of lime, make the stiff bones and brains.

No difference how sour a man looks, he contains about sixty pounds of sugar of the ordinary cubical dimensions, and to make the seasoning complete, there are twenty spoonfuls of salt. If a man were distilled into water, he would make about thirty-eight quarts, or more than half of his entire weight. He also contains a great deal of starch, chloride of potash, manganese, sulphur and hydrochloric acid in his wonderful human system.

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Footlights were first introduced by David Garrick.

Silver Candlesticks were used in Britain in A.D. 959.

Lighting has been known to extinguish electric lights.

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One pound of Phosphorus will supply heads to one million matches.

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Electric light was first produced with carbon points by Sir Humphry Davy in 1800.

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PROVERBS, CEREMONIES AND SUPERSTITIONS GALORE

In Dalmatia the Bridegroom Sends a Pair of Shoes, In Japan the Wedding Dress.

There is no doubt about it that every one, young and old, is interested in weddings. It is for this reason that every country has a perfect mine of folklore dealing with courtships and weddings, and it would be a very hopeless task for any couple to try to avoid all the unlucky portents or to secure all the fortunate. Take that question of the day, for example. We all know the old rhyme which so highly commends Wednesday as "the best day of all" but a Wednesday is highly unfortunate to an Italian; in fact, she can only be married with perfect safety on a Sunday, for all the other days carry terrible penalties. In Switzerland Monday is the only really lucky day, and the best selection is the first Monday of February, though the whole of that month is desirable. In some parts of Switzerland the maid of honor removes the bridal wreath at the church door and lights with a taper, the bride in the meanwhile kneeling before the burning emblem of her maidenhood and saying a formal invocation for blessing on her married life, and it is held to be a very fortunate omen if the flowers flare up and burn quickly.

In a book of travels there is a description of an Armenian bride which is suggestive of a futurist painting; she had "delicate flowers of celestial blue painted all over her neck and breast, her eyebrows dyed black and the tips of her fingers and her nails a bright orange. She wore on each hand valuable rings set with precious stones, and round her neck a string of fine turquoises; her shirt was of finest spun silk, her jacket of shimmer of a bright color. Over her face a veil was hung, and at one point of the ceremonial the priest crowned both bride and bridegroom with wreaths of flowers ornamented with hanging fringes of gold, changing them from one head to the other three times, saying, "I unite and bind you one to the other; live in peace."

A Dalmatian Wedding.

In Dalmatia the bridegroom sends the bride presents of a ring, a pair of shoes, a mirror, a comb, a red and for the hair and an apple all tucked over with gold and silver coins, while she makes for him a pair of socks and bright-colored garters. These gifts are all used at the wedding, and the ceremony is a most carefully protracted performance, lasting two days. On the first a procession is formed at the bride's home, preceded by the master of ceremonies; then comes the best man; next a bearer, who carries the standard and an apple stuck on a spar; after him comes the bride escorted by two brothers or near relatives of the bridegroom, holding an umbrella over her head, and the procession is brought up by the mace-bearer, who carries a mace on which is tied the bride's handkerchief. After the wedding is over they all return to her home, and when the house is reached the bride kneels and kisses the doorstep. A child is brought to her, which she takes into her arms, kisses and takes some present, according to her means. Her mother-in-law then offers her a sieveful of dried fruits, which she scatters among the guests, and they all go in and pass the rest of the day in dancing and feasting. Next day they all go to the church again, and the whole ceremony is repeated, returning to the bridegroom's home, where, after dinner and dancing, they are left in peace.

Russian Ceremonies.

But it is in Russia that we have the custom which must be rather trying. The bride is supposed to make whip with her own hands, and on the wedding day to present it to her husband, who, striking her with it three times in succession, exclaims, "I love thee as my own soul and beat like my fur cape." In southern Russia the girl must prostrate herself at the feet of the man and give him a lock of her hair, knocking her head on his shoe in token of submission. The poor woman must be worn with all the kneeling, for she also has to kneel before each of her parents, asking their forgiveness for all the trouble she has caused them. But, in turn, she has to submit to being punched with water or rolled in snow in order to bring good fortune to the married couple.

In Japan the groom presents the bride with her white wedding dress and an embroidered golden girdle, while she in turn gives him the garments that he is to wear, and there is no regular religious ceremony. The first approach to one is the lighting of a candle from the altar by the bride, and her sharing this light with the bridegroom, the two candles being then set close together on the altar, their flames mingling and symbolizing the union of their souls and bodies.

Superstitions Regarding Colors. In many places it is considered unlucky for a maiden to wear gloves when marrying, though they are es-

sential for a widow. They say that the maid who covers her hands will never have children, and the widow who does not wear them will be beaten by her husband. Blue can be worn with white, as it symbolizes truth and fidelity, but there must on no account be any green in the trousseau, as it signifies "forsaken." Here is an unfamiliar rhyme about the colors:

Married in white, you have chosen all right.
Married in gray, you will go far away.
Married in black, you will wish yourself back.
Married in red, you will wish yourself dead.
Married in green, ashamed to be seen.
Married in blue, he will always be true.
Married in pearl, you will live in a whirl.
Married in yellow, ashamed of your fellow.
Married in brown, you will live out of town.
Married in pink, your spirits will sink.

The flowers which should be worn or carried are orange blossoms, signifying fruitfulness; lilies, typifying innocence and purity; heliotrope, which is the emblem of faithfulness, and ivy, which all the world over stands for constancy. White roses are also admissible, for they are the flowers of love, and in some places apple blossoms are used with the same significance as the more usual flowers of the orange. Cherry blossoms must on no account appear, for they mean deception, nor can the sweet herb lavender be allowed, for it is the emblem of jealousy. In Sweden both bride and bridegroom have sprigs of garlic, chives and rosemary sewn into their clothes to ward off the spells of evil spirits, for young married couples, you know, are the chosen victims of the fairies and other supernatural powers, so it behooves them to make the greatest possible precautions.

ACHIEVEMENT VERSUS AGE.

Instances of Notable Accomplishment by Physicians in Advanced Life.

In a recent address before a medical convention at Denver, Dr. G. Van Amber Brown spoke of the hollowiness of so-called Oserism, which says that a man should be "shelved" at forty. Dr. Brown cited the following evidence:—Thomas Willis Sadleir, professor of philosophy at Oxford, moved to London in 1866, at the age of forty-six. Here, though no longer a young man, he acquired the largest fashionable practice of the day; and gave the first description of the eleventh cranial spinal accessory, also of the hexagonal network of arteries at the base of the brain, now called by his name.

Thomas Sydenham, when in his fifties, gave the first description of the articular and muscular pains of dysentery, and gave a full account of scarlatina, a disease hitherto unidentified and confused with measles. At the age of sixty-one years he gave to the public his masterpiece, a treatise on gout.

Edward Jenner, in 1798, the fiftieth year of his life, published his work, "An Inquiry Into the Causes and Effects of Variolae Vaccinae."

Sir Charles Bell, leading British anatomist of his time, located in London in 1804. He lived there during thirty-two years, never acquiring the practice he hoped for; but at the late time of his life, sixty-two years, accepted the chair of surgery at Edinburgh. At fifty-two he had acquired a clear understanding of the difference between sensory and motor nerves. Three years later he demonstrated that the fifth cranial nerve (Bell's nerve) is sensory motor and so also the seventh nerve of the face is motor, lesion of which causes facial paralysis (Bell's palsy).

Sir William Williams, of Cumberland, England, wrote his charming and widely read "Biographical Reminiscences" in his eighty-seventh year.

SCIENTIFIC PLANT MARRIAGE

How a New Species is Developed by the Naturalist.

Plants very commonly depend for their cross-fertilization upon insects, which carry pollen from flower to flower. But, of course, the matings thus accomplished are purely haphazard.

The plant breeder to get worthwhile results must select the destined parents and control the character of the offspring by making sure that a particular flower receives only a certain pollen, the latter being the male element.

He accomplishes this by artificial impregnation—a matter easy enough, especially in a greenhouse. The pollen may be carried in a watchglass and applied with the tip of a little brush. There are, however, other methods.

To make the flower safe against other and accidental pollens, it is enclosed in a tiny bag of cheesecloth. Then the breeder is sure of his parents, and it remains only to be seen how the offspring will turn out. It may prove a valuable new variety.

Suppose that a fruit is concerned, the latter, to prevent injury by insects or birds, may be further protected by a cheesecloth bag big enough to allow for its full development. Thus it grows to ripe perfection, and when it is ready to be picked, judgment can be given as to its value.

AFTER THE GRIPPE.

Precautions to be Observed by Sufferers From Epidemic.

The recent epidemic of influenza differed in several respects from the one that visited us nearly thirty years ago. At that time, for example, many of the persons attacked were left with irreparable injury to the heart, and others, whose hearts escaped, were afflicted with profound mental depression that led in many cases to self-destruction. In this epidemic we have been mercifully spared in great measure those particular after-effects of the poison, but in exchange for them there has been a tendency to pneumonia that has been the cause of many deaths.

The two epidemics resemble each other, however, closely, in respect to the constitutional depression that follows an attack. The majority of influenza patients who escape pneumonia, and who observe the precaution to keep to the bed and to the house during the period of convalescence, regain their normal health and strength in a week or two weeks after recovery; but not a few are left in a weakened condition, depressed in mind and body and ready to contract any other infectious disease to which they may be exposed. A person in that state is not ill enough to be confined to the house—yet he is not well enough to resume his daily work; and if he does undertake his usual duties, he discharges them in a half-hearted way despite all his efforts to "brace up."

Such a person should continue under his physician's care, and do what he is told until he is thoroughly well. He needs tonics, good food, regular exercise in the open air—a brisk walk is the very best kind of exercise, fresh air in the bedroom, relaxation outside business hours, freedom from worry, and so on. He should avoid crowded conveyances—an additional argument in favor of walking. Four or five miles a day is none too much for the average man or woman, and if time permits ten miles daily, gradually worked up to, will do many anemic and dyspeptic victims of the grippe a great deal of good. The patient's clothing should be as light as possible, yet sufficient to protect him from feeling chilly. Finally, he should get seven or eight hours of sleep every night. If he conscientiously follows that regimen, and perhaps at the beginning of his convalescence uses a tonic that his physician prescribes, the after-effects of the influenza attack will soon wear off.

ROYAL COLLECTORS.

Several European Sovereigns Possess Valuable Collections of Certain Articles.

Nearly all Royalties make a hobby of collecting certain articles. King Alfonso specializes in instruments of death—his own death. It has not been compassed yet, but somebody keeps trying, and the good-tempered King keeps souvenirs of all his escapes. His collection ranges from the test of a feeding-bottle, used in an attempt to poison him when he was a baby, to the skeleton of one of the horses killed by the bombs thrown on his wedding-day, and a fragment of the laudan in which he was seated with President Loubet at the time of the attempt in the Rue de Rivoli, Paris.

King Edward had a decided weakness for collecting walking-sticks, and a very fine show they make; but another hobby of his, which King George has continued, consists of relics gathered from every war in which British soldiers have fought since the early days of Queen Victoria. Needless to say, the collection has grown very rapidly during the past four years.

Queen Alexandra's collection includes lace, china, crystals, and other objects made in precious or semi-precious stones. But her greatest hobby has always been photography, and her collection of snapshots must be the most interesting and extensive, as well as the most distinguished, in the world.

King George is an enthusiastic philatelist, as everybody knows who goes to a philatelic exhibition. There the King's stamps are always a great draw, and include some unique examples, although there are private collectors who can give even his Majesty points. Queen Wilhelmina of Holland also collects stamps, and possesses albums worth prodigious sums in the eyes of the enthusiast.

SKUNK OIL USELESS

Physicians Say It Is No Good Except For Making Soap.

There is an idea abroad that skunk oil is good for rheumatism, neuralgia, colds and other ailments. This superstition probably arose from the fact that the Indians and early settlers thought that the oil of any animal giving off such a disagreeable odor as the skunk must be good for something.

Skunk oil probably is in the same class as rattlesnake oil which was thought to be useful because the bite of this snake is so poisonous. Indian medicine men appear to have made use of skunk as well as rattlesnake oil along with their incantations. The best trained physicians, however, attribute no medicinal value whatsoever to these oils. No legitimate use can be made of skunk oil unless for cilling harness or shoes, or for making soap. Nevertheless there is a small demand for it as medicine.

THE ANGLER'S "OATH."

But It Was Not At All Effective In This Case.

In the days before the war anglers from other countries had begun to find out that there was excellent sport to be had in the thousand lakes and streams of Finland. In Russia As I Know It, Mr. Harry De Windt tells a diverting story of one of these visiting sportsmen, a stout and choleric Londoner, who bitterly complained of the snail-like pace at which he was driven every morning to the fishing grounds.

He begged the village pastor, with whom he lodged, to acquaint him with some startling Finnish oath in order to compel the shock-headed lout who drove his karra to quicken the pace, and the required expletive was smilingly imparted. It was not long before the Englishman found occasion to put the expletive to use, but for some time it had no effect whatever on the clodhopper's stolid brain.

"Rakastansunia! Rakastansunia!" the infuriated passenger yelled repeatedly, growing more and more angry as the word failed of its expected effect. At last the Englishman leaped to the ground, violently seized the driver and shouted, "Rakastansunia!" at him so violently that the boy, with an expression of terror on his face, dropped the reins, jumped out of the vehicle and ran for his life across country, while the horse galloped away down the road.

An hour later an exhausted but still enraged Briton staggered into the nearest post house and explained what had occurred to the postmaster, who spoke English.

"Rakastansunia!" repeated the latter, shaking with laughter. "No wonder the lad thought you had taken leave of your senses! Why, it means, 'I love you!'"

THE ORIGIN OF THE PENNANT.

Naval Flag Had Its Beginning in the Days of the Henrys.

A contributor to Chamber's Journal is authority for the statement that the naval pennant, or pendant, came into use long before the days of Adm. Blake, who commanded the English navy in the war with the Dutch in the seventeenth century. It started in the days of the Henrys, we are told, when seamen were mere nobodies. At that time there were no such things as regular men-of-war, and ordinary merchant ships were hired or commandeered for use as fighting vessels whenever the necessity arose. The requisitioned ships were commanded by military officers, gentlemen in armor, who transferred the single trail pennons borne on their lances to the mastsheads of their ships.

In larger vessels, or squadrons, the commanders might be knights, or knights banneret, who flew their swallow-tailed and square banners when the risked themselves afloat. Going to sea in those days was something of an adventure, especially if a man fell overboard in armor; but these emblems of command have been handed down to posterity in the commodore's broadpennants and the admirals' rectangular flags of the present day.

DEVOTED NURSE'S DEATH.

A Heroine of the Great War Struck by Enemy Bomb.

The story of a nurse's devotion in France was told by Major-General Cuthbert Wallace at a meeting convened by the National Council of Women in London to consider shorter hours for hospital staffs.

"There was," said the General, "a certain hospital in France where the German bombers were coming over night after night. Some people got restless when they knew bombs may be dropped on them. The wounded man—although he was practically indifferent to shell fire—in a hospital very often gets seized with this horrible fear, this inability to keep still."

"There was a certain nurse who was looking after a ward in which there was a man who was bedridden and could not get out of the way. She had gone off duty one evening when these bombers came over."

"She knew of this man and went back to her ward. She was not on duty, but she sat at this man's bed and sang to him."

"A bomb fell. That woman was killed, but the man was left."

The name of this heroic nurse was not revealed.

LABOR INCOME ON FARMS.

The term "farm labor income" is not always clearly understood. It must be remembered that clothing, fuel, groceries, lighting and other living expenses come out of the farmer's labor income just the same as they would come out of the salary of a man who receives a salary.

Of course the farmer's table is largely supplied from the products grown on the farm. The farm business survey conducted in Oxford county in 1918, by the farm survey department at O.A.C., Guilford, showed that the average net labor income on farms of from 46 to 60 acres in that district was \$647. Compare this result with the statement of Mr. Arthur Christie published in the April issue of "Conservation," and the advantages of intelligent businesslike and intensive methods on the farm become apparent. Mr. Christie's labor income in 1918 on a fifty-acre farm was \$1,901.37. From numerous inquiries that have been received, however, it seemed advisable to define more fully the meaning of the term used.

ENCOURAGE ARTS AND SCIENCES

Federal Authorities Should Assist Unfortunates in This Important Work.

The present is an age more than tinged with materialism. Industrial magnates are not given too much credit for being philanthropically inclined when they set aside vast sums of money for investigations in the realm of pure science. In the long run it has been proven many times that such expenditures pay handsomely. It is becoming increasingly evident that pure science and applied or industrial science will co-operate more and more as time goes on.

Prof. B. B. Thomson in the University of Toronto Monthly draws the following conclusions with respect to the possible future of scientific research in the industrial life of Canada: "A knowledge of industrial needs will act as a guide to many pure science workers, but it must not be forgotten that the future advance of applied science depends entirely on that of pure science—the theoretical science of a day is the applied science of the next. It seems to me that there is something so vitally important in this, not only to the industries of the country, but to the honorable position which Canada is to take among the nations of the world that our Dominion Government should take cognizance of it. The supplementing of industrial research work by scholarships and fellowships may be valuable for the present—or a war emergency work—but the Dominion should realize that the future of Canada depends ultimately upon the position attained, not only by the pure sciences, but by the arts as well. Dominion grants for the furtherance of these subjects in our advanced seats of learning would go far towards establishing Canada's position among the nations."

SECRET OF SHIMMERING GLASS

Beautiful Hues Are the Result of Finishing Process.

Whatever connoisseurs of antiques may say, no glassware has ever been produced in the world that is at all comparable in beauty to the stuff of shimmering metallic colors that nowadays (displayed most commonly in jewelers' windows) fetches such extraordinary prices.

The profit is enormous, for the method of its manufacture (once the secret is known) is surprisingly simple.

The article of glass—be it vase, wine glass or what not—is at the start in no way different from any similar thing of first class workmanship. So far it is simply a matter of a day's wages for a skilled hand.

But in the final and finishing process a dry spray of one or more metallic oxides is distributed over the surface of the vase or other article. It may be (though rarely) pure gold dust; it may be gold dust mixed with copper oxide. It may be oxide of manganese, or nickel oxide, or cobalt oxide, or some other metallic salt.

Whatever the nature of the metal dust, the latter is literally incorporated with the material of the hot surface of the glass. The latter, during the process, is at red-hot temperature and therefore expanding. It absorbs the metal particles, which become part of its substance.

Hence the beautiful hues of this shimmering glass. They are metallic colors. Not only the familiar metals, but various kinds of rare earths of metalliferous kinds (such as yttrium) are being utilized for the purpose; so that there is no end to the variety of hues obtainable.

FISHERY PEARLS.

How An Imitation Pearl May Be Distinguished From Real Gem.

Pearls are not always the product of oysters. The imitation of these gems has been reduced to a fine art.

Their manufacture embraces two processes—the making of a glass sphere, and filling it with a substance resembling the lustre of the pearl.

For some three hundred years mercury was used for the latter purpose, but in 1880 a substitute was found which was both harmless and more successful. This is made from the scales of a little fish which abounds in certain French rivers. The fish are rubbed rather roughly in pure water in a large basin. The water is then drained carefully and the residue allowed to settle. The fish are so small that 17,000 or 18,000 are required to furnish one pound of the essence of oyster, as it is called.

A genuine pearl may be distinguished from an artificial one by various methods. First, the real gem is much heavier than the imitation. Again, the holes drilled through them are, in the first case, very small, and with a sharp edge, while in the others they are larger, and have a blunt edge.

DESERTING IN STYLE.

One morning, a short time before the armistice was signed, a company of Italians were astonished by the sudden appearance of an Austrian private who, with hands up, tumbled into their trench.

When questioned, he insisted that he was the body servant of an Austrian officer, who, intending to desert, had sent the man ahead with his personal belongings.

Sure enough, a few minutes later the master appeared!

MONEY OF RED SEA REGION

Salt Takes the Place of Money in Parts of Abyssinia.

Salt is everywhere deemed one of the most indispensable of commodities, and in parts of the world where it is scarce it is commonly used as money. Thus in portions of Abyssinia bars of salt and rifle cartridges are the only small change in circulation. The bars are ten inches long and two inches in length and breadth. Five or eight "salts" make one dollar, depending on the distance of the source of supply. Three cartridges have the value of one salt.

The only coin in general circulation in Abyssinia is the Austrian Maria Theresa dollar, of silver. It is also the principal money in Arabia, and the story of its introduction in those regions and all the neighborhood of the Red Sea is quite interesting.

More than a century ago trading Arabs got hold of some of these dollars and found the effigy of the Queen (which they bore on one side, the reverse side showing the Austrian double eagle) so attractive that they sought to obtain more of them, for sale as jewelry. Later on they became highly popular as a medium of exchange in mercantile transactions in Arabia, and when at intervals the Turkish Government prohibited their importation, a large and profitable business was done in smuggling them through Aden and other seaports.

They are all dated 1780, being even now minted from replicas of the original die, which is of rather crude workmanship. Any change would not be understood by the Arabs and Abyssinians and would render them less acceptable.

If at all worn, they are not accepted at full value. As long as the Queen's head and the brooch on her shoulder are sufficiently distinct to show the number of jewels they contain—seven for the crown and ten for the brooch—their worth is unimpaired.

Bankers and merchants in the Red Sea region import the Maria Theresa dollars in bulk from Trieste, selling them at a good profit or exchanging them for native merchandise. They are somewhat larger than the silver dollar, but weigh less than an ounce and are only a little over four-fifths silver.

Here we have, then, a coin that is not only money, but also an article of commerce, an item of jewelry worn by Arabian and Abyssinian women, and even a standard of weight—its use being common for the weighing of must and other commodities sold in small quantities.

PHOTOGRAPHING A CROCODILE

Naturalist Tells How He Obtained a Picture of Florida Reptile.

It is the habit of crocodiles to conceal themselves in burrows in the banks of rivers, which makes it a real task for the photographer whose problem is to rout them out of their holes and get them into view of the camera. In the American Museum Journal, Mr. A. W. Dimock gives an amusing description of the methods he used when confronted with the task of taking pictures of crocodiles in Florida.

It was really exciting, says Mr. Dimock, after locating the mouth of a crocodile's cave, to hang the noosed end of a rope in front of it and stand on the bank above waiting for a "bite," while my boatman busied himself thrusting a harpoon pole into the earth from ten to twenty feet behind me. In a few moments out would rush the crocodile; then there would be excitement at my end of the line. The big reptile always struggled and fought; he clutched at the line and rolled over and over; he swam out into the stream and he sulked in its depths, but the noose was tightly drawn and never allowed to slip, and the end found the creature facing the camera on the bank.

It was a matter of ethics that the crocodile should be freed when he had posed for his photograph, and removing the lasso called for much agility on the part of the volunteer.

SAVED BY A STANZA OF POETRY.

Author of Last Verse of Marseillaise Escaped the Guillotine.

As many of our readers probably know, there are seven stanzas of the Marseillaise. Six of them were written by Rouget de Lisle. According to the Post Magazine, the last verse was the work of the abbe Antoine Personneux. In its completed form, the song was first sung at the opera in Paris before the members of the Convention.

Not long afterwards the abbe barely escaped the guillotine at Lyons. Perhaps the only thing that saved him was the fact that he had written the last verse of this immortal anthem.

The president of the tribunal asked "Who art thou?"

The accused drew himself up proudly and said, "I am the Abbe Personneux, author of the last stanza of the Marseillaise."

There was much commotion in the court, but after some hesitation the judges stretched their hands out over the black cloth—the signal of acquittal. Without saluting or thanking them, the abbe slowly withdrew.

The abbe received no recognition for his contribution to the national anthem, and Rouget de Lisle received only a pension of about twenty dollars a month during the reign of Louis Philippe, some forty years after.

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The Watchman,

And Ottawa Valley Advocate.

VOL. XLIII

LACHUTE, FRIDAY, JULY 11, 1919.

NO. 23

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.

LAKEFIELD

Mr. Ellis of Montreal is spending his holidays as the guest of Rev. A. H. Lupton.

Miss Violet Clark and Mrs. Jas. Clark, of Montreal, are visiting at Mrs. Wm. Robinson's.

Miss Mildred Sherritt spent a few days last week visiting friends in Lachute and Hill Head.

Miss Grace and Mr. Ernest Copeland of Montreal, are spending their holidays as the guest of their parents Mr. & Mrs. T. S. Copeland.

Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Westgate, of Boston, Mass., arrived here on Saturday for a month's visit and are at present guests of her parents Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Sherritt, "Lakeside Cottage."

Lakefield, Shrewsbury & Dunany. The Bishop of the Diocese is to be with us, this week-end, and will administer the Apostolic Rite of Confirmation.

Lakefield, Holy Trinity Church, Sunday, July 13th, 10:30 a.m.

Shrewsbury, St. John's Church, Sunday, July 13th, 3:00 p.m.

Dunany, St. Paul's Church, Monday, July 14th, 10:30 a.m.

A. H. LUPTON.

GRENVILLE

A Lawn Social will be held on the Methodist Parsonage Grounds, Grenville, on Thursday, July 11th, gate open at 7:30 p.m. Admission 10c. Refreshments at popular prices. Come and have a good time.

WANTED.—A Maid for General House Work in Hamilton, Ont. Fare will be paid. Apply Mrs. H. Burwash, Main Street, Lachute.

NOTICE

The party who took the wagon hay rake, rope and trace chains and 2 hold-backs from the shed in rear of Plymouth Hall last Thursday, had better return same immediately, or they will be prosecuted as the parties are known.

J. A. BLOW.

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. Hampton 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 today such beautiful Black Dress goods as we offer you. The prices are far below present values.

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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 70c lb; Cow Hides 35c; Bag 11c; Wool Washed 72c; Unwashed Wool 53c; Horse Hides \$10.00. See sign on express.

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LOCAL NEWS

Mrs. Geo. Christie spent a few days in Buckingham this week.

Mrs. T. McGregor returned this week from a visit to Cornwall, Ont.

Dr. Edward Christie and Mr. Keith Christie spent this week in Quebec.

Mrs. Eugene Jousse and family are spending this week at Lake Louise.

Mrs. Jas. McNish is spending a few weeks visiting friends in Ogdensburg, N. Y.

Miss Winsome Christie, of Chicago, is the guest of Mrs. Thos. Christie this week.

Miss McKenzie and Mr. Fletcher, of Montreal, were week-end guests of Mrs. Jno. Rice.

Mrs. Robt. McPaul and daughter Helen left on Monday for a two months vacation to Gaspe.

Mrs. Mossman Gall and sons left for their summer home at Sir John Lake on Thursday.

Rev. and Mrs. Cliff and family, of Arnprior, Ont., are guests of Mrs. W. J. Todd this week.

Mrs. Geo. Creswell and children are spending this month at their summer cottage "Clear Lake."

Miss L. Thompson, of Hamilton, Ont., is the guest of her grandmother Mrs. R. Creswell for this month.

Mrs. Jas. Morrison and the Misses F. and E. Price, of Montreal, are guests of Mrs. W. Bryant this week.

Miss Almour, of the Jeffrey Hale Hospital Staff, Quebec, was the guest of Mrs. Mossman Gall this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. R. White motored from Philadelphia and are the guests of Mrs. W. Ross Fraser this week.

Miss Gladys McQuat and Mrs. Rutherford and daughter left this week for Cushing Island, Portland, Maine.

Hamilton's have the reputation for Best Ice-Cream, so don't fail to visit his store in the West End and sample it.

Mr. and Mrs. Sharpe, Mr. Poole and Mrs. O'Hara, of Montreal, are guests of Mrs. Harlow Giles Jr., at Lake Louise.

Mr. and Mrs. Finley McGibbon, of Detroit, are the guests of their parents Mr. and Mrs. P. R. McGibbon this week.

Mrs. H. J. Deacon left on Wednesday for an extended visit with friends in Winnipeg and Vancouver, and other points in the West.

Mr. and Mrs. Griffith and daughters and Mr. and Mrs. Young and daughters, are now occupying their pretty twin cottages on their island at Lake Louise.

Mrs. Jas. Wood and Miss Laidler, of Neepawa, Man., have arrived to spend a few weeks with the former's parents Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Murdoch, Brownsburg.

Announcement.

Mr. and Mrs. George Hay announce the marriage of their daughter Margaret Elizabeth to Rev. James A. MacKenzie, of Peterboro, at Lachute, on Saturday, July 13th, 1919.

Mr. and Mrs. Allan Beattie and daughter Gladys and James H. Armstrong, of St. Faustine, were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. James Armstrong for a week and have returned home.

Big Sale of Millinery Ladies' and Children's hats and trimmings to be sold below cost. Panamas regular \$2.00 for 98c, must be sold at once. Come early and get your choice.

MISS HAMPTON.

Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Parker and daughter, of Montreal, are guests of Mrs. Jas. Campbell. Mr. Parker and Mr. J. D. Campbell have just returned from a motor trip to Westport, Ont.

The Jerusalem Bethany Home-Maker's Club purpose holding an Ice-cream Social, Tuesday evening, July 22nd, on Mr. John Boyd's Lawn, Bethany. Admission 25c, which includes Ice-cream and Cake.

Services in the Baptist Churches on Sunday, July 13th, as follows:—Dalesville 11 a.m., Mount Maple 3 p.m., Brownsburg 7:15 p.m., Lachute 7 p.m. Strangers are cordially invited. Rev. Victor Collins Pastor.

The Lachute Baptist Sunday School will hold their Annual Picnic, on Tuesday afternoon, July 15th, leaving at 2 p.m. It is hoped that all who care in any way connected with the school and church will be present.

Miss Lydia Morrison, Mrs. Ladd and Mr. Albt. Morrison were in Brockville this week owing to the sudden death of their beloved sister Mrs. Morris, the funeral took place on Monday last. Deeply mourned by her many friends.

Derry L.O.L. No. 716, Shrewsbury will celebrate the 12th of July by holding a picnic on their own grounds, Lodge meeting at 1 p.m. (new time). Speeches, games, etc. from 2 to 4 p.m., followed by night entertainment to close at 11:30. Supper will be served in the evening. A good time is expected.

Church of England services in the Parish of England will be held (D.V.) on Sunday, July 13th, as follows:—St. Simeon's Church, Lachute 11 a.m., St. Alden's Church, Lachute 3:30 p.m. and Brownsburg at 7:30 p.m. There will be no evening service next Sunday in St. Simeon's Church.

I hereby give notice that I will not be responsible in any way for any debts incurred by my wife Mrs. Caroline Day. GIDEON DAY.

Sapper Walker McArthur arrived home from overseas on Friday last.

Mr. Jas. Hay, of Brownsburg, purchased the property of Mrs. Geo. Kennedy.

Miss M. Ferris, of Macdonald College, is spending a few weeks the guest of her sister Mrs. J. R. Arnold, of Grenville.

—It's not, are you going to Brownsburg? but are you going to Hardie's? because that's where you get the delicious Ice-creams, that's worth going.

Mrs. Coffin, of Winnipeg, is in town renewing acquaintance with her many old friends. Her son whom she expects to join her in a few days is now motoring from Winnipeg.

The out of town guests who attended the wedding of Miss Margaret Hay, one of Lachute's most popular young ladies which took place on Saturday last, were Lieut. G. Fletcher, Mr. and Mrs. K. McLeod and Miss Katie McLeod, Miss Isobel MacKenzie, Mr. John Clunie, Miss E. Hills, Miss Violet Henry, Miss M. McKenzie, Miss L. McKenzie, Mr. and Mrs. McGarry, Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Wells all of Montreal, Mrs. W. Kyle and Mr. Harold Kyle, of Bloomfield, N.J., and Mr. Henry Hempstead, of New York.

Miss Nora DeLisle, of Ottawa, Mr. and Mrs. Deig, of St. Anne de Bellevue, Miss Margaret Morrison, of Beauharnois, and Miss Doris Dart, of St. Lambert.

DALESVILLE

Mrs. Brown and children are at Mrs. McCormick's.

Mrs. T. R. Cregeen and daughters are spending their holidays at Mr. W. J. Morrow's cottage.

Mr. and Mrs. Robt. Brown and family spent Sunday in Shrewsbury.

Miss Hazel Chapman is visiting Mrs. James Bigelow.

Mr. Robt. Kennedy is visiting his mother Mrs. A. Kennedy.

Mr. and Mrs. David McQuat, of Brownsburg, spent Sunday with Mrs. T. Davis.

Mr. Hadley spent a few days at his cottage here. Mr. and Mrs. Price and children are also guests at the cottage.

Jerusalem School No. 3.

Grade VII, Max. 1400.—Hilda Hume 1240, Ernest Boyd 1133.

Grade VI, Max. 1300.—Alina Laurin 1095, Johnnie Walker 904.

Grade V, Max. 1200.—Reta Boyd 1073, Ruth Leishman 1070, Annie Daoust 1044, Bobbie McCrea 853, Douglas Davis 822.

Grade III, Max. 1200.—Edward McCrea 1047, Dorina Laurin 982, Edith Laurin 911.

Grade II (b), Max. 800.—Alice Daoust 749, Reunnie Laurin 686, Norman McCrea 580.

Grade II (a), Max. 800.—Laurence McQuat 759, Edith Boyd 665, Hector McCrea 567.

Grade I, Max. 700.—Jessie Leishman 644, Neil Leishman 644, Marjorie Kettyle 555.

MAMIE L. DUNCAN, Teacher.

CUSHING

Mrs. McGillivray, of Lachute, is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Percy Nichols this week.

Miss Hattie Wheelan, of Montreal, is enjoying a week's vacation with friends here.

Mrs. Morris and little son Herbert, of Montreal, are spending a couple of weeks with Mrs. N. Pinkerton.

Mr. James Dobble arrived from overseas last week and is visiting his parents Mr. and Mrs. R. Dobble.

Mr. & Mrs. S. O. Hartley and family have arrived and opened "Arrawanna Cottage" for the summer.

Mrs. Norman M. Dowd, and her two daughters, of Ottawa, are visiting her mother, Mrs. Jas. Watson.

Miss May Fraser, of Montreal, spent last week at Greece's Point, the guest of her cousin Miss Grace Fraser.

Mrs. Beecher and little son of Montreal, who have been staying at Miss B. Nicholls returned home on Sunday.

Miss Alberta Cleland left this week on a visit to friends at Manchester, N. H., and will later go to the Maine Coast for a few weeks sojourn.

Another returned veteran who arrived recently is Pte. E. McMeekin of Stonefield, who went overseas with the Canadian Engineers two years ago.

Mrs. Henderson Weir, of Thorold, Ont., with her two small daughters Jean and Eleanor arrived on a visit to her parents Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Nicholls.

The social held at the Stone Hall on Friday evening last was a decided success, financially and otherwise, the hot weather being conducive to the consumption of ice-cream. The gathering was made interesting by the presence of a number of returned soldiers, amongst the rest our old friends Sergt.-Major Holmes and Gnr. Sandy Hughes, who both received a warm welcome and the latter was prevailed upon to contribute to the programme which he very good-naturedly did, receiving a regular ovation when he appeared on the platform of the hall, where in days gone by he had so often and so well entertained his audiences. While in Cushing Mr. Hughes was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. L. M. Gaston, while Sergt. Holmes was entertained by Mrs. H. Hartley.

