The Watchman,

And Ottawa Valley Advocate.

VOL. XLIIII — LACHUTE, FRIDAY, AUGUST 1, 1919. — NO. 26

HAYING TOOLS

Forks Snaths, Scythes, Whetstones, Fork Handles and Ferrules, Hay Fork Carriages, Horse Forks, Pulleys, Hooks and Rope, Grindstones and Grindstone Fixtnres, Etc., Etc.

Lawn Mowers, Grass Shears, Screen Doors, Windows, Etc., Auiomobiles, Accessories, Oils, Greases and Gasoline.

T. McOuat & 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

DEATHS

McCUAIG.—In Calgary, on Saturday, July 12th, 1919, Mary, second daughter of Mrs. Margaret McCuaig, of 618 9th Ave. N.E., and late of the Alberta University.

PATTERSON.—In Chicago, Ill., on July 27th, Mary A Wanless, widow of the late James R. Patterson. The funeral was held on arrival of the morning train on Wednesday, and was met by a large number of relatives and friends, service being held in St. Simeon's Church.

An Ice-Cream Lawn Focial is to be held on Tuesday evening, August 5th, on Dr. Alexander's spacious lawn. The social is under auspices of the Methodist Church and an excellent programme is promised by Sandy MacGregor. Admission 25cts. (including ice-cream and cake.

FOR SALE.—A 1919 Model Chevrolet, only run about 600 miles, practically new, with tire and license for year. Also a good stock of Ford accessories such at Stewart speedometer, set of K. W. shock absorbers, simplex starter, foot accelerator, tire carrier double Jericho whistle, tool box etc. Apply to O. AUGER, Brownsburg.

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.

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

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

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 $6.00; Cow Hides 41c.; Bags 11c.; Wool Washed 72c.; Unwashed Wool 52c.; Horse Hides $10.00. See sign on express.

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

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.

Rev. and Mrs. Jas. Ireland of Montreal, and Rev. Mr. May, of St. Andrews, were in town on Wednesday attending the funeral of the late Mrs. Patterson, of Chicago.

Mr. and Mrs. Archie Middleton spent a few days in Morin Heights this week, attending the wedding of their neice Miss Evelyn Middleton, which took place on Monday last.

Mr. Thos. Lawson, of Montreal, is here on a visit to his aunt Mrs. Jos. White for a month. After being home from the Front were he served four years and is spending a pleasant time.

The Baptist Sunday School held their annual picnic on Thursday last, and a most enjoyable time was spent by the children and their parents in the beautiful grove of Mrs. VanBuren, at Brownsburg.

Mr. Geo. P. Calder left on Tuesday to spend the week with his family at 16 Island Lake. He has with him as his guest Capt. Moore, of Ottawa, who was a personal friend of his son Capt. William Calder.

Pte. Osborne Lackey, who has been with the Artillery and attending the Khaki College at Ripon, docked at Halifax on Monday morning and is expected home on Thursday, after securing his discharge at Kingston.

Church of England Services in the Parish of Lachute will be held (D.V.) on Sunday, Aug. 3rd, as follows:—St. Simeon's Church, Lachute, Holy Communion 11 a.m., Usual Service 7 p.m., Brownsburg, Holy Communion 3 p.m.

An Ice Cream Social will be held on Mr. W. J. Rodger's Lawn, Geneva, on Thursday evening, August 7th, in aid of St. Andrews Presbyterian Church. Good program. Ice cream and cake. Admission 25 cts. "Sandy" McGregor will be the chief attraction on the program.

Mr. T. W. Patterson, of Montreal. Mr. R. M. Patterson, of Wilson, N.Y., Miss Armstrong, of Winnipeg, Miss Wanless, of Sutton, and Mrs. Edgar Watson, of Chicago, were guests of Mrs. S. E. Smith this week attending the funeral of the late Mrs. Patterson of Chicago.

Word has been receive this week by Mr. and Mrs. G. F. Calder that their son John had accepted position as medical officer on one of His Majesty's War Vessels that left Montreal on Monday last, bound for Australia and other indefinite ports which will probably take him over a large part of the British Empire.

Mr. and Mrs. C. Raymond, Newington, Ont., Mrs. A. E. Butts, Blissfield, Mich., Mrs. W. Woods, Dorchester, Mass., Mr. W. Cox, Chisholm, Minn., and Mr. and Mrs. G. Stevens, of Montreal, were visiting their sisters and brother Mrs. J. Moncrieff of Brownsburg, and Mrs. J. H. McFaul and Mr. S. Cox, Lachute for the past few days.

Union Services.

The following is the table of services for Methodist and Presbyterian Churches in Lachute and vicinity for Sunday, August 3rd:—11 a.m. Lachute (Pres.) Rev. W. P. Wornell; 11 a.m. Upper Lachute, Mr. J. Grier; 3 p.m. East Settlement, Rev. W. P. Wornell; 3 p.m. Hill Head, Mr. J. Grier; 7 p.m. Lachute (Meth.) Rev. W. P. Wornelf; 7 p m. Brownsburg, Mr. J. Grier. On Sunday, Aug. 10th, Union Services will be held in the Methodist Church in the morning and Presbyterian Church in the evening.

CRESWELL'S

Canada Cement

Prices Right

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LOCAL NEWS

Mrs. Jas. Gall is spending this month at her summer home, Clear Lake.

Miss Edith Cooke of Harrington, was the week-end guest of Mrs. P. Dobbie.

Mr. S. McGregor, of Montreal, was the week-end guest of Mr. Jas. Campbell.

Miss M. Bos, of Montreal, spent the week-end the guest of Miss I. Cunningham.

Mrs Hope and family are now occupying their summer home at Lake Louisa.

Mrs. W. Alexander and son Ryckman, of Montreal, are spending a few weeks in town.

Mrs. R. Bennett and son, of Ottawa, are the guests of Mrs. Jas. Cottingham this week.

Messrs. D. Black and D. J. Rodger, of East Settlement, were in Montreal last week.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Lyster and children, of Montreal, spent the past week at Thomas' Gore.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Foreman, of Minneapolis, were guests of Mrs. Henry Giles this week.

Mrs. C. Wray, of Montreal, was the guest of her sister Mrs. F. Cowan for a few days this week.