I hereby give notice that I will not be responsible in any way for any debts incurred by my wife Mrs. Caroline Day. GIDEON DAY.

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 repeated 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.

WAR FORTUNES MADE IN GERMANY

"WUMBA" HELPED DEALERS HIDE
VAST PLUNDER.

Allied Military Police Root Out Ma-
chinery Stolen From Belgium
During War.

The military police of the Allied armies of occupation in the Rhine provinces have made a number of interesting discoveries in those regions during their search for machinery and other stolen material taken out of Belgium and France.

German profiteers, under the indulgence, if not with the connivance of the war department in Berlin, have amassed great fortunes, and have lived on the fat of the land, arousing disgust apparently among the masses of their own compatriots. On more than one occasion the arrest of the guilty party has come about through information furnished to the police by some one among his townfolk.

In Ylerson, a Prussian town of spinning mills, there were found in the possession of the firm of Pruss and Winden a large number of machine tools, steam hammers and other costly equipment. All of these were actually in use, and one of the three enormous workshops in which they were installed had been carried thither, piece by piece, from Feigens, in Belgium. On the company's books, this material was inventoried at \$150,000, though it was worth, in reality, about \$600,000. Even at that, only \$17,500 had been actually paid.

An examination of Preuss's correspondence showed that his resources in 1914 were quite modest but the war had evidently favored him. At his residence a stock of cigars and cigarettes worth \$2,500 was discovered. A single bill for cigarettes amounted to \$225. That his tastes were not all so distinctively masculine was evidenced by the further discovery in his house of a hoard of about a hundred pounds of chocolates and bonbons.

Another concern, known as the Mafam Automobile Company, was found to own a large three-story warehouse at Rheidt, near Gladbach, packed with brand new Belgian, French and Italian motor cars. This company was capitalized at \$5,000, and the cars in its possession were worth over \$500,000. During the investigation into the manner in which they had been acquired Herr Direktor Loysee quite lost his self-possession to such a degree indeed that when at last he was caught making signals to his bookkeeper and accused of the action he struck the face of the investigating officer, Lieutenant Gillies. Loysee was arrested and furnished bail to the amount of \$900,000.

"Wumba" Does the Shipping.

About a thousand Belgian machines, all purchased through the German War Department, were found on premises belonging to a man named Schorch. This furnished a clue which led to the recovery of many others in this vicinity. All of them had been shipped by the "Wumba," ostensibly a stock company due to individual initiative, but in reality a creation of the War Department in Berlin. When a German manufacturer needed raw material or machinery on easy terms he had to apply to the War Department, which then referred his application to the "Wumba" (W. U. M. B. A.—Waffen und Munition Beschaffung Amt, or Office for the Procurement of Arms and Munitions). The Wumba had numerous local agencies in the various regions of occupied territory and was empowered to order the dismantling of a given factory in order to supply the German applicant.

The actual wrecking operations were carried out under the direction of an association of five principal contractors for a commission calculated on a percentage basis. Payment was not made directly to the War Department, but to the wrecking company whose commission was ordinarily 5 per cent. of the total cost.

Undoubtedly many machines have been deflected from their normal mission of kindly service to the needs of a peace-loving people and so transformed for the harsh purposes of militarism as to be unrecognizable—parts have been destroyed or melted for scrap. Director Peterson, of the Air Tramways, had twenty-five cars shipped to him from Valenciennes, 100 electric motors from Ongeer Marlaye. At the Farmer works, 200 air-

plane motors, eighty-one automobiles and 600 magnetos were found. The shops and machines that were seized in Gelsenkirchen, at the collieries, are worth millions.

Berlin Pay the Bill?

Many more names are on the list, showing that the investigations of the police have been of use in the recovery of vast amounts of plunder, but it is doubtful in many cases whether much would be gained by the return of this old material. It has had to be taken apart in order to be transported to these regions. If it is taken apart again to be set up in Belgian factories, the bolts will be loosened, all the riveting will have to be cut and made anew. There are manufacturers who would consider the material under such circumstances as little better than junk.

"Why not build new machines, wherever possible, instead of taking back the old? Why not make full use of German industry and man power west of the Rhine for the purpose of supplying new machines? The Allies have this resource at their command. The German industrial workers have moreover agreed to work under the direction of the Allies. Why should not Belgian manufacturers who must re-equip their factories apply to the government for the type and number of machines wanted; the government then to place the order with a German firm, and Berlin to pay the bill—at the lowest possible price. Thus German industry would be kept alive for the benefit and not the detriment of Belgium.

Such arguments are frequent nowadays in Belgian newspapers, no matter what their opinions on political or economic questions. Bitter resentment exists among all classes, evoked by the thought of Germany's traffic in their national industrial resources, and this resentment is greatly increased by the thought of the pitiless method which was devised to extract a maximum of profit from exploitation.

U.S. DOCTOR LAUDS BRITISH.

Yanks Learned Many Helpful Things
From British Army Doctors
in France.

A gratifying change from the vapors of civilian scribblers to the contrary, is the striking tribute paid the British army by a distinguished American medical officer, who has been with it and learned to know its worth. Col. Haven Emerson, M.C. of the United States Army Medical Service, replying to a toast at the British Medical Association dinner in London recently, read a letter he had received from a regular officer of the United States Army Medical Service who went over to Rouen in May, 1917, with one of the first American hospitals. The letter read:

"I learned the value of simplicity of installation. I saw perfect policing of camps. Flies were almost unknown in spite of the presence of three thousand horses stabled adjacent to the hospital. Drainage, grease-saving, destructors, dryers, were efficient to a degree unknown to us. Resourcefulness, initiative, cleanliness, orderliness and everywhere a standard of living that opened the eyes of the most self-satisfied Yank to the possibilities of salvage dump, and the uses of petrol and biscuit tins. The wild Americans were also impressed with the discipline maintained. Hospitals with 1,500 beds were operated in a space we demand at home for 300, and with a simplicity of equipment that was a revelation to us. The evacuation system was a marvel of perfection. Everywhere one saw and felt the incomparable loyalty of the British Tommy. His confidence in and respect for his officer expressed an ideal relationship, and proved the reasonableness of the discipline. Everywhere a moral that seemed born in the men rather than acquired. Nothing could bind men more strongly together than the memory of our service in the B. E. F. As well as the personal and professional pleasure from our British experiences, we gained a training which served in good stead when officers were sought for to establish hospital services in the A.E.F. British methods, devices, rules of service, procedures were taken over direct to our own hospital units, to the great advantage of the economy of labor and of the quality of the medical care given to our sick and wounded."

Canada has now about 90 mills for making pulp and paper products from wood.

SCIENCE DISCOVERS HUNGER GERM

BREEDER OF BOLSHIEVISM FOR
MANY CENTURIES.

History Records an Instance of Bol-
shevism Which Occurred in
Rome About 500 B.C.

And now comes the hunger germ! Cabled reports from Vienna tell of a new bacillus which has been discovered in Austria in the bodies of those who have died of starvation. The scientists who made the discovery have called it the hunger germ.

Not, of course, that the germ is the cause of hunger; for hunger is a condition and not a disease. It is hunger which breeds the germ. It is hunger which kills. The germ is merely one of the evidences of what it was that has been the cause of death. To the living body, hunger is what lack of fuel is to the boiler.

Indeed, if one ponder the matter well, giving due weight to analogies, coincidences and contrasts, it will be found that the identical process applies to the body politic, that is, to nations and the world at large, as well as to individuals.

What the hunger germ is to the starving individuals, Bolshevism is to the starving nations.

Bolshevists of Long Ago.

The first instance of Bolshevism recorded in history is that of the withdrawal of the plebeians from Rome, some 500 years before the birth of Christ. The event is one of the most interesting pages in the story of the human race. It is so well known that it needs an apology for repeating it here. The patricians, who constituted the plutocratic upper classes, had become so arrogant and exacting that the plebeians, tired of being exploited, retired from Rome and decided to establish a commonwealth of their own.

Menenius Agrippa, who, although a patrician, enjoyed the confidence of the proletariat, went out to their camp and told them the following cable:

"The limbs," he said, "once rose in revolt against the stomach. The lazy stomach, the arms and legs declared, did nothing but eat and have a good time generally, while to them fell all the work, all the drudgery. They decided, accordingly, that the feet were no longer to procure the food nor the hands to carry it to the mouth. The stomach was to do its own chores if it cared to eat. If not, it could go hang itself so far as they were concerned. The aid of the limbs having thus been withdrawn, naturally the stomach soon began to feel the pangs of hunger; it languished and perished. And with it perished also—the rebellious limbs."

Could Not Live to Themselves.

The plebeians saw the point of the fable and promptly returned, especially as some concessions were granted which made their lot in the commonwealth more tolerable. And, by the way, in this connection, it may not be amiss to call attention to the fact that the word proletarian, as a designation of the lower classes of society, which is commonly supposed to be not much older than the French Revolution, was in current use in Rome hundreds of years before the Christian era. Plautus, the comic dramatist, who flourished 300 B.C., makes use of the word in his comedy entitled "Menaechmi."

Hunger is a gnawing caused by contractions of an empty stomach. Some lines translated by the poet Longfellow from the German, relative to the heart, are even more applicable to an empty stomach:

"The millstone and the human heart
Are ever going round:
If they have nothing else to grind
They must themselves be ground."

One of the manifestations of hunger is that it causes nervous excitement. Even in the lowest forms of animal life this excitement has been observed. And in human beings it predisposes the mind to undertakings which the same person, properly nourished, would spurn as unworthy or utterly dishonest or even atrocious. When Jerusalem was besieged by Titus in the first century of the Christian era the famine in the city was so great that some parents are said to have eaten their own children. Toward the latter part of the Thirty Years' War in the seventeenth century the same



thing is said to have happened in several parts of Europe. The hunger germ is the most demoralizing bacillus in the whole range of bacteriology.

Cost of Living Fundamental.

Two things are so interwoven with the very existence of the human race that no one can with impunity seek to tamper with them—sustenance and offspring. And, probably, as "self-preservation is the first law of nature," the more immediately important of the two is sustenance. No matter what lofty ideals of home, of country, of humanity, one may have, deprive him of sustenance, introduce the hunger germ, and you shatter all those ideals and make him see red, murderously red. There are exceptions, but they are rarer even than those of whom Hamlet says, "To be honest, as the world goes is to be one man out of ten thousand."

And, again to quote the same high authority, with Shakespeare's leave, instead of saying:

"The play's the thing
To catch the conscience of the king,"
It may not be so very far from the mark to paraphrase it thus:
Good food's the thing
To blunt the Bolshevistic sting.

THE ODOR OF BEES.

Three Castes of Bees Can Be Dis-
tinguished Merely by Their Odor.

At the entrance of every beehive, during the season of the honey flow, stand guards to prevent the invasion of strange bees. Half a dozen of the nectar-laden insects fly to the tiny door. To the human eye they look exactly alike; but one among them is not allowed to pass the sentries, who recognize him as an enemy. The sense by which they detect him, according to Dr. N. E. McIndoo, whose book, *Recognition Among Insects*, has been published recently by the Smithsonian Institution, is not sight but smell.

In the course of his studies the man of science has trained his nose until he can recognize the three castes of bees—queens, drones and workers—merely by their odor. His experiments show that the bees themselves recognize one another by individual odors, and use the sense of smell for as many purposes as human beings use eyes and ears. Worker bees, he says, returning to the hives from the fields, pass the guards unmolested, because they carry the proper sign, although the hive odor they convey is fainter than when they left the hive, and is also to a very large degree masked by the odors of the nectar and the pollen with which they have loaded themselves.

Better Still.

"Yes, when Jack married her he thought she was an angel, but it wasn't long before he found out his mistake."
"Disappointed, eh?"
"I should say not. He found she was a good cook."

At one time in Switzerland eggs were used as money, and dried cod were used for the same purpose in Newfoundland.

Sandy (newly arrived in Canadian forest land): "Whatna beast's yon?" Native: "A young moose." Sandy: "Och, haud yer tongue! If that's a young moose, I'd like to see one o' yer auld rats!"

The AUTOMOBILE

Protecting Autos From Fire.

Most people have a wholesome dread of fire in connection with their homes and barns, and yet fail to consider the matter of protecting their cars.

The operation of a motor car depends upon highly inflammable materials. This being the case, every precaution should be taken to prevent possible fires.

A few buckets of dry sand or ashes should be kept handy in your garage. Besides a chemical extinguisher, nothing will more quickly smother burning oil than some dry unburnable powder. Never pour water on an oil or gasoline blaze.

Every person should carry a chemical fire-extinguisher in his car. When one is bought and placed in the car, it automatically reduces the cost of insurance fifteen per cent. This would justify buying an extinguisher even if it afforded no additional protection.

One of the principal causes of automobile fires is backfiring or firing in the carburetor, setting it ablaze; the surrounding oil-soaked parts become ablaze in turn. When this happens the best thing to do is to keep cranking the car in an effort to get the engine started. If this is accomplished the blaze will many times be sucked into the carburetor and extinguished. If the car can not be started, dry sand or a chemical fire-extinguisher should be used to rut out the fire.

Dragging brakes is another cause of fire, as is also their continuous use on a mountain side or hilly road. Their constant use under such circumstances will cause them to become inflamed by friction, and on a cat that is greasy the flames will quickly spread. To overcome this as much as possible, have the throttle of your car set so that all the gasoline may be cut off, the switch thrown out, and the compression used as a brake to coast down long hills.

Trailers for Automobiles.

The automobile trailer has come to stay just as the automobile has come

to stay. We have scores of farmers here who have made their own trailers from their old, half-worn-out buggies and carriages which they need no more, and they are a success.

We saw a farmer the other day hauling a sixteen-hundred-pound bull in a trailer behind his motor car. This trailer was made from rubber-tired running gears of a discarded hearse.

We have gone to mill, hauled loads of potatoes, apples, wood, oats, corn, pigs, calves, milch cows, chickens, and made innumerable trips for other marketing with a trailer, pulled easily, and contrived from discarded gears from a light wagon. A light trailer can be made from light buggies; a two-wheeled one is very handy.

The Engine for the Job.

We find misfit engines on quite a few farms, and some of them are terribly misfit, too. Here is a big overgrown engine swinging along with little to do, burning up large quantities of fuel turning a light churn, cream separator, or washer. The worst of it all is, the women folks have to call the men in from the field, to start it, as it is a monster in their hands to turn over.

On another farm we hear the little engine hustling and bustling, and explosions come so fast that they scarcely have time to emit from the exhaust-pipe, in an effort to operate the feed grinder, circular saw and many other heavy-turning pieces of machinery for the farmer. The days of that engine are numbered. Overwork shortens the life of anything, and a gas-engine is no exception. Why not figure on this and get the engine for the job? The trouble is, when a small engine is bought the buyer does not know how handy this engine power is going to be and does not intend to hitch it to so many pieces of machinery, big and little.

On nearly every farm where one engine is needed, two are needed—one small engine for the light work of the household, and a heavier and more powerful engine for the barn and shops. Is this not true?

AUSTRALIA'S WILD DOG.

The Dingo is a Constant Menace to
Sheep and Hard to Exterminate.

This is the name given to the wild dog of Australia. He is to that country what the wolf is to eastern Europe or the coyote to North America. Hunting with a pack or alone, he is a constant menace to Australia's chief industry, the breeding of sheep.

Many are the schemes devised for the dingo's extermination, but his capture or death is a comparatively rare occurrence when set against his constant depredations. There are dog trappers who spend their whole time trying to catch dingoes, men who have studied every aspect of their work and who spare no pains and avoid no hardship in a continual warfare with the vile and cunning of this sheep slayer.

Although the dingo is met with from time to time in almost every part of the Australian bush, his principal habitat is the rough range country in the centre and north of New South Wales and the deep dark scrubs of Queensland.

The dog trapper's life is of the loneliest kind. For weeks, perhaps months, he camps in the desolate ranges, setting his traps and watching with ready rifle in the moonlight night for a chance shot at the enemy. In the bush there is a price on the head of every dingo. In some parts a dingo is worth ten pounds sterling or even fifteen pounds to the man who delivers his scalp to the pastoral board or to the squatter.

This is made up by sums contributed by the sheep breeders and allowed by the district councils, so generally recognized an enemy is the wild dog. With such handsome emoluments to encourage him, the professional dog trapper is not easily daunted, and his patience and perseverance are remarkable. Sometimes he may get as many as three or four dogs in a week, but as a rule he is doing well if he gets three in three months.

For the most part the dingo confines his murderous attacks to sheep

and weanling calves, but in the far out Queensland districts, where large packs travel together, hunger has been known to make them bold enough to attack men in their lonely camps after the manner of wolves.

The dingo never barks, but his weird howl is a familiar sound in the bush at night, and is bloodcurdling in the extreme, being especially trying on the nerves of the newcomers in the camps. Owing to the dingo's cunning and swiftness in changing quarters, he holds his own in Central Australia and is likely to do so for many a day to come, even though the price set upon his head, already a generous one should be doubled or trebled.

FLOWERS IN ARCTIC REGION?

Cotton Plants Bloom, Also Larkspur,
Asters and Lilies of the Valley.

Flowers grow profusely in many parts of the Arctic regions. The most frequently met with is the cotton plants in flower, the white, silky tops swaying in the Arctic breeze. At present little use is made of it, from an industrial point of view, except where the down is gathered for filling pillows.

Throughout the cotton fields flowers bloom in luxuriance, as is only to be expected in a country where the sun shines continuously during the summer months. Among others, the flower-hunter may gather purple larkspur, bluebells, monk's-hood, primroses, asters, lilies of the valley, and even a kind of Arctic geranium pink or white in color.

Soap rubbed on the screens and screen strips prevent sticking.

Japan is considering allowing foreigners to operate mines in her territory. This is a decided innovation in the land of the Mikado.

The greatest tea drinkers are the Australians, who consume about eight pounds a head of the population every year.

BRINGING UP FATHER



GROWING TOMATOES IN ALBERTA

The production of tomatoes in large quantities on the prairie does not appear to have been a success in the past, but prairie people are of a type who are forever doing something which was never done before. Messrs. G. O. Kerr and J. E. Terrill, of Lethbridge, Alberta, have observed for some years that tomatoes in small quantities were matured in the Lethbridge district and decided that there was no reason why the experiment should not be made on a commercial scale. As a result about two acres of tomatoes were set out last summer on land farmed by Mr. Kerr, a few miles east of Lethbridge. The plants were started under glass in Lethbridge and set out on June 6, 7 and 8, at which time they were from 6 to 8 inches in height. Three thousand five hundred plants were set in the plot, some of them three feet apart and some four feet apart. The experience of the season seems to indicate that the four foot plant is preferable.

The soil secured was an old pasture which had since been in alfalfa and is protected by a wind break of trees on the western side. It is a very rich loam with a gentle south slope and, of course, is irrigated. The land was cultivated in the ordinary way and irrigated before planted and three times afterwards.

The first of the ripe fruit was available seven weeks after setting out the plants, or about the end of July. During the month of August from five to six hundred pounds of beautiful ripe fruit was taken off the plot each day and this rate of production continued into September. The total yield of the plot is estimated at 35,000 pounds and a ready market was found for the product in the city of Lethbridge, the early ripe tomatoes bringing twenty-five cents a pound and the latter crop fifteen cents a pound. The gross price of 35,000 pounds at the latter figure is \$5,250.

According to Mr. Kerr, no difficulties

were experienced in the production of this crop. The vines were trimmed early in July for the purpose of producing heavier fruit and also admitting more sunshine which ripened it very rapidly. The tomatoes were as large and as well developed as the best imported stock from British Columbia or Washington and, being local grown, they, of course, reached the consumer in better condition. The crop was so heavy that in many cases the support stakes which had been put in for the vines to climb on were broken down. One vine was noted which had eighty-three tomatoes on it.

Up to the middle of September no damage had been experienced from frost, although as a precautionary measure straw had been dumped about the plot, so that smudges could be started if necessary. Mr. Kerr points out that the essential thing in the production of this crop was the irrigation, which not only increased the amount of fruit, but by affording ample moisture at the right time resulted in early ripening. Without irrigation it is doubtful if the experiment would have been at all successful, and while it is not suggested that every person can go into tomato raising in Southern Alberta and produce \$2,600 per acre the experience in this case is at least instructive as to what these irrigated lands are capable of. It is not too much to say that such lands, if located in the mountainous part of the continent, would be sold at many hundreds of dollars per acre, but because they are found in Alberta in practically limitless sweeps of prairie they are still sold ready for the plow at less than what would be the cost of clearing them in even lightly timbered regions. Their very abundance makes it difficult to grasp their value but there is little doubt that some day they will be the home of the most productive and closely settled agricultural community on the continent.

PALE AND WEAK DESPONDENT PEOPLE

Owe Their Condition to Weak, Watery Blood—How to Regain Strength.

Every woman's health is peculiarly dependent upon the condition of her blood. Far too many women suffer with headaches, pains in the back, poor appetite, weak digestion, palpitation of the heart, a constant feeling of weariness, shortness of breath, pallor and nervousness. Of course all these symptoms may not be present in any particular case. They are merely a warning that the blood is out of order, and that it is thin and watery, and if you note any of these symptoms in your own case, you should lose no time in taking the proper steps to enrich and purify the blood. Anaemia—poverty of the blood—is a most insidious disease and if allowed to run will end in a complete breakdown of the system. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are, beyond doubt, the greatest blood-making tonic offered the public to-day. For more than a quarter of a century they have been the stand-by of hundreds of thousands of people in all parts of the world. No other medicine has ever achieved such world-wide popularity, and the reason is that this medicine does what is claimed for it, enriches and purifies the blood, thus bringing new strength to every organ and every nerve in the body. In this way Dr. Williams' Pink Pills bring new health to weak, despondent people. Among the many who speak highly of this medicine is Mrs. Louis D. Larsh, Windsor, Ont., who says:—"It would be impossible for me to recommend Dr. Williams' Pink Pills too highly. Some years ago I was very thin and pale; I suffered many of the symptoms of anaemia, and always felt tired, depressed and weak. I had tried several medicines, but they did not seem to help me. Then acting on the advice of a friend, I began taking Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Before I had used half a dozen boxes I was actually feeling like a new person and had gained nine pounds in weight. I continued taking the pills until I had taken a dozen boxes, and from that time I have always enjoyed the best of health. I freely write you this letter in the hope that some woman in need, as I was, will see it and be benefited as I have been."

Most of the troubles that affect mankind are due to impoverished blood, and will promptly disappear if the blood is built up and renewed. If you are ailing, give this greatest of tonic medicines a fair trial and it will not disappoint you. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills can be procured through any dealer in medicines, or will be sent by mail at 50c a box or six boxes for \$2.50 by writing The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

SPRING TIME IS PAINT TIME.

At the recent annual meeting of the Commission of Conservation, Hon. Senator Edwards made the statement that unless Canada exercised more care with her forest resources, the day was not far distant when we would be without our supplies of lumber.

While this statement referred particularly to the protection of forests, it might with equal force be applied to the protection of our buildings, fences, farm implements, etc., for the reason that, in the latter case, there is not only the value of the original product to protect, but also the value of the human energy necessary for the transformation of that timber into its various wood products.

Spring, from time immemorial, has been known as house-cleaning time. During recent years this period has developed a popular slogan, "Clean up and paint up." As a conservation measure this would be hard to improve upon. Wood, when exposed to the weather without protection soon deteriorates. It bears a shabby and neglected appearance, and is in a great majority of cases but an indication of the enterprise or carelessness of the owner.

Our soldiers are coming home, they are coming from a country of homes, where thrift is paramount, where the people take pride in their premises and keep them in the best condition. Can we not, this spring, bear this in mind, and let our boys see that the home folks have awakened to the advantages of cleaning up and painting up, that their homes bear that well-kept and cheery appearance that bids them welcome?

Old-Fashioned Logic.

I guess the world is better than 'twas when I was young. The sheriff's not so busy and there's fewer people hung. And work is not so killing when it's all done with machines; The only place that wears now is the seat of my blue jeans.

But when I see a mower a-dickin' down the hay, It takes me back in mem'ry to the scythe and whetstone way. When we swung through the meadow with bold and even strokes, And those that sort of lagged became the butt of friendly jokes.

We kept a jug of water underneath a cock of hay, You'll have to take my word for how it chased the thirst away. Those good old days are golden, but I suppose, somehow, The present time will look as fine some fifty years from now.

The Weekly Fashions



She cares not if she turns her back upon us, for the dainty sash and unusual lines of the back of her frock justify her act entirely. McCall Pattern No. 8944, Girls' Slip-on Dress. In 5 sizes, 4 to 12 years. Price, 20 cents.



Pale green plaid and white linen are used for the development of this smart little frock with the unusual gauntlet sleeves. McCall Pattern No. 8961, Ladies' Sports Dress. In 8 sizes, 34 to 48 bust. Price, 25 cents. These patterns may be obtained from your local McCall dealer, or from the McCall Co., 70 Bond St., Toronto, Dept. W.

CHILDHOOD CONSTIPATION

Constipated children can find prompt relief through the use of Baby's Own Tablets. The Tablets are mild but thorough laxative which never fail to regulate the bowels and stomach, thus driving out constipation and indigestion; colds and simple fevers. Concerning them Mrs. Gaspar Daigle, Demain, Que., writes: "Baby's Own Tablets have been of great benefit to my little boy, who was suffering from constipation and indigestion. They quickly relieved him and now he is in the best of health." The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cts. a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Favorite Snake Dish.

A Chinese merchant, being questioned as to his favorite article of food, prefaced his reply by stating that many foreign dishes which we consider appetizing are disgusting to the Chinese. With the way thus prepared he announced that of all foods he cared most for a stew made of a particular kind of snake, costing from \$6 to \$8.

Ask for Minard's and take no other.

Renewing a Carpet.
After you have thoroughly swept the carpet or rug go over it with a scrubbing brush slightly wet with ammonia or wipe it with a cloth wet with warm water to which turpentine has been added. Add turpentine until it forms a scum on top of the water. The turpentine will also insure your carpet against moths.

MONEY ORDERS.

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

Her Task.

Several members of a women's war-working party had assembled at the house of another member, and were chatting with the little daughter of their hostess.

"I hear you are a great help to your mother," said one.

"Oh, yes," replied the little girl, "mamma gives me a task to do every day."

"Oh," remarked the lady, "and what is your task for to-day?"

"I have to count the spoons after you have all gone."

Minard's Liniment Lumberman's Friend.

BITS OF HUMOR



Just Work.

Lady—Do you want employment?
Tramp—Lady, yer means well, but yer can't make work sound any more invitin' by usin' a word of three syllables.

The Ultimate in Gloom.

Hook—Oldboy is the most melancholy fellow I know.

Crook—You're right. He proposed to a girl once by asking her how she would like to become his widow.

Modest Tom.

Two women were talking together of the war. "How's your Tom getting on in Palestine?" asked one.

"Oh, he's doing well," replied the other. "Aw, we just had a letter from one of his mates, and he says Tom's gotten dysentery."

"Strange he's never written hisself."

"Nay, it's just like him," said Tom's mother; "he would no mek a fuss about the honors he won!"

"Time!"

A garrulous lawyer was arguing a case. He had rambled on in such a desultory way that it became very difficult to follow his train of thought, and the judge had yawned ominously.

Whereupon the long-winded lawyer, with a trace of sarcasm, said:

"I hope, your Honor, I am not unduly trespassing upon the time of the court."

"My friend," observed the judge, "there is a considerable difference between trespassing on time and encroaching on eternity."

It Turned on Him.

The British front had its northern extremity a short distance north of Ypres. A bumptious high-ranker, fond of being paternal and impressive before his men, had just taken command of the troops in the sector and was making a tour of his part of the line. The sentry on duty at the extreme left proved to be a newly arrived cockney private.

"Do you realize, my man," the general beamed, "that you are to-day the pivot man of the British army?"

The private saluted.

"Great honor, my man," the general continued. "You are the first outpost of the British Empire. I, your general, shake hands with you."

The private saluted, had his hand shaken, saluted dazedly again, and watched the general till he was out of earshot.

"S'y, Sergeant," the cockney then asked, "what did the old 'un mean about me bein' the pivot o' the British army and all that, anyway?"

"What he meant, my boy," the sergeant explained, "was that if the British army was to do a left turn, you'd mark time for two hundred years."

This Time o' Year.

'Tis June among the tree tops; leafy June.

'Tis June across the grain lands, greenly spread, And meadows with the smiles of spring between.

'Tis June that blues deep distance o'er-head

And plants the petals of her favored flowers With Tyrian purple and the rose-wine's red.

'Tis June that pours into the brimming hours

The foamy sap of pagan joy; 'tis June

That lights the banners on a thousand towers.

'Tis June, 'tis June, 'tis June!

Minard's Liniment used by Physicians.

It is a waste of time to grasp an opportunity unless you know what to do with it.

"If you can't push, pull; if you can't pull—please get out of the way."

Charles Surugue, ex-Mayor of Auxerre, and France's oldest "poulu," has been demobilized. He is eighty years of age, and enlisted as a private in 1914, being later promoted to lieutenant.

LISTEN TO THIS! SAYS CORNS LIFT RIGHT OUT NOW

You reckless men and women who are pestered with corns and who have at least once a week invited an awful death from lockjaw or blood poison are now told by a Cincinnati authority to use a drug called freezone, which the moment a few drops are applied to any corn, the soreness is relieved and soon the entire corn, root and all, lifts out with the fingers.

It is a sticky ether compound which dries the moment it is applied. It simply shrivels the corn without inflaming or even irritating the surrounding tissue or skin. It is claimed that a quarter of an ounce of freezone will cost very little at any of the drug stores, but is sufficient to rid one's feet of every hard or soft corn or callus.

You are further warned that cutting at a corn is a suicidal habit.

POULTRY WANTED

WHAT HAVE YOU FOR SALE IN Live Poultry, Fancy Hens, Pigeons, Eggs, etc.? Write I. Weinrauch & Son, 16-18 St. Jean Baptiste Market, Montreal, Que.

FOR SALE.

NEWSPAPER, WEEKLY, IN BRUCE County. Splendid opportunity. Write Box T. Wilson Publishing Co., Limited, 78 Adelaide St. W., Toronto.

WELL EQUIPPED NEWSPAPER and job printing plant in Eastern Ontario. Insurance carried \$1,000. Will go for \$1,500 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.

"Flowers seem intended for the solace of ordinary humanity; children love them; quiet, contented, ordinary people love them as they grow; luxurious and disorderly people rejoice in them gathered; they are the cottagers' treasure, and in the crowded town mark, as with a little broken fragment of rainbow the windows of the workers in whose hearts rests the covenant of peace."—Ruskin.

Minard's Liniment Co., Ltd. Gents—I have used your Minard's Liniment in my family and also in my stables for years and consider it the best medicine obtainable.

Yours truly, ALFRED ROCHAV, Proprietor Roxton Pond Hotel and Livery Stables.

"Nothing is so commonplace as to wish to be remarkable. Fame usually comes to those who are thinking about something else—very rarely to those who say to themselves, 'Go to, now, let us be a celebrated individual.'"—Oliver Wendell Holmes.

Keep Minard's Liniment in the house.

Wild flowers that used to cover our land with beauty are rapidly disappearing. If those who gather the flowers would be satisfied to pull only a few blossoms instead of filling their arms with them, and would take care not to disturb the roots, there would be enough flowers another year for other people.

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 pint 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 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 pint of this sweetly fragrant lemon lotion and massage it daily into the face, neck, arms and hands.

FREE

To give a beautiful skin and to get rid of all blemishes and freckles, and to get the skin as white as snow, use the free zone. It is a sticky ether compound which dries the moment it is applied. It simply shrivels the corn without inflaming or even irritating the surrounding tissue or skin. It is claimed that a quarter of an ounce of freezone will cost very little at any of the drug stores, but is sufficient to rid one's feet of every hard or soft corn or callus.

A Constipation Cure

A druggist says: "For nearly thirty years I have commended the Extract of Roots, known as Mother Selge's Curative Syrup, for the radical cure of constipation and indigestion. It is an old reliable remedy that never fails to do the work." 30 drops thrice daily. Get the Genuine, at druggists.

CUTICURA HEALS ECZEMA

All over baby's face. Came in water blisters and then formed a solid scale. Began to itch and burn so had to bandage his hands as he wanted to scratch. Face was badly disfigured. Trouble lasted 4 months. Began using Cuticura Soap and Ointment. Used one cake Soap and one box Ointment when he was healed.

From signed statement of Mrs. Albert Ellis, Wettenberg, N.S.

For every purpose of the toilet Cuticura Soap, Ointment and Talcum are supreme.

Free sample each of Cuticura Soap, Ointment and Talcum, write to: "Cuticura," Dept. A, Boston, U.S.A. Send no money.

Grape-Nuts

is easy to digest because it is baked and rebaked for over twenty hours.

The result is a food full of sustaining value.

Wonderful Flavor
Sturdy Nourishment

The Watchman AND Ottawa Valley Advocate

FRIDAY, JULY 11, 1919.

The Watchman will be published every Friday.

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

J. S. GILES, Editor and Prop.
50 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.

"Der Tag." — Peace Day.

"Long in Darkness we have waited,
For the coming of the Light."

The 19th of July is the official day of days, Peace Day, when our pent up feelings may be let loose to find expression in the joyous celebration of the proclamation of Peace.

Many days in the calendar wake up to find themselves famous, without seeking the distinction thrust upon them. Quiet, uneventful days, which would have passed their lives in the ordinary humdrum routine of business, after the manner of their kind, but for the fact that they have select by a capricious fortune to shine forth as red letter days. This only confirms my opinion that fame Fortune is a crochety and lady, arbitrary, and prone to favoritism. The nineteenth of July has hitherto been no more meritorious than the nineteenth of other months. It has been the birthday of some celebrated people; like, for instance, the inventor of the Colt revolver, but now, reaping where it has not sowed, it is promoted to the higher class of memorable days ranking with such immortals as The Fourth of July, Christmas Day, and Dominion Day.

The actual day on which peace was really signed is forgotten already, and therein lies my complaint. An "Official" Day is seldom the right one. I cannot understand why, except that the right day interferes with somebody's convenience. He may have arranged to go somewhere, or do something, and then something important happens, but its official recognition has to be made later, postponed, fitted in, and another blushing day dragged out of its native obscurity, dressed up in official robes, and placed on the seat of honour in the stead of the rightful heir.

I don't mind, of course, but I cannot get it out of my head that peace was signed on the 28th day of June, and in future that date will be associated in my mind with the honour due to it, together with my own recollections of a perfectly peaceful day.

It so happened that I had a "day of" then, added to the Sunday Monday, and Dominion Day, running the "week-end" on to Wednesday, so I betook me "from the busy haunts of men" and dwelt for three days and three nights upon a "Peace Island," without either a newspaper or the benefit of clergy. The whereabouts of the "nearest" post office did not concern me, nor would I have cared if I had been told that the only railway route to civilization was via Siberia.

"Far from the madding crowd," high above the silver-blue lake, the droning of bees and the whispering of the wind among the trees strangely mingling with the lapping of gentle waters, one could doubly appreciate peace, and recognize that the mere signing of a document cannot confine its spirit and that it can not be purchased by legal formalities and payments.

The price has already been paid. With the memory of our dead heroes deeply graven on our hearts, we can reach out and receive from their spirit hands the boon of Peace,—purchased with their blood.

Our gratitude goes out to them, and their memory impels us to safeguard their gift, by decrees and treaties which will for ever confront the tyrants who sought to impose the power of their evil will upon mankind.

The terms and conditions of peace are emphatic, imperative. They must be observed. It is said that the Germans will seek to evade them, although they have signed with a show of hesitation, and with secret reservations in their minds.

Perhaps so. It would be expecting much to look for the heroic fulfilment of peace terms as shown by the French, after 1871. The terms to them were severe, but they were met so promptly and honourably that the Germans themselves were astonished. Defeat is a bitter thing to forgive or forget. The Germans may never be reconciled to their fate, "for never can true reconciliation grow, where wounds of deadly hate have pierced so deep," but without giving any consideration to conciliation, humanity can insist upon the due observance of the peace conditions, and leave the rest to Time. The Great Healer.

Our Peace Celebrations ought to be structured with soul-searching self examination. I do not mean that we ought to restrain our feelings in deference to the feelings of a defeated foe, but it is a time when we should discard some of our own delusions and those vainglorious which make it harder for a sullen enemy, suffering the pangs of defeat, to understand that our interests are identical with

a world wide aspiration for peace and the abolition of war as a principle of statecraft.

A writer in the "Star" has said:—"Shall we be less worthy than these, who died for us? By their death they have given us something for which to live, and a standard by which to live."

If the Germans shall fail to understand us when we have set up our lofty standard, we shall be at some fault in the matter, if our standard be clearly shown and acted upon persistently, distrust and ignorance should melt away from before it, like wax before the sun.

The unfailing standard of TRUTH is the standard for us. Truth in Commerce; Truth in Diplomatic relations; Truth in National and Civic life; Individual Truth, by precept and example; nothing but Truth, So help us, God! "And it must follow, as the night, the day" that International Truth will for ever abolish that false expedient for Peace,—the constant necessity for being ready for War.

LINKSMAN.

ST. ANDREWS

Thanksgiving Services for Victory and Peace were held in Christ Church on Sunday last, when good congregations were present at both services. The church was appropriately decorated with the flags of the Allies. Two very handsome brass Alms plates were dedicated at the morning service, the gift of Mrs. E. A. Larmonth, of Ottawa, and presented for dedication immediately before the offertory by Mr. E. Neve peoples Warden, and by Mr. Robt. Jones, for many years Rector's Warden, in the absence of the present Rector's Warden. The Te Deum and National Anthem were sung at both services.

OGDENSBURG.

Mr. Thomas Nicholls spent Tuesday in Lachute.

Wedding bells are ringing loudly in Ogdenburg.

We are glad to see Nurse Heatlie home on her holidays.

Mr. Mack McKiddie was the guest of Mrs. Jas. Thompson on Sunday.

Mr. E. R. McMeekin was the guest of Mrs. Jas. Nicholls on Sunday.

Mrs. G. Townsend spent last week visiting friends in Brownsburg.

Mr. Leonard Nicholls spent a few days in Lachute as guest of Miss Ruby Millar.

Mr. and Mrs. John Heatlie spent Sunday evening the guest of Mr. Jas. Heatlie.

Mr. Thomas Nicholls spent Sunday with his Aunt Mrs. McMeekin, of St. Anneville.

Gunner T. A. Nicholls and his mother Mrs. Nicholls visited Mrs. Wm. Heatlie on Friday.

Miss May Thompson has returned home after spending a week visiting friends in Lachute.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

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.

Getting a Bicycle this Year?



CLEVELAND!

Of course it's a Cleveland! That's the wheel red-blooded fellows choose, because it's a bicycle they can always be proud of, and it's the one bicycle you can be sure of. Perhaps you need a new tire, or a lamp, a bell, a parcel carrier, a pump, a pedal, or any of the hundred and one parts of a bicycle. If so, drop in and see.

H. McFAUL, — Lachute Mills,
Phone 39

PRINCE?

Prince is a beautiful Clyde Red color, weighing 1700 lbs. A sure and safe stock grower, 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

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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Briscoe !

The Car with the
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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.

Argenteuil County In the Great War.



It will contain
photographs of all
your soldiers and
nursing sisters at-
tractively display-
ed.

It will contain the
full and authentic
story of the achie-
vements of your
town and vicinity.

The Work on the War Record is Under Way

Representatives are now at work. They are out visiting the citizen of your district in order to obtain every possible assistance to make this Memorial Volume a success. So that this volume will contain the real story of what you and yours have done in this War, your co-operation is needed. The work now under way is to be YOUR story of Your District. It will contain biographies of the boys and noble women who did their bit in helping bring victory to the righteous. It will contain their photographs in groups, attractively displayed.

The home battalions will be treated specially. Lieut. Fred James, who was Official Correspondent to the Ministry, Overseas Forces of Canada, has been secured to write the interesting stories concerning the activities of your boys while overseas. His writings will be human-interest stories of your boys in action. He will tell graphically, how your boys made the Hun run to cover.

This volume will be unique in many ways. It will

be kept as one of the family records and treasures; It will have your friends gronped together and will prove to be of real historic value.

You are asked to assist with this work; to help make it the complete success it deserves to be. It is for YOU and YOUR DISTRICT that this volume is being gotten out. You can help materially. It is a matter of patriotism on your part to see that not one item of interest is withheld, and that not a single soldier's photograph is missing.

For every photograph loaned for reproduction, the owner will be given a receipt. Ask for receipt.

Our representative will show you the sample pages of this volume, and will explain just what is and what it means to you.

This is the only work of its kind published in Canada. It is the only one that will be published in your district. It is one that will become more valuable as the years pass. This is to be YOUR record. GIVE IT ALL THE ASSISTANCE POSSIBLE.

Our Representatives Will Call

As it is our intention to print only a sufficient number of books to fill advance orders, be sure to place your order for this volume when our representative calls. There will be no extra copies printed—only enough to fill subscription orders—so subscribe NOW. You simply must not miss this opportunity.

Authorized representatives will carry special receipt forms which will have attached a postal card addressed to us. The subscriber should immediately fill this in and mail to us for his own protection. It is important that the address shown on the post card is identical with that given below. If any other receipt form is offered, you will confer a favour and protect others immediately informing us.

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OTTAWA

MONTREAL

Financial References:

IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA,

MONTREAL.

Local Representative: J. S. GILES, Editor Watchman, Phone 27, Lachute, P.Q.

Executive Office:

707 DRUMMOND BUILDING,

MONTREAL.

New Drug Store in Lachute

On or about the 1st of July

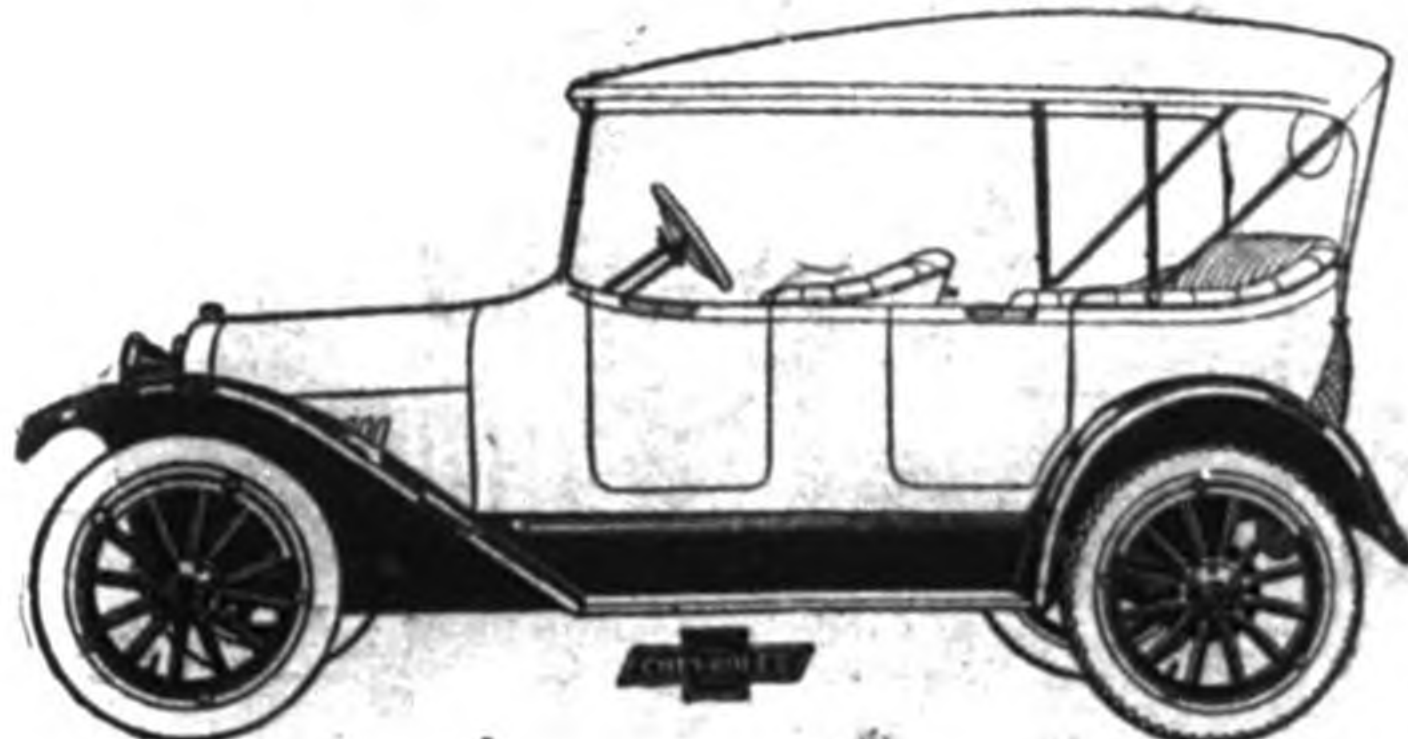
G. J. Charland, Ph.B., Licentiate Druggist

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.

Doctors prescriptions compounded with care and accuracy. Advice and satisfaction guaranteed.

All are cordially invited.

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.

HARRISON & PARISH Chain of Schools.

Our Free Employment Department is always at the service of all our Graduates. With our large organization we are able to look after them. H-P Graduates are always in demand.

Full information upon request

Lachute
Business College
Lachute, Que.

P. O. Box 178. Telephone 151.

Province of Quebec.
Town of Ste-Agathe-Monts.

At a general meeting of the municipal council of the Town Ste-Agathe-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. Lapthier, F. X. Larocque, P. Belhumeur, J. C. L. Bertrand, L. E. Perent, G. Liberton, 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-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-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-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

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The Road to Understanding

—BY—
Eleanor H. Porter

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CHAPTER VIII.—(Cont'd.)

And wasn't Burke always telling her she did not manage right? And didn't he give her particular fits one day and an awful lecture on waste-fulness, just because he happened to find a half loaf of mouldy bread in the jar? Just as if he didn't spend something—and a good big something, too!—on all those cigars he smoked! Yet he flew into fits over a bit of mouldy bread of hers.

To be sure, when she cried, he called himself a brute, and said he didn't mean it, and it was only because he hated so to have her pinching and saving all the time that it made him mad—raving mad. Just as if she was to blame that they did not have any money!

But she was to blame, of course, in a way. If it had not been for her, he would be living at home with all the money he wanted. Sometimes it came to her with sickening force that maybe Burke was thinking that, too. Was he? Could it be that he was sorry he had married her? Very well—her chin came up proudly. He need not stay if he did not want to. He could go. But the chin was not so high, now—he was all there was. She had nobody but Burke now. Could it be—

She believed she would ask Dr. Gleason some time. She liked the doctor. He had been there several times now, and she felt real acquainted with him. Perhaps he would know. But, after all, she was not going to worry. She did not believe that really Burke wished he had not married her. It was only that he was tired and fretted with his work. It would be better by and by, when he had got ahead a little. And of course he would get ahead. They would not always have to live like this!

It was in March that Burke came home to dinner one evening with a radiant face, yet with an air of worried excitement.

"It's dad, He's sent for me," he explained in answer to his wife's questions.

"Sent for you?"

"Yes. He isn't very well, Brett says. He wants to see me."

"Humph! After all this time. I wouldn't go a step if I was you."

"Helen! Not go to my father?"

Helen quaked a little under the fire in her husband's eyes; but she held her ground.

"I don't care. He's treated you like dirt. You know he has."

"I know he's sick and has sent for me. And I know I'm going to him. That's enough for me to know—at present," retorted the man, getting to his feet, and leaving his dinner almost untasted.

Half an hour later he appeared before her, freshly shaved, and in the radiant good humor that seems to follow a bath and fresh garments as a natural consequence. "Come, chicken, give us a kiss," he cried gayly; "and don't sit up for me; I may be late."

"My, but ain't we fixed up!" pouted Helen jealously. "I should think you was going to see your best girl."

"I am," laughed Burke boyishly. "Dad was my best girl—till I got you. Good-bye! I'm off."

"Good-bye," Helen's lips still pouted, and her eyes burned somberly as she sat back in her chair.

Outside the house Burke drew a long breath, and yet a longer one. It seemed as if he could not inhale deeply enough the crisp, bracing air. Then, with an eager stride that would cover the distance in little more than half the usual time, he set off toward Elm Hill. There was only joyous anticipation in his face now. The worry was all gone. After all, had not Brett said that this illness of dad's was nothing serious?

For a week Burke had known that something was wrong—that his father was not at the Works. In vain had he haunted office doors and corridors for a glimpse of a face that never appeared. Then had come the news that John Denby was ill. A paralyzing fear clutched the son's heart.

Was this to be the end, then? Was dad to die, and never to know, never to read his boy's heart? Was this the end of all hopes of some day seeing the old look of love and pride in his father's eyes? Then it would indeed, be the end of everything, if dad died; for what was the use of struggling, of straining every nerve to make good, if dad was not to be there to know?

It had been at this point that Burke, in spite of his hurt pride, and of his very lively doubts as to the cordiality of his reception, had almost determined to go himself to the old home and demand to see his father. Then, just in time, had come Brett's wonderful message that his father wished to see him, and that he was

not, after all, fatally or even seriously ill.

Dad was not going to die, then; and dad wished to see him—wished to see him!

Burke drew in his breath now again, and bounded up the great stone steps of Denby Mansion, two at a time. The next minute, for the first time since his marriage the summer before, he stood in the wide, familiar hallway.

Benton, the old butler, took his hat and coat; and the way he took them had in it all the flattering deference of the well-trained servant, and the rapturous joy of the head of a house welcoming a dear wanderer home.

Burke looked into the beaming old face and shining eyes—and swallowed hard before he could utter an "unsteady" "How are you, Benton?"

"I'm very well, sir, thank you, sir. And it's glad I am to see you, Master Burke. This way, please. The master's in the library, sir."

Unconsciously Burke Denby lifted his chin. A long-lost something seemed to have come back to him. He could not himself have defined it; and he certainly could not have told why, at that moment, he should suddenly have thought of the supercilious face of his hated "boss" at the Works.

Behind Benton's noiseless steps Burke's feet sank into luxurious velvet depths. His eyes swept from one dear familiar object to another, in the great, softly lighted hall, and leaped ahead to the open door of the library. Then, somehow, he found himself face to face with his father in the dear, well-remembered room.

"Well, Burke, my boy, how are you?"

They were the same words that had been spoken months before in the President's office at the Denby Iron Works, and they were spoken by the same voice. They were spoken to the accompaniment of an outstretched hand, too, in each case. But, to Burke, who had heard them on both occasions, they were as different as darkness and daylight. He could not have defined it, even to himself; but he knew the minute he grasped the outstretched hand and looked into his father's eyes, that the hated, impenetrable, insurmountable "wall" was gone.

Yet there was nothing said, nothing done, except a conventional "Just a little matter of business, Burke, that I wanted to talk over with you," from the elder man; and an equally conventional "Yes, sir," from his son.

Then the two sat down. But, for Burke, the whole world had burst suddenly into song.

It was, indeed, a simple matter of business. It was not even an important one. Ordinarily it would have been Brett's place, or even one of his assistants, to speak of it. But the President of the Denby Iron Works took it up point by point, and dwelt lovingly on each detail. And Burke, his heart one wild psalm of rejoicing, sat with a grave countenance, listening attentively.

And when there was left not one small detail upon which to pin another word, and when Burke was beginning to dread the moment of dismissal, John Denby turned, as if casually, to a small clay tablet on the desk near him. And Burke, following his father into a five-thousand-year-old past to decipher a Babylonian thumb-print, lost all fear of that dread dismissal.

Later came old Benton with the ale and the little cakes that Burke had always loved. With a pressure of his thumb, then, John Denby switched off half the lights, and the two, father and son, sat down before the big fireplace, with the cakes and ale between them on a low stand.

Behind the century-old andirons, the fire-leaped and crackled, throwing weird shadows over the beamed ceiling, the book-lined walls, the cabinets of curios, bringing out here and there a bit of gold tooling behind a glass door or a glistening flash from bronze or porcelain. With a body at ease and a mind at rest, Burke leaned back in his chair with a long-drawn sigh, each tingling sense ecstatically responsive to every charm of light and shade and luxury.

Half an hour later he rose to go. John Denby, too, rose to his feet.

(To be continued.)

The barber's pole, originally indicated that minor surgery was done within the shop. The pole represents the staff held by persons in veneration or blood-letting, and the two spiral ribbons painted around it represent the two bandages, one for twisting around the arm previous to blood-letting and the other for binding.



The Housewife's Corner

Dress the House With Vines.

Who has not looked at a stark new house and wondered if it could ever be made into a home? There is something so deadly uncompromising about the newness of a new house in its glittering untrimmedness. Time will dull the shimmer of new paint but eternities will not make any house a home unless people are willing to lend a hand.

Vines are the real answers to many such problems, not a hit or miss gathering of the clan of vines, but a thoughtful planting, in which the color of the flowers, the luxuriance of the plant's growth, as well as the time of flowering are all taken into account.

Close clinging vines like the Virginia creeper should not be trained directly upon a wooden house which will have to be repainted every once in so often. Rather let it be trained over a strip of chicken wire, which can be fastened to the side of the house and, when painting or repairs are needed, be let down. Wisteria should be treated the same way, also the trumpet vine.

Roses are visions of beauty when festooning windows and climbing over porches. The only trouble with them is that so few so-called climbing roses actually climb. The Dorothy Perkins fulfills every promise.

The crimson rambler is far better used as a shrub, for it lacks many of the qualities of its pink sister. The young canes should be allowed to reach a length of seven or eight feet and then the tops nipped off. This encourages side growth.

The Trumpet honeysuckle is an excellent vine for a porch. It does not climb to great heights but it bears gorgeous scarlet and orange flowers throughout the entire season. Then, too, the foliage is seldom attacked by insects and this consideration is a comfort, at least, whether we think of the plant or its owner.

One of the best kinds of clematis is the clematis flammula, a native variety which grows rapidly and is well adapted for use whenever a dense shade is desired.

Other plants with white flowers are the wild cucumber and balsam apple, sometimes nick-named wild clematis. Old fashioned bittersweet is lovely but difficult to tame. An old friend of mine said she had lived in a good many different houses in her lifetime and made it a rule never to omit planting a bittersweet vine in some nook or cranny. She not only planted them but they grew for her; they are not always so responsive to care.

All of the wild vines, balsam apple, grape, bittersweet, Virginia creeper, and endless others grow beautifully in their native woodsey haunts. They seed themselves, get precarious root holds and lead a carefree scramble existence. Even Virginia creeper will not always flourish in spite of the general impression to that effect.

The hop vine is almost unbelievably rugged. It may be cut down to the earth only to grow like Jack's famous beanstalk. When planted near a house in a spot not sheltered from "the weather" it sometimes succumbs to a blight which turns the leaves yellow. That will be very apt to disappear, at least temporarily, if the plant is cut back nearly to the ground.

In front of a house, Dorothy Perkins roses would make a lovely mass of color on a fence but they would have to be carefully pruned and supported so as not to drag the wire down.

Arbors and pergolas all seem to demand roses or grape vines, but annuals will fill in many other niches most usefully. For instance, the good old standbys, nasturtiums, scarlet-runner beans, which by the way are a delicious "eating" bean, morning glories and their pale sisters, the moon flowers, all are ornamental and grow so rapidly that they cover an arbor or a porch while their friends, the perennials, have—climbed high enough only to examine the surface they are expected to cover. It must, however, be put to the credit of the perennials that their work, if slow, is also sure and a great satisfaction.

Renewing Shabby Furniture and Floors.

A good deal of new furniture is bought merely because the old pieces have become shabby. Oftentimes a little of the right kind of finishing material would restore the old furniture at a very small expenditure. Shabby floors can also be made epic and span with paints or wood finishes.

To renovate old furniture, first clean the surface thoroughly, removing all grease and dirt. Use soap and water. If the varnished surface is merely scratched or marred, sandpaper lightly and apply one or two coats of furniture or interior varnish. If, however, it is desired to change the color of the furniture to a darker shade, apply one coat of varnish stain and when dry finish with one coat of varnish. If it is desired to change from a dark to light color, apply one coat of ground coat and finish with

two coats of varnish stain of the desired color.

For floors which have not previously been finished, a paste wood filler should first be applied. Then finish with two coats of good floor varnish or floor wax.

To refinish old floors, first clean them thoroughly. Then sandpaper smooth. Finish with two coats of floor paint or floor wax. If a colored effect is desired, apply one coat of varnish stain of the desired shade and finish with one coat of floor varnish. If cracks between the boards are in evidence, these should be filled with special crack and crevice filler before applying finishing materials.

For floors that are in a very bad condition, the only resort is to paint them. First fill cracks with special crack and crevice filler and apply one or two coats of floor paint. A coat of good floor varnish over the paint will add to the appearance and durability.

Bear in mind that quality goods are essential to best results. Not only that, but they will give you the lasting satisfaction that means true economy.

Preserving Eggs.

During the spring months many housekeepers serve eggs because they are cheap, until their families are tired of an egg cooked in any form. Later, when the eggs soar to fifty cents a dozen, few are found on the table of the average family.

When the hens are laying freely and eggs are abundant and cheap the thrifty housewife makes provisions for the future by preserving some for the winter months.

Fresh clean eggs properly preserved can be used satisfactorily for all purposes in cooking and for the table. When eggs preserved in waterglass are to be boiled, a small hole should be made in the shell with a pin at the large end before placing them in the water. This is done to allow the air in the egg to escape, when heated, and it prevents cracking.

Fresh eggs properly preserved may be kept from eight to twelve months in excellent condition and used with good results. Eggs laid during April May and early June have been found to keep better than those laid later in the season. If satisfactory results

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are to be obtained, the eggs should be fresh and clean and, if possible, infertile.

Eggs that float when placed in the solution are not fresh and therefore cannot be preserved. When an egg is only slightly soiled, a cloth dampened with vinegar can be used to remove such stains. Under no circumstances should badly soiled eggs be used for preserving; if put into the jar while dirty they will spoil, and washing removes a protective coating which prevents spoiling.

A good method for the preservation of eggs is the use of sodium silicate or waterglass. If the price of sodium silicate is about thirty cents a quart, eggs may be preserved

at a cost of approximately two cents a dozen. It is not desirable to use the waterglass solution a second time. Use one quart of sodium silicate to nine quarts of water that has been boiled and cooled. Place the mixture in a five gallon crock or jar. This will be sufficient to preserve fifteen dozen eggs, and will serve as a guide for the quantity needed to preserve larger amounts of eggs.

There are far too many small print Bibles, printed not to be read but to be carried by people for the sake of appearance. These small print Bibles ruin the eyesight, and are an intentional injustice to the Word of God.—Rev. Alex. Spark.

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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?

Ward it off! Grace your table daily with a generous jug of Crown Brand Corn Syrup, ready for the dozen desserts and dishes it will truly crown.

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.

The Wet Spring.

In some parts of Eastern Canada, especially, the continued wet weather that has characterized this season up to the present has prevented the sowing of some of the usual crops at the usual time and has had a tendency to discourage the farmer. However, the possibilities of producing crops on land not yet prepared is still good, providing the weather continues to improve and the right crops are sown in the right way and properly looked after.

All the cereals, even yet, may be expected to prove satisfactory. Sow wheat as promptly as possible and follow with oats and barley in the order named. The latter may be expected to give good yields sown in the first ten days of June. Peas and oats sown, equal parts by weight, at the rate of 3 or 4 bushels per acre, may be used as an accommodating crop, since it is equally satisfactory for green feed, hay, grain or even ensilage purposes. Buckwheat may be sown up to July 10th with certainty of profitable returns even on the poorer types of soils and where water does not stand. Millets and Hungarian grass are good forage producers sown before the middle of July.

For ensilage and forage purposes the standard varieties of corn are recommended, including the flint varieties: Longfellow, Salzer's North Dakota and Compton's Early, and the dent varieties, Wisconsin No. 7, Golden Glow, White Cap Yellow Dent and Bailey. Mangels sown immediately should come along satisfactorily. Swedes thrive in such a season as we are having and may be expected to give good returns sown anywhere before the end of June. Fall or White turnips are excellent cattle feed, while not so satisfactory as Swedes for most purposes do well if sown even as late as the end of July. Rape for pasture is of great value for swine, sheep or beef and young cattle, and may be sown as late as the end of June.

With late seeding most thorough preparation of the seedbed is absolutely necessary if success is to be hoped for. If land has to be plowed turn a shallow furrow. Grassy land will be much better plowed and is quite possible that this operation can be done more rapidly than a similar seedbed could be prepared with other treatment. After ploughing, roll if possible, disc two or more times and harrow before seeding. In any case do whatever work is to be done on the land as well as possible and what is quite as important in the case of hoed crops mentioned in the foregoing see to it that they are kept free from weeds for the next couple of months.

Pasture Supplements for Dairy Cows.

The season is now at hand when the farmer should consider how he is going to supplement the pasture for his dairy cows during the coming dry season, for we have no guarantee that the present rainy weather will continue. Furthermore, it is a well

known fact that cows which are allowed to go down in their milk flow for lack of supplementary feeding at the right time, are hard to get back to their maximum production again and subsequent feeding does not give as high a return.

The farmer who has on hand a surplus of corn silage which he can carry over for mid-summer feeding has the problem well solved, for there is no better or more economical feed to be had. Unfortunately, owing to the poor crop and poor harvesting weather last year, very few will find themselves with a surplus of ensilage, but this misfortune should not deter them from preparing for an equal if not greater acreage of corn this year so as to have a surplus for next.

Of the annual crops which can be grown and cut and fed green, thus taking the place of ensilage, probably a mixture of peas 1 part and oats 1½ parts, sown at the rate of 2½ bushels per acre is one of the best. This could be improved by the addition of vetches if the seed were obtainable and not too expensive. A small piece of land near the barn should be used, a strip being sown as early as possible and another some three weeks later so that fresh green feed may be coming on at all times. Red clover sown at the rate of 10 pounds per acre with the above would give early green feed for the following year. A good crop to be sown two or three weeks after the second seeding of oats is common millet. This is a hot weather crop and would be ready to feed off when the oats were finished. A strip of early forage corn would then come in nicely and carry the cows over on to the aftermath, late corn and stable feeding.

If desired the above scheme can be extended by sowing fall rye where the first crop of oats was taken off. This would provide the very earliest form of green feed for the next spring, which in turn would be followed by the previously mentioned clover, peas and oats, corn, etc., the corn being sown where the rye was taken off, thus developing a system of double cropping in regular rotation. It would of course be necessary to manure such a field quite frequently.

In some cases such a system of soiling crops would entail too much labor, in which case probably an annual pasture crop would serve the desired purpose. Such a crop can be grown by sowing 3 bushels per acre of a mixture of equal parts of oats, barley and wheat. This should be sown as early as possible and should be pastured when it reaches six inches in height. If a sufficient acreage is available the cows can be allowed to pasture upon this constantly but if only a small field is available then the cows should only be allowed on for an hour or two every morning and evening. They should be kept off altogether when the field is very wet. The grain should not be allowed to get so far advanced as to head out, otherwise all bottom growth will cease.

THE CHEERFUL CHERUB

I searched the world
For happiness
But sorrows met me
everywhere.
They drove me back
to my own heart—
And happiness was
waiting there.



Poultry

The presence of a few two-hundred-egg hens in a flock is not as important as a high average for all of the birds. Frequently the advertising of two-hundred-egg stock is misleading to beginners with poultry and causes them considerable discouragement. The egg-laying contests have taught poultrymen some thing but they have not given the beginner the right idea about poultry in general.

A few carefully selected birds kept in small flocks will practically always lay more eggs on the average than the birds in a large flock. In the laying contests a few two-hundred-egg hens are discovered and then this is often the cause for advertising two-hundred-egg stock. The inexperienced reader of the advertising may expect to buy eggs from such stock and immediately obtain a flock of two-hundred-egg birds. Of course, there is a good chance of raising fine layers from such stock and there is a chance of raising birds of only medium quality.

Under farm conditions the hens cannot be managed in large flocks in a way that will cause many hens to lay two hundred eggs or over in one year. However, the flock average can be increased by careful selection of the best layers which possess plenty of vigor. The poultryman should not be discouraged if he has only a few two-hundred-egg hens, but he has every reason to be encouraged if his flock averages stand around one hundred and forty to one hundred and fifty eggs per year. There has been too much booming of high-laying individuals under conditions that would be far from profitable on the farm and too little understanding of the value of high flock averages from birds maintained under general farm conditions. Let us try for high egg production, but not neglect the flock averages while thinking of the few hens that make unusual records.

The Dairy

Folks down-town like once in a while a bit of butter that does not come in a jar or other closed package. We learned that when we were making up our own milk on the farm. We had been packing the most of it in tubs and storing it until fall, when we took it out and sold it all in a lump. But the plan compelled us to wait a long time for our pay, and we needed some money as we went along.

So wife and I got up a plan to test people's appetite for butter in another shape. I sent away and bought the prettiest print I could for putting the butter in pound packages. It had a beautiful design on top, an acorn, with some pretty leaves around it, and the very first package that came out of the mold I said, "Wife, that will sell all the good butter we can make all right." And it did. We could have sold more if we had had it.

We took quite a load of it down the first time we went, and that was on a fine morning in early summer. We had a nice carrier that kept it cool until we were in town. And we did not have to do any running around to find a customer. The very first man we showed it to took every pound we had. And he paid several cents more than the market price at that time.

We did not know what he had in mind when he took the butter into his store, but when we went back on the way home we saw those beautiful pound packages piled up in the store window in the form of a great pyramid, and how good it did look! Yellow as gold and each package stamped with the lovely acorn design! And everybody that went along and saw the butter stopped to look at it and many went in to buy. And the butter was as good as it looked. Just there was our secret. It is no trick to sell butter that looks good the first time. It is the second time that tests the quality of your butter. If it is right, it will sell. If not you are done.

"If my friend has one eye I look at him in profile."—Joubert.

Barley is a good poultry feed if fed right. One of the most satisfactory methods of feeding it is to feed it soaked for the noon feed. The barley is placed in a pall or other receptacle and boiling water added. This is usually done in the morning and the feed then covered with a sack to retain the heat and left standing until noon when the soaked barley is fed in place of a moist mash.

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.

Feeding Children.

With three meals a child has a better appetite, much better digestion, and thrives much better in consequence, than when its stomach is constantly overloaded and working overtime. Yet some especially delicate children cannot do without luncheon at 3 or 3.30; then a glass of milk and a biscuit or a cup of broth and a biscuit are right. Or a child may at this time have instead a scraped raw apple or a pear; the latter is especially good for constipated children. Children recovering from serious illness will require, according to the doctor's directions, more frequent feeding.

What should be the dietary of a child from three to six years? We may select from among the following articles:

Breakfast: Cracked wheat, cornmeal, hominy, oatmeal (each cooked if possible, three hours the day before they are used). Served with milk and sugar, or butter and sugar or butter and salt. A soft boiled or scrambled egg. Bread and butter, bran biscuit and butter. Glass of milk.

Dinner: Plain soups, rare roast beef, beefsteak, poultry, fish. Potatoes stewed with milk or baked. Peas, string beans, strained stewed tomatoes, stewed carrots, squash, white turnips, boiled onion, cauliflower, spinach, asparagus tips, bread and butter. For desserts: Rice pudding, custard, tapioca pudding, stewed prunes, stewed apples, baked

apple, raw apple, pears and cherries. Bread and butter.

Supper: Farina, cream of wheat, (each cooked for two hours) from 2 to 3 tablespoonfuls with milk and sugar or butter and sugar or butter and salt. Zweibach or stale bread and butter. Bread and milk. Scrambled eggs twice a week. Custard or cornstarch. Bread and butter. Biscuit. A glass of milk or of malted milk or cocoa.

When the child has had egg for breakfast this food should not be repeated in any form for supper. Red meat should be given but three times a week. When the child has a chop for breakfast he should have poultry or fish for dinner. Carefully selected fruits (apple, pear, peach) may be given at three p.m., supplemented by a biscuit or two or by stale bread and butter if their use is found not to interfere with the evening meal.

Questions and Answers.

Question—My 13-months-old baby weighed 7½ pounds at birth. It now weighs only 22 pounds. At 10 months it weighed 23 pounds and has not gained any since—in fact it has lost some. Some people tell me to wean it right now. Others say to nurse it during the second summer. What should I do?

Answer—Babies had best always be weaned by the twelfth month. Wean the baby now—before the heat of the summer comes on, and she will thrive. Your baby's weight is well enough. The average baby at 10 months weighs 18 pounds.

Maybe You Waste Time.

It looks to me sometimes as if a farm efficiency expert could be about as useful a man as ever was. We have such men in our country agents, but they have too much territory to cover. We all do our work with too many steps. I know I do. I think about what I am doing, yet at times I find myself going at chores or other work in a way that takes many more steps than it should.

Many times a few nails, a gate repaired, or a door put on its track would save time and labor, but we can't take the time to do it.

Some time ago I watched a farmer feed 16 head of horses. At the end of the barn there was a vacant stall where the oats were kept. He made a trip to the end of the barn every time he fed a horse. I didn't ask him why he didn't take a bushel of

oats along with him and feed the 16 horses with two or three trips, or why he didn't use a wheelbarrow to take the oats along with him. I wonder if he ever thought of that?

What a Gallon of Gasoline Will Do.