Miss Morrow, of Montreal, who has been visiting in town, is now visiting friends in Grenville.

Mr. John Hay M.P.P. is spending a few days this week in Quebec attending Parliamentary Duties.

Miss Lela White is home from Montreal where she spent a pleasant time with her many friends.

Mrs. Beech and daughter Rose Mary, of New York, are guests of Mrs. Jno. McFaul for a few weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Deacon, Mrs. John Cruise and son Bob were in Morin Heights for the week-end.

Miss Mary Sheldon and Mr. Ralph Sheldon, of Montreal, were guests of Mrs. Jno. Cruise this week.

Mr. Arthur Sheppard spent the week-end at "Hillcrest" the guest of his sister Mrs. Percy Funchion.

Lt.-Col. J. C. Stewart with his wife and baby daughter, of Ottawa, are guests of Mrs. Honston this week.

Mrs. Thos. Christie is spending a few weeks in Scotstown visiting her parents Rev. Dr and Mrs. McLeod.

The Misses Grace and Maudie Dobbie returned home last week from a visit to friends in Harrington and Avoca.

Mrs. Harlow Giles and Mrs. O'Hara, returned home this week after spending a pleasant month at Lake Louisa.

Mr. Mann and Mr. Thos. Bos and daughter Agnes, of Montreal, spent the week-end at their summer cottage.

Mr and Mrs. T. Ford and son, of Portneuf, Que., were the week-end guests of Mrs. Wilbur G. Walker.

Misses D. and F. Cunningham and Miss Ruth Brown, from Carman, Man., are the guests of Mrs. Geo Christie.

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

Miss Ethel Winters has returned home after spending a pleasant visit with friends in Morin Heights and vicinity.

Miss Linney Thompson returned home to Hamilton this week, after spending a pleasant month in Lachute and vicinity.

Mr. and Mrs. Geof. Bedard spent a few days this week visiting the Saguenay and other points of interest in Lower Quebec.

The Willing Workers, of Genoa and Jerusalem will hold their meeting at the home of Mrs. Wm. Cleland on Thursday, Aug. 7th.

Mrs. W J. Healey and daughters, of Wilkes Barre, and Mr. and Mrs. E. Healey, of Ottawa, are guests at Lake Louisa this week.

Miss Hilda Heatlie, of New York, is spending a couple of months with her parents Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Heatlie, of Ogdensburg.

Miss Alice Shepherd and Miss Wilhelmina Shaw, of Montreal, were week-end guests of the latters mother Mrs. R. E. Carkner.

Service in the Dalesville Baptist Church on Sunday, August 3rd, as follows:—Dalesville 8 p.m., and Brownsburg 7.30 p.m.

Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Walsh, of New York, and Mr. and Mrs. John B. Legassick, of Montreal, are guests of Mrs. Gould, Lake Louisa.

Miss Gertrude Funchion returned home on Friday after spending a pleasant month visiting friends in Fort Covington, N.Y., Huntington and Montreal.

—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. and Mrs. Ed. Bachus and daughter who have been the guests of Mrs. Jason Stewart for the past month left for Wallaceburg, Ont., on Saturday last.

Mrs. Ryder, of Calgary, Miss Hilda McMillan of Minnedosa, Man., and Miss Gibbs, of Lachute, spent a few days in Montreal the guests of the Misses Wilson.

Lachute Academy.

The results of the Departmental Examinations in Lachute Academy have just come to hand and are published herewith. In spite of the many interruptions to the work of the school during the past year, these results are exceedingly creditable, the school maintaining the enviable position that it has held for so many years. Of the seventy pupils who took these examinations, one only did not succeed in reaching the standard set for passing, and that pupil was less than half of the year in attendance.

The Standing for the year is also publish herewith. This is found by adding the marks taken in the June Examinations to those taken in the weekly examinations held during the Session, and it is on this that all regular prizes and Scholarships are awarded. The figure in brackets after a total indicates the number of examinations missed during the year through illness or other causes. The letter (s) after a name indicates that the pupil has been more than 1½ years in the Grade and must, therefore, take five per cent more than a pupil who is doing the grade for the first time, in order to be considered equal to such pupil. The deductions have not been made in the published list.

The Academy has been able to secure a very excellent Staff for the coming year, and looks forward to a most successful year's work.

Pass List. June Examinations.

Grade XI. Total Max. 1000.

Class I.—Sadie McOuat 779, Doris Hammond 751.

Class II.—Herbert Brunean 743, Percy Matthews, Lyall Middleton equal 729, Jamie Calder 687, Kenneth Hay 677, James McGibbon 673 Margaret Staniforth 666, Maudie Dobbie 660, Jean Campbell 634, Lizzie Staniforth 626, Percy Carpenter, Hattie Giles equal 617, Keith Owens (s) 606.

Class III.—Myrtle Berry (s) 597, Gordon Matthews 563

Grade X. Total Max. 1000.

Class I.—Edith Davis 836, Violet Perks 823, Elizabeth Tomalty 777, Stella Armstrong 776, Beryl Todd 770.

Class II.—Anna Scott 745, Katie McOuat 736, Ruth Dobbie 735, Olive Morrison 683, Margaret Wason 671.

Class III.—Ruth Arthur 588.

Grade IX. Total Max. 1100.

Honours.—Margaret McOuat 994.

Class I.—Eva Campbell 961, Margaret Jones 955, Kenneth McOuat (s) 930, Helen Whinfield 924, Evelyn Gagnon 906, Henry Murphy 896, Violet Johnson, Edna MacGregor equal 875, Ivan Carpenter 847, Raymond Boyd 840, Emma Smith 837, Edythe Silverson 832.

Class II.—George McCoy 824, Queenie Campbell 801, Ella Giles (s) 781, Hazel Boyd 779, Isabel Owens 747, Gladys Armstrong 727, Willie Moseley (s) 703.

Grade VIII. Total Max. 1100.

Class I.—Lilian Hamilton 927, Lena Copeland 890, Gladys Gray 854, Myrtle Mitchell 837.

Class II.—George Fuller 819, Edna Warwick 809, Lulu Riddell 773, Annie Silverson 769, Blanche Smith 766, Muriel Burk, Olive Kerr equal 761, Evelyn Hamilton 760, John Stiles 757, Matilda Strong 755, Robert Whinfield 749, Ian Hay 739, Kenneth Campbell 722, Muriel Townsend 704, Clifford McFaul 702.