A single gallon of gasoline will do wonders almost anywhere, but nowhere has it been applied to better purpose than on the farm. Here are some of its stunts: It will milk 300 cows, bale four tons of hay, mix thirty-five yards of cement, move a ton truck fourteen miles, plow three-fifths of an acre of land, and make enough electricity to keep eight lights going in a farmhouse for thirty hours.

The population of the United Kingdom is twelve times as dense as that of the United States.

Invest Your Money

IN

5½% DEBENTURES.
The Great West Permanent
Loan Company.
Toronto Office 20 King St. West.

Mud stains may be removed from tan leather boots and shoes by rubbing them with sliced raw potatoes. When dry, polish with cream or paste in the usual way.

"Make all men your well-wishers, and then, in the years' steady sifting, some of them turn into friends. Friends are the sunshine of life."—John Hay.

MR. FARMER

INVEST YOUR MONEY

In an

Implement Shed

Ask your

LUMBER DEALER

For

Plans and Prices.



DOMINION Bicycle Tires

"Unquestionably
The Best Tires"

Made by Canada's greatest rubber company and Canada's leading tire maker.

Perfect by the same experts, in the same factories, that have brought "Dominion Auto Tires" a nation-wide popularity.

You can be sure of the strength, durability and easy riding comfort of "Dominion Tires" for Bicycles and Motorcycles.

Sold by the
Leading Dealers



The First Line of Defence

A plentiful supply of ammunition is the first line of defence against the enemy. When waging war against the Potato Bug army, make sure that your first line of defence is impregnable by using Munro's Pure Paris Green—the only ammunition you'll need. When the first Potato Bug appears, spray the plants with a liquid solution of this old reliable Killer, and the enemy will be destroyed and your potato crop saved.

MUNRO'S PURE PARIS GREEN

Is a fine fluffy, rich green powder made to Government standard. It has been killing potato bugs for years, and this year will kill more than ever, because more people will use this old standby to make sure of getting a good crop of potatoes. Be sure you get Munro's from your Hardware, Drug, Grocery and General Store.

Manufactured by

McARTHUR, IRWIN, LIMITED MONTREAL



Manufacturers, Exporters and Importers, Crown
Diamond Paints, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs and
Tanners Supplies.



Takes Less for the Job—and wears Longest on the Job

A Paint, to be 100% efficient, must be 100% pure. Only an absolutely pure paint can cover completely, spread easily and protect the surface of wood and metal against the destructive action of wear and weather for years.

MARTIN-SENOUR "100% PURE" PAINT

costs less than any other on your house, because it covers most, spreads easiest and lasts longest.

It is true economy to keep your house well painted; it saves repairs and deterioration.

It is the truest economy to use "100% Pure" Paint.

"Save the surface and
you save all" Paint & Varnish

Our books—"Town
and Country Homes" and
"Harmony in Neu-Tone" mailed
free on request.

The MARTIN-SENOUR Co.
LIMITED
GREENSHIELDS AVENUE, MONTREAL.

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.
Auto Tires.
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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 - \$ 8,700,000
Reserve and Undivided Profits 18,000,000
Resources 267,000,000

J. E. 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!! 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.

Shopping Satisfaction

That's what you get at our store.

Everything you need or want—and
plenty of it.

Prompt service—Courtesy—Full
stocks.

Do your shopping here and see how
convenient it is.

A visitor to our store the other day said
"I didn't know how many little things
I needed until I came in here, I'm glad
I came." There may be something you
need which you cannot recall just now.
Why not pay us a visit.

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 Mognl 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 the
Bank, the money in which may be withdrawn by
EITHER of TWO PERSONS.

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

General Banking Business Transacted.

Offices Lachute, Brownsburg and St. Philippe

Sub-Agency at St. Philippe, ALBANI LAMARCHE

At Brownsburg, J. W. LEPINE, Manager

Lachute Branch, J. R. McOUAT, Manager.

LACHUTE MARBLE & GRANITE WORKS

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

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

Terms to suit Purchasers.

W. M. SCOTT, Prop.

R. T. MacARTHUR

Agent for Massey Harris Co. Ltd., Farm Ma-
chinery and Repairs.

Agent for Superior Barn Equipment Co.,
Fergus, Ont., Stalls, Stanchions, Litter and Feed
Carriers, Etc.

Agent for Gould Shapley & Muir Co., Ltd.,
Windmills, Etc.

Agent for Mantle Lamp Co., of America, Re-
pairs.

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

MR. WM. BOYD'S OLD STAND
Main Street, - Lachute, Que.

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

Physician and Surgeon,

In premises formerly occu-
pied by Dr. Alexander.

LACHUTE, - QUE.

GAETAN VALOIS, L.L.B.,
NOTARY

Money to loan on security

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

LACHUTE, - QUE.

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LICENSED AUCTIONEER,

Sales conducted in English
and French.

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Wills, Successions, Administration
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At St. Andrews every Tuesday.

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Office over Banford's Store.
Here Every Day.

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Sales conducted in English
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French.

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OVILA CARRIERE,

FIRST-CLASS LIVERY

Good rigs, Good Horses,

Meet Every Train. Phone 34.

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Roby's Block.

Main St., LACHUTE.

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

SURGEON DENTIST,

Raymond's Block

Main Street, Lachute.

The Watchman,

And Ottawa Valley Advocate.

VOL. XLVIII

LACHUTE, FRIDAY, JULY 18, 1919.

NO. 24

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.

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

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.

Great Clearing Sale.

Ladies' Blouses, Collars and Middy Smocks, Boys Wash Suits. The balance less 20 per cent. Millinery what is left at 50 per cent.

H. E. BURWASH, Reg'd.

LOST.—On Wednesday in Lachute or on Lachute Road a black pocket book with sum of money. Finder please return to Watchman Office and be rewarded.

WANTED.—A Maid for General House Work in Hamilton, Ont. Fare will be paid. Apply Mrs. H. Burwash, Main Street, Lachute.

NOTICE

The party who took the wagon hay rake, rope and trace chains and a hold-backs from the shed in rear of Plymouth Hall last Thursday, had better return same immediately, or they will be prosecuted as the parties are known.

J. A. BLOW.

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. Hampton or Mr. G. Valois, Notary.

Teacher Wanted.

Wanted a Teacher to teach in No. 2 School, Municipality of Wentworth, holding an Elementary Diploma. Duties to commence 1st Sept. 1919. Term 9 months. Apply on or before August 1st, 1919, stating salary expected, to A. E. TOMALTY, Sec.-Treas. Lachute, Que.

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.

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 70c lb; Cow Hides 41c; Bags 11c; Wool Washed 72c; Unwashed Wool 52c; Horse Hides \$10.00. See sign on press.

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

CRESWELL'S

Canada Cement

Prices Right

R. Creswell Regist'd

LOCAL NEWS

Miss Allison Cottingham spent a few days in Montreal this week.

Mr. Wm. Carran, of Montreal, is the guest of Dr. Drew this week.

Miss Coleman, of Montreal, was the week-end guest of Mrs. A. Riddell.

Miss Margaret S. Hills is visiting Miss Margaret Walker at Rockland.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Deacon spent a few days in Morin Heights this week.

During the summer months the meetings of G. W. V. A. will be discontinued.

Mrs. Jas. McFaul and family are now occupying their summer cottage at Lake Louise.

Owing to the rain this week the Baptist picnic is postponed until Tuesday next.

Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Cullen of Montreal, were guests of Mrs. Geo. Hills over the week-end.

Mr. and Mrs. Nap. Boivin, of Quebec, were visiting their many friends in town this week.

Miss Rene Bruneau, of Montreal, is the guest of her sister Mrs. R. Jousse for two weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. N. I. Harrison and family, are spending a vacation at Pembroke, Ont.

Mrs. Stephenson, of Ottawa, is the guest of her sister Mrs. Geo. Creswell, at Clear Lake.

Miss Beatrice Mackie, of Montreal, is the guest of her grandmother Mrs. J. Mackie this week.

Dr. and Mrs. Mason and daughter are spending two weeks at their summer home Lake Louise.

Miss Jennie Forbes, of Montreal, is spending a few weeks with her grandmother Mrs. S. McKimie.

Mr. and Mrs. Roy Crabbe, of Ottawa, and Mr. Walker, of Montreal, are guests of Mrs. J. S. Giles this week.

Sir George and Lady Pesley are expected in Ottawa this week, having sailed on the S.S. Aquitania.

—Hamilton's have the reputation for Best Ice-Cream, so don't fail to visit his store in the West End and sample it.

Mr. and Mrs. Bishop and son Elmer spent this week at Pierrepont and Ogdensburg, N. Y., visiting friends.

Mrs. Houston was in Ottawa last week attending the wedding of her sister, Josephine Vallan to Capt. McKee, of Elk Lake.

Services in the Baptist Churches on Sunday, July 20th, as follows:—Lachute 11 a.m.; Dalesville 3 p.m.; Brownsburg 7:15 p.m.

Miss Eva Bradford who has been spending the past two years at Hossier, Sask., returned home last week for the summer months.

The many friends of Pte. Robt. Cruise were pleased to welcome him home on Saturday last, looking all the better for his trip overseas.

Miss A. McAllister and the Misses Florence and Gladys McGillivray, of Montreal, were week-end guests of Mrs. Jno. McGillivray.

Mrs. Dr. Geo. Clunie, and Mrs. T. McQuat and Miss Bessie McQuat, are now occupying their pretty summer home at 16 Island Lake.

—It's not, are you going to Brownsburg? but are you going to Hardie's? because that's where you get the delicious Ice-creams, that's worth having.

Mr. Austin Riddell returned by motor to Jackson, Mich., on Thursday last, after a pleasant visit with his parents and was accompanied by his sister Miss Irene Riddell.

Church of England services will be held (D.V.) in Lachute Parish, on Sunday, July 20th, as follows:—St. Simeon's Church, Lachute 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.; Brownsburg 3 p.m.

Announcement.

Mr. and Mrs. William A. Graham announce the engagement of their daughter Mary Lewens to Mr. J. R. Sanford, of Montreal. The wedding will take place in August.

—Big Sale of Millinery Ladies' and Children's hats and trimmings to be sold below cost. Panamas regular \$2.00 for 98c, must be sold at once. Come early and get your choice.

MISS HAMPTON.

Miss Juliette Rodrigue left this week for a visit to Quebec and other points. We are pleased to report that Dr. Rodrigue's eldest son, who is out West owing to ill-health, is now rapidly improving.

Mr. G. J. Charland, the new druggist has entirely renovated the Masson Block, corner of Fish's Bridge, which he recently acquired, and is now open for business. His line-up is clearly defined in his advertisement appearing in this issue, which it will pay you to cut out for reference.

The Bank of Nova Scotia is still holding a number of Victory War Loan Bonds which have not been called for. The owners of these bonds are requested to bring their subscription receipts to the Bank and have them exchanged for Bonds.

J. R. PARRIS, Manager.

Miss Norah Christie is spending a holiday in Buckingham this week.

Miss Lizzie Goodfellow, of Arundel, is the guest of the Misses Walker and other friends.

Mr. L. L. Legault has been recently created King's Counsel by the Lieut. Governor in Council.

Mrs. A. Foulon and Miss Daisy Pottraty returned to New York on Monday last, after a pleasant visit with Mrs. Squires.

Miss Marjorie Christie, of Chicago, Miss Doris Ross, of Ottawa, and Dr. McLeod, of Scotstown, were guests of Mrs. T. Christie this week.

Mrs. E. Fonia and children, of Port Arthur, Ont., and Miss A. Fairbanks, of Ottawa, are the guests of their sister Mrs. P. Monette for a few weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. John Drysdale and daughters, of Westfield, Mass., are the guests of their parents Mr. and Mrs. P. R. MacGibbon and their many other friends.

The Jerusalem-Bethany Home-Maker's Club purpose holding an Ice-cream Social, Tuesday evening, July 22nd, on Mr. John Boyd's Lawn, Bethany. Admission 25 cts. which includes Ice-cream and Cake.

The many friends of Mrs. A. Westwood will be pleased to learn that she has successfully undergone a serious operation, and expects to be able to leave the Montreal General Hospital in a couple of weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Parris sailed on the 15th inst., for England per S.S. Megantic. During the absence of Mr. Parris, Mr. M. C. M. Brunton will act as manager. Mr. Brunton is well known in Lachute, having served three years here as accountant. Mr. and Mrs. Parris expect to be away about two months.

Oddfellows Installation.

The semi-annual installation of the Independent Order of Oddfellows was held on Saturday last, when some eighteen visiting brethren accompanied D. G. M. Bro. Hickman to Lachute, to assist in installing the following officers for the ensuing term:—A. McVicar, N. G.; W. White, V. G.; W. S. MacKimmie, Rec.-Sec.; V. A. Morrison, Fin.-Sec.; J. A. Middleton, Treas.; W. McArthur, Warden; G. Brennan, Conductor; Gordon Smith, O. G.; W. J. Fletcher, I. G.; R. McArthur, R. S. N. G.; H. Kettle, L. S. V. G.; J. Cunningham, R. S. V. G.; H. Slater, L. S. V. G.; T. MacNaughton, R. S. S.; E. Zimmer, L. S. S.; J. Cruise, Chaplain; G. Demerise, J. P. G.

Rev. J. F. Forsythe, pastor of the Baptist Church, has purchased seven acres from Mr. Gibson of his thirty acres along the Mississippi lake, near Gardena Villa, the summer home of Mr. William McDiarmid. It is a charming spot and holds the stone house, which is a landmark. The soil is excellent. Indeed its virtues created the attractive for Mr. Forsythe, who, besides being a preacher you cannot go to sleep under, is a gardener of high repute and a landscape connoisseur. Moreover he has calculated that some day the old acreage would be unable to gallop to port, and he wanted to be sure of a stall wherein he might comfortably retire. We think Mr. Forsythe is entitled to wear a tiara of jewelled congratulations. *Central Canadian.*

CUSHING

Master Charlie Kelly, of Montreal, is visiting at Mr. E. Wheelchans.

Mrs. Richardson, of Montreal, is visiting her mother Mrs. Cleland.

Mr. Douglas Hartley, of St. Anne de Bellevue, spent Sunday in Cushing.

Mrs. Henderson Weir and Mrs. Percy Nicholls were in Lachute on Wednesday.

Mrs. Norman Dowd returned to Ottawa on Tuesday after a pleasant visit to Cushing.

Miss Grace Fraser spent the early part of the week the guest of Mrs. and Miss Wilson of Grenville.

Miss Ruth Greig, of Montreal, is visiting her brother Mr. Donald Greig and Mrs. Greig at Greece's Point.

Mrs. Gordon Higginson, of Hawkesbury, was a guest of her uncle Mrs. Geo. Nichols on Thursday last.

Mrs. S. O. Hartley and son Lawrence also Mrs. Morris motored to the city the latter part of the week, returning on Saturday accompanied by Mr. Hartley, Miss Bessie Hartley and Mr. Odell.

GRENVILLE

Miss May McPhee has returned to her home in Welland, Ont.

Miss Annie Matthew is spending the summer months in our vicinity.

Miss M. Byrne, of Montreal, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. W. Byrne of this place.

Mrs. George Clerihue and children, of Montreal, are visiting her parents Mr. and Mrs. W. Bradshaw of our village.

Mr. Willie Bradshaw, of L'Annonciation and her two little daughters, are the guests of her parents Mr. and Mrs. W. Pickett of this village.

Mr. and Mrs. Weymouth Gaudry and little daughter, of Montreal, spent Monday and Tuesday of last week, with his mother Mrs. A. V. Gaudry of our village.

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 repeated 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 23 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 smother."

Dr. Blaxall smiled. And as I gradually thawed on the right side of the refrigerating room I heard him say: "During the war, from August, 1914, to November last, we supplied 7,239,711 charges. The Army took 5,475,000 and the Navy 328,862. Our highest output in a single week was 86,453, the Army taking 72,232; while on one day we were called upon to supply 56,494, of which the Army had 55,000. The demands are sudden and erratic; but we supply them all by return of post."

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

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

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

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

Quite Convinced.

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

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

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

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

German Admiral "Sick."

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

AIR RACE ACROSS THE ATLANTIC

FOUR NATIONS HARD AT WORK ON SECRET PLANS

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

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

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

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

Secrecy, engendered by the exigencies of the war, has surrounded every move of the contestants in their elaborate and oftentimes discouraging preparations for travelling from the western to the eastern hemisphere, or vice versa, by the air route. Plans have been made for British 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 main-moth 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 Hoensbroech, who was, until last year, one of the pillars of the old regime and notorious as a Pan-German agitator during the war, publishes a book entitled "The Abdication and Flight of William II." The Emperor's character he sums up as follows:—"Superficial, frivolous, faux bonhomme, vain, autocratic, a lover of pomp, proud of his money, void of seriousness, wholly devoted to externals, a despoiler of men, friendless, resentful, a petty worshiper of his own petty self, without one trait of greatness, a poseur, an actor, and worse of all for a ruler, a coward in the bargain, without personal courage: that is William II."

SHIPBUILDING RATE HIGH.

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

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

During the same quarter, 114 steamships of 550,351 tons and three sailing vessels of 1,350 tons were commenced, while eighty-three steamships of 397,186 tons were launched. The same authority gives the total vessels under construction in other countries as 1,765, of 4,942,037 tons, which, with the above figures for the United Kingdom, makes the construction in Allied and neutral countries 2,139 vessels of 6,921,989 tons, gross.

The AUTOMOBILE

R Pays to Drive Carefully.

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

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

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

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

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

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

A Hint About the Clutch.

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

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

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

HUSBAND FAMINE IN ENGLAND

Surplus of Women is Estimated at Million and a Half.

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

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

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

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

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

Public Ownership.

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

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

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

WAR EVERY TWO YEARS.

That Has Been the Average Since the Days of Napoleon.

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

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

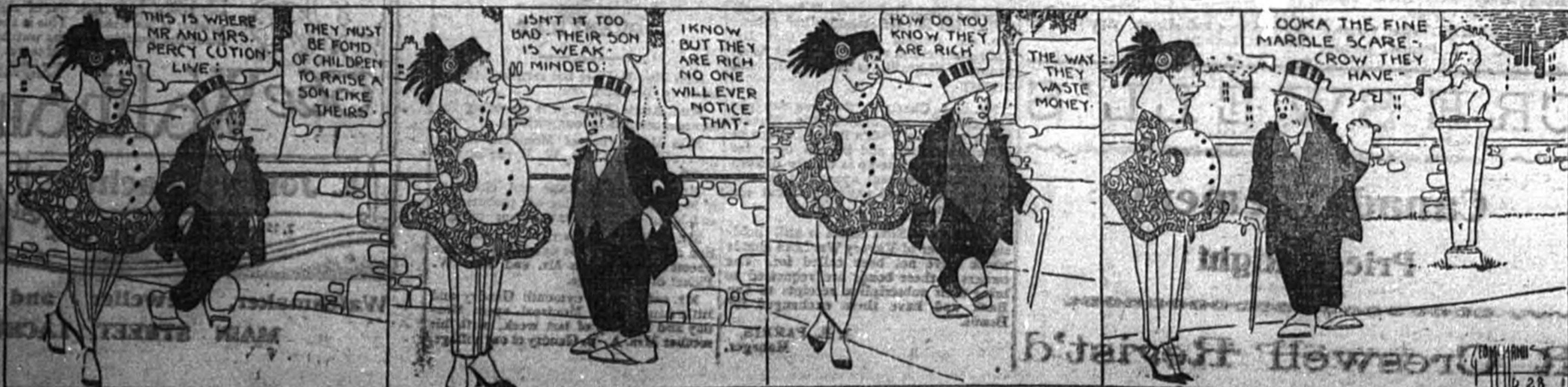
The apparent fact is that wars have sometimes accomplished a great deal of good for the world. They have settled important moral questions perhaps about as often as they have the question of which side is stronger. There are many indeed who believe that it is well that the greatest of all wars, through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

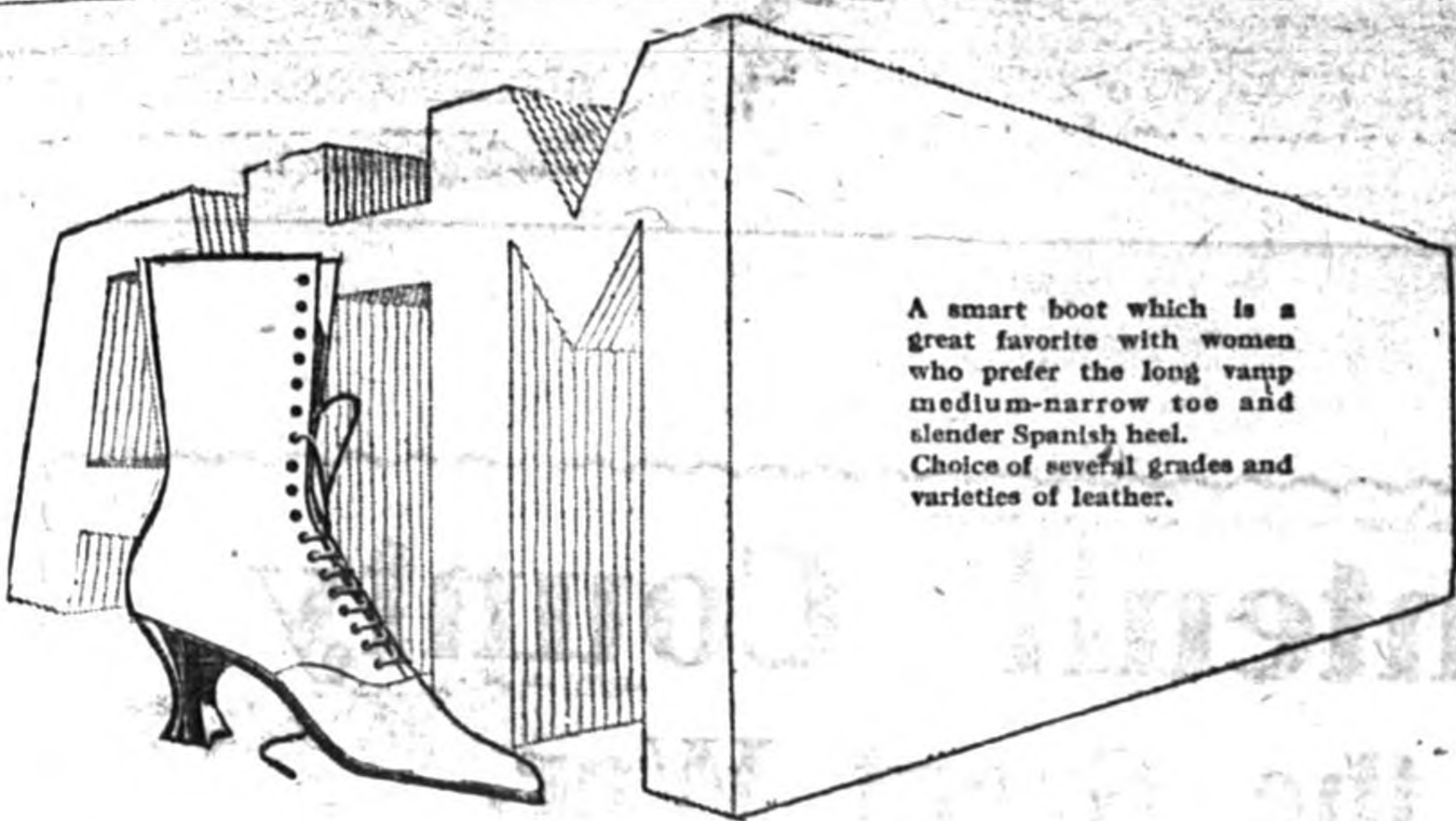
Your 1919 Garden.

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

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

BRINGING UP FATHER





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

"How To Buy Shoes"

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

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

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

AMES HOLDEN McCREADY

"Shoemakers to the Nation."

ST. JOHN MONTREAL TORONTO

WINNIPEG EDMONTON VANCOUVER



When you buy Shoes look for—

—this Trade-mark on every sale

THE SYMBOLISM OF WATERMARKS

ORIGINALLY PLACED ON PAPER AS MAKER'S SIGNATURE

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

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

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

Of Ancient Origin.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Return.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SUN LIFE HAS RECORD YEAR.

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

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

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

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

Pussy-Willows.

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

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

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

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

Sure! High Heels Cause Corns But Who Cares Now

Because style decrees that women crowd and buckle up their tender toes in high heel footwear they suffer from corns, then they cut and trim at these painful pests which merely makes the corn grow hard. This suicidal habit may cause lockjaw and women are warned to stop it.

A few drops of a drug called freezone 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 freezone, 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 sheep.

ED. 7. ISSUE 14-19.

BITS OF HUMOR FROM HERE & THERE



Significant.

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

Will You Walk Into My Parlor?

A Mr. Cobb has married a Miss Webb. He knew they were meant for each other the first time he "spied her."

Force of Habit.

Lady (who has been shopping all day)—When is the next train for Richmond, please?

Ticket Office Clerk—The 2.10 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 scourge. There is nothing so destructive to the hair as dandruff. It robs the hair of its lustre, its strength and its very life; eventually producing a feverishness and itching of the scalp, which if not remedied causes the hair roots to shrink, loosen and die—then the hair falls out fast. A little Danderine to-night—how—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, druggists call it 'Mother Seigel's Carative Syrup'—and your skin will clear up as fresh as a baby's. It will sweeten your stomach and regulate your bowels." Get the genuine. 50c. and \$1.00 Bottles. At drug stores.



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 prevent will cure Distemper.

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

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 Price List. Write to Mr. 10-18 St. Jean Baptiste Market, Montreal, Que.

AGENTS WANTED.

PORTRAIT AGENTS WANTED. Good prints; finishing a specialty. Prices and everything at lowest prices. Quick service. United Art Company. 4 Brunswick Ave., Toronto.

FOR SALE

WELL-EQUIPPED NEWSPAPER and job printing plant in Eastern Ontario. Insurance carried \$150,000. For \$1,395 on quick sale. Box 58, Wilson Publishing Co., Ltd. Toronto.

WEEKLY NEWSPAPER FOR SALE in Ontario. Owner going to France. Will sell \$2,500. Worth double that amount. Apply J. H. de Wilson Publishing Co., Limited, Toronto.

MISCELLANEOUS

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

CURE YOUR BRONCHITIS, COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, ETC.

AND HOARSENESS AS WE CURED Ours. We have hundreds of testimonials from every part of Canada testifying to the wonderful healing power of WHITE SNOWDRIFT. Mrs. J. E. Gibbs, Mr. Clarke, 776 Indian Road, Toronto, coughed for 35 years with Bronchitis; it cured him. Mrs. Clarke, No. 1 Yorkville Ave., Toronto, coughed for 14 years; one bottle cured her. John E. Gibbs, Fenella, suffered fifteen years with Bronchitis. Mrs. Clarke says there is nothing like it. W. McIlroy, New Liskeard, 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 sleep without cough. Price 50 cents; 15 cents extra for mailing. Three bottles mailed free for \$1.50. Sold only by Buckley, The Druggist, 97 Dundas St. East, Toronto.

ASTHMA INSTANTLY RELIEVED WITH ASTHMADOR OR MONEY REFUNDED. ASK ANY DRUGGIST or write Lyman-Lee Co., Montreal, P.Q. Price 60c. 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 mess, 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.



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, JULY 18, 1919.]

The Watchman will be published every Friday.

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

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

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

Notices of Births, Marriages and Deaths 25c.
Legal Advertising, —\$.40 per inch.

En Passant.

A CERTAIN MILLIONAIRE recently reached the age of eighty years, and in responding to the felicitations showered upon him by his friends, gave utterance to a most remarkable saying.

We wished those who congratulated him upon having attained to such a green old age, a further extended period of activity than his own, even unto a hundred years and added, "I have just begun to live."

Putting aside the temptation to make out of what could be construed into admission that the period of second youth had come upon this prominent gentleman, his remark that he had begun to live ought to be subjected to a close scrutiny. There is more in it than meets the eye. What has the old fellow been doing all these eighty years if he is only beginning to live now? And what sort of a life is he going to live henceforth?

A man who was a successful business head at the age of twenty-one, who was one of the richest men in the world at middle age, and who is known to have given away 114 millions of dollars to promote Education, Science, Religion, and organized Charity, has a wonderful future before him if he reckons his eighty years, and their record, as a mere prelude to the business of living.

Insurance actuaries will tell us that 80 is beyond the maximum insurable limit, and the irrepressible amateur humorist will elaborately explain that a man who talks about beginning to live at 80 is likely to die in his infancy.

But you never can tell: it is the exception that proves the rule; and it is regarded as a pathological fact that a man is just as old as he feels. True, that feeling varies with the emotions, mental conditions, and such like influences acting upon the individual, but it is a fact nevertheless that a buoyant youngster in his eighty-first year can at times feel as old as an experienced 18 year old man of the world and that, given certain unusually rejuvenating opportunities, the 18 year old veteran can be occasionally electrified into a dim and misty simulation of youthful vivacity, such as evidently cheers the outlook of John D. Rockefeller, turned eighty.

I do not wish to scare anybody, either young or middle-aged; or rob them of an hour's peace of mind, but I feel called upon to ask a question. It is this:—Did you ever see a lazy one die before they can reach that age. Slothfulness is the natural enemy of mature age. It is the Worm-1-the-hud which gets its work in early. The man who passes 60, has graduated in the school of labor, has been inoculated with the vaccine of work, against the disease of idleness, and ceases to exist only when he has nothing else to do. I take it, therefore, that the man of 60, who talks of beginning life, has not been an idle dreamer, up to that point. He could not have been free of effort and enterprise, nor mastery of action. I venture to say, that if he lost a fortune he would make a fresh start and advertise locally, as follows, for a job if there did not happen to be one lying around loose:—

Situation wanted: A young man of 60, leaving school (with honours) seeks position where an intimate knowledge of how things are done, combined with the ability to do them himself, would be useful. Old "Standards" superseded by the "Oil" of Perpetual Youth. Testimonials world wide. Highest offer not necessarily accepted. Priority to early replies. Address: "Live Wire," Ground Floor, Providence Building, Brownsville, P.Q. (Brownsville, P.Q. Pretty quick. Location verified. O.K. 524 "Watchman.")

After this, Dr. Ostle and his crowd of when followers who once publicly called a man is "Too old at Forty," stepped forward and publicly recanted, as at forty is an unborn babe come with the one "beginning to live" light, therefore, backward pupils in school of life, who have not passed elementary stages say up to seventy thereabouts, should take heart of act and diligently pursue their studies the hope of qualifying themselves for reaching to live, a few years later. Reconstruction is the watchword now. A farpled idea that a man is past his prime when he discontinues going upstairs two steps at a time, and who walks listlessly, are gone by the board. These upon a time, if a man wore glasses he was classed old; now children at school wear them. Once, men kept their feet until they died; now, they shed their night when they retire. All this change. Mechanical and scientific auxiliaries to work and business are called in, which equalise old and young. Joints are shortened and days lengthened by automobiles and aeroplanes. Physical exertion is reduced to a minimum, so that years and there do not seem to be a foretelling process at work.

in recent years. Even in appearance alone, some old stagers may be counted as young, compared with the bald-headed, toothless, spectacled, fossilised, men of thirty we see often in the cities,—the result of beginning to live prematurely, that is, before eighty.

In a few centuries' I can anticipate, when progress has gotten into its stride, when reconstruction has had its foundations well and truly laid and when man will have become a hairless animal, old and young will look as much alike as Chinaman. There will be no greybeards. Youths, having a scholarly stoop, and old timers flushed with boyish eagerness to begin life, will look, and feel, so much alike, that boys and their grandfathers going fishing together will have equally to satisfy the officers appointed for the prevention of "playing hockey."

LINKSMAN.

BROWNSBURG SCHOOL EXAMS.

Grade VII, Max. 1200.—Elsie McAllister 990, Donald Clarke 904, Truman Clarke 845, Flora Macdonald 842, Alice Bain 801.

Grade VI, Max. 1200.—Mabel Hutchins 959, Gertrude Gilmour 849, Charles Hendry 848, Jack Golphin 838.

Grade V, Max. 1100.—Elizabeth Murray 1002, Elsie Todd 992, Irvin Bain 964, Gordon Heale 912, Alta Macdonald 883, Harley Rudkin 830, Donald McAllister 789, Hilda Hardie 758, Marion Stewart 758.

Grade IV, Max. 1200.—Wallace Wilson 1036, Sarah McVicar 1053, Kenneth McGibbon 1030, Lida Gilmour 1025, R. Thompson 1020, Edna Reid 1007, Alma Fletcher 990, Wilhelmina Clarke 945, Violet Green 937, Rowland Moncrieff 931, Cathbert McQuig 884, Arthur Heale 849, Kenneth Stewart 815, Rupert McManus 772.

Grade III, Max. 1000.—Marion Bain 898, Jack Stewart 866.

Grade I, Senior, Max. 500.—Douglas Stewart 450, Dorothea Macdonald 385.

Grade I, Junior, Max. 500.—Walter McQuig 356.

UPPER SCHOOL.

Grade I, Part II, Max. 800.—Freddie Witham 730, Mildred Heale, Violet Golphin 717, Lorne Martin, Evelyn Highfield 700, Katie Brown 696, Teddy Zimmers 688, Willie Woods 683, Nelson Warwick 674, Irene Hazel 662, Agnes Roberts 660, John Brown 649, Agnes Duncan 632, Florence Wilson 627, Johnny Kennedy 538, Morris Chambers 554, P. Fletcher 509, Edna Woods 505.

Grade I, Part I, Max. 500.—Howard Tomalty 475, Lorne Ball 467, Nellie Hazel 465, Agnes Elliott 460, Andrey Monk 455, George Connolly 446, Ward Moncrieff 435, Wynne Hazel 428, Willie Green 427, Theron Wilson 405, Gordon Anderson 376, Jimmie Giffing 372, Lily White 355, Frank McGibbon 351, Kenneth MacAllister 317.

LAKEFIELD

Divine Worship, Sunday July 20th.
Lakefield.—Morning Prayer 10.30 a.m.
Shrewsbury.—Special Thanksgiving Service for Peace 2.30 p.m.

Dunany.—Special Thanksgiving Service for Peace 4.30 p.m.

Preacher for the day, Rev. J. D. Ellis, of St. Clement's Church, Montreal.

Louis.—The Parish of St. Aidan's, Louis, is now attached to the Mission of Lakefield, and the first service, (evening Prayer) under the new arrangement, will be held in this church Sunday July 27th, at 4.30 p.m. (New time.) There will be no service Sunday, July 20th.

A. H. LUPTON.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

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.

Getting a Bicycle this Year?



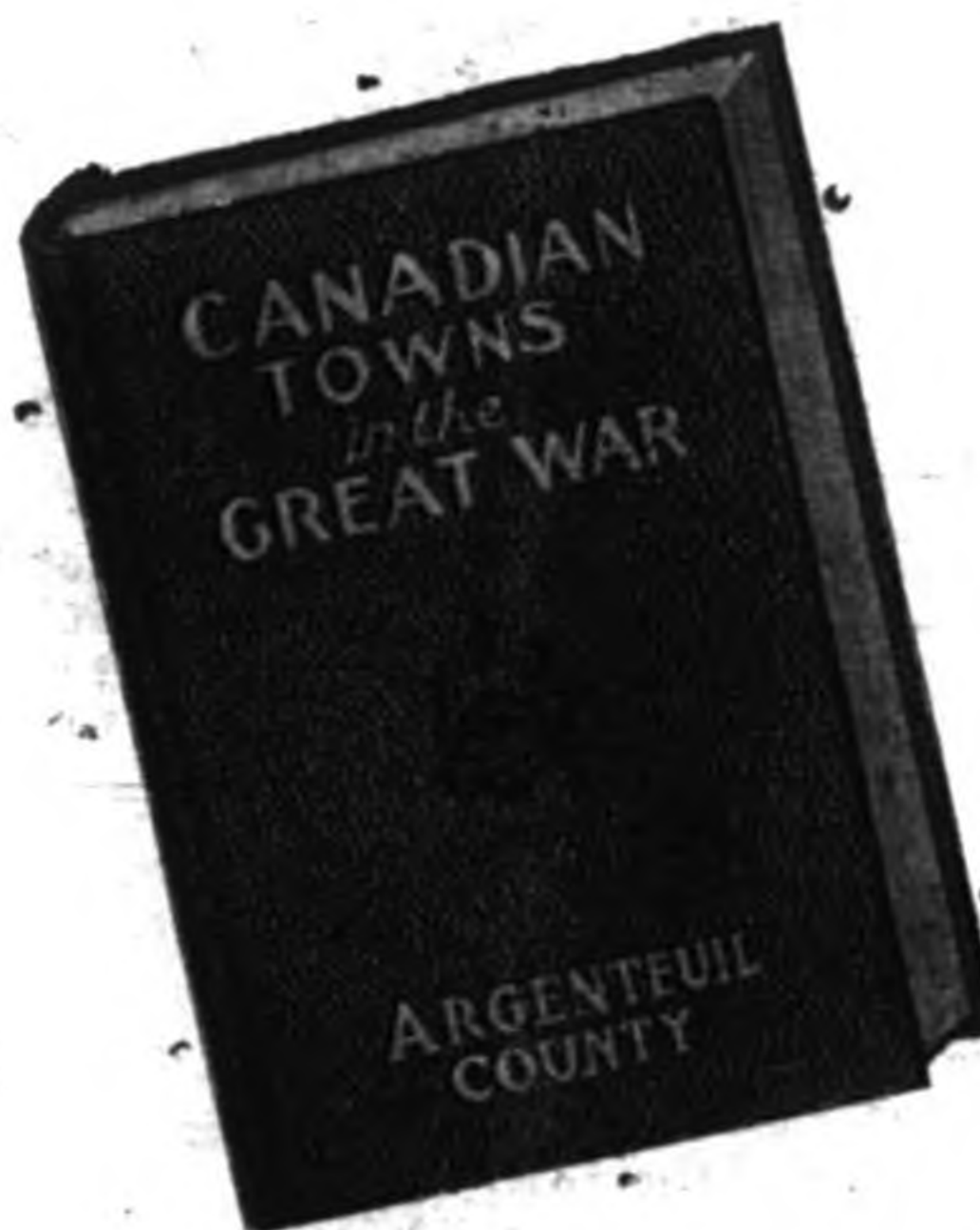
CLEVELAND!

Of course it's a Cleveland! That's the wheel red-blooded fellows choose, because it's a bicycle they can always be proud of, and it's the one bicycle you can be sure of. Perhaps you need a new tire, or a lamp, a bell, a parcel carrier, a pump, a pedal, or any of the hundred and one parts of a bicycle. If so, drop in and see.

H. McFAUL, - Lachute Mills,
Phone 30

Argenteuil County In the Great War.

You will Want a
Souvenir of the
Efforts of your
boys and girls in
The Great War.



You may secure
one of these beau-
tifully designed
volumes if you
will order now.

YOUR SOUVENIR IS NOW ON SALE

Eventually, if not now, you will want to purchase the only souvenir in existence of your town and vicinity. There can be no doubt of this, more especially if you stop to realize what this volume means to YOU.

It is your memorial of what your town and district has done. It is a valuable historic compilation of what has been accomplished by you and your friends.

This volume is not an ordinary cut and dried history of the war. It is a history of your own town and vicinity. It is devoted solely to the achievements of your womanhood and manhood, overseas and at home.

That portion of the volume which deals with your achievements at home will be handled by one of your own citizens,—a local writer who is thoroughly familiar with the details. In addition to this representatives have gone amongst you and have secured at first hand some very interesting stories from the "boys" and their relatives.

A biography of each and every soldier and nursing sister has been secured. This biography will tell the interesting events in the life of the subject, particulars relative to his or her work overseas.

YOU SHOULD PLACE YOUR ORDER NOW

You are advised to place your order now, for this souvenir. Our representatives will call at your home so that you will be given an opportunity to become the proud possessor of a volume. IT IS YOUR ONLY OPPORTUNITY. We are going to produce only

sufficient of these souvenirs to fill all advance orders, and we assure you that unless you DO order now you cannot possibly secure a copy later. They must be ordered NOW, through our representatives.

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By placing your order now you make certain of having your special volume prepared for you. You are taking advantage of the special price at which we are placing this souvenir within the reach of every home.

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ROOM 707, DRUMMOND BUILDING,
MONTREAL.

MAIL SERVICE:—If you cannot come I will send you by mail any article you may need upon receipt of your order.

G. J. CHARLAND, Ph. B., Main Street, Lachute.

SEALED TENDERS.

Sealed Tenders will be received by the undersigned up till August 8th, for the repairing of No. 10 School, Mabel. The size of the school is 24x30x12, the foundation to be cemented around 18 inch below the baseboard; 2 inches out from the baseboard at the top, and a slant out of 3 inches in towards the bottom, the walls outside to be painted two coats, eight windows to be puttied and painted two coats, and one door the floor to be painted and the walls and ceiling to be washed.

G. A. CLARKE,
R. R. No. 1 Brownsburg.

Chatham Statement.

Financial Statement in connection with the Presentation to the returned men of Chatham who have seen active service at the Front.

By Voluntary Contributions	\$300 00.
To 14 Gold Watches at \$21 00	294 00
Total	\$594 00

This balance has been handed over to our collectors, to help cover their expenses, which were considerable more than the above amount.

The name of Geo. Beaton was omitted from last weeks list as having received a watch.

DUNCAN McPHAIL.

Best Meats at Reasonable Prices.

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

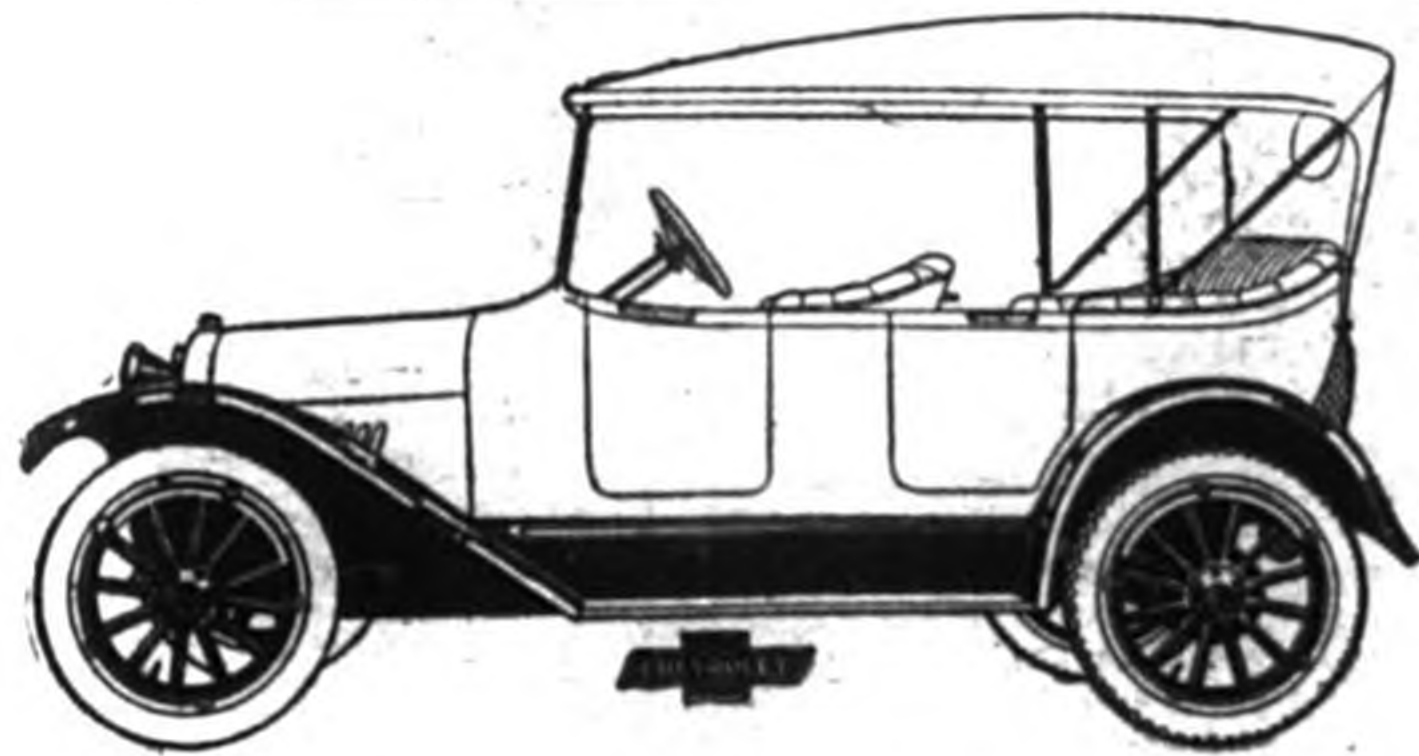
We have been dealing with the public for years and our aim will always be to Please.

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

DRYSDALE & SPEIGHT BUTCHERS

Main Street, - Lachute, P.Q.

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.



PAINT--the only way to insure your house against decay.

This is the season for housepainting. Don't neglect it. Where there is lack of paint there is sure to be decay. Look over your house carefully, both inside and out; see what painting is required. Then get our color card.



Lowe Brothers Paints

Cover more surface, are smoother in texture, more brilliant in color and longer lasting than ordinary paints--and the cheapest to use.

"HIGH STANDARD" LIQUID PAINT

A washable, flat wall paint in the softest and most beautiful tints imaginable. Goes on like paint and looks like wallpaper. Gives a smooth coat, sanitary, fadeless. The artistic and modern way of treating walls and ceilings. Ask for color card with full information.

Hard drying floor paint.

Makes old floors look like new. Easy to use. Dries hard and firm. An artistic and most economical floor finish in many attractive colors. Ask for color card.

G. L. MEIKLE & CO.

Telephone No. 136, HARRISON & PARISH Chain of Schools.

We can prepare you for pleasant work in congenial surroundings at good salaries our thousands of graduates can tell of success.

Full information upon request.

Lachute
Business College
Lachute, Que.

P. O. Box 178. Telephone 151.

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. Larocque, P. Belhumeur, J. C. L. Bertrand, L. E. Perent, G. Liberson, 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 Statute 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)

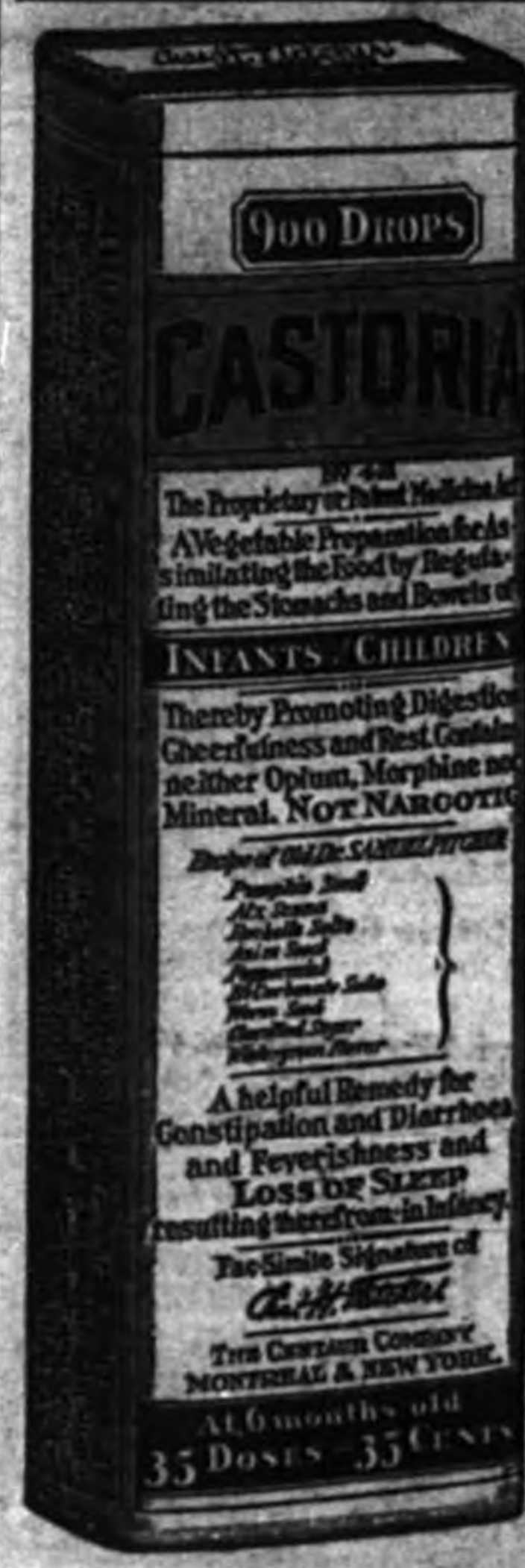
RODOLPHE DAZE,
Secretary-Treasurer.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children

In Use For Over 30 Years

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



Exact Copy of Wrapper.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

Mothers Know That
Genuine Castoria

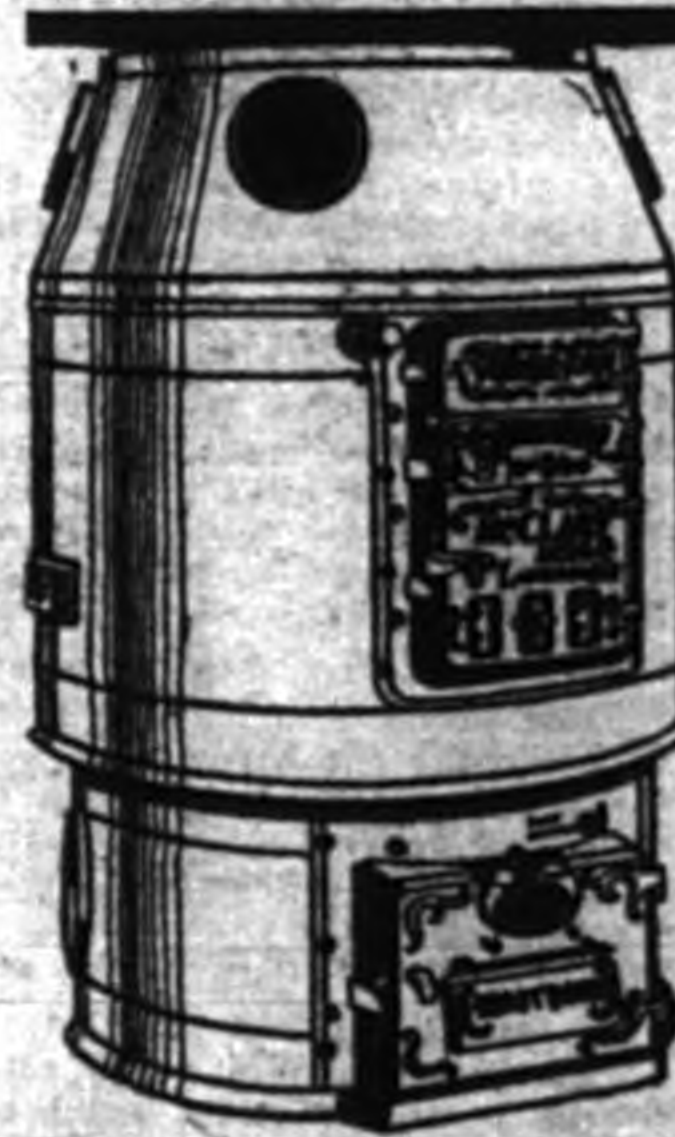
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In
Use
For Over
Thirty Years

CASTORIA



McClary's Sunshine

It is after a furnace is installed and the first cold snap tests it that you know whether your investment in COMFORT was wisely made or not.

Don't take a chance on it.

You can be sure of it under the McClary's guarantee. McClary's engineers will plan your heating system without charge. They will guarantee that the Sunshine furnace, installed according to those plans, will heat your home comfortably.

Take advantage of this service. Have a comfortable, well-heated home.

G. Y. Deacon, Lachute.

McClary's

Pure Bred Clydesdale GENERAL GRAHAM.

Imported Clydesdale No. 15894.
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.,
Ile-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 P.Q. Lachute

Summer Foot Wear

We wish to announce that we are displaying a large and choice stock of Summer 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. 66.

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



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.

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INTERNATIONAL LESSON APRIL 13.

Lesson II: Christ Our Saviour—
Matt. 20: 27, 28; John 1: 35-51: 16;
Matt. 20: 27, 28; John 1: 35-51: 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, as 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 . . . and 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.
Spitting drops are sure to soil it;
April is so indiscreet.
"I will lend you my umbrella,"
Quick a gallant fairy said,
And he raised a mushroom yellow
Over pretty Violet's head.

PRACTICAL FARMING



Feeding and Caring for a Flock of Pure Bred Sheep.

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

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

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

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

Better Plowing Means More Dollars.

If there ever was a time in the history of the world when the farmer should give close attention to plowing, it is from now on. Strange as it may seem, this most important of all farming operations, this thing from which all cultivation starts, is given the least intelligent thought. The success or failure in the raising of a crop depends more upon the plowing than any other operation connected with crop-growing.

We have not learned, as a nation of farmers, that with the proper use of the plow the weed and insect nuisance of Canada and the United States, a loss which man attempts to estimate at \$700,000,000 annually, can be eradicated. I say as a nation. There are many individuals who realize the importance of good plowing, and the result they get is proof enough; but the vast majority are still at fault. Think what it would mean in 1919, not only to the farmers of Canada, but to every industry, if that seven hundred million dollars could be turned into commercial channels rather than be fed to weeds and insects, both of which the proper use of the plow could exterminate, and which have no earthly use except to keep the farmer on his mettle.

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

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

and wireworms, and also the opportunity to get on his field earlier in the year with his disk harrow, and make the kind of a seed bed that nature demands for the corn crop. If fall plowing is impossible, spring plowing should start at the earliest possible moment. It is not to be supposed that a farmer can control the weather, but he can place himself in the position to remedy the evil effects of bad weather conditions. He can do this with a plow if he understands how and when.

On account of the different types of soil and different weather conditions in different sections of Canada it is impossible to give a certain set of rules or formulas by which a farmer can plow his ground. We farmers cannot plow, harrow, and cultivate our ground in the same manner any two successive years with the expectation of being able to grow a maximum crop. Nature never gives us the same soil and weather conditions in any two years. We have a new problem every year. The working-out of that problem successfully is determined by our knowledge of the crops we wish to raise, what is necessary for their growth, and how to put our ground in such condition that these things can take place.

The unfortunate part is that the principles back of plowing are not generally understood, and yet they are vitally necessary for the increased crop production to which we are all striving. The plow transforms latent power into kinetic energy. This commonplace instrument decides the destinies of nations; but, in spite of this, its proper use has been given the least thought and attention of any farming operation.

The best plan in this: Write to the Experimental Farm in your own home Province. Tell them exactly what part of the province you live in, and the kind of soil you have on your farm. Most provinces have made a very close analysis of the soil within their borders, and will be able to direct your plowing operations correctly.

Ashes as a Fertilizer.

With potash scarce and high-priced, it behooves every farmer to conserve every bit from every source. Unleached hardwood ashes contain from five to seven per cent. potash, and are worth about \$40 a ton for their potash content alone. Besides their potash, they contain from one to two per cent. of phosphoric acid, about fifty per cent. of lime and a small amount of magnesia. The potash in ashes is very soluble; therefore, ashes should be protected from the weather.

Besides their direct action as a fertilizer, the "alkali power" of ashes is great. This power is that which enables ashes to rot weeds and to ferment peat. The mechanical effect of ashes on the soil is also very beneficial—binding sandy soils and loosening clay soils.

The ashes from soft woods contain less potash and less phosphorus than those from hardwoods, but still they contain enough to make them a valuable fertilizer. The ashes of twigs and the younger growth of trees are worth more than the ashes of heart wood taken from the middle of an old tree.

Wood ashes make a profitable top-dressing for grass land and pasture, as they encourage the growth of clover and the better kinds of grasses, which crowd out weeds and inferior kinds of grasses. Ashes can be very profitably used for corn. For this they should be screened and applied with a fertilizer drill, 200 to 250 pounds to the acre. They are very excellent for strawberries, putting firmness into the berries—an absolute essential for shipping purposes.

It has been found possible by aviators to use magnetic compasses by mounting them on horsehair cushions which counteract the vibrations of airplanes.

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Horse Sense

There seems to be a prejudice in the minds of most farmers against using ensilage as a ration for horses. I say prejudice because I believe that in most cases they have never given it a trial.

About six years ago we decided to experiment with ensilage. We consulted our veterinary, who advised against it, saying that the stuff was not fit to feed a horse. We, however, spent the greater part of the winter experimenting with different rations with ensilage as the base. We tried at first feeding it once a day, at noon, and found that the horses not only ate it with a relish, but seemed to do well on it. We then began feeding the ration in the morning, and at noon, and were really surprised at the results.

With the ensilage we fed we cut wheat or oat straw, and used for the grain ration a mixture of ground corn, oats, and wheat bran, mixed in equal parts. Our method of preparing and feeding this ration was as follows:

In the first place we did not fill our silo until the corn was pretty well ripened, in order that the ensilage would be quite free from acid. We put an abundance of water in with the corn, which helped in pack-

ing, and made the ensilage quite moist when it was ready to fill.

After filling the silo we turned the discharge pipe over into that part of the hay mow directly over the feed room. We then put our straw through the ensilage cutter, leaving the knives set the same as for cutting the corn. It is surprising the amount of cut feed that can be stored in a small space.

We placed an iron tank at the bottom of the silo; at a point where the cut straw could be put into it with very little labor. We put the ensilage and cut straw into the tank in the proportion of two baskets of ensilage to one of straw, and sprinkled the corn, oats and bran mixture over the top of the mass, and mixed it thoroughly with a fork or scoop. It was now ready to feed.

We fed each horse what he would eat up clean, which we found to be from a bushel to a bushel and a half, depending on the size of the horse. We fed this ration in the morning, and at noon, then at night we fed a liberal amount of good clover or mixed hay, and ear corn.

We have been feeding this ration for five winters, and we could not ask for better results. The cost of feeding has been reduced at least one-third, and our horses have kept in a more healthy condition than before.

Poultry

The commercial poultryman must catch the birds occasionally for examination and such work requires careful handling and patience. It takes a man with a good temper to catch Leghorn hens during the day. It is not advisable to try to do it as at night the birds can be handled with less confusion. We believe that banding, treating for lice, observation of the laying condition, and culling of the flock should all be done at night. This saves confusion and time. Laying hens are injured by being frightened and the egg production will surely fall if they are chased around the laying house.

If it is necessary to catch birds during the day, take a piece of strong wire about four or five feet long and bend a crook in the end which will just slip over a hen's leg. Then scatter a little scratch grain where the birds can see it and catch the desired birds with the crook. It is easier than making a grab with the hand, which often results only in a scared bird minus a handful of feathers.

When crating birds for shipment they should be caught at night. Several crates of broilers can be gathered from the colony houses at night in a short time. During the day it will be necessary to frighten and chase many of the birds on the range and this is a waste of energy and injures the birds.

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The Silver Lining.

It seemed to Tom Avery that the day of the Coneyville fair was a long time in coming. On that day he was to see an airship for the first time. So far he had seen airships only in pictures.

"Suppose it should rain," he said. "On a fair day?" his father replied, trying to make a joke; but Tom would not smile.

"Well," began Grandma Avery, "even if it should rain—"

"I know you're going to say, 'Every cloud has a silver lining,' Tom interrupted. He was grinning now. "Every cloud does have one," grandma answered serenely. "Sooner or later."

But there was not even a speck of cloud, much less of lining, when the great day dawned at last. The Avery family hurried through their breakfast and the farm chores, and by ten o'clock they were all piling into the new car, which the children said had been bought in the nick of time. Mrs. Avery and Grandma Avery and the two younger children sat behind, and Tom sat beside his father. He could think of nothing but the airship; in fact, he had been awake since midnight thinking of it.

"The very sky for a fair!" said Mr. Avery as they started off.

"The very sky for an airship!" Tom answered joyfully.

He had planned to press through the crowd and to see the great machine at close range; perhaps he might even get a chance to touch it. He leaned back contentedly as they swept out of the farm lane into the public road. Then all at once the car came to an abrupt standstill. Tom looked up in surprise. His father was leaning across the wheel, peering into a field at the left.

Tom followed his look and understood. "The cows are in Margaret'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 were 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!" he called.

"Strawberry jam!" Tom exclaimed. 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 lining by.

Tom straightened up and wiped his face. "Well, you old red-tails," he said, "you've done for me now." He tried to whistle as he started across the adjoining field, but the tune went wrong. "Must be near noon, by the looks of the sun," he thought. A few white clouds had drifted into view, and the sight of them reminded him of Grandma Avery's words. "Humph, silver linings!" he said aloud. "Not when four red scamps 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 first cloud—a speck that seemed to behave in a curious way. Tom gave a short whistle. "If it's a bird, it must be an eagle,"

he decided, "and a whopping big eagle, at that!" He stood stock still, gazing with all his might.

Nearer and nearer came the dark object. Then a passing cloud covered the sun, and Tom saw the thing plainly. At the same time his ear caught a strange droning, something like the buzz of a giant bee. He gave a whoop. "It's an airship!" he yelled.

He held his breath and stared. Instead of flying straight ahead, the big machine began to fly in a circle. Then all at once the droning stopped, and the airship began to slant toward the ground. A moment later Tom gave another whoop and threw his cap into the air. It was going to land in the Avery's own broad, level field, right under his nose!

In half a minute the thing had actually happened; the machine had come to earth and was rolling along the smooth ground. Tom went racing to meet it.

The aviator stepped out, a tall young man with goggles on. "Hello!" he said. "You happened along just at the right time. Can you tell me where I can water my horse? He's so thirsty he won't travel."

Tom understood instantly. "There's plenty of gasoline at our house," he said. "Come on; I'll help you bring some of it down."

It was next to the proudest moment in Tom's short life when he found himself helping to fill the tank of the big flying machine. The proudest moment came just a little later.

The aviator straightened up with a long breath. "Thank you, old chap," he said. "Want to go to Coneyville fair?"

"Go to Coneyville fair?" Tom echoed stupidly. He could not believe his ears.

"Jump out of those overalls, if you do," the young man went on. "I'm already two hours behind time."

Just sixty seconds later Tom Avery was strapped firmly into the aeroplane and the machine was flying. Far down in the pasture the red cows switched their idle tails. The road wound like a ribbon, the farmhouse looked like one of Dotty's toys. White clouds went slipping past, and the wind almost stopped his breath.

When he stepped out of the aeroplane on the Coneyville fairgrounds, the first thing that he saw was Will Waters' face, with mouth hanging open and eyes like blue marbles. The next thing he saw was Grandma Avery's smile as he walked up to join his astonished family.

"Silver lining!" called the little old lady in a loud whisper.

Tom gave a joyful grin. "Gold lining this time," he said, "and no mistake."

Somebody's Sky.

Mother, with thoughtful brow.

You are "somebody's sky!"

So, after the time of the chastening rain

Smile down on the little face soon again:

Like the opening bud on the orchard bough

It needs the warmth of love's sunshine now.

And you are its sky.

Friend, beloved by a friend.

You are "somebody's sky!"

So be glad with his joy,

Give both hands to his need:

So follow wherever his fortunes lead.

Shine when storms burst or lightnings rend

It is yours to bring them all to an end

If you are his sky!

Lover, on life's highway.

You are "somebody's sky!"

Some one will forecast their weal and their woe

By your sky's summer ardor or chill of its snow:

So reckon not the clouds round the sunrise that play.

Life's radiant morning and life's twilight grey

Are one "neath Love's sky."

Picking Up the Crumbs.

It is not necessary for a housewife to purchase boxes of cracker meal or cracker dust for use in preparing croquettes, escalloped dishes, or fried foods. Every one has noticed what a quantity of crumbs are left when slices of bread are cut from a loaf, especially a loaf that is a bit stale. It takes only a few seconds to brush these crumbs up carefully and place them in a receptacle.

If this is repeated after each cutting it is surprising in what a short time a quantity will have been gathered together.

Slices of bread left over from a meal often become hard and stale, and when crushed may be added to the crumbs and used in cooking.

For centuries the Chinese had a monopoly of silk making and jealously guarded the secret of its manufacture, but eventually the knowledge of the art spread to Korea and thence to Japan, where the industry was established about the third century of the present era. The art was carried thence to India and finally reached Europe.

"FRITZ" AS HE APPEARS TO TOMMY

GERMANS AS SEEN BY BRITISH ARMY OF OCCUPATION.

Presence of Allied Armies in Germany Will Have the Effect of Teaching Huns True Civilization.

Within the bridgehead zones—those parts of Rhineland occupied by the Allied troops—all German soldiers are demobilized. This does not mean that no German soldiers are to be seen. The military note has by no means disappeared from the landscape of town and country. The shortage of civilian clothes is the reason. Fifty months of war seem to have played havoc with Fritz's civies, and new clothes are only obtainable at extortionate prices.

So the Hun soldier has simply stripped badges of regiment and rank off his uniform and returned to his civilian job in a garb which, at a distance, has nothing to distinguish it from that worn by the enemy in the glimpses one had of him at the front, says a British officer. For the most part demobilized Fritz has abandoned his ugly round cap, which has now become the universal headgear of the small boys throughout the occupied territory. Field-grey, especially when old and shabby, is a sordid-looking material, and worn with a greasy green felt hat or a dingy bowler it has an indescribably grotesque appearance. Fritz clings to his serviceable field-boots reaching to the knee, or to his marching-boots worn with field-grey puttees. The appearance of a stout pair of iron-shod field-boots protruding beneath quite a smart-looking civilian overcoat is somewhat disconcerting.

Not Popular in These Days.

When the British Army first reached the Rhine, our men examined the appearance of their enemy at close quarters with some interest. But the German soldier is such a familiar object in daily life in the bridgehead zones that he soon failed to attract attention. Field-grey is everywhere to be seen. It is worn by shop-assistants, cinema-attendants, lift-boys, clerks, barbers, and peasants. We went out for a day's shooting, and the only two grown males among the beaters—the rest were little boys—were in field-grey. You see field-grey in the orchestra at the Opera. The very ploughmen in the fields wear it.

Crossing the big square at Cologne, known as the Neumarkt, one morning, I saw a little knot of German civilians excitedly pointing. "Eln offiser!" they cried. Sure enough, a perfectly turned-out Prussian officer, with monocle, grey overcoat, and white leather gloves, trousers strapped over his boots, and jingling steel spurs, came strolling along in the sunshine. The square was full of British soldiers, but none of them took the slightest notice of the phenomenon. The Germans, on

the other hand, to my great astonishment, openly manifested their displeasure. A troop of small boys walked behind the officer, imitating his every movement, and one or two spectators shouted abuse after him.

It is an all but hopeless task to attempt to get a correct picture of what is actually going on inside that curious square head of the vanquished Hun from talking with the demobilized Fritzes in the occupied territory. Fritz is out to make friends. He sees that consideration and courtesy are ingrained in all ranks of the British Army, and he is not going to imperil the cool but polite reception accorded to his unconventional 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

THE WEEKLY SERMON

"Come up hither, and I will show thee things which must be hereafter."—Rev. 4, 1.

According to the statement of our subject, before one can speak wisely on the League of Nations one must first discover the light which the seer imparts through his messenger bearing on this point. The revealer holds the key to our understanding of the League's future by holding the light with which one studies the League. The condition to obtain this light and understanding is stated in the text, "Come up hither"—higher spiritual elevation by the one who is seeking this light on things to come.

St. John Reveals the Present.

The viewpoint of the author is always very important in order to understand his statements, which to attain in this case of St. John one must seek to know the very things that St. John was looking into. These are revealed by the answer to the revealer, "And I will show thee things which must be hereafter." It is not supposed by this that the one who studies the future on any question, the League of Nations or eschatology, is to receive his light to read and understand these things direct from God, as St. John did, but that to comprehend the revealer one must be in accordance, tuned to the spirit of the author. He must seek the things St. John sought. Thus many of the difficulties in Revelation will dissolve as the mist before the sun. But to ignore this provision and not rise to St. John's point of view in studying the future of nations, which means seeking to note the things that must be hereafter in the League, as well as many other questions, is to read St. John when looking in another direction and on a lower plane for things that can be seen on only a higher plane. The future of the League of Nations, then, will be discerned correctly as the seer depicts it only as we study St. John's statements in his light. Our vision of the future of nations will be in line with his vision and we shall see things as they will be in the future—"things to come." To regard St. John's teachings on things which must be hereafter as too mystical for profit, which is too prevalent, is by this mental attitude to veil the light

which otherwise would assist greatly in solving the future of the League of Nations. "If the light in you be darkness, how great is that darkness?" Such an attitude is to belie St. John's statement that he writes "to show men the things to come."

To examine the League in the light of Revelation is to assume that there is light there on this subject which cannot be had elsewhere, and it is our privilege to discover, and by it read as well as forecast, what will befall the nations of the world leagued together in the not distant future. I have dwelt thus upon the principle of interpretation of Revelation in order to lay firmly the foundation to build upon. It must be evident to any one on reflection that St. John saw our day in the rise of the new world power in the form of the League of Nations when he tells us:—"And I stood upon the sand of the sea, and saw a beast rise up out of the sea, which means peoples, having seven heads and ten horns, and upon his horns ten crowns, and upon his heads the name of Blasphemy." Notice that not all the powers here enumerated have upon their heads the name of Blasphemy. It is only seven powers of the whole number seventeen that are not Christian.

Meaning of the Revelation.

There are fourteen nations at the present time in the League of Nations, which is nearing completion in Paris. Ten of these leagued nations which are bound together by compacts that compel them to act together as one body with the other seven powers, making in all seventeen, are Christian nations. When all the anti-Christian powers sign the league, ask the question whether 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.

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 seas 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 post of debarkation was likened in the press to an armed fortress. Sharpshooters were on the tops of buildings to protect him; machine guns were hidden all around for emergency purposes.