Class III.—Violet Bryerton 655 (2.)

Passed on Trial.—James Hay.

Standing for the Year, 1918-'19.

Grade XI. Total Max. 2700.

Class I.—Lyall Middleton 2057, Doris Hammond 2047.

Class II.—Sadie McOuat 2006, Herbert Bruneau 1863, Maudie Dobbie 1763, Kenneth Hay 1749, Percy Matthews 1742, Margaret Staniforth 1698, Jean Campbell 1656, Jamie Calder 1634, Myrtle Berry (s) 1632, Keith Owens (s) 1629, James McGibbon 1622 (1,) Percy Carpenter 1602, Lizzie Staniforth 1539, Hattie Giles 1514.

Class III.—Gordon Matthews 1283.

Grade X. Total Max. 2700.

Class I.—Edith Davis 2179, Stella Armstrong 2100, Violet Perks 2086.

Class II.—Elizabeth Tomalty 1914 (1), Anna Scott 1802, Ruth Dobbie 1766, Beryl Todd 1763, Katie McOuat 1688 (1), Olive Morrison 1604, Ruth Arthur 1438.

Class III.—Margaret Wason 1316 (6).

Grade IX. Total Max. 2800.

Class I.—Margaret McOuat 2434, Edythe Silverson 2294, Kenneth McOuat (s) 2225, Helen Whinfield 2216, Henry Murphy 2149, Evelyn Gagnon 2131, Margaret Jones 2129, Violet Johnson 2125 (1).

Class II.—Eva Campbell 2025 (1), Raymond Boyd 2020, Edna MacGregor 2016, Ella Giles (s) 1934, Ivan Carpenter 1921, Gladys Armstrong 1692, Isabel Owens 1683.

Class III.—Hazel Boyd 1667, George McCoy 1653 (1), Willie Moseley (s) 1618 (1), Queenie Campbell 1576 (1), Emma Smith 1553.

Grade VIII. Total Max. 2800.

Class I.—Lilian Hamilton 2326, Lena Copeland 2296, Edna Warwick 2171, Lulu Riddell 2123, Gladys Gray 2120.

Class II.—George Fuller 2077 (1), Kenneth Campbell 2062, Myrtle Mitchell 2029 (1), Annie Stevenson 2013, Matilda Strong 2004, John Stiles 2003, Ian Hay 1999, Robert Whinfield 1996 (1), Muriel Burk 1990, Evelyn Hamilton 1985, Blanche Smith 1974, Olive Kerr 1967, Clifford McFaul 1863, Muriel Townsend 1762 (1), Violet Bryerton 1714 (2).

Passed on Trial.—James Hay 1679.

Mr. and Mrs. D. H. Loynachan, of Montreal, and daughter Adele, were week-end guests of Mrs. Robt Morrin.

Mens' Wear

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

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

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

W. BANFORD & SON
LACHUTE.

HAMILTON'S

The Kind that Mother Makes.

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

We Specialize in Wedding Cakes.

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

Robert Hamilton,
Phone. 80. *Baker & Confectioner.*

Always the Best!

That is the Motto we started in business with many years ago and we have always tried in every way to maintain that standard. Our many customers can testify to fair business dealing, and so we extend an invitation to others to come and deal with us.

Our new stock of Summer Dress Goods, Boots and Shoes, and everything for Home use is now repete also new stock of Summer Groceries all nice and fresh.

Phone No. 2 for your next order and you will be more than satisfied.

R. McFAUL,
MAIN STREET, - - - LACHUTE

THE WRISTLET WITH THE DISAPPEARING EYE

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

The Waltham

E. Jousse, Lachute.

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

Watchmaker, Jeweller and Optician
MAIN STREET, LACHUTE.

TREASURE HUNTING ON DOMINION DAY

Elsie and Glenn had spent several summers at their grandfather's, but they had never before been there so early as June. When they realized that they were going to miss Dominion Day at home they looked very solemn.

"So far as I can see," said Elsie soberly as they talked the matter over in the hayloft, "we're not going to have any part at all in Dominion Day."

Glenn shook his head. "We're not," he agreed. "Grandfather would have taken us over to Meadowville, where there's going to be a big celebration, but he's got to visit sick people all day instead."

Elsie sighed. "I wish he wasn't a doctor," she said wistfully.

Grandfather, who happened to be standing in the stall just below the hayloft, overheard the conversation. He came out looking very thoughtful. "Bless my soul!" he said to himself. "Something must be done about this."

He was up early the next morning pottering about the place. When the children came down, he had eaten his breakfast and was about to go. They ran out on the verandah to see him off.

"Let's see," Grandfather said as he took up the reins, "this is Dominion Day, isn't it? I suppose you usually celebrate Canada's birthday."

Glenn nodded silently. "We always celebrate," Elsie said.

Grandfather turned the horse's head. "To be sure," he answered. "It's the only proper thing to do on July First." As he drove out of the gate he leaned from the buggy and waved his hand. "Good-bye, treasure hunters!" he called.

Glenn and Elsie looked at each other. "Treasure hunters?" they echoed. "What does he mean by that?"

They decided that it was only one of Grandfather's many jokes. Then they forgot all about it, and went out to play. It was not long, though, before they remembered the queer words. As Glenn ran across the yard he stumbled over a stone that was lying directly in the path. It was a smooth stone, about six inches long. Glenn kicked it to one side. "That wasn't here yesterday," he said, surprised.

"Look!" said Elsie. "There's a string tied round it."

They turned the stone over quickly and found a folded paper slipped under the string. There was writing inside the paper, but it was so strange and wriggly that they could not read it. They puzzled over it a long time, full of curiosity. Then they took it to the house, to get their grandmother to help them. Glenn had the paper in his hand and stood trying to read it with his back to the large hall mirror. Then Elsie happened to glance at the mirror. There, reflected from the surface of the glass, was the writing, now as plain as could be. This is what the children read aloud together.

If treasure hunters you would be
Look in the hollow of the old oak tree.

Glenn and Elsie were off like a shot. There was only one old oak tree on the place with a hollow in it, and in two minutes they had run out of the yard, down the hill and across the pasture to the edge of the woods.