Are these things lost to those engaged at Versailles in bringing a measure of peace to a weary world? We believe not. Statesmen and diplomats of the allied nations are fully aware of the cauldron. They are striving to draw out the fire from beneath.

International discontent, international resort to force to upset the whole scheme of things, must be met by internationalism of another kind. The nations that were as one in that other war against monarchy and autocracy must be a unit against the organized and disorganized forces of disorder.

A League of Nations is a necessity for other purposes than those openly set out at the peace table. A League of Nations is required against Bolshevism as well as against Teutonism. For us we cannot break the wire connection with the rest of the world if we would. Psychologically, spiritually, there is a wireless system in use.

Teach Me To Live.

Teach me, dear Master, this happy art.

This wondrous lesson, "How to live," Train me, that I may give To others, and to Thee, my best. Bring me within the range Of Thy transforming touch.

Take this life of mine, humble, common place, And on it trace Thy love and likeness.

Touch heart and lips and voice With purity and grace. Touch mind and soul and secret thought

With Thine own loveliness. Breathe into my life Thy gentleness, Thy strength, Thy kind, sweet help, fulness.

Make me beautiful within, And keep, my life, dear Master, All-unmarred, untrammelled, And untouched by sin— All-beautiful for Thee!

"They sent the marine reporter in the absence of the society editor to write up the wedding of an heiress to a foreign nobleman, and how do you suppose he headed it?" "How?" "Tied Up to Her Pier."

"The day returns and brings us the petty round of irritating concerns and duties. Help us to play the man, help us to perform them with laughter and kind faces, let cheerfulness abound with industry. Give us to go blithely on our business all this day, bring us to our resting beds weary and content and undisturbed, and grant us in the end the gift of sleep."

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And Ottawa Valley Advocate.

VOL. XLIII

LACHUTE, FRIDAY, JULY 25, 1919.

NO. 25

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"LADY TEACHER" for English School in the town of Terrebonne, average salary \$45.00 per month. Board in private family. Apply to C. A. Kington, Terrebonne, Que.

Now is the time to take a nice trip, boat or rail optional, either to Quebec or Toronto. Particulars on application to J. S. Giles, Town Agent, C.P.R.

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

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

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Wanted a Teacher to teach in No. 2 School, Municipality of Wentworth, holding an Elementary Diploma. Duties to commence 1st Sept., 1919. Term 9 months. Apply on or before August 1st, 1919, stating salary expected, to A. E. TOMALTY, Sec.-Treas. Lachute, Que.

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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 \$6.00; Cow Hides 41c; Bag 11c; Wool Washed 72c; Unwashed Wool 52c; Horse Hides \$10.00. See sign on express.

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LOCAL NEWS

Miss Barron left on Monday last for a visit to St. Andrews, N.B.

Mrs. Jason Stewart spent last week visiting friends in Montreal.

Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Gall returned from a visit to Bedford on Saturday last.

Rev. J. L. and Mrs. George left on Tuesday for a month's visit to Picton, N.S.

Miss Smith, of Montreal, spent a few days this week the guest of Mrs. Dr. Drew.

Miss Small and Mr. McMillan, of Montreal, were guests of Mrs. Hampton this week.

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

Dr. Ed. Christie is taking charge of Dr. Mason's patients during his absence from town.

Mrs. Robt. Hamilton and family are now occupying their summer home at Lake Louise.

Mr. and Mrs. Richard Morrow, of Pierrepont, N.Y., are guests of Mrs. Bishop this week.

Mrs. Scott, of London, England, was the guest of Mrs. R. W. Evans, East End, on Thursday.

Miss Gertrude Hammond left this week for training in the General Hospital, Montreal.

Miss Ella MacMahon and Miss Andrews, of Montreal, were guests of Mrs. E. MacMahon.

Miss Catherine Burwash returned home this week from Whitby, Ont., for the summer vacation.

Messrs. Owen and Ewen Todd are spending this week visiting Toronto, Niagara and other points.

Mr. W. L. Massiah, son and daughter, of Ottawa, spent the holiday at Clifton Cottage with Mrs. Massiah.

Pte. Sidney Roberts who has lately returned from overseas is the guest of his brother Mr. F. Roberts.

Capt. C. B. Henry and Lieut. R. B. Henry, of Montreal, were week-end guests of Mrs. Geo. Christie.

Mrs. McLeod and Miss Nettie Durey, of Montreal, were guests of Mrs. J. W. Cottingham for the week-end.

—Hamilton's have the reputation for Best Ice-Cream, so don't fail to visit his store in the West End and sample it.

Messrs. Leslie Turner and John Walker, of Montreal, were guests of Mrs. Jno. Cunningham on Sunday last.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Robertson and family and Mr. J. Lydon and son, of Montreal, were guests of Mrs. J. S. Giles this week.

Dr. and Mrs. R. W. Calkins and family, of Perry, N.Y., are the guests of Principal and Mrs. McBurney this week.

Mrs. Geo. Bader and the Misses Muriel and Gladys Bader, of Montreal, were visiting friends in town and vicinity this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Calder and sons, Mrs. Chas. Calder and Miss M. Hackwell, spent the week-end at 16 Island Lake.

Mrs. Hunter and Miss Mary Hunter, of St. Andrews, returned last week from a very pleasant visit to Mrs. S. A. Luke, Ottawa.

Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Cunningham and Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Forbes, of Montreal, spent the holiday visiting friends in town.

Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Picken and family, of Montreal, are spending two weeks with their parents Mr. and Mrs. Malcolm Smith.

Miss E. Gill and Mr. Jno Davis of Montreal, and Miss Carrie Davis, of Morin Heights, were guests of Mrs. Wm. Deacon this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. McRae returned home to Montreal after a pleasant visit with Mrs. Henry McRae, Miss Elsie Ellis is her guest this week.

Mr. and Mrs. N. F. Pitts and daughter Mrs. J. W. Callamer, of Schenectady, N.Y., spent the week-end as guests of Mrs. T. McQuat, at 16 Island Lake.

Dr. and Mrs. Chas. Dunderidge and Mr. and Mrs. McRae, of Winnipeg, were in town on their way from Winnipeg and were the guests of Mrs. Massiah.

—It's not, are you going to Brownsburg? but are you going to Hardie's? because that's where you get the delicious Ice-creams, that's worth having.

Rev. Victor Collins is occupying the pulpit of the Baptist Church at Sarnia on Sunday next. The Lachute Baptist Church will join with the Union Services for that day.

—Big Sale of Millinery Ladies' and Children's hats and trimmings to be sold below cost. Panamas regular \$2.00 for 98c, must be sold at once. Come early and get your choice.

MISS HAMPTON.

Members and Adherents of the Methodist and Presbyterian Churches in Brownsburg will please note that the Union Service for July 27th will take place at 3 p.m. in the Presbyterian Church. Rev. W. P. Wornell accompanied by Rev. G. Mingie, Secretary of the Lord's Day Alliance will be present.

Miss A. L. Moore is spending a few weeks at St. Adolphe.

Miss Jessie McArthur returned from a trip to Ottawa on Tuesday.

Mrs. Stanley and children, of Montreal, are guests of Mrs. John Paul this week.

Mr. Thos. Pollock and sons, of Montreal, are visiting their parents in Hill Head.

Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Elliott also Mrs. Taylor, of Winnipeg, spent Sunday at Lake Louise.

Mrs. John Carpenter, of Red Deer, Alta., is visiting her many friends in town and vicinity.

Mrs. Kirkpatrick who has been the guest of Mrs. Riddell for the past few weeks left for Turbine on Thursday.

Rev. and Mrs. J. A. MacKenzie, of Peterboro, are the guests of their parents Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Hay this week.

Miss E. R. Mañin, of Deseronto, and Miss Beatrice Constantine, of Montreal, are guests of Miss Yvonne Seguin this week.

Miss Hilda McMillan from Minnedosa, Man., and Mr. Wm. Horsey, of Buffalo, N.Y., were guests of Mrs. Wm. Banford this week.

Mrs. Hurst and son, of St. Lambert, and Mrs. Shannon and daughter, of Montreal, were guests of Mrs. A. McVicar this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Mellen arrived in town on Tuesday after a pleasant motor trip from their home in Fresno, Calif., and are now the guests of their sister Mrs. A. G. McArthur.

Mrs. Travis A. Tod and daughter and Miss Olive Hulton, of Montreal, also Mrs. Fred Hanna (formerly Miss Bertha Kyle), of Eskine, Alta., are guests of Mrs. W. H. Hume this week.

Mrs. Kearns and daughters, of Montreal, are now occupying their summer home at Vary's Lake. Mrs. McKinnon and daughter and Mr. and Mrs. Black, of Montreal, are their guests this week.

CARD OF THANKS.—Mr. W. Highfield, of Brownsburg, wishes to express his gratitude to the many friends for kindness extended to his wife during her illness, and to all for sympathy expressed in the loss he has sustained.

Mrs. Jas. Westgate and son who have been spending the last three months in Lachute and Lakefield returned to her home in Hazenmore, Sask., on Monday last. She was accompanied by her niece Miss Scott who is journeying to Brandon, Man.

The Committee appointed by the Council of Agriculture, of which Mr. John Hay is a member is this week visiting the Agricultural Schools of the Province, McDonald College, Agricultural Institute at Oka and St. Anne de la Pocatiere.

Peace Day was celebrated on Saturday last, at Lake Louise, by a huge bonfire being built on the Point and a large gathering together of the many visitors at the Lake. Refreshments were served and a happy social time spent by the young folks.

Mr. J. Kelly wishes to inform the public that he has erected a large and spacious garage on Main Street, next to the Town Hall, and is now open to receive all work for repairs. Experienced, careful and competent workmen have been engaged and we will give every satisfaction to those entrusting us with their orders. All we want is a trial order and we will prove our worth.

Church of England Services in the Parish of Lachute will be held (D.V.) on Sunday, July 27th, as follows: St. Simon's Church, Lachute, 11 a.m. and 3 p.m.; Brownsburg 7 p.m. Those who attend the Anglican services at Brownsburg are urged to be present at an important business meeting to be held on Tuesday, 29th inst., at 8.15 p.m., the place of meeting to be announced on Sunday next.

Union Services.

During the holiday season a scheme of union services between the Methodists and Presbyterians of Lachute and Vicinity has been inaugurated. This will enable the local minister to carry on all the usual work without any outside assistance. A notice will appear in the "Watchman" each week stating the place and time of each service, together with the name of the minister in charge. For Sunday, July 27th, the table of services is as follows: 11 a.m. Lachute (Pres.) Revs. Wornell and Mingie; 11 a.m. Upper Lachute, Mr. J. Grier; 3 p.m. Brownsburg, Revs. Wornell and Mingie; 3 p.m. East Settlement, Mr. J. Grier; 7 p.m. Lachute (Meth.) Revs. Wornell and Mingie.

Successful Candidates.

We offer our congratulations to the number of candidates who have successfully passed their entrance examinations:

Sadie Christina McQuat 779
Doris Elizabeth Hammond 751
Victor Herbert Brimeau 743
Percy Arnold Matthews 729
Lyall Archibald Middleton 729
James Carswell Calder 687
Kenneth Archibald Hay 677
James Wright McGill 673
Margaret Ella Staniforth 666
Christina Janet Campbell 634
Lizzie Dora Staniforth 626
Percival Carpenter 617
Harriet Edna Giles 617
Keith Owens 606
Myrtle Elizabeth Berry 597
Gordon Stewart Matthews 563

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 today. 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.

Good Quality Tea, properly brewed,
takes away fatigue, and is absolutely
harmless, as a daily beverage - TRY

"SALADA"

once, and you'll never forsake its use.

The Road to Understanding

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arrangement with
Thos. Allen,
Toronto

CHAPTER VIII.—(Cont'd.)

"I couldn't stand it! I couldn't stand it another minute," he told himself passionately as he hurried Helen down the long elm-shaded walk leading to the street. "But dad—dad was a brick! And he asked us to come again! Again! Good Heavens! As if I'd go through that again. It was so much worse there than at home. But I'm glad he didn't put her in mother's chair. I don't think even I could have stood that—to-day!"

"Well, that's over," murmured Helen complacently, as they turned into the public sidewalk. "and well over! Still, I didn't enjoy myself so very much, and I don't believe you did either," she laughed, "else you wouldn't have been in such a taking to get away."

There was no answer. Helen, however, evidently sure of her ground, did not seem to notice. She yawned pleasantly.

"Guess I'm sleepy. Ate too much. 'Twas a good dinner; and, just as I told your father, things always taste especially good when you don't get much at home. I said it on purpose. I thought maybe 'twould make him think."

Still silence.

Helen turned sharply and peered into her husband's face.

"What's the matter?" she demanded suspiciously. "Why are you so glum?"

Burke, instantly alert to the danger of having another scene such as had followed Gleason's first visit, desperately ran to cover.

"Nothing, nothing!" he essayed a gay smile, and succeeded. "I'm stupid, that's all. Maybe I'm sleepy myself."

"It can't be you're put out 'cause we came away so early! You suggested it yourself." Her eyes were still suspiciously bent upon him.

"Not a bit of it! I wanted to come."

She relaxed and took her gaze off his face. The unmistakable sincerity in his voice this last time had carried conviction.

"Hm-m; I thought you did," she murmured contentedly again. "Still, I was kind of scared when you proposed it. I didn't suppose 'twas proper to eat and run. Mother always said so. Do you think he minded it—your father?"

"Not a bit!" Burke, in his thankfulness to have escaped the threatened scene, was enabled to speak lightly, almost gayly.

"Hm-m. Well, I'm glad. I wouldn't have wanted him to mind. I tried to be specially nice to him, didn't I?"

"You did, certainly," Burke's lips came together a little grimly; but Helen's eyes were turned away; and after a moment's pause she changed the subject to her husband's infinite relief.

CHAPTER IX.

Burke Denby did not attempt to deceive himself after that Sunday dinner. His marriage had been a mistake, and he knew it. He was disappointed, ashamed, and angry. He told himself that he was heartbroken; that he still loved Helen dearly;—only he did not like to be with her now. She made him nervous, and rubbed him the wrong way. Her mood never seemed to fit in with his. She had so many little ways—

Sometimes he told himself irritably that he believed that, if it were a big thing like a crime that Helen had committed, he could be heroic and forgiving, and glory in it. But forever to battle against a succession of never-ending irritations, always to encounter the friction of antagonistic aims and ideals—it was maddening. He was ashamed of himself, of course. He was ashamed of lots of things that he said and did. But he could not help an explosion now and then. He felt as if somewhere, within him, was an irresistible force driving him to it.

And the pity of it! Was he not, indeed, to be pitied? What had he not given up? As if it were his fault that he was now so disillusioned! He had supposed that marriage with Helen would be a fresh joy every morning, a new delight every evening, an unbelievable glory of happiness—just being together.

Now—he did not want to be together. He did not want to go home to fretfulness, fault-finding, slovenliness, and perpetual criticism. He wanted to go home to peace and harmony, big, quiet rooms, servants that knew their business, and—dad.

And that was another thing—dad. Dad had been right. He himself had been wrong. But that did not mean that it was easy to own up to that he had been wrong. Sometimes he hard-

ly knew which cut the deeper: that he had been proved wrong, thus losing his happiness, or that his father had been proved right, thus placing him in a position to hear the hated "I told you so."

That Helen could ever make him happy Burke was convinced now. Never had he realized this so fully as since seeing her at his father's table that Sunday. Never had her "ways" so irritated him. Never had he so poignantly realized the significance of what he had lost—and won. Never had he been so ashamed—or so ashamed because he was ashamed—as on that day. Never, he vowed, would he be placed in the same position again.

As to Helen's side of the matter—Burke quite forgot that there was such a thing. When one is so very sorry for one's self, one forgets to be sorry for anybody else. And Burke was, indeed, very sorry for himself. Having never been in the habit of taking disagreeable medicine, he did not know how to take it now. Having been always accustomed to consider only himself, he considered only himself now. That Helen, too, might be disappointed and disillusioned never occurred to him.

It was perhaps a month later that another invitation to dinner came from John Denby. This time Burke did not stutter out a joyous, incoherent acceptance. He declined so promptly and emphatically that he quite forgot his manners, for the moment, and had to attach to the end of his refusal a hurried and ineffectual "Er—thank you; you are very kind, I'm sure!" He looked up then and met his father's eyes. But instantly his gaze dropped.

"Er—ah—Helen is not well at all dad," he still further added, nervously. "Of course I'll speak to her. But I don't think we can come."

There was a moment's pause. Then, very gravely, John Denby said: "Oh, I am sorry, son."

Burke, with a sudden tightening of his throat, turned and walked away.

"He didn't laugh, he didn't sneer, he didn't look anyhow, only just plain sorry," choked the young man to himself. "And he had such a magnificent chance to do—all of them. But he just—understood."

Burke "spoke to Helen" that night. "Father asked us to dinner next Sunday; but—I said I didn't think we could go. I told him you weren't feeling well. I didn't think you'd want to go; and—I didn't want to go myself."

Helen frowned and pouted.

"Well, I've got my opinion of folks who refuse an invitation without even asking 'em if they want to go," she bridled. "Not that I mind much in this case, though—if it's just a dinner. I thought once, maybe he meant something—that he was giving in, you know. But I haven't seen any signs of that. And as for just going to dinner—I can't say I am specially anxious for that—mean as I feel now."

"No, I thought not," said Burke. And there the matter ended. As the summer passed, Burke fell into the way of going often to see his father, though never at meal-time. He went alone. Helen said she did not care to go, and that she did not see what fun Burke could find in it anyway.

To Burke, these hours that he spent with his father chatting and smoking in the dim old library, or on the vine-shaded verandah, were like a breeze blowing across the desert of existence—like water in a thirsty land. From day to day he planned these visits. From hour to hour he lived upon them.

To all appearances John Denby and his son had picked up their old comradeship exactly where the marriage had severed it. Even to Burke's watchful, sensitive eyes the "wall" seemed quite gone. There was, however, one difference; mother was never mentioned. John Denby never spoke of her now.

(To be continued.)

Same Old Boys.

Muddled-cum-Splash is very proud of its schools, which boast all the latest improvements. Every visitor is asked: "Have you seen our schools?"

"I have," replied one man promptly, in answer to this question. "They're quite good."

"Splendid, aren't they," gushed the native. "Fine buildings, and all the most up-to-date fittings. By the way, what was the first thing which struck you on entering?"

"A pea from a peashooter!" said the visitor coldly.



The Housewife's Corner

Varying the Menu.

What an easy time we "overworked" housekeepers have as compared with our grandmothers and mothers. Yes, and even with the days of our oldest sisters, to-day's housekeeping is comparatively easy, when it comes to getting meals. I thought of it the other day when I discovered that of the thirty or more cans in the fruit locker still filled with "something" only four contained fruit. At first it was rather disconcerting to think that home-grown strawberries are still several weeks away, oranges eighty cents to one dollar a dozen, depending on the grocer's "nerve," and apples six to ten cents apiece, also depending on the same price basis. Then came the comfortable thought, "Oh, well, the children like gelatine, and the price of that is fixed."

So gelatine it will be till strawberry time. We can buy it with the fruit flavor and serve it without additions if we like, or if we want to add the fruit, one orange will go a long way when used only to give flavor.

It doesn't need to be oranges either, for any fruit goes with this dessert. Or, for the matter of that, any vegetable or left over meat, if it isn't dessert we are trying to extend. A favorite mixture contains only sweet fruits, a few raisins, figs chopped or cut in small pieces, and a date or two. This gives a better balanced dish than the gelatine alone, since the jelly, being a meat extractive, is an acid producer, while the fruits are base producers—that is, they give alkali in reaction.

There are so many ways in which the prepared jelly powders can be used that one could not give a tenth of the recipes in one article. Suppose you have a little cold chicken, not enough to put on the table in the present condition, a bit of breast, the neck and wings, maybe a piece of the back. You shred the meat from the bones, prepare your jelly powder according to directions on the package, flavor with celery salt, mint, kitchen bouquet or any good flavor that goes well with meat, and the minced chicken, and pour into a mold, empty baking powder cans or tin coffee cans do very nicely. Lacking even these, your bread tins make nicely formed molds. Set the mold away on the cellar floor until the jelly hardens, turn out on a platter garnished with parsley, watercress, lettuce cut in ribbons, even celery tops or carrot tops, and you have a dainty platter of jellied chicken. Two or three chopped olives mixed with the meat, add to the flavor of the dish and the beauty as well.

So much for your meat. A salad is as easily made with the left-over vegetables. Bits of cold carrots and beets diced, cold canned peas, lima-beans, any vegetable your family likes will be relished if added to gelatine as you do fruit and served with your own salad dressing. Tomato jelly is made by using boiling strained tomatoes instead of the boiling water called for. Mold in individual molds. If you haven't the individual molds, use teacups of uniform size. Before using molds, fill with cold water, pour out the water

and immediately fill with the jelly. The mold will then turn out easily after it hardens.

To your meat and salad now add your dessert. You probably have your own favorite recipe, but here is one "discovered" by a farm woman which is a prime favorite in her community. For the amount of water called for in the directions given with a ten-cent package, substitute the juice from a pint can of strawberries. If there is not enough liquid, add enough boiling water to make it up. Just before the jelly sets, carefully stir in the berries, and a half a banana sliced. Allow to harden, turn out in your prettiest glass dish, slice a banana on top, and pile thick with sweetened whipped cream.

Loganberry jelly is always liked. Combined with dates it makes a delicious and nutritive dish. Dates are high in carbohydrates, sugar, the dried dates as we get them containing on the average 1,605 calories to the pound. A dessert pleasing to the eye as well as the palate is made by placing halves of stoned dates around the edge of a mold at two-inch intervals, then filling the mold with loganberry jelly. Allow to harden, turn out on a glass or china plate, cover with whipped cream and on top arrange a circle of dates. Pile cream high within this circle and lay one-half a date in the centre.

A mixture of vegetables in jelly will sound better if you call it a "Macedoine," for macedoine, while it means simply mixture, sounds different. Lemon jelly is the best flavor for these vegetable mixtures, and looks well garnished with beets cut in orange section shapes. To get your beets to stay in place, pour just a little jelly in your mold and let it harden, place the beets in position, then pour in the rest of the macedoine and let harden. When emptied on the serving dish the beets are on the outside as a garnish. Set in a nest of head lettuce leaf, this macedoine should "go."

The prepared gelatine is identical in nature with the "jelly" you find in your kettle if the water in which meat with a great deal of bone, or chicken or veal is allowed to get cold. It is a meat extractive, and while not a true proteid and by no means a substitute for meat, yet contains some food value.

"Don'ts" in the Use of the Sewing Machine.

Don't forget to oil the sewing machine frequently. The treadle and pitman should be oiled in their bearings almost as often as the working parts above the table.

Don't allow the machine to stand uncovered when not in use, as it collects dust and lint. The working parts below the cloth plate should be dusted and lint removed frequently with a small camel's hair brush. The parts above the cloth plate should be wiped often with cheesecloth.

Don't run the machine while it is threaded without a piece of material under the foot, as this causes the thread to knot around the bobbin and makes a big, ugly bunch of thread on the under side of the work when stitching is begun. There is often a tendency on the part of the operator to stitch several inches after the end of the seam has been reached. This is a bad practice.

Don't pull the material while it is being stitched, as this causes a stretched, tight, ugly stitch and very often blunts or breaks the needle. The feed will take care of this unsatisfied and will push the material through as fast as the machine can take care of it.

Learn First Aid.

The small son of the house pinched his finger the other day and later an infection developed. Pus formed and oozed out beneath the nail. I applied the good old remedy, flax-seed poultice, but the infection spread and the finger grew worse and worse. A doctor charged me four dollars to tell me that I should have first painted the finger with iodine—then made a solution of one teaspoon of boracic acid to a half pint of boiling water, covered the finger with a pad of antiseptic gauze soaked in this, and kept the pad soaked day and night. A cot of antiseptic gauze will keep the pad in position and the whole thing is to have the solution poured over it at frequent intervals to keep the pad wet. This treatment cured the infection in less than a week. A poultice the doctor explains, spreads an infection by softening the tissue. He added that a boil should never be poulticed, but failed to give the treatment. I will pay him four dollars some day to find out the new treatment for boils.

Many do not use the fat which exudes from the bacon while cooking; yet this is about two-thirds of the original weight. Such fat should be drained or scraped into a covered glass and will keep as long as lard and be ready for reheating potatoes, or for cooking liver; indeed, its special flavor is relished with "greens" and for many other purposes.

VOLUNTEERS FROM S. AMERICA.

Nearly 1,000 Have Paid the Sacrifice Out of 12,000 Britishers.

Vessels bound for South America nowadays carry among their passengers large numbers of bronzed and hardy young men, some whole and sound, others bearing scars and losses of conflict, but all displaying upon their breasts a special military badge, the "B.V.L.A.," or British Volunteers of Latin America, says a London despatch.

These men are returning to one or another of the Latin republics, where when war broke out they were engaged on railways, cattle ranches, plantations or mines or in banks and commercial houses established years ago by British enterprise and capital.

Twelve thousand of these men on the declaration of war left their positions and hurried across many thousands of miles of sea in answer to the call of the mother country. From Argentine alone, where British interests are markedly strong, it is estimated that some 7,000 volunteers set out.

Withdrawal of these men from South American industries and enterprise has been of no light concern, for British interests have suffered and development has been checked. Not all of those who set out so gallantly are returning. Nearly 1,000 were killed or died of wounds, while others are too seriously disabled to return to active life.

But this is certain, that wherever these Anglo-South American volunteers have gone they have carried inspiring accounts of Latin America with them. Little has been known of these contingents, because, like the British volunteers from the United States and other parts, they came

SALT

All grades. Write for prices.
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across the Atlantic on their own responsibility and enlisted in whatever regiment was convenient.

Committees have been formed for the purpose of rounding them up, with a London headquarters, where all necessary information regarding passage money and demobilization can be obtained.

His Little Bit.

She—But you only volunteered just as peace was proclaimed.

He—Er—yes. You see, exactly, I—er—wanted to see it was carried out properly.

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YOU can have more pay days by putting an hour or two of your spare time to good use. You can sell us all the spare time you have. Here's a chance for you to turn into cash something which is perhaps going to waste every day. If you will be enthusiastic over our popular low-priced O. HENRY-JACK LONDON combination book offer or our official illustrated FRANK SIMONDS' HISTORY OF THE GREAT WAR we will appoint you our representative and will pay you well. Take advantage of this opportunity and mail in coupon at once.

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—keeps the metal spindle from contact with the hub-lining. Coats both with a smooth covering of mica and the finest grease. Kills friction and makes axles and wheels last longer and run easier. Helps the horse and saves wagon repairs. Sold in many sizes—1 lb. to barrels.



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To start with, the consistency is bound to be just right from the very nature of the syrup; there is no danger of the preserves crystallizing; the syrup brings out the natural flavour of the fruit; the keeping quality is excellent and the preserves do not have the cloying sweetness of all sugar.

For better preserves, use Lily White Corn Syrup.

Sold by Grocers everywhere—in 2, 5, 10 and 20 pound tins.

The Canada Starch Company, Limited
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RICH, RED BLOOD MEANS HEALTH

Weak, Pale People Require a Blood-making Medicine.

It took centuries for medical science to discover that the blood is the life. Now, it is known that if the blood were always abundant, rich and pure, very few people would ever be ill. It was not until the end of the 19th century that an instrument was invented for measuring the red part of the blood. Then doctors could tell just how anemic a patient had become, and with medicine to make new blood the patient soon got well.

All the blood in the body is nourished and kept rich and red by the food taken daily, but when, for any reason, a person is run down and cannot make sufficient blood from the food to keep the body in health, then a blood-making medicine is required. The simplest and very best of blood-makers suitable for home use by anyone is Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. When a course of these pills is taken their good effect is soon shown in an improved appetite, stronger nerves, a sound digestion and an ability to master your work and enjoy leisure hours. For women there is a prompt relief of, or prevention of ailments which make life a burden. Mrs. Thos. Kaake, Trenton, Ont., tells how she obtained new health and strength through the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. She says: "The weakness came on me so gradually that at first it was hardly noticeable. But after a time it got so that I could not go up stairs without stopping to rest. Every particle of color left my hands and face, and the least exertion would tire me and leave my heart palpitating violently. I consulted a doctor who told me the trouble was anaemia and prescribed a tonic. I took this medicine for some time, but it did not seem to help me a bit. Then I read of a cure in a similar case through Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and decided to try them. The result was these pills made me feel like a new woman. I have gained all my former health and strength, and feel that I owe my present condition entirely to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills."

You can get these pills through any dealer in medicine, or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

LACK OF PAINT

Hurts the Purse as Well as the Property.

What more charming picture can we find anywhere than the farmer's home with its vegetable and old-fashioned flower garden, his barns and out-buildings all well painted in color, tuned in harmony with the green of his meadow land, his fields of waving grain, the orchard and woods nearby, the azure blue overhead.

And yet how rare it is to see such homes in this fair land of ours.

Do our farmers not realize that the "run down" condition into which they allow their homes and barns to get, is a deliberate sacrifice of their money value. Many of them act as if blind to the necessity of up-keep. They apparently do not realize that property painted as often as is necessary proves not only an attraction but actually enhances its selling value. It is the experience of banks and other institutions that lend money, that in fully 50% of the applications received, the property has so deteriorated by reason of the neglect to keep the wood and metal work protected from decay by the necessary application of paint, that the borrower is unable to realize anything near his own estimate of their value. The average farmer shows an utter disregard for keeping up the cash value of his property, permitting decay and disintegration of what is most perishable on his buildings, namely, the wood and metal work, whereas, if paint had been used when found necessary, which means on the average every three or four years, it would have protected and maintained their value as a valuable asset and substantial collateral should necessity ever present itself.

Farmers who neglect to protect their properties by paint are advertising to the countryside their lack of real thrift.

Cake and pie, or beans and potatoes should not appear at the same meal—they are duplicate foods.

The Weekly Fashions



A prettier frock for warm days would be hard to find. This one is developed in Georgette crepe and trimmed neatly with beads. McCall Pattern No. 8958, Misses' Dress. In 3 sizes, 16 to 20 years. Price, 25 cents. Transfer Design No. 962. Price, 20 cents.



The pointed draped tunic and shawl collar of a sheer material make a charming trimming for this frock of printed silk. McCall Pattern No. 8939, Ladies' Dress. In 7 sizes, 34 to 46 bust. Price, 25 cents.

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

Africa Has Novel "Wireless."

The native inhabiting the jungle of Africa cannot send letters, and he has certainly no telephone wires or telegraph poles, and yet he can with ease communicate with his neighbors some twenty miles away. His method is extremely simple. He makes a drum from one to three feet in length, hollowed out of a solid block of wood, and he taps out his message by means of two wooden sticks. News in this way is regularly transmitted, and no message is too complicated for the drum code. Every native knows the code, and is thus a wireless operator.

Might Have Been Worse.

An optimistic old Scotchman's favorite expression was, "It might have been waur." One day a friend said to him, "Tammas, I had an awful dream about ye last night. I dreamt ye were dead." "Aye, man Sandy, that was bad indeed; but it might have been waur." "But it was waur," went on the other. "I dreamt ye had gone to the bad place." "Losh me, Sandy! Me an elder in the kirk dead an' gone to the bad place. That was awfu', but it might have been waur." "Hoo could it have been waur than that?" asked Sandy, amazed. "Weel, ye ken, it might have been true."

MERCHANTS BANK CLOSES BEST YEAR IN HISTORY

Gains in Net Profits, Current Loans and Assets.

Shareholders of the Merchants Bank of Canada who attended the fifty-sixth annual meeting at the head office on Wednesday, the 4th instant, were treated to the most satisfactory report in the history of that well known banking institution. The statement presented showed net profits of \$1,383,569, a new high record in the history of the bank and \$146,000 more than was earned in the previous year. As a result of the larger earnings the dividend was increased from 10 to 11%. Not only were net earnings the largest in the history of the bank, but every department of the bank's activities showed satisfactory increases; gains being registered in current loans, deposits, liquid assets and in total assets. One of the most outstanding achievements was the large increase in deposits. Interest bearing deposits now stand at \$91,904,000, as compared with less than \$76,000,000 for the previous year. Non-interest bearing deposits gained from \$34,800,000 to \$43,552,000. In other words total deposits in Canada now amount to over \$135,000,000, as compared with \$110,000,000 in the previous year. It is somewhat significant that despite the large increase in deposits the bank's clients subscribed to over \$45,000,000 worth of Victory Loans, of which only a little over \$4,000,000 were conversions from previous issues. Another satisfactory feature is the growth in commercial loans; these having increased by nearly \$20,000,000 and now stand at \$95,874,000. This large increase indicates very clearly that the Merchants Bank is doing its full share in catering to the business needs of the community.

Despite the fact that the bank is doing a continually larger share of the country's business a further examination of the report shows that careful, conservative banking methods characterized the policy of the management. The bank has kept an unusually large proportion of its assets in liquid or quickly available form. Of its total assets of over \$166,725,000 no less than \$62,750,000 are in current coin, Dominion notes, Dominion and Provincial Government Securities. These liquid assets are over \$5,000,000 greater than a year ago and bear a very high proportion to the bank's total liabilities to the public. Total assets have increased over \$25,000,000 during the year.

In order to provide for future expansion the directors authorized the directors to increase the capital of the bank from \$10,000,000 to \$15,000,000, although it was stated by the President, Sir H. Montagu Allan, that there was no intention of issuing any of this stock in the immediate future. The president also spoke feelingly of the death of Mr. Andrew A. Allan, one of the bank's directors. His place has been filled by the appointment of Mr. Lorne G. Webster.

An interesting evidence of the bank's progressiveness was shown by the statement that since the signing of the armistice the bank has opened 88 branches and sub-branches which not only provided employment for the bank's officers returning from overseas, but furnished that much more additional banking facilities to the public. Mr. Macarow, the general manager, stated in the course of his address that out of a staff of 1,300 at the beginning of the war enlistments numbered 823, or nearly 100% of the eligibles. Of the number going overseas, 73 men made the supreme sacrifice, while 87 were wounded.

The general manager in his analysis of present conditions spoke optimistically regarding the bank's position and its ability to share in the coming expansion of the country's business.

The old board was re-elected, and at a subsequent meeting of directors Sir H. Montagu Allan was re-elected president and Mr. K. W. Blackwell, Vice-President.

Unfortunate, Wasn't it?

It was the same old story. He had got the wrong number on the telephone.

Only this time he received a shock. "I'm sorry I gave you the wrong line," said a sweet voice over the wire.

"It doesn't matter a bit," he replied, not to be outdone in courtesy. "I'm sure the number you gave me was much better than the one I asked for; but it just happened that I wasn't able to use it."

MONEY ORDERS.

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

Cut new bread with a knife dipped in boiling water to prevent crumbling.

Minard's Liniment Lumberman's Friend.

Who Stole the Glasses?