"Oh, what fun!" Elsie panted as they reached the spot. "It's like a fairy tale."

She danced with impatience while her brother climbed the trunk of the tree. The hollow was only about eight feet above the ground, and he had often climbed to it and tried to surprise the squirrels that used it for a home.

"Tell me what you find!" Elsie cried.

Glenn reached into the hollow and drew something out. "It's a funny-looking old envelope," he said. He scrambled down in a great hurry.

They bent their heads over the yellow old envelope. "Ye Mappe of ye Hyddene Treasure," Glenn read aloud. There it was again: "Hidden Treasure!" And Grandfather had called them treasure hunters. Things began to look still more mysterious.

Glenn ripped open the envelope and drew out a folded paper. He spread it on a broad, flat rock under the oak, and they got down on their knees to examine it. There was a rough drawing that looked like a map, and in the corner of the paper were some words, printed crookedly. The printing said:

If you would find ye burried treasure, note at what hour ye Shadowe of ye Olde Oak Tree is at its shortest, then wait three Houres, and afterward measure ye Shadowe. Then from ye longest part of ye Shadowe go ten Yards due northe to ye Rock in ye Grounde, then measure seven Yardes due east to a Poste with an X on its southe Side. Then sight northe by west and get Three Trees in a line. From ye centre Tree measure two Yardes due northe and then one Yarde due west. At that Spot dig, and you shall be rewarded.

The children could not make much sense of the map, so they turned all their attention to the writing. "Let's see," said Glenn. "It says, 'When the shadow is shortest.' "

Elsie clapped her hands. "That will be when the sun is highest!" she cried.

"Good for you," said her brother. "Of course it will." He felt a little ashamed that she should have thought of it first.

They were so much excited that they could not stop to wonder what it all meant. But they agreed to tell no one the strange secret until they had followed out the directions.

By this time the sun was high, and there was no time to lose. The children hurried to the house to make their preparations. When they came back half an hour later Glenn had a long measuring tape, a compass and a little clock, and Elsie carried a basket of luncheon. They spread out their map again and sat down to wait. It seemed best to go ahead carefully, step by step as the paper directed.

The sun climbed slowly and the shadow of the tree shrank more and more. It was hard to wait, but sandwiches and gingerbread helped a good deal. At length the great moment came. When the shadow seemed to be at its shortest, Glenn looked at the clock. It was then exactly twenty minutes to one. At twenty minutes to four the real fun would begin. They brought some games and books down to the tree to while away the time, and settled themselves again to wait.

It was a long afternoon, but twenty minutes to four came at last. To find "ye longest part of ye Shadowe" was an easy matter. It lay some distance over in the pasture. Elsie stood on the place to mark it, while Glenn, consulting the compass, measured off ten yards due north. At the end of the ten yards he looked eagerly for the rock. His face fell.

"There isn't a sign of a rock here!" he said in a disappointed tone; but he marked the spot with a stake and came back to look at the map. They were both so impatient that they could not bear the thought of a hitch in their plans.

"Maybe it meant to say due south," Elsie suggested; but there was no rock thirty feet toward the south, either.

"Wait a moment!" Glenn cried. "It says in the ground! I know how to go ahead now."

He hurried to the house and came racing back with a spade. The dirt was soon flying wildly. After two minutes of digging, the spade grated on something. "Here's our rock!" Glenn cried.

After that, matters went more smoothly. When the boy had measured off seven yards due east with his tape, there, sure enough, was a fence post. A big "X" was faintly but distinctly marked on the south side of the post.

The explorers studied their compass carefully for north by west, and when they had sighted the post correctly they saw three trees in line. Things were beginning to be exciting now, sure enough. By the time Glenn had measured two yards due north from the centre tree and then one yard due west his hands were trembling. As for Elsie, she could do nothing but hop up and down.

"Now what?" they said, when they had come to the end of the directions. "You shall be rewarded," they read again, with puzzled faces. But there was no sign of a reward anywhere; only a stretch of smooth sand at the edge of the woods.

"Maybe we are to dig again," said Glenn.

Elsie eagerly offered to do her share, and between them they dug a deep hole in the sand, but still no treasure came to light. They decided to stop for ten minutes.

Elsie took the first turn, when they began again, and the third time she stuck the spade into the ground it struck something hard. Glenn seized the spade with a whoop. "We've nearly got it!"

It did not take him long after that to finish the job. The edge of an iron-bound box soon showed through the dirt; a little later a handle came into view. Then, as Elsie pulled at the handle and Glenn pried with the spade, the box loosened. All at once Elsie staggered backward with the box in her hands.

It was an old battered box with a rusty hasp that was held together with a wire. The children tugged at the wire breathlessly. It came loose at last, and they lifted the lid of the box. Inside lay an oblong package wrapped in old paper. When they had torn off the paper they found a pasteboard box tied with cord and sealed with red wax. It did not take long to open the second box. Inside were two envelopes, one addressed to Glenn, the other to Elsie. The handwriting was Grandfather's.

Glenn got his open first. "A fifty-dollar bond! Hooray!" Glenn cried.

"I have one, too," Elsie echoed.

Then they picked up the box and read the message on it: "For two good grandchildren, to help out this Canada of ours."

The homes of a nation are its strongest forts.

Get a Bigger Potato Crop

Authorities will tell you that spraying is as important as plowing and cultivating. Spraying saves your crop of healthy, full-sized potatoes that will command top-notch prices.

The well-timed use of

MUNRO'S PURE PARIS GREEN

will keep your plants free of bugs and give Nature the chance she asks to produce good sound tubers, and lots of them.

Don't experiment with new-fangled "bug powders." Use the old reliable Munro's Pure Paris Green, that is sure and deadly in its action and never harms the plants.

Ask for Munro's by name, and make sure you get it. At hardware, drug, grocery and general stores.