Those who can appreciate the intense respectability of the Atheneum Club will relish this story from Frank Boyd's "A Pelican's Tale."

It appears that Bishop Thorold was one day lamenting to a fellow-churchman the loss of his gold-rimmed glasses. They were old friends, and he felt their going keenly.

"I can't think how it happened," said he. "I had them with me when I went into the reading-room of the Atheneum, and I only laid them down for a second or two while I searched my pockets to find a letter I wanted. When I looked for them they were gone!"

Then the good Bishop was asked who was in the room at the time as well as himself.

"That's the dreadful part of the story," he said, "for there was only present the Bishop of London, the Bishop of St. David's, the Archbishop of Rochester, and Mr. Gladstone!"

In getting something for nothing we usually pay all it is worth.

Excellent kindling may be made of newspapers soaked in water, squeezed out and dried.

THANKFUL MOTHERS.

Thousands of mothers throughout Canada—many of them your neighbors—speak with thankfulness concerning the use of Baby's Own Tablets. Once they have used the Tablets for their little ones they would use nothing else. The Tablets are an absolutely safe medicine for even the youngest baby, being guaranteed by a government analyst to contain neither opiates nor narcotics or other harmful drugs. Concerning them Mrs. David McRobb, Divide, Sask., says:—"I have used Baby's Own Tablets and have found them so satisfactory I would not be without them." The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

THROUGH THE CANADIAN ALPS.

Between Banff, the popular summer resort in the Canadian Pacific Rockies and Lake Windermere, the head waters of the great Columbia River, lies an Alpine ridge of spectacular beauty, forming part of the Great Divide. This ridge is penetrated by two comparatively easy passes, the Simpson, and the Vermillion which lead into the Valley of the Kootenay River, a region abounding in game on account of its being well south of the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway. Between the Kootenay River and the Columbia River is a small range of mountains through which the Sinclair Pass and Canyon provide an easy road. When the first surveys were made for an automobile road between Banff and Windermere it was planned to use the Simpson Pass, named after Sir George Simpson, Governor of the Hudson's Bay Company, who made this crossing in 1841. But the route over the Vermillion was found to be easier and at the same time more beautiful, and construction of the Highway of the Great Divide was commenced from opposite Castle Mountain in this direction. At the same time the road from Windermere through the Sinclair Canyon was also commenced and at the time of the outbreak of war a gap of only thirty miles separated the two roads. War put an end to construction, and a great washout destroyed several miles of the western end, so that the project seemed to have been abandoned. Now, however, the Dominion Government has made an arrangement with the British Columbia Government by which the route of the road comes under the jurisdiction of the Dominion Parks, and a substantial appropriation has been allotted to finish the work. In this way there is every prospect of the early completion of what will be the most wonderful automobile road in Canada, opening up an Alpine region of entrancing beauty. It will be possible to motor from Calgary to Windermere between sunrise and sunset through a hundred miles of the most glorious scenery in North America. A good automobile road runs south to Fort Steele and Cranbrook, and from Cranbrook there are excellent roads to Spokane, or eastwards through The Crow's Nest Pass, and back to Calgary. The Good Roads Association of Alberta is enthusiastic over the prospect as this will mean the advent of many tourists from all over America. The new road will also be of great benefit to the Upper Columbia Valley, which has many attractions for settlers on account of the fertility of the soil and suitability for mixed farming. This valley is served by the Kootenay Central Railway, a recently constructed branch of the Canadian Pacific.

MINARD'S LINIMENT is the only Liniment asked for at my store and the only one we keep for sale.

All the people use it.
HARLIN FULTON.
Pleasant Bay, C. B.

German Sub. for the "Ex."

After four years' negotiations with the Canadian and Imperial authorities the Canadian National Exhibition has finally succeeded in procuring a submarine for exhibition purposes. A German U-boat over 200 feet in length, of the largest type the St. Lawrence canals can accommodate, will be anchored off the Exhibition pier during the entire two weeks of the Victory Year Fair in Toronto. Four more cars of trophies have arrived, and more are to be shipped direct from the seaboard as they arrive from the battle fronts.

LEMON JUICE IS FRECKLE REMOVER

Girls! Make this cheap beauty lotion to clear and whiten your skin.

Squeeze the juice of two lemons into a bottle containing three ounces of orchard white, shake well, and you have a quarter pint of the best freckle and tan lotion, and complexion beautifier, at very, very small cost.

Your grocer has the lemons and any drug store or toilet counter will supply three ounces of orchard white for a few cents. Massage this sweetly fragrant lotion into the face, neck, arms and hands each day and see how freckles and blemishes disappear and how clear, soft and white the skin becomes. Yes! It is harmless.

ISSUE 25-19.

BITS OF HUMOR FROM HERE & THERE

Saving the Hens Trouble.

"Here, Blinks, I wish you'd take my garden seeds and give them to your hens with my compliments. It will save them the trouble of coming over after them."

They Played Hard.

"Mother, I'm so lonesome, I've no one to play with," complained Albert. "Well, go and play with Dicky." "Oh, I played with him this morning an' I don't b'lieve he's well enough to come out yet."

Undying Songs.

"There are songs," said the musician, "that have never, never died. They go ringing down the ages." "That is true, sir," Brown replied. "For the past six months and upward I have heard my daughter try to kill two or three each evening, but they never, never die."

Not That Kind.

"Griggs and his wife are not getting along very smoothly, I hear," said Brown to Smith.

"No," replied Smith, "and you can't wonder at it. He married a girl that looked like a magazine cover, and then expected her to work like a cook book."

Explained.

There is nothing like being down to date in judicology. A prisoner appeared before Judge Blank the other day for sentence. The judge looked over the prisoner's attorney.

"Two years and ten days," he announced.

"What's the ten days for?" asked counsel for the defense.

"War tax," replied the court.

Minard's Liniment used by Physicians.

The so-called cork legs do not owe their name to their composition, but to the fact that their inventor was a Doctor Cork.

OTHER TABLETS NOT ASPIRIN AT ALL

ONLY TABLETS MARKED WITH
"BAYER CROSS" ARE ASPIRIN.

If You Don't See the "Bayer Cross" on
the Tablets, You Are Not Getting
Aspirin—Only Acid Imitation!



Genuine "Bayer Tablets of Aspirin" are now made in Canada by a Canadian Company—No German interest whatever, all rights being purchased from the United States Government.

During the war, acid imitations were sold as Aspirin in pill boxes and various other containers. The "Bayer Cross" is your only way of knowing that you are getting genuine Aspirin, proved safe by millions for Headache, Neuralgia, Colds, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Neuritis and for Pain generally.

Handy tin boxes of 12 tablets—also larger sized "Bayer" packages can be had at drug stores.

Aspirin is the trade mark, registered in Canada, of Bayer Manufacture of Monoacetic acid ester of Salicylic acid.

POULTRY WANTED

WHAT HAVE YOU FOR SALE IN Live Poultry, Fancy Hens, Pigeons, Eggs, etc.? Write I. Weinrauch & Son, 18-18 St. Jean Baptiste Market, Montreal, Que.

HOME BUILDERS!

WRITE FOR OUR FREE BOOK OF House Plans, and information telling how to save from Two to Four Hundred Dollars on your new Home. Address: Building Company, 21 Jackson W., Hamilton, Ont.

FOR SALE

NEWSPAPER WEEKLY IN BRUCE County. Splendid opportunity. Write Box 7, Wilson Publishing Co., Limited, 75 Adelaide St. W., Toronto.

WELL EQUIPPED NEWSPAPER and job printing plant in Eastern Ontario. Insurance carried \$1,500. Will go for \$1,500 on quick sale. Box 52, Wilson Publishing Co., Ltd., Toronto.

GAS SAVER

OUR "NO-KNOCKS" GAS SAVER and Carbon Remover can be put on any make of automobile, tractor, etc., and will save its cost, \$15.00 (Ford save \$10.00) many times each and every season and save carbon repair bills. This is the best device of its kind, and the only one made in Canada under Canadian patent. No chemicals, simply vaporized air applied scientifically. Prominent Toronto merchants report actual saving of 25 to 40% of gasoline, and climbing bills on high gear, which were impossible before without our appliance. Thousands sold under unconditional money back in 30 days guarantee if returned in good order, but none returned. Send for descriptive circular. Responsible agents wanted. The "No-Knocks" Carbon Destroyer Co., 102 Richmond St. W., Toronto.

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED.

WANTED—ONE OR TWO FIRST class representatives, preferably men with wide acquaintance who have had experience in insurance, stocks or other similar experience. Unusual opportunity for live men who are hard workers. Chance to become manager of your own office if you deliver the goods. Address with full information Glenn Craig Tobias, 556 King Edward Hotel, 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.

Mr. Henry B. Thomson, of the Canadian Trade Commission, now in London, says there is practically an unlimited market for Canadian farm produce in Great Britain alone.

How to Purify the Blood

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

FACE WAS FULL OF PIMPLES

For Three Years. Hard and Awfully Sore. Disfigured. Cuticura Heals.

"I had been suffering with a pimply face for three years. My face was full of pimples and they were hard and awfully sore. They feasted and dried up, and were scaly, and disfigured my face. They caused me to lose a lot of sleep, and were awfully itchy, making me scratch and irritate my face."

"I started to use Cuticura Soap and Ointment and I used two cakes of Cuticura Soap and two boxes of Cuticura Ointment when I was healed." (Signed) Clifford Yeomans, East Cheshelcock, N. S.

Use Cuticura for every-day toilet purposes. Bathe with Soap, soothe with Ointment, dust with Talcum.

For free sample skin of Cuticura Soap, Ointment and Talcum, address post-card: "Cuticura, Dept. A, Boston, U. S. A." Sold everywhere.



Gone Are the Days

Couriers on horse back were good enough in '61 but they gave place to dispatch bearers on motor cycles when Pershing flattened the St. Mihiel salient in forty-eight hours.

Castor oil, salts, mineral waters, pills and such purgatives were good enough in their day. Today they are giving place to Nujol. Nujol is entirely different from drugs as it does not force or irritate the bowels.

Nujol prevents stagnation by softening the food waste and encouraging the intestinal muscles to act naturally, thus removing the cause of constipation and self-poisoning. It is absolutely harmless and pleasant. Nujol helps Nature establish easy, thorough bowel evacuation at regular intervals—the healthiest habit in the world. Get a bottle from your druggist today.

Warning: Nujol is sold only in sealed bottles bearing the Nujol Trade Mark. All drug stores insist on Nujol. You may suffer in substitutes.

Nujol
For Constipation

Nujol Laboratories
STANDARD OIL CO. (NEW JERSEY)
20 Broadway, New York



There's a Reason
why so many
people make
Grape-Nuts
the regular part of at
least one meal each day.
It's because of the
delightful flavor, and won-
derful values of Grape-Nuts
as a health builder.

The Watchman AND Ottawa Valley Advocate

FRIDAY, JULY 25, 1919.

The Watchman will be published every Friday.

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

J. S. GILES, Editor and Prop.

5c a line for Poetry accompanying Memoriam Notices.

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

Notices of Births, Marriages and Deaths 25c.

Legal Advertising, —\$4.50 per inch.

En Passant.

OBSERVANT persons have from time told us that the PUBLIC MIND (caps. Mr. Printer) refuses to take strong hold of more than one thing at a time. Fortunately or unfortunately, as the reader pleases, that time is usually a short one, and the great P.M. get switched on to something else in a twinkling. Unstable? No, it isn't that. Luke-warm? Not that either. Excess of heat, with rapid evaporation may be nearer the mark. When water is boiled in an open vessel, it just boils and gets no hotter, but the volume of water evaporates, disappears, the faster you make it boil, and by and bye the kettle goes dry. The Public Mind is, for the purposes of our simile, an open vessel. You may build a big fire under it to boil your water, but you have to be exceedingly careful about putting on any sort of a lid. It is a lid that is the key of the situation. With a big fire underneath and the lid hermetically clamped on, you are going to have an early spring, or if you slam on a heap of fuel, bang on your pot, and get after something else, you cannot reasonably expect to find the water just boiling and the fire all right when you choose to return. The chances are even that the interval has been filled in by the fire brigade, and you will have to reconcile yourself to sleeping out during rebuilding operations. In other words, if you are in any way interested in Public Opinion for or after, you will require to devote as much attention to it, and study it, as much as you would if it got you anything. The Public Mind is with you if you are powerful enough to regulate it, or if you can change with it which in the latter case especially, will put you to some inconvenience unless you are a mercurial sort of person, a kind of thermometer, sensitive to every puff of wind. The alternative is of course open to you, of plowing your own furrow, going along in your own way without taking any notice. But then, even then, you will have it said of you that you are an old edition, a back number, behind the times, cranky, ignorant, self-opinionated, or some of the dictionary terms usually applied by people who do not know you or take the trouble of trying to understand you. So where are you, and how do you find yourself?

That seems to be the situation in which some enthusiastic votaries of Co-Operation have recently had to take their bearings. As witness:—

A CHAIN OF STORES OPERATED BY THE NEW YORK RAILWAY COMPANY WITH A VIEW OF ASSISTING THEIR EMPLOYEES HAS FAILED. OWING TO THE LACK OF ENTHUSIASM ON THE PART OF THOSE THEY WERE INTENDED TO BENEFIT.

The chain of co-operative stores established by the Interborough and New York Railways to lower the cost of living for their employees, has locked its doors never to open again.

Despite a promising start, the experiment of the company ended in failure. Employees were cold to bargain rates and shopped elsewhere. Company officials, while willing to face a reasonable deficit in maintaining the stores, decided they were losing more money than justifiable. And so the stores were shut, and the huge stock of groceries, canned goods, jellies, jams and baking powders, valued at \$150,000, was auctioned off to the highest bidder.

When on March 12th, 1916, the first shop was opened at Forty-ninth street and Eighth avenue, workers thronged the sidewalks waiting to get in. Sales for the first day were estimated at \$1,500, and soon after two more stores were established. Each carried the highest grade merchandise, the stores were spotlessly clean, and up-to-date in every respect. Salaries of grocery clerks and butchers and the upkeep of stores were paid by the company, which claimed in this way to be able to reduce the cost of food-stuffs to employees not less than 30 per cent.

Yet the stores failed. Rigid investigation of the mystery seems to indicate that failure was due to several things—but the reasons are largely conjectural. Many of the employees are single men. At first they possibly bought at the lower prices for friends. But later it became monotonous and they quit. A majority of the married men didn't care to take time to do their family shopping, as at a last resort, free transportation was furnished to the wives. But a careful check-up indicated that while many of the office people bought through the co-operative stores, toward the end only about 5 per cent. of the workers on the street lines, elevated and subway purchased through the company—and these were the people officials were most anxious to benefit.

The stores sold the highest grade food-stuffs, and in order to stimulate purchasing, even went so far as to demonstrate. An incident is related of a comparison between contents of a can of tomatoes sold at the company's store and one purchased on the open market at the same price. The brand sold by the co-operative stores contained three whole tomatoes, while the brand bought at a local grocery shop contained less than one whole tomato, the remainder of the contents being mostly water. Yet employees traded elsewhere!

One official of the company attributes the demise of the stores to the fact that they were not able to make free deliveries and give credit—while the local stores sent their wagon cheerfully with the goods and waited until Saturday night for payment. Another explanation is given in the possible impression that the company was profiteering at the expense of employees, although price comparisons would prove the absurdity such opinion.

And so the establishments and their fixtures were recently sold, and the mountain of foodstuff stocks, together with twenty tons of paper, bags and twine, was knocked down to the most enterprising cash customer, as the auctioneer called, "Going, going, gone!"

I have my own opinion on this failure of co-operation but will have to reserve it for the present, I might however mildly suggest that perhaps overmuch management was too big a fire under a kettle that did not hold much water.

LINKSMAN.

Sir Geo. H. Perley Back From Overseas.

Sir George Perley, Canadian high commissioner in London, with Lady Perley arrived in Ottawa at noon on Tuesday last. They will remain in Ottawa for some time before leaving for a holiday. "To my mind," Sir George said, "perhaps the greatest fact brought home to us all by the war is the strength and influence of the English-speaking peoples when they work and pull together. We all hope for the success of the league of nations, but I believe the first essential to the peace of the world is the continued close friendship now so happily established between the United States and the British Empire."

"We are all proud of what Canada has been able to do in the war. We are proud of our fighting forces and of the way our organization was carried through. No words can express our admiration for the patience and devotion of our women and the way in which our people at home backed up those at the front. The test came to Canada unexpectedly and I doubt if any of us realized how great her strength really was or how fine an effort could be made by a country with such a small population. The feelings uppermost in our minds today should be keen rejoicing that victory is really with us after our bitter struggle; grateful thankfulness that we have been able to do our share honorably, and enduring pride in gallant deeds of our brave troops, which will be an inspiration to all generations of Canadians."

CUSHING

Mr. and Mrs. A. Fraser, of Montreal, arrived Tuesday on a visit to her niece Miss Grace Fraser at Greece's Point.

Mr. and Mrs. Guy Noyes, of Ottawa, are guests of the former's uncle Mr. B. Noyes for a few weeks.

Mrs. R. Dobbie spent last week-end in Montreal.

Mrs. Morris returned to the city on Saturday.

Miss Annie Weir returned on Thursday from a month's visit to friends in Joliette.

Mrs. Wm. Kerr is visiting her daughter Mrs. R. Morrison of Lachute Road. Messrs. M. and F. Watson and a party of friends motored to Ottawa on Sunday last making the trip of something over seventy miles in four hours, considering the roads up the north shore of the Ottawa is going some.

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.

Getting a Bicycle this Year?



CLEVELAND!

Of course it's a Cleveland! That's the wheel red-blooded fellows choose, because it's a bicycle they can always be proud of, and it's the one bicycle you can be sure of. Perhaps you need a new tire, or a lamp, a bell, a parcel carrier, a pump, a pedal, or any of the hundred and one parts of a bicycle. If so, drop in and see

H. McFAUL, Lachute Mills,
Phone 39

Argenteuil County In the Great War.



You will Want a Souvenir of the Efforts of your boys and girls in The Great War.

You may secure one of these beautifully designed volumes if you will order now.

YOUR SOUVENIR IS NOW ON SALE

Eventually, if not now, you will want to purchase the only souvenir in existence of your town and vicinity. There can be no doubt of this, more especially if you stop to realize what this volume means to YOU.

It is your memorial of what your town and district has done. It is a valuable historic compilation of what has been accomplished by you and your friends.

This volume is not an ordinary cut and dried history of the war. It is a history of your own town and vicinity. It is devoted solely to the achievements of your womanhood and manhood, overseas and at home.

That portion of the volume which deals with your achievements at home will be handled by one of your own citizens—a local writer who is thoroughly familiar with the details! In addition to this representative have gone amongst you and have secured at first hand some very interesting stories from the "boys" and their relatives.

A biography of each and every soldier and nursing sister has been secured. This biography will tell the interesting events in the life of the subject, particulars relative to his or her work overseas.

YOU SHOULD PLACE YOUR ORDER NOW

You are advised to place your order now, for this souvenir. Our representatives will call at your home so that you will be given an opportunity to become the proud possessor of a volume. IT IS YOUR ONLY OPPORTUNITY. We are going to produce only

One section of this volume that will be invaluable, one that as time goes on, will become more and more treasured by you, is the section containing actual photo-engravings of your boys and girls. Representatives have been collecting photos for this section and they will continue to collect until this section has been made COMPLETE.

No SOLDIER or NURSE will be overlooked. If you have not given your photo for reproduction, you are requested to do so at once. The material for this volume is about complete and the sooner we have all the photos the sooner you will have your souvenir.

The section of your volume dealing with the activities of the boys and girls overseas is being handled by Lieut. Fred James who was Correspondent to the Ministry, Overseas Military Forces of Canada and we believe, holds the distinction of being the only War Correspondent at the front who first served as a combatant soldier in the trenches.

No item of interest will be left out of this volume. You will have a complete and authentic compilation of the war as it directly affected you and your friends.

No expense is being spared in making this a lasting, enduring memorial of which you will be proud.

Enough of these souvenirs to fill all advance orders, and we assure you that unless you DO order now you cannot possibly secure a copy later. They must be ordered NOW, through our representative.

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As a result of our covering the whole Dominion, we are able to offer you as a purchaser of a volume, the privilege of having a special section made for insertion in your copy, which will contain the photographs and biographies of any of your friends who may appear in any other of our volumes being published in any part of Canada. In this way, for a nominal charge, your entire circle of friends may be grouped together in a section compiled expressly for you.

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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

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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

Best Meats at Reasonable Prices.

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

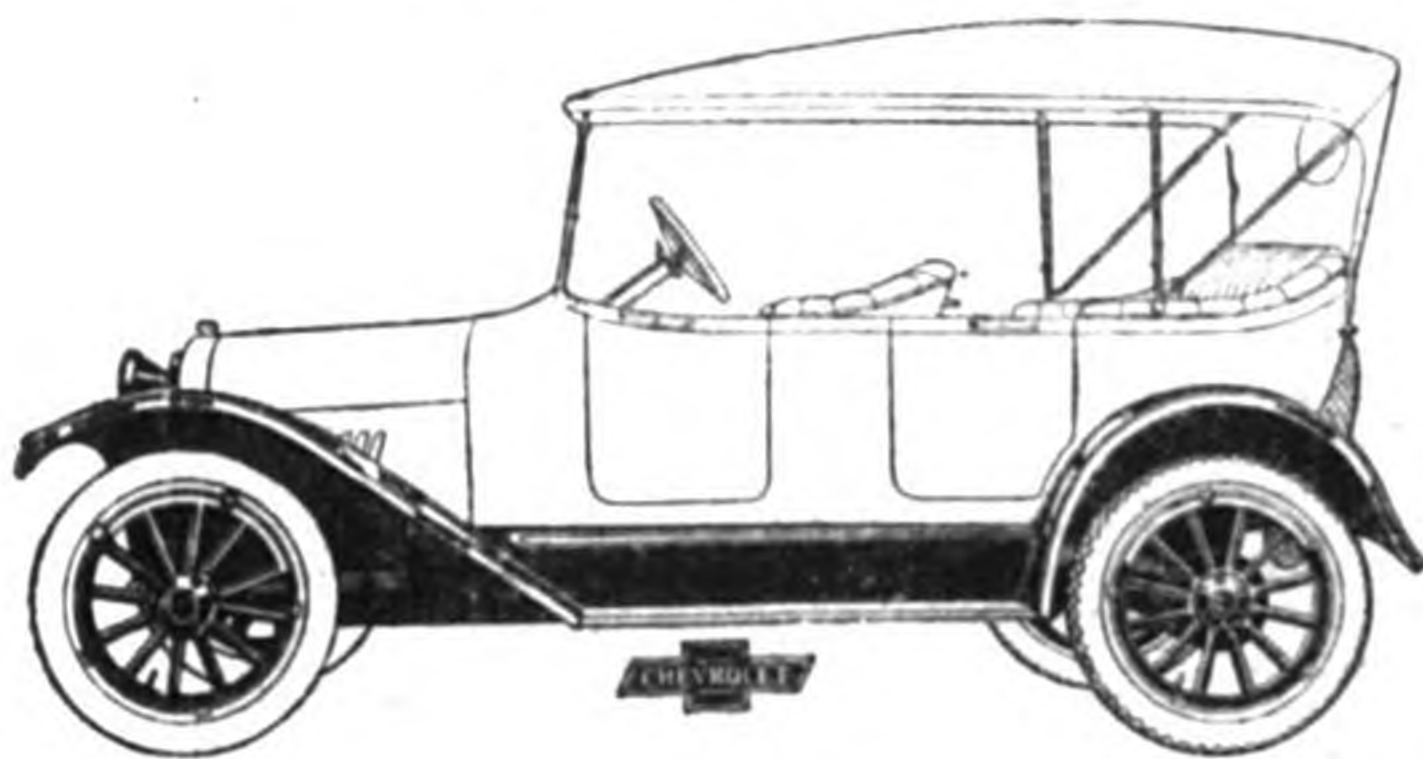
We have been dealing with the public for years and our aim will always be to Please.

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

DRYSDALE & SPEIGHT BUTCHERS

Main Street, - Lachute, P.Q.

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.

Paint your own car this year Simply and quickly done

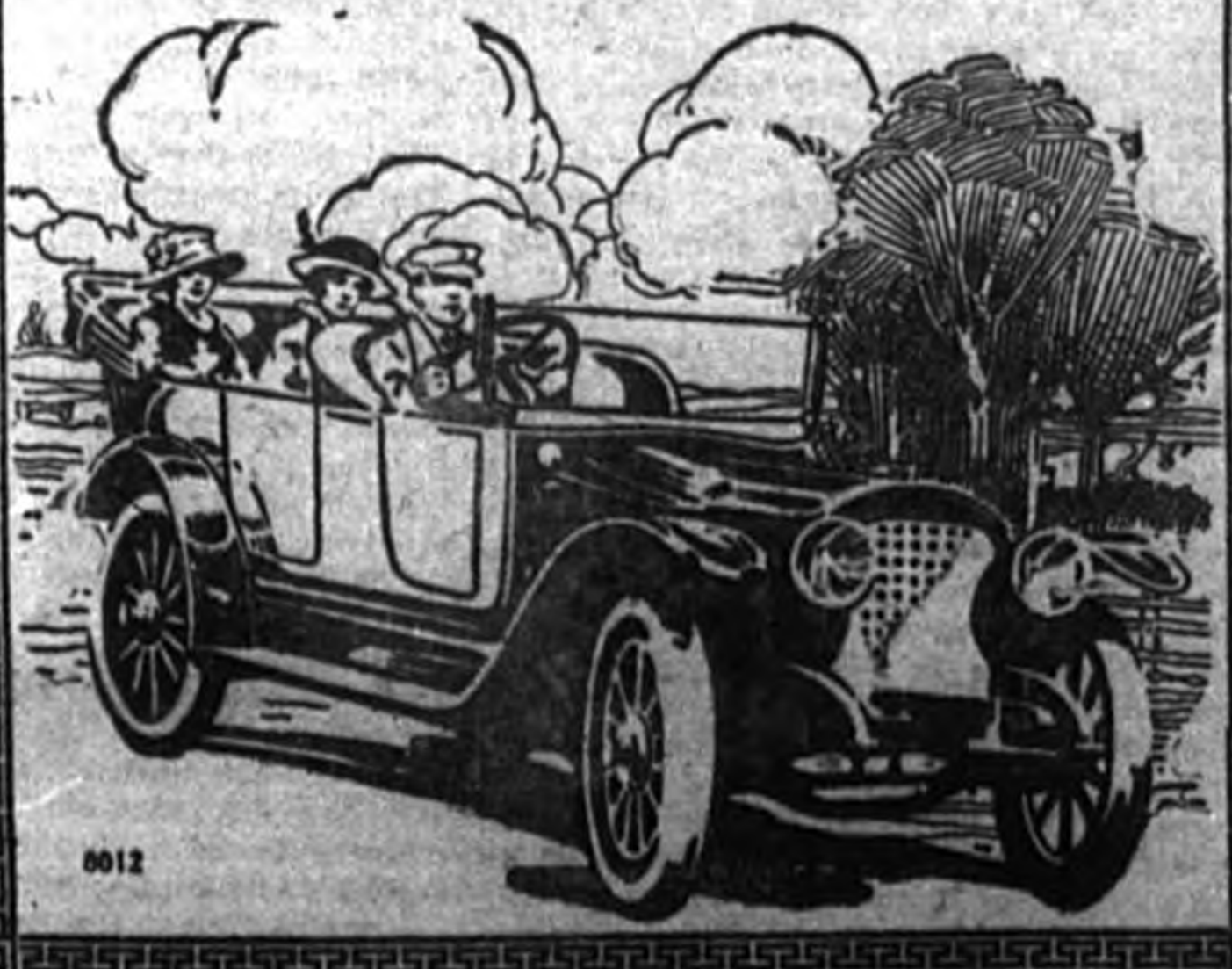
A very easy task with Lowe Brothers Automobile Varnish Colors. A little paint will make your old car look like new and add several hundred dollars to its selling value. Nothing looks worse than a shabby car, and nothing can be so quickly renewed.

Lowe Brothers Auto-Gloss

In nine standard automobile colors
and clear varnish

Produces a smooth, rich, lustrous finish. A fine, hard-drying paint especially made for automobiles, trucks, motorcycles and carriages. Ready to use, easy to apply. Sold in standard colors to suit your taste. Ask for color card.

G. L. MEIKLE & CO.



Telephone No. 136.

HARRISON & PARISH Chain of Schools.

What others have done you can do, what we have done for others we can do for you.

Full information upon request

**Lachute
Business College
Lachute, Que.**
P. O. Box 178. Telephone 151.

DALESVILLE

Mrs. Cregeen Sr. is visiting Mrs. Jas. Bigelow.

Mrs. Berry spent last week with Mrs. McCormick.

Mr. Benoit spent the week-end with Mr. R. S. MacArthur.

Mrs. Smallie and daughter Irene, of Ottawa, are visiting Mrs. J. Campbell.

Misses Murdoch, Flenning and Hogg, spent the week-end with Mrs. T. R. Cregeen.

Mr. T. R. Cregeen and Mr. J. Gough are spending their vacation with Mrs. T. R. Cregeen.

Mrs. McWatters and Miss Forrester, of Montreal, spent the week-end with Mrs. W. J. Morrow.

Mr. J. A. Campbell and Mr. and Mrs. D. A. McQuat and family, motored to Plantagenet on Sunday.

Mr. J. Brown spent the week-end with Mr. McCormick. Mrs. Brown spent the first part of the week in Montreal.

Mr. Chas. Barker, the Misses Susie, Emily, Margaret and Rosina Barker, and Mr. E. Parker spent Wednesday at Lake Louise.

Mr. E. Parker of the 56th, Battalion, Calgary, who recently returned from overseas and Miss Susie Barker are visiting Mr. Chas. Barker.

Mrs. Kearns and daughter, Mrs. McKimmie and Miss Ethel McKimmie, of Montreal, and Mrs. Oldfield, of Lachute, are spending some time at Camp Kearns.

Mr. Hadley and Mr. Price spent the week-end here and were accompanied home by Mrs. Price and children and Mrs. Sharke and sons who spent the past two weeks at Mr. Hadley's cottage.

WEDDING BELLS

CLARK-CONLIN.

A very pretty wedding took place on Friday, July 18th, at the home of Mrs. R. Conlin, 459 Sherbrooke St., Winnipeg, when her youngest daughter Edna, was united in marriage with Chester A. Clark. Rev. S. O. Irvine officiating, the wedding was attended only by immediate relatives. After the ceremony a buffet luncheon was served at the home of the brides sister Mrs. Stanley Evans. The happy couple left amid showers of confetti and good wishes for their future home at White Bear, Sask.

LAKEFIELD

Church Notes.—Sunday, July 27th.
Lakefield.—Morning Prayer to 30 a.m.
Dunany.—Evensong 2.30 p.m.
Louisa.—Evensong 4.30 p.m.
A. H. LUPTON.

CORRESPONDENCE,

The following letter was recently received from Lt.-Col. A. A. Magee who raised the 148th Battalion.

Montreal, July 16th, 1919.

Dear Mr. Calder:—

I greatly appreciate the kind expressions contained in your letter of the 14th instant, and beg to acknowledge receipt of the cheque in my favor for \$5.00.

It was a pleasure for me to attend at the presentation to the returned soldiers, and I regret that I was unable to contribute to a greater degree to its success. I will always remember the kindness and support which I received from the people of Lachute when I was raising the 148th Battalion, and I shall be glad to do anything at any time in matters of this kind.

I have endorsed the cheque for \$5.00 and am returning it herewith. I would ask that this amount be turned over to Great War Veterans' Association of Lachute.

Yours faithfully,
A. A. MAGEE.

IN MEMORIAM

In loving memory of a dear husband and a loving father Wm. P. Seale, who died in Swift Current, Sask., July 20th, 1917.

Two years have passed and still we miss him.

Never shall his memory fade;
Loving thoughts always linger.

Around the grave where he is laid.

Inserted by his wife and children.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children

In Use For Over 30 Years

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

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

SUPERIOR COURT

Canada
Province of Quebec } No. 1383
District of Terrebonne

Smith and Travers Company Limited a body politic and corporate having its head office and principal place of business in the City of Sudburg, in the province of Ontario.

Plaintiff

vs.

Christopher L. Meyerdirks, formerly of The City of New York in the state of New York one of the United States of America and now of parts unknown.

Defendant

The defendant is ordered to appear within the month.

Ste. Scholastique July 18th, 1919.

GRIGNON & FORTIER,
Prothonotary S.C.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

The York

A New Daylight Train to
Toronto via Belleville

Leaves Ottawa Central (opposite Chateau Laurier) at 1.00 p.m., daily except Sunday, arrives Toronto, Union Station at 9.30 p.m.

Also a night service as heretofore, via Peterboro, leaving Ottawa Central at 10.35 p.m., daily, arrives Toronto 7.20 a.m.

Equipment—Day service: Coach, Smoker, Cafe-Panor Car and Observation Parlor Car. Night Service: Coach, Smoker, Sleeping Cars, and Compartment Sleeper.

For further information apply to

J. S. GILES, Agent.

CASTORIA

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

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.

SEALED TENDERS.

PRINCE?

Sealed Tenders will be received by the undersigned up till August 6th, for the repairing of No. 10 School, Mabel.

The size of the school is 24x30x12, the foundation to be cemented around 18 inch below the baseboard, 2 inches out from the baseboard at the top, and a slant out of 3 inches in towards the bottom, the walls outside to be painted two coats, eight windows to be puttied and painted two coats, and one door the floor to be painted and the walls and ceiling to be washed.

Equipment—Day service: Coach, Smoker, Cafe-Panor Car and Observation Parlor Car. Night Service: Coach, Smoker, Sleeping Cars, and Compartment Sleeper.