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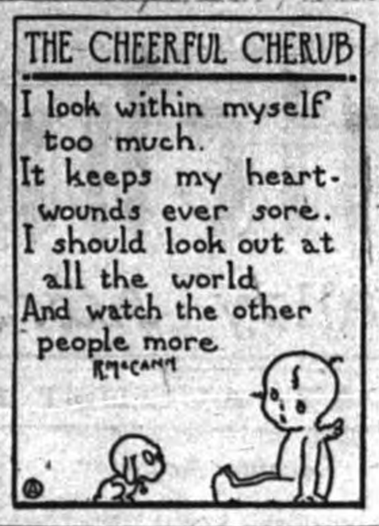
McARTHUR, IRWIN, LIMITED

MONTREAL

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

THE CHEERFUL CHERUB



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Interest payable half yearly.

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Toronto Office 20 King St. West.

I Am Content With Canada.

Of countries far and famed have I been told,
And of the joys that foreign travel brings,
Of wonders, beauties one would fain behold
To stir the heart with fresh imaginings.

And I myself in storied Switzerland
Have watched the Alps in their majestic calm,
And been by jasmine-scented breezes fanned,
In tropic isles that bear the stately palm.

And many a fabled castle on the Rhine
Has winged my fancy as we drifted by;
Beside the oleander and the vine
I've dreamed beneath the soft Italian sky.

But I have never been more deeply stirred
By any loveliness of land or sea
Than when upon Canadian shores I've heard
The lonely loon or curlew call to me.

Across our own unnumbered northern lakes,
And over leagues of winding waterways,
Upon whose nameless shores the aspen shakes
And yellows in the soft autumnal haze.

(And, oh, to swing away where all is new,
And share the haunts of shy and tameless things,
To dip one's paddle in the liquid blue
And skim the water lightly as with wings!)

When on the broad St. Lawrence some grey day,
Among those islands wrought of mist and dreams,
I drift to realms of unreality,
Where all the world a lovely vision seems;

Or when among the Rockies I have caught
The sudden gleams of peaks above the cloud,
And on the tumult of my quickened thought
New visions, dreams and aspirations crowd;

Or thinking of the future and of all
That generations yet unborn shall see—
The forests that for axe and ploughshare call,
The wealth of golden harvests yet to be.

I am content with Canada and ask
No fairer land than has been given me.
No greater joy, no more inspiring task,
Than to upbuild and share her destiny.

—Helena Coleman.

We have more to do with others by our words than in almost any other way, so that the Golden Rule is to be applied especially to speech. We do not want others to speak unkindly of us or harshly to us; we do not want them to ridicule us or mock us or find fault with us. Therefore the Golden Rule tells us we are not to do these things to them.

MOTHER-WISDOM

Parents Must Choose Carefully Among What Seem to be Conflicting Duties. It Takes Time as Well as Love, Wisdom and Work as Well as Sentiment, to Train Our Little People Aright. Does it Not Pay?

By Helen Johnson Keyes.

One summer I visited in the home of a woman who had two of the brightest, happiest children I have ever known. She was very fragile-looking, but she seemed always ready to give time to the children and to do anything which her husband suggested. His business carried him about the province and often she and the children went with him, piling into the car at a few minutes' notice and appearing entirely untroubled by any peculiarities of clothing or by any unfinished task in the home.

Fond as I was of these dear friends, I was sometimes inclined to be irritated by the unkempt appearance of the family and the disorder in the house. The comradeship between husband and wife, however, and their chumminess with the lovely children shamed my criticism and seemed a justification of the family life.

One day my hostess told me a story. She said that a few months after her second baby was born, she herself became seriously ill. The doctor warned her that she had a disease which she could not hope to overcome except by a very care-free life. If she were to work hard, he said, or worry a great deal, she would have several years of sickness and then die. In telling me the story she confessed that utter despair had filled her heart. She had two babies, a mortgaged house and a husband who would never be a rich man. How could she live a care-free life? Yet if she did not do so, she must die! The children would be motherless, her dear husband without his chosen companion.

The answer came to her slowly and she said that at the time it was a very painful answer. She saw that she must neglect her house, her clothes, her children's clothes in order to live to influence their characters and minds.

After a while she went home from the hospital and she began at once the hard task of ignoring dust and disorder. Of course it was disagreeable but her husband thought it not too large a price to pay for her life. Fortunately she was gifted with a fine and well-trained mind and as she lay resting hour after hour as she had to do, she prepared the children for school, taught them to love poetry and good prose, educated their senses through hand work, and directed their cultivation of a small garden. By and by the little car was bought as a health measure and a further opportunity for family enjoyment. The family found they could use it for educational possibilities and so they set about discovering all they could about the country through which they traveled, its geology, its vegetation and its social life. This interested the children, too.

Presently a third baby came, not a delicate child, as one might have expected, but a fine, vigorous infant who soon proved that she had inherited the excellent family brains.

Did not this woman choose the larger thing—life and training of her children? Of course it was unfortunate that the choice had to be made at all, for a well-ordered home is beautiful and an education for young people. Yet it was surely better to maintain the spirit of affection, of amiability and fellowship than to have become a grumbling, irritable invalid in an effort to keep dust out of the corners and the hooks and eyes in place on dresses.

It happens to us all sometimes that we must choose between what is most important and what is less important, because we are incapable of performing all things perfectly. In such a case, is not our children's training the most important?

The choice presents itself most frequently during the adolescence of our boys and girls, when our own strength has begun to grow somewhat less and when our children suddenly fail us. After a period of some years during which these sons and daughters had grown increasingly independent of our care and increasingly helpful to us, they suddenly rebel against work and confinement and make strange demands both for amusement and for solitude. Their characters confuse us with new problems as serious as any which infancy holds, though they concern the moral life more than the body.

What shall we do? Shirk this problem which came to us just as we thought that we had reached a comfortable harbor in the stormy voyage of motherhood? Shall we confess ourselves too busy to study once again our children's needs? Shall we let them shift for themselves, find their own way out of the new emotions and temptations of their age? Shall we sacrifice our boys and girls to the perfect housekeeping which has been our pride, continuing to give all our strength to the material things of home and sparing none for the spiritual salvation of our children? Or shall we give our strength to the salvation of souls which are immortal and which God placed in our charge twelve or fourteen years before?

Mothers who can reach libraries should read several books on the subject of adolescence. The librarian will help them to choose these. They should understand how serious are the physical changes through which their children are passing. This knowledge will give them sympathy with those strange tempers and moods which temporarily change the tractable children of yesterday into the rebels of to-day.