For further information apply to

J. S. GILES, Agent.

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

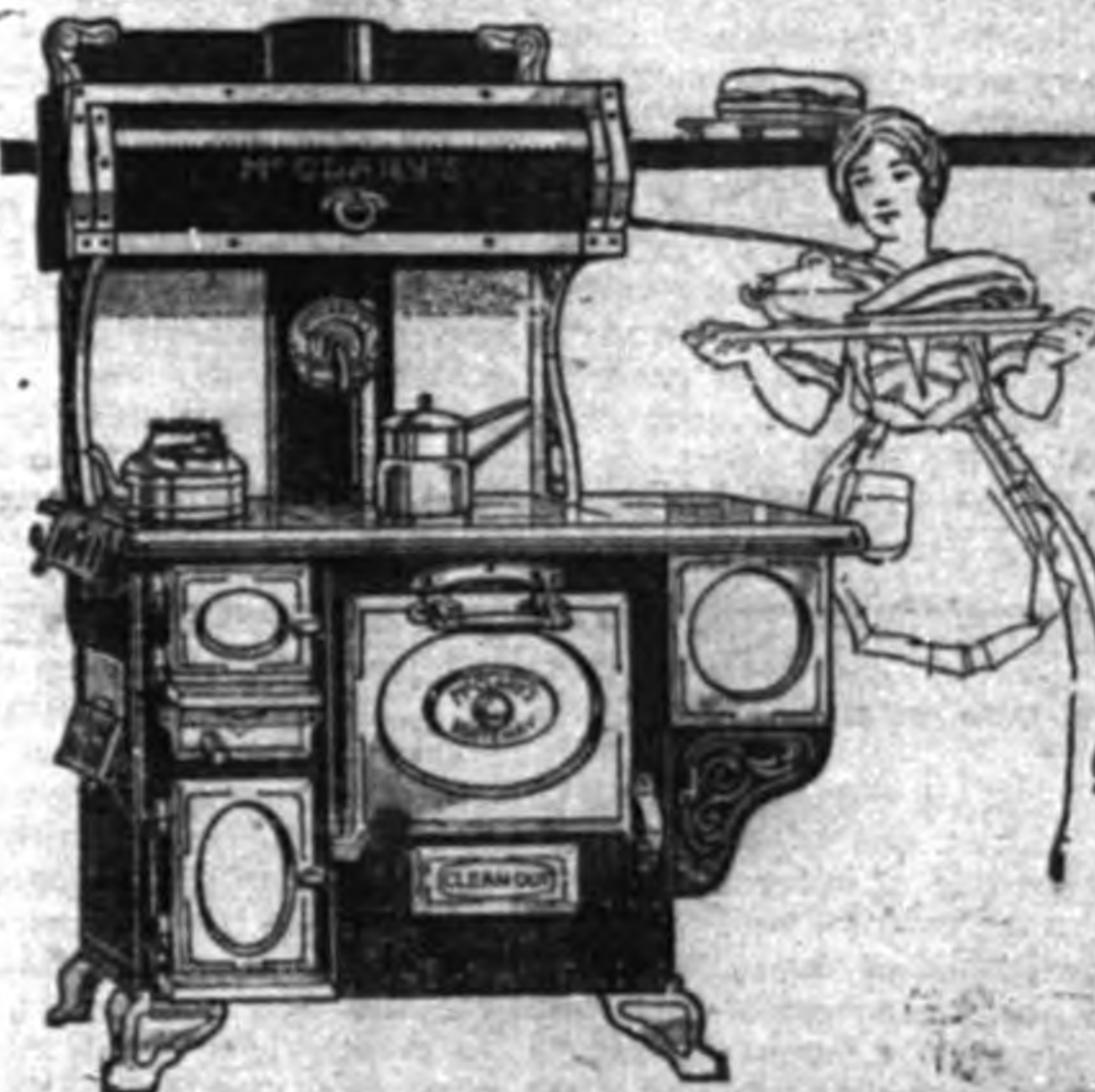
G. A. CLARKE,
R. R. No. 1 Brownsburg.

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.



McClary's Kootenay

DO YOU realize how much time
you can waste over a cranky range?

Every busy woman should have a Kootenay to work with—grates easy to work, ashes easy to take out, oven quick to respond, doors fitting right, a well-made reliable range.

Ask to see the Kootenay.

G. Y. Deacon, Lachute.

Pure Bred Clydesdale GENERAL GRAHAM.

Imported Clydesdale No. 15604.
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 MA-

CHINERY.

CONNOR'S WASHING MA-

CHINES.

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 & 27, Lachute

Summer Foot Wear

We wish to announce that we are displaying a large and choice stock of Summer 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

Our Democratic British Court

Pre-War Ceremonial will not be Restored. At Buckingham Palace the Trend of the Times is all towards simplicity and relaxation of Royal Family.

One of the strictest rules of Court etiquette in pre-war days was that no person could meet the King or Queen at any social function or entertainment who had not been formally presented to their Majesties at a Levee or a Court.

But this rule has now been abolished, says an English writer. Both their Majesties during the war met a number of people who in the ordinary way would not have been brought into social contact with Royalty.

Numbers of officers who held comparatively humble positions in civil life were invited to lunch at Buckingham Palace to meet the King and Queen.

For example, a man who in pre-war days ran a newsstand's shop in a northern town and also won his commission during the fighting at Ypres, when in London on leave was invited to lunch at the Palace with three other officers in his regiment, one a peer's son and the other a near relative of a member of the Royal Household.

Numbers of people, also, who were engaged in war work received invitations to the Palace.

A lady who was a superintendent at a munition works visited by Queen Mary, and who there had a long conversation with her Majesty, received subsequently, the honor of an invitation to afternoon tea with the Queen.

If the pre-war rules of etiquette had still prevailed, their Majesties would have been prevented from meeting many such people whom they desired to meet. Old rules were therefore abolished, and they will not be renewed.

When Queen Mary Made a Call.

The other day the Prince of Wales, when walking from the Bachelor's Club to the Palace, met a young officer whom he had known well in France. The officer, the son of a Lancashire tradesman, and a D.S.O., was invited by the Prince to come into the Palace and have a cigar and chat over their old days in France. The officer was subsequently invited to stay to dinner, and was presented to their Majesties.

Another strict rule of Court etiquette which has been abolished was one to the effect that when the King and Queen, or any member of the Royal Family, made an afternoon call on any of their friends, the host and

hostess of the Royal visitors had to deny themselves to other callers whilst their Royal guests were with them.

Recently Queen Mary paid an afternoon visit to a lady living in Hampstead whom her Majesty had met during the war at one of the numerous charity entertainments.

The lady was of course informed of the Queen's wish to pay her a visit, but she was also instructed by one of the equerries at the Palace that it was the Queen's wish that her Majesty's visit to her should not interfere with her receiving any other of her friends whom she might desire to see at her house during the time of the Royal visit.

If Princess Patricia had married Commander Ramsay in pre-war days, Court etiquette would have required that her gallant husband should have been raised to the peerage and an earldom conferred on him. As a matter of fact, this point was discussed at a gathering of various members of the Royal Family prior to the marriage.

Master of Ceremonies Less Busy.

"A commander in the Royal Navy," said his Majesty, "holds an honorable title to-day as a duke," and it was settled that the Princess should drop her Royal style—which was entirely in accordance with her own wish.

The visit of a reigning monarch was formerly an elaborately ceremonious affair. The strictest regulations during the visit prevailed at the Palace concerning the dress that was to be worn by members of the Household in the morning, afternoon and evening.

Throughout the day during the visit, the entrances to the Palace and the corridors were lined with servants in the full livery of the English Court. The programme of events to take place during the visit was arranged much in advance, and was carried out with clockwork punctuality.

But the pre-war pomp and ceremonies of royal visits to Buckingham Palace have passed away probably for ever. There was almost an entire absence of ceremony during the recent visit of the Queen of Rumania. Her Majesty was accompanied by only two servants and two members of her Household. The visit was arranged at very short notice, and the program of events was not decided upon until the arrival of the Royal guest.

One of the most important duties of the Master of Ceremonies during the

Royal visit in pre-war days was to arrange the procession in to dinner.

The M.C. had to see that every person in the procession, including the officials in the retinue of the visiting monarch, occupied the position to which the rules of precedence entitled him—or her. During the recent Royal visit the time honored rules of precedence were abandoned. There were more ladies than gentlemen present on several nights during the visit, and on these occasions the Princess Mary with one of the Queen of Rumania's daughters went last in to dinner.

Fears of the Old-Fashioned.

It is highly probable that the term "state" will be no longer used in connection with the visits of foreign Royalties to King George and Queen Mary.

The three most ceremonious Courts in Europe—the German, Russian, and Austrian—have disappeared. At those which remain, much attention to ceremony was never paid.

Such experiences, for example, as the King of the Belgians has been through since 1914 makes a person regard Court ceremonial and etiquette as a matter of very little moment.

King George never attached much importance to such things, while the Prince of Wales attaches less. There are, indeed, some people in the entourage of the King and Queen who fear that, under the influence of the democratically-minded heir to the Throne, the Court may become so denuded of all ceremony that Buckingham Palace may come to resemble the establishment of a republican president rather than that of a great hereditary monarch.

The fears of the older-fashioned members of the Household do not trouble either of their Majesties very greatly. Even if the present mode of a subject being presented to his—or her—Sovereign at a "Court" is dispensed with, and a British citizen is allowed to call on his Majesty as he could upon persons of lesser rank, it would not shake the foundations of either the British Empire or the monarchy.

Indeed, far from any such bad effects, this innovation might bind the King and his people and the Empire together even more firmly, if that be possible. In any case, our beloved King and Queen will move with the times, and, we know, can be relied upon to do all in their power for the good of their subjects.

THE EDUCATION OF THE ELEPHANT

MUST BE TAUGHT THAT KEEPER IS REALLY ITS MASTER.

Methods Employed by Circus Manager Subduing a Refractory Male Elephant.

Elephants are generally considered mild and docile creatures, yet trainers of animals say that these qualities are developed in the elephant only after it has been taught that its keeper is really its master. The creature's education cannot even begin until this wholesome fear has been instilled into him. The following instance illustrates the severe course of training that elephants are compelled to undergo before they are sufficiently well-behaved to associate with their fellow performers in a circus.

Late in the autumn one year a circus agent purchased four elephants and shipped them to the United States. On arrival they were taken to the headquarters of the show and safely bestowed for the night. One of them, named Pompey, an enormous beast eight feet in height, seemed to object to this new abode and broke the chain that confined him, butted down a door and rushed into an enclosure where there were a dozen docile elephants. He charged at one of them—Helen—and the two engaged in what is the elephantine equivalent of a "hand-to-hand conflict." They trumpeted and hurled themselves together, the shock rocking the whole building.

Training "Pompey."

The combatants were so deeply engaged in their encounter as to pay no attention to the other elephants, and it was therefore possible for the keeper to drive the herd into another enclosure. Then the chief trainer, who had many years' experience with elephants, entered the lists armed only with an elephant hook. He ordered Helen back, and the animal obeyed; Pompey, deprived of his opponent, turned on the man. Then a brief but thrilling conflict ensued, resulting in the chaining of the elephant. This, of course, was accomplished only with the assistance of the other keepers, who had remained at hand.

All this occurred on a Monday night. On Tuesday morning began the task of subduing the refractory Pompey. Preparations were carried forward on an elaborate scale. Four hawsers were passed through the immense pulleys attached to the beam of the roof. Then a set of harness, resembling an enormous shawl strap, was with difficulty fastened about Pompey's neck. At the end of three hours he stood forth in complete armor.

These preliminaries being concluded, twelve men now grasped two lines of rope that went through the pulleys, and before Pompey could realize what was happening his hind feet were lifted six feet above the ground and his forelegs were doing double duty. The big beast grew more and more angry, and tried to tear off the belting, but a chain passing between his forelegs and round his shoulders effectually prevented that. Then his forefeet were lifted in like manner. So, through the day, Pompey was forced by turns to seewash and hang suspended in the air.

His Will Finally Broken.

The treatment was continued during the next two days, but Pompey was still too vicious to be carelessly approached. In the meantime an anchor had been sunk five feet in the ground in another part of the quarters and covered with earth, an iron ring only being exposed. To this ring Pompey was fastened, and while he was, in all probability, congratulating himself upon the fact that he was once more standing on four feet, those four feet were pulled from under him and he was thrown down upon the straw. The operation was continued at intervals, Pompey becoming more and more dejected. While he lay prostrate the chief trainer stepped over his body from time to time, so that the animal might realize the cause of his subjection. Next morning he was thrown down again, when he at once gave utterance to loud cries of despair. He was conquered. His master ordered him to get up, and he obeyed, walking quietly into the room whence he had broken, and seemed too have no further idea of rebellion.

The elephant's attacks of malignity when it is out of temper are remarkable, and the only one who has control over it is a strong-willed keeper. The keepers of one zoological institution had a long struggle with a big male elephant in attempting to remove

HAVE YOU A LUCKY NAME?

Curious Fancies That Have Grown Up Around Certain Figures

"Of course, I am not superstitious; it is all nonsense."

Stay a moment! Are you quite sure that you would willingly be one of the fatal thirteen to sit down to dinner? Would you choose to live at No. 13? Would you walk under a ladder? Would you break a mirror without an involuntary shudder at the idea of seven years' bad luck?

So many people say they are not superstitious, but by many little everyday actions they prove that they most decidedly are.

Whether unlucky or not, number 13 is thoroughly unpopular. If thirteen sit down to a meal, the first to rise will die within a year, says superstition. The person born on the thirteenth of the month will be unlucky throughout life; no one should embark on a journey or start an enterprise on the thirteenth of the month; while the thirteenth house in a row or street is nearly always tenanted, or renumbered 12a or 15.

Three is a lucky number. People born on the third day of the week (Tuesday) are under the special protection of Providence; while those born on the third of the month are declared to be forever safe from fire, drowning, prison, and robbery. Folks with three initials are more lucky than folks with less or more, and marriages contracted on the third day of the

week will always turn out lucky.

The mystic number is seven, neither particularly lucky or unlucky; but it is supposed to have close association with the unknown world. The seventh child of a seventh child is endowed with clairvoyant power and second sight; and people born on the seventh day of the month will come into touch with the spirit world, and will dream dreams and see visions.

Life's critical periods are every seven years. Twenty-one and forty-two (three times seven, and six times seven) are recognized as the periods of one's life when great care should be taken.

The most lucky number of all is nine, because it is composed of three threes. People with nine letters in their names will always be lucky. A name composed of three letters is a lucky name, unless the number of letters that completes the name makes thirteen.

For example, Ada is a lucky name having three letters, but, supposing the other names are Mary Dobson, all three names are unlucky, because the sum total of the letters of the three names is thirteen.

There is no significance about four; but, supposing your name is Maud or Jane, and the surname is one having five letters, as Brown or Jones, both names are luck.

TULIP TIME IN HOLLAND

Dutch Flower Farms Present a Wonderful Picture in May.

A strip of blazing scarlet, a plot of red that faded into rose, dazzling yellows; soft mauves, a heavenly patch of blue, then more bands of beautiful color—buff and mauve blending into purple, rose, salmon, and virginal white.

I shall never forget that day among the tulips of Holland.

I would defy anyone to go there in May, when they are in their splendor, and not come away convinced that the tulip is one of the most beautiful blossoms in the world.

To see tulips in all their bravery one must visit the Dutch flower farms. Patches of radiant bloom carpet the fields on both sides all the way from Haarlem to Leyden—fifteen miles of "fairly cradles," for there is a quaint superstition that the fairies lay their babies to rock at night in tulip blossoms while they dance and sing in the moonlight.

Once upon a time the Dutch were tulip-mad, fabulous prices were paid for bulbs, and fortunes were lost and won; to-day tulip-growing is a steady industry, and every acre of land is reputed to be worth \$2,500.

The ground is first fertilized and planted with potatoes, so that the manured land may not be too rich for the bulbs, then tulips are planted the second year. Offshoots develop on the parent bulbs, and it is the breaking up of one root into many, and developing the shoots, that makes most of the business on the Dutch flower farms.

Yet, driving through these fields of blossom, rich and wonderful in color, it is difficult to think of material things. Money and marketing seem far away—except from the mind of the stolid Dutchman, who looks at his acres of bloom and counts up cost and profit.

"Oh," I cried to my guide, "this is fairyland!"

He looked mystified. The manure for this farm cost more than \$1,500, he said.

I sighed. Fairyland was far away. Yet, turning to go back to Haarlem, a breeze swept across those fields of radiant color, and mysterious voices seemed to call in a pleasing tinkle. I remembered the old superstition. Surely the fairies were putting their babies to bed!

A far greater trade in Canadian farm stuffs is done in our own cities and towns than is done abroad. This fact is mentioned by the Canadian Trade Commission, not to minimize exports but to show the unrecognized importance of our home markets.

DAMP WEATHER HEALTHY

Seems Paradoxical, But Deaths Are More Numerous on Dry Days

Weather forecasts are oftener right than wrong, but now comes a college professor who declares that the popular notions about good weather and bad, and their effects on the health, are oftener wrong than right.

He furnishes facts which show that in dry winter weather there are more deaths than in wet winter weather of the same temperature. All of the traditional fussiness about the dangers of damp weather to the health is founded on mistaken assumption, he asserts.

By the use of climographs, which are graphic charts depicting weather conditions with relation to the death rate, he illustrates the results of his investigation into the climatic conditions surrounding the deaths of 60,000,000 persons in various countries. Localities in which the temperature and relative humidity are the same have been grouped together and compared with similar groups of different climatic properties. Persons living in mild, uniform climates that offer no extremes in weather become oversensitive to changes, and, with time, their powers of resistance are diminished.

Their chances of living a long life are correspondingly lessened. On the other hand, persons living in a region where the climate is highly variable from season to season acquire a reserve of energy which makes them easily able to resist extremes of weather. In such regions the death rate is lower than in uniform climates, whether in Canada or abroad.

A variable climate has a stimulating effect upon health and is, in general, much more healthful than a uniform climate, even though the uniform climate has an ideal temperature. A rise in temperature may occur without a proportionate rise in the relative humidity, and in either case is said to have a harmful effect on health.

The climatic groups showing the lowest death rates are those where the temperature averages about 64 degrees Fahrenheit, and the thermometer falls to about 55 degrees at night, and rises not much above 70 degrees at noon. Accompanying this ideal of temperature there should be a humidity that will average about 80 per cent. for day and night together, falling or rising with the temperature.

SELL IDEAS AND MAKE MONEY

GAIN WEALTH BY KEEPING YOUR EYES AND EARS OPEN.

Fortunes Have Been Made by Persons Who Have Cultivated the Faculty of Keen Observation.

There is money in being able to use your eyes. There is a good living for the man or woman who has cultivated the faculty of being able to see what other folk fail to notice, who can store up the information so acquired, and dispose of it in the proper quarters.

Nearly thirty years ago a young man was walking one day down Ludgate Hill, London, during his lunch-hour. He was employed in a City office at ten dollars a week. He loathed his work, but had no capital to start any sort of business for himself.

Now this young man was one of the exceptional people who had trained himself to notice and observe, and presently he found himself watching the hawkers who in those days used to line the pavements of Ludgate Hill. And it occurred to him that the penny toys they were selling, though ingenious, were not particularly topical or up-to-date.

He stopped and talked to one of the men, and found out where he bought his stock-in-trade. That evening he studied the subject and his newspaper, with the result that, a day or two later, he called upon the wholesale house whence the toys came, with a list of suggestions for more topical toys.

The head of the firm was interested, and, to make a long story short, the upshot was that our hero obtained a position with the firm. He became their "fad creator," and has been responsible for hundreds of new cheap toys. To-day he is a rich man.

It was so long ago as 1887 that a young man employed in a New York business house approached the head of the firm, with a suggestion that the firm's advertisements were taking up a good deal of space, yet attracting little attention.

Business Doctors and Bargain Buyers. "What would you do?" demanded the chief gruffly.

The young man explained his ideas, and they were so sensible that they were at once adopted. That young man became the first of the "business doctors." His name is Martin Colman, and he has become well known

not only in the American business world, but also on the other side of the Atlantic.

He is full of ideas as to economy of space and labor, and especially as to the systematizing of every department in a big department store. He has made a great deal of money by selling his ideas, and has a host of imitators.

There are quite a number of people who make a living by keeping their eyes open as they walk along the streets.

An empty house attracts a man's attention. He thinks it might be worth converting into a block of flats, or a shop, or perhaps that it would pay to pull it down and rebuild. He finds out all about it, and he knows exactly whom to approach with his suggestion. If his idea is a good one, he gets a commission—sometimes a very handsome one.

There are women who do equally well by acting as bargain buyers. These have the keenest scent for anything, especially in the millinery line, which is really worth while, and know exactly who would be most likely to purchase.

One of these ladies goes a step farther. She has extraordinarily good taste, and an instinct for knowing just what other women should wear in order to make them look their best. Every flash of inspiration of this kind is worth money to her—double money—for her client pays for advice, while from the shopkeeper she draws a commission on the purchases which she effects.

Another woman there is who seems to know by instinct just what name will suit any particular baby. She began by choosing names for the children of her friends. To-day she makes a charge for a suitable name for any baby of high or low degree.

They Live by "Plotting."

The public who read stories in the weeklies or magazines have little idea of the toil undergone by some writers of fiction to work up plots.

There are people, both men and women, who could not themselves write a readable story, whatever they were offered for the task, yet who are full of ideas for plots. To-day there is a regular sale for plots, and busy writers are often willing to pay good money for bright little synopses of short tales or serials.

The same may be said about plays. A mere idea for a good film-play which may flash through the brain in an instant will always find a ready sale provided it is presented in the proper quarter. No one more literally lives by selling ideas than do the writers of story or stage plots.

The "kick-hunter" is well known across the border. The first of these

gentlemen found his own job. Staying at a Florida winter resort, becoming friends with a number of the visitors, and also knowing the proprietor well, he got in the way of telling the latter of his guests' small complaints and criticisms of the management.

Through his good offices the manager was able to improve the service so greatly that people flocked to the hotel, and eventually the manager of the hotel found the gentleman in question free board and a good salary to remain with him as "kick-hunter."

The latest industry in the idea-selling line seems to be that of selling "wrinkles" to those likely to be sent to prison. A defendant in a case before one of the London courts received a letter from an ex-prisoner, in which the latter offered—in exchange for a small sum—to give various tips as to the best prison jobs, means for obtaining a better dietary, and similar wrinkles for adding to his comfort during his incarceration.

How Bridges Breathe.

Like us mortals, big steel bridges feel the changes in the weather, and must be built to withstand them, or perish.

In the heat of summer a bridge is appreciably longer than it is in the winter, and at various times of the year it may be longer on one side than on the other, as when a hot sun plays on one flank, and a cold wind impinges on the other.

The "breathing apparatus" of a bridge consists of rollers under the feet at one end, so that the end can move to and fro freely according to the expansion and contraction of the huge girders.

Provision is made in the case of the Forth Bridge for as much as two feet of "breathing" of the immense cantilevers.

NEW SALVAGE SHIPS

British Admiralty Builds Six at Cost of \$5,000,000 Each.

The first of a new type of mystery ship, for the British Admiralty, has been completed at Southwick, says a London despatch. The new vessels are intended for salvaging merchant vessels sunk by German submarines around the coast of the United Kingdom. Six ships of the new type are to be built, each at a cost of nearly £1,000,000.

The salvage ships present the appearance of a series of towers with a broad foundation shaped like a ship. Each tower is made up of numerous hollow blocks of concrete curved to

withstand internal pressure. They have watertight doors by which the blocks can be filled with water and pumps to replace the water with air.

Having no motive power of their own, the ships are to be towed in pairs to where a sunken merchantman has been located. On a calm day the hollow concrete blocks will be filled with water and the ships will be sunk on either side of the wreck.

Divers will fasten them tightly to the wreck. The water then will be pumped from the blocks and the power ships, it is expected, will rise, bringing the wreck to the surface.

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.

The Summer Care of Vegetables.

Root crops, such as beet, carrot and parsnip, should be carefully weeded and thinned while the plants are still small. Parsnips should be thinned to about four inches apart; Swede turnips six to eight inches. Carrots may be thinned to one inch apart and, when large enough to use, alternate roots pulled, leaving the remainder about two inches apart. Garden beets may be similarly handled, but the final distance in this case should be about four inches. As beet tops make a very delicious early green vegetable, thinning should be done so that these tops may grow to a useable size. The soil should be kept cultivated and never allowed to bake or harden. This is particularly true with peas and beans if a tender, succulent crop is desired. Beans, however, should not be cultivated when moist with either rain or dew, as the plants, if injured under these conditions, are particularly subject to bean rust (the spores of this disease developing in the injured tissues).

Corn that has been sown in hills should be thinned to three or four plants to a hill, if the hills are two to two and a half feet apart. Cabbage and cauliflower plants require eighteen to twenty inches of space to each plant in the row, and the rows should be two and a half feet apart. The soil should be kept well hoed to conserve the moisture and encourage rapid growth. Where space is limited tomatoes may be grown in rows three feet apart and the plants eighteen inches apart in the rows and tied up to stakes. Corn, tomatoes, cucumbers, squash, pumpkins and melons all grow best on a light, warm soil. Five or six cucumber plants may be grown in a hill, the hills spaced about three feet apart; squash and pumpkin three or four plants in a hill and the hills six to eight feet apart. Where the soil is rich and warm and space limited, hills of cucumbers, squash and pumpkin may be planted between alternate rows of corn.

Potatoes should be thoroughly cultivated to conserve all possible moisture; "ridging up" also supplies the tubers with loose soil in which to develop. However, in areas where there is a light summer rainfall, level cultivation will conserve the limited soil moisture more satisfactorily. Spraying should not be delayed until there are signs of injury from the well known potato beetle, or from one or more of the many potato diseases. Paris green and arsenate of lead have been found very satisfactory poisons for the beetle and can be applied at the rate of one ounce of Paris green to four gallons of water, adding one ounce of lime to neutralize any free arsenic present. Arsenate of lead adheres better to the foliage than Paris green and may be applied at the rate of one ounce to a gallon of water, if the paste form is used, or one ounce to two gallons if the powdered form is employed. Bordeaux mixture may be made up in small quantities in the following manner, employing wooden pails for mixing the spray. In each gallon of water dissolve two ounces of copper sulphate (bluestone), alkali one pound and a half of quick lime (unslaked lime) in one gallon water, stir thoroughly and then add one pint of the lime water for each gallon containing the two ounces of dissolved bluestone.

Poultry

Hens of light breeds may be profitably kept for three seasons; those of the heavy breeds for two seasons. Milk is no substitute for meat, for it is not sufficiently concentrated. It is impossible for fowls to drink enough of it to take the place of meat. When fed with animal food, milk performs excellent service.

Turkey eggs are nearly as good as hens' eggs, and geese eggs are preferable to either for all culinary purposes. Duck eggs have a rich flavor, but are not so desirable to eat alone. However, they are excellent for all purposes of cookery.

Killing poultry by stabbing in the mouth is the most humane method, notwithstanding that there are folks who believe the method an act of cruelty. When a fowl is stabbed in the mouth the brain is penetrated and the bird at once becomes insensible to pain. This conclusion has been reached by authorities from the fact that there is less struggling than when the head is cut off.

Hens that are laying are not likely to accumulate fat; it is when they are not laying that they do so. Keeping hens in good condition does not mean that they must be heavy. Fatness alone is desirable when they are being made ready for market.

Good layers are bred up and not fed up. All the feeding in the world cannot induce a naturally non-productive hen to change her nature. A new record should be kept of the

The Growing Pigs.

With all kinds of grain and by-product feeds at present prices it is evident that the farmer who plans to make maximum use of forage crops and grasses in carrying his spring pigs along in a thrifty and growthy condition until his 1919 corn crop is fit for feeding will make good profits from his business. Some grain will be needed to enable the pigs to make economical use of the pasture crops, but care must be taken to guard against feeding more dollars' worth of grain feeds than the pigs will be worth by the time the new corn is ready for conditioning them for market.

Experiments prove conclusively that gains made on grasses are always cheaper than gains made on grain or by-product feeds. During ordinary years a saving of about thirty-five per cent. may be made in the cost of producing the first one hundred and twenty pounds of growth by providing good pastures for the pigs. Under present conditions a skillful feeder should be able to make a saving of more than fifty per cent. in carrying his pigs along in good condition until his corn crop is matured sufficiently for fall feeding. By making a more general use of pasture crops the pigs may not attain heavy weights, but if they are fed limited quantities of grain feed they will be thrifty and capable of making economical use of the corn crop when it is fit for feeding.

Alfalfa, clover and bluegrass are the ideal crops for pastures but the hog grower who has failed to provide an abundance of these valuable crops can do the next best thing and sow oats and peas, rape, corn and mixed crops. The kind of grain to feed in connection with pasture crops will depend largely upon the quality of the pasture crops and the prices of the various grains and by-product feeds. When the pasture crops are legumes, such as alfalfa, or clovers, corn will be the most economical grain feed. But when the pastures are made up of bluegrass, oats and peas, rape and mixed grain crops it will pay better to feed linseed meal, tankage, and other rich protein feeds in connection with the corn. In comparing the results of feeding experiments reported by several of the leading stations we find that the amount of grain fed with grass and forage crops is of greater importance than the kinds in making up economical rations.

On pasture crops alone pigs will just about hold their weight, so if gains are to be obtained it becomes necessary to feed some grain feeds in addition to the pasture crops. At present prices of grain feeds it will probably pay to feed from one to one and one-half pounds of grain daily to each spring pig that has the run of suitable grass and forage crops. If the pasture crops fail to make satisfactory growth more grain must be supplied, for there is no economy in allowing the pigs to become unthrifty before the corn crop is ready.

Still further economies in feeding may be made by turning the pigs on the field as soon as the corn is fit for "hogging down." This will save a number of days' time and more feeding value will be obtained from the field than by husking the corn and feeding it to the pigs later in the season.

product of each hen on the place, and the non-productive hens should be sent to market or to the pot.

Some hens are gluttons, and in their greediness will seize food to prevent other hens from securing their share. Those are the hens that become overfat and finally quit laying. When food is given in a way that permits the hens to eat without having to scratch, there is sure to be an unequal distribution of the food among the fowls of the flock. The proper way is to scatter the grain over a large surface, so that each hen will be compelled to work, and all will fare alike.

Mixed grain for poultry has this advantage: Each fowl can pick out the grain most needed. This was called to the attention of the writer by seeing a hen that was out of condition. She would not eat corn readily, but would pick out the grain she was in need of. Corn seems to be the grain most desired by poultry, but too much has a tendency to put on fat rather than produce eggs. Therefore, if the hens are given a mixed-grain ration, after consuming the corn in the mixture they will select from the other grains those best suited to their needs.

Some sheep on every farm will help pay for a bathroom in every farmhouse.

It prevents hammer marks to place a piece of board on top of the wood that needs pounding.

With the exception of the turkey, all our farm animals and poultry were imported from the Old World.

THE CHEERFUL CHERUB

I've lost some great and stylish friends. I'm glad as I can be. The strain of living up to them was nearly killing me.



Horse Sense

If this year's colt is to be developed into a good horse, now is the time to begin. If the weather will permit, the young colt and its mother should be kept on pasture as much of the time as possible. Life on pasture increases the milk flow of the mother and permits the young colt to get the exercise necessary for its development.

The colt will be freer from disease if kept away from stables that are likely to be unsanitary. Later in the summer, when the flies begin to bother, a partly darkened shed of some sort is beneficial to protect the animals from the sun and flies. If a shed is not available shade trees answer the purpose very well. Plenty of cool pure water should always be at hand.

Colts should not be allowed to suck when the mares are hot, without first milking out the mares' udders. Do not let colts follow the mares at work.

The Dairy

One Cause of Impure Milk.

While sanitary stabling is conducive to the physical well-being of the cow, as well as to the esthetic satisfaction of the owner, yet, by itself it is no guarantee of pure-milk production. To prove this statement let us trace the usual operation of milking the cow and handling the milk. We will assume that the outward conditions are perfect.

The milker enters the barn. He has not changed his clothes since he brushed his horses, cleaned the stables or did other work about the barns. He carries two wide-mouthed milk pails. He may, if he desires to be careful, bring a little tepid water to wash the cow's udder. After pouring out this water, he stands that pail in the alleyway and proceeds to milk into the other, which rests upon the dirty floor. Having filled this first pail he exchanges it for the other, and proceeds with the milking. Meanwhile the milk in the first pail

Health Talks

By John B. Huber, AM.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.

Summer Complaints.

Bottle fed babies are especially prone in the hot, humid summer months to inflammation of the stomach and intestines, such as are induced by milk, either unwholesome or improperly prepared. Infants and children under two are mainly the sufferers.

There is a mild form in which the stools are curdy, loose and foul. The fever is moderate and the child fretful. The stools soon change to a greenish yellow; they come 5 to 6 times the day; and the fever goes up to 102 or more. If prompt measures are taken recovery is rapid and complete.

In severe summer complaints vomiting, with loose frequent, spinach stools and high fever, may obtain at the outset. No matter what food is offered, the child is like to vomit. The fever and inability to take food produce weakness and very rapid emaciation. Later there is a comatose condition, with marked prostration. The pulse is weak. The stools may be streaked with blood and may contain mucus. The fever may rise to 105 degrees; and there may be convulsions, all too frequently ending in the child's death. In the toxic (poisonous) forms the symptoms are severe from the outset. High fever and intense prostration are added to the vomiting and there are many green and foul stools. The child soon becomes delirious; and coma all too frequently ushers in the end.

A child with summer complaint must be placed in the coolest, cleanest and largest room possible. A cotton slip and a diaper only are to be worn. The fever is reduced by frequent cool sponging and by tepid baths. Give an initial purge with castor oil, a teaspoonful to an infant; a tablespoonful to a child of two. Or

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is absorbing dust, stable odors, bacteria and flies. Having filled his second pail, the milker leisurely carries both to the milk house or to the cans which stand at the end of the alleyway or just outside of the stable door. When he pours the milk into the can one hand touches the bottom of the pail that stood on the floor of the stable. He overlooks this, unless the result is too obvious, takes his pails and goes back to repeat the performance. It is very plain to see that the most perfect stable sanitation is of little avail with such slovenly methods practiced.

A Handy Tool for Farmers.

One of the tools that I always thought of as a mechanic's tool is a hack saw. Now I find that such a saw is about the handiest tool I have around the farm.

They cost from 50 cents to \$1 for a good frame and some blades, and save that in time and bother in a little while. I like the adjustable frame, as it will take most any length of blade. It is also handy to buy longer blades and then, if they break, bore a hole through the end and use the short piece. For my own work, however, I like to buy the short blades—eight inches or less—as they do not break so quickly. The breakage is more of the expense than the wearing out.

There is a blade on the market which does not break easily. It is called flexible. It will bend a good deal before breaking, and will be serviceable until worn out.

I find that the number of points or teeth to the inch makes a difference in the cutting. Until lately I have had 14 points to the inch. Now I get 24 points, and like it better for every kind of work.

Any bolt that turns in the wood that it holds together, or a piece of iron, can be quickly cut off with a hack saw. I have cut small pipes off in a hurry, or cut a hole in the side of a pipe with a hack saw. If you want to put a cut-out on your machine, this saw will save the price of the garage man's work, and you can do the job in a hurry by sawing a V-shaped hole in the side of the exhaust pipe.—E. R.

You may not believe it, but some of those people you are envying so much have troubles that are harder to bear than your own.

Never buy a farm in a strange locality until you have found out what old-timers there think it is worth.

Good Produce Sells Best.

In marketing farm products I found long ago that a high quality article will generally sell itself if put before the people; and after you have made a reputation the only trouble is to produce enough to supply the demand.

A little advertisement in a farm paper sells all the calves or larger cattle there are to spare. The corn, wheat, and potatoes are sometimes grown by contract for seedsmen, and sometimes sold direct to the buyer.

Care is always taken to have all grains clean and in good condition when sold, a little better than sample shown, if possible.

If it is only eggs you have to sell, they should be nice. Better keep at home any misshapen, small or discolored eggs than to put them in an order.

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