Though the adolescent boy or girl craves solitude at times, he craves sympathy more strongly than ever before. He is sensitive to religious influences and if the church and Sunday School and young people's societies are wise in their manner of reaching out toward him, they will exert a great and benign influence upon his development. Nature will interest him and if he wants to make special studies and collections he should be given every encouragement to do so. Despite the fact that both boys and girls seem very conceited and impatient of criticism at this age, nevertheless they are easily discouraged and need praise far more than rebuke. They should not be allowed to worry about their school work or, indeed, about anything, but should have long hours of sleep and excellent, nutritious food and sympathetic treatment entirely free from nagging though not of so exceedingly gentle a kind as to kill in them the sense of duty and responsibility.

Such supervision and guidance require study, self-control, time. But are they not worth while? Are they not our duty and our privilege?

The Canadian Nation.

"Canadian to the core! Where prairies roll,
And northward far to the untrodden pole,
No limit East or West but boundless sea,
All this fair land is ours! and we are free!
Down through the ages yet to come and go
In this our land a nation strong shall grow,
And send her produce o'er the earth afar,
Nor shrink to guard her own in time of war!"

Canada lags far behind the rest of the world in the matter of child welfare. "Save the babies" should be our watchword.

'Canada Product" will be a guarantee of high level excellence if the Canadian Trade Commission can effect it.

It is the duty of every married man and woman to possess the necessary information to enable them to discharge the sacred duties of parenthood.

The Canadian Trade Commission literally "observe mankind from China to Peru." Recent inquiries about Canadian trade openings were received by the Commission in the same mail from Shanghai and Lima.

MR. FARMER

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DOMINION Bicycle Tires

STAND UP TO EVERY TEST

Test them for quality and workmanship—test them for speed and mileage—test their sturdy service and easy riding—and you will find Dominion Tires "Unquestionably The Best Tires Made".

Sold by the Leading Dealers

DOMINION RUBBER SYSTEM

A SONG OF CANADA.

You ask what land I love the most,
Canada, 'tis Canada!
Of this fair land I make my boast,
Canada, O Canada!
From yonder broad St. Lawrence stream
To where the Yukon waters gleam,
Oh, fair it is as poet's dream,
Canada, my Canada!

See yonder fields of tasselled corn,
Canada, in Canada!
Where plenty fills her golden horn,
Canada, O Canada!
See how her wond'rous glories shine
To yonder sunset's purpling line,
Oh, happy land! Oh, land of mine!
Canada, O Canada!

Go read the story of thy past,
Canada, O Canada!
What glorious deeds, what fame thou hast!
Canada, O Canada!
So long as time's great cycle runs
Of nations weep their fallen ones
Thou'lt not forget thy patriot sons.
Canada, O Canada!

The Latest Designs

8732—This little boy's dress is part of a set which consists of dress, coat and rompers. McCall Pattern 8732—4 sizes—6 months to 3 years, price 20c. Size 1 year dress requires 1½ yards of 36-inch material; coat 1 yard of 48-inch—extra for the collar; rompers, 2¼ yards of 32-inch material. The scalloped edge may be made from McCall Transfer Pattern 318, which contains 3½ yards of scolloping ⅝-inch wide and eight corners to match, price 10c.

8209—This little model is suitable not only for an apron dress, but makes a charming one-piece frock. McCall Pattern 8209—3 sizes—S., M., L.—price 20 cents. It requires 4¼ yards of 36-inch material.

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

TURNING WASTE TO GOLD.

Yorkshire Spinner Laughed At When He Bought His First Rubbish.

One day, when in London, a spinner came across a heap of silk waste mixed up with dirty rope ends, leaves and sticks, all knotted together.

"What is that?" he asked.

"Oh, simply rubbish. It is impossible to do anything with it," was the repl·

But the trained young spinner of Yorkshire knew better. He bought the great heap of waste at a half-penny a pound, and was laughed at.

For nearly ten years all the profit from his mills went into experimental machinery for the utilization of this waste. Then came the startling announcement that he had produced a machine which at small cost turned the waste rubbish into beautiful fabrics. The result is that to-day waste silk pours into the great Manningham mills from all parts of the world to come forth worth hundreds of thousands of pounds.

In nature there is no waste. It is only because of man's limitations that the world is littered with what seems to him rubbish. Some day a ray of genius falls upon a dead heap of waste and turns it into gold.

One hundred and fifty marriages take place every week, it is estimated, between Australian soldiers and British women.

ROSY CHEEKS AND GOOD HEALTH

Come Through Keeping the Blood in a Rich, Red and Pure Condition.

When a girl—or a woman—finds her color fading, when her cheeks and lips grow pale, and she gets short of breath easily and her heart palpitates after the slightest exertion, or under the least excitement, it means that she is suffering from anaemia—thin, watery blood. Headache and backache frequently accompany this condition, and nervousness is often present.

The remedy for this condition is to build up the blood, and for this purpose there is no medicine that can equal Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. They build up and renew the blood, bring brightness to the eyes, color to the cheeks, and a general feeling of renewed health and energy. The only other treatment needed is plenty of sunlight, moderate exercise and good, plain food. The girl or woman who gives this treatment a fair trial will soon find herself enjoying perfect health. Mrs. Hiram Shook, R.R. No. 1, Lyndhurst, says:—"I cannot speak too highly of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, for I believed they saved my daughter's life. She was in a terribly run down condition, pale, wan, and despondent, and people who saw her considered her in a decline. The doctor who treated her did not help her any, and then I decided to give her Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. This decision proved a wise one, for before six boxes were used she was much better. I got six more boxes, and before they were gone she was in the best of health. When she began the use of the pills she weighed only 90 pounds, and under their use her weight increased to 127 pounds. I strongly urge all mothers of weak girls to give them Dr. William's Pink Pills.

You can get Dr. Williams' Pink Pills from any dealer in medicine, or by mail post paid at 50c. a box or six boxes for $2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

WARM PRAISE FROM BRITAIN.

The Motherland Expresses Profound Appreciation of Canada's Effort in Food Production.

Something that should have an important bearing on trade relations between the Motherland and Canada, whose opportuneness the Canadian Trade Commission impresses upon our business community, is the British public's warm appreciation of what was done by the Dominion in the war. The very name of Canada appears to strike a chord of sympathy, and to arouse a desire for closer association. It would be putting a somewhat ignoble and mercenary construction on this to state that it simply opens a new era for business connections across the ocean. Yet so curious is the Anglo-Saxon race to which we belong that it is exactly this feature which would appeal most to the practical British mind as the only consistent form in which the national sentiment could be expressed. More foodstuffs and still more produce of our vast farm lands could be sent to Great Britain where the consuming public learned in wartime to know that in times of stress food from under "the Old Flag" may always be relied upon. On their part they are doing all possible by granting a government preference as well as fostering private predilection for all goods from within the Empire.

If proof were wanted it would be found in the cordiality of the remarks recently published broadcast in English and Scottish newspapers of the British Food Controller, the Right Honorable George H. Roberts, M.P. (by the way, one of the finest types of the democratic, self-made labor men in the British Parliament). Mr. Roberts, after remarking that Canada had not found it necessary to adopt compulsory rationing in its food control methods, said:

"The measures adopted in Canada to increase production and conserve food, combined with the fact that the British Government was able to keep the sea route clear, made it possible for Great Britain and her allies to overcome what was their greatest enemy, insufficiency of food. In 1918 the situation was very critical and food became as important a problem as that of munitions. For example, in December, 1917, France held supplies of wheat and flour sufficient only to meet the needs of its civilian population for about three days. It has been my privilege to become acquainted with the measures adopted by Canada, particularly during the last two years of the war, and I know the difficulties that had to be encountered and the remarkable efficiency achieved. Production was thoroughly organized, and having regard to its enormous territory, its diverse conditions of climate, the few crowded towns and the sparse settlements, the achievements of Canada in furnishing food supplies at the gravest period of the war, have won for the Dominion an admission of deep obligation and profound appreciation."

An instance of the readiness and effectiveness of Canadian assistance, Mr. Roberts added, was in respect to butter. When the stock of butter in Great Britain fell abnormally and it was impossible to maintain the small weekly ration of one ounce a head, the Food Ministry was able to secure the whole butter output of Canadian creameries for six weeks, which meant the addition of 6½ million lbs. to the available supplies.

"Although the Canadian Government did not hesitate to apply compulsory powers where necessary, it is interesting to observe that a great part of the splendid results ensued from propagandist appeals to the patriotism of the people. Producers were thereby stimulated to greater effort and consumers were induced to adopt voluntary rationing and so increase the surpluses available for export."

"Father, Forgive Us."

Father, forgive us, for we fear at times
We've passed Thee on the road, while gazing far;
We've looked beyond the valley where we live,
And sought Thee where the shining summits are.

Help us to know Thou walkest side by side,
Whatever and wherever we may be;
Thou art not far-off standing, but so close
Our hands may every moment cling to Thee.

Father, forgive us; show us every hour
How near Thou art. Help us to feel Thee near,
That with unfailing faith we rest our hearts
On thine own loving heart, and lose our fear.

KEEP CHILDREN HEALTHY

To keep children healthy the bowels must be kept regular and the stomach sweet. Nine-tenths of the ailments which afflict little ones are caused by derangements of the bowels and stomach. No other medicine can equal Baby's Own Tablets in guarding either the baby or growing child from the ills that follow a disordered condition of the bowels or stomach. They are a mild but thorough laxative and never fail to give results. Concerning them Mrs. W. B. Coolledge, Sarnia, Ont., says: "I have used Baby's Own Tablets for over three years and have found them the best medicine I have ever used for my children. I never have any trouble giving them to my little ones and they have saved me many a doctor's bill. My advice to all mothers of little ones is to keep a box of the Tablets in the house." The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Sign Still Appropriate.

He sauntered into a barber shop and got shaved. When he had finished the barber handed him a tag for 65 cents. The man regarded it thoughtfully. Then, turning to the barber, he asked: "Do you happen to know the significance of that red and white striped pole in front of your shop?" "Yes, sir," said the barber. "You see, in olden times, barbers were surgeons as well as tonsorial artists. When a man had to be bled, he came to a barber." "And we still get bled," retorted the customer as he paid the check, adding, "whatever you do, don't take down that pole."

Minard's Liniment used by Physicians.

To a Water Lily.

Thy beauty, fragrance, grace and purity
Are unsurpassed in the domain of flowers,
So lavish is the Artist, whose fine powers
Have here their climax. In thy essence, He
Interprets and reveals the mystery
Of loveliness, which all the studious hours
Of man's aesthetic quest in Nature's bowers
Cannot discern, though plied continually.
Fair mirror of the workmanship of God,
Reflect His likeness to our human sight,
Not seen directly, since it was too bright
For Amram's son, who held the magic rod
O'er the rubescent sea, and for us, too,
Until we shall, some day, be clothed anew.

Prisoners of war—military and civilian—held by the Allies are estimated at: United Kingdom, 103,311; France, 196,479; and other countries, 169,282.

GIRLS! WHITEN YOUR SKIN WITH LEMON JUICE

Make a beauty lotion for a few cents to remove tan, freckles, sallowness.

Your grocer has the lemons and any drug store or toilet counter will supply you with three ounces of orchard white for a few cents. Squeeze the juice of two fresh lemons into a bottle, then put in the orchard white and shake well. This makes a quarter pint of the very best lemon skin whitener and complexion beautifier known. Massage this fragrant creamy lotion daily into the face, neck, arms and hands and just see how freckles, tan, sallowness, redness and roughness disappear and how smooth, soft and clear the skin becomes. Yes! It is harmless, and the beautiful results will surprise you.

Making Them Up.

"Now, boys," said the schoolmaster brightly, "I want you to write an essay, of about five hundred words, on some topic you know a lot about. Shall we say"—he thought a minute—"your father's bicycles. Most of them have one."

The boys licked their pencils and started. The master noticed that little Frank had finished much sooner than the rest, so he went across to see.

"My father has a bicycle," he read. "He took it out the other day, and went for a ride. He caught his wheel in the tram-lines, and had a spill. His bicycle was smashed. I think this is about fifty words. My father used the other four hundred and fifty as he carried the bicycle home."

Not on the Map.

Tommy—"Papa, where is Atoms?"

Father—"Atoms? I don't know, my boy. You mean Athens probably."

Tommy—"No, I mean Atoms—the place where everything is blown to."

I was cured of Bronchitis and Asthma by MINARD'S LINIMENT.
MRS. A. LIVINGSTONE.
Lot 5, P. E. I.

I was cured of a severe attack of Rheumatism by MINARD'S LINIMENT.
Mahone Bay. JOHN MADER.

I was cured of a severely sprained leg by MINARD'S LINIMENT.
JOSHUA A. WYNACHT.
Bridgewater.

Origin of Oilcloth.

There lived in England a painter. His name was John Buckley. He made his living by painting the floors of the rich in large black and white squares. He was just a common floor painter. He was intensely practical, and it annoyed him when he found his work much hampered by the servants of his rich employers, who objected strenuously to walking on wet paint. So John Buckley conceived the idea of painting his designs on canvas, letting the canvas dry, and then tacking it down on the floor. And that's how we came to get oilcloth.

Queen is Very Domestic.

Queen Mary has been much occupied at Windsor recently, superintending the replacing of the treasures which were stored away during the war. No other Queen has taken this domestic interest in Windsor or has known much about its contents, but Queen Mary frequently motors down from Buckingham Palace to see some alteration, and is said by the Windsor staff to know more about the treasures there than any of the officials in charge. Some time ago Her Majesty examined and re-classified all the china in the castle, and arranged for its better keeping. It was found that some of the rarest pieces were lying away in cellars, where they had been uncared for and neglected for years.

MONEY ORDERS.

Send a Dominion Express Money Order. They are payable everywhere.

A Royal Authoress.

A rumor has been heard in London that Queen Alexandra may shortly blossom out as an authoress—at any rate, a part one. She may, it is said, in consultation, of course, with a secretary, issue and edit some of the letters and private papers of the late King Edward. Anyway, she has lately been going through a vast collection of documents very thoroughly indeed, destroying some and keeping others for future reference. What amazing amount of inside knowleldge of events of the past fifty years and more the Queen Mother must possess.

With the Fingers! Says Corns Lift Out Without Any Pain

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

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

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

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

BITS OF HUMOR FROM HERE & THERE

A Safe Move.

"I should hate to have a husband who argued. I shall try to marry a lawyer."

"Why, lawyers are the very men who argue."

"But not without a fee."

Tasted Like It.

Customer—You label those eggs, "Fresh from the country." Are they the same as I got here yesterday?"

Grocer—Yes, sir.

Customer—What country do you mean—China?

Up Against It.

"I can't raise fifty dollars—that's all there is to that. I got a notice from my bank this morning that I had overdrawn."

"Well, try some other bank. They overdrawn."

A New Species.

Bobby, aged seven, was making his first visit to the zoo. He looked around at the various animals, and coming to a cage marked "Female," he rushed up to his mother in great excitement.

"Oh, mother," he said. "I've always wanted to see a 'Female,' and here he is!"

Explained.

"That young man doesn't seem to know when to go home!" exclaimed the grouchy father.

"It was my carelessness," declared Gwendolyn. "I asked him to explain the league of nations."

"What has that to do with it?"

"You know it always takes three or four hours to explain the league of nations, and even then there will probably be a great deal that remains to be said on future occasions."

THERE IS ONLY ONE GENUINE ASPIRIN

ONLY TABLETS MARKED WITH "BAYER CROSS" ARE ASPIRIN.

If You Don't See the "Bayer Cross" on the Tablets, Refuse Them—They Are Not Aspirin At All.

BAYER

Your druggist gladly will give you the genuine "Bayer Tablets of Aspirin" because genuine Aspirin now is made by Canadians and owned by a Canadian Company.

There is not a cent's worth of German interest in Aspirin, all rights being purchased from the U.S. Government.

During the war, acid imitations were sold as Aspirin in pill boxes and various other containers. But now you can get genuine Aspirin, plainly stamped with the safety "Bayer Cross"—Aspirin proved safe by millions for Headache, Toothache, Earache, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Colds, Neuritis, and Pain generally.

Handy tin boxes of 12 tablets, also larger "Bayer" packages.

Aspirin is the trade mark, registered in Canada, of Bayer Manufacture of Monoacetic-acidester of Salicylicacid.

A Cure for Pimples

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

Wash Out Your Pores With Cuticura Soap

And have a clear, sweet, healthy skin with little trouble and trifling expense. Contrast this simple wholesome treatment with tiresome massaging and other fads.

On retiring smear the face with Cuticura Ointment on the end of the finger, wash off in five minutes with Cuticura Soap and hot water, using plenty of soap, best applied with the hands which it softens wonderfully, and continue bathing a few moments.

Rinse with tepid water, dry gently and dust on a few grains of Cuticura Talcum Powder, a delicate, fascinating fragrance. Soap, Ointment and Talcum sold everywhere.

POULTRY WANTED

WHAT HAVE YOU FOR SALE IN Live Poultry, Fancy Hens, Pigeons, Eggs, etc.? Write I. Weinrauch & Son, 10-18 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 Halliday Company, 22 Jackson W., Hamilton, Ont.

FOR SALE.

NEWSPAPER, WEEKLY, IN BRUCE County. Splendid opportunity. Write Box T, Wilson Publishing Co., Limited, 73 Adelaide St. W., Toronto.

WELL EQUIPPED NEWSPAPER and job printing plant in Eastern Ontario. Insurance carried $1,500. Will go for $1,200 on quick sale. Box 82, Wilson Publishing Co., Ltd., Toronto.

FRUIT FARMS.

BELL'S LIMITED, GRIMSBY, HAVE some choice fruit farms in the Niagara Peninsula; our policy is, first, to see that our client gets the right place, then we give him expert instruction on working the farm, or if desired we work it for him with our tractor outfits; our last week's bargain, ten acres, as advertised, has been sold. The specials for this week are:—

FIFTY-TWO ACRES—HALF FRUIT, full bearing; brick house, bath, furnace, electric light; workman's cottage, good barn, drive house, implement shed, etc.; price twenty-four thousand, eight thousand cash.

TEN ACRES—ALL PLANTED, young trees, choice sand land; no buildings; price forty-three hundred, thirteen hundred cash.

TWENTY-EIGHT ACRES—ON HIGHWAY and trolley line, planted to fruit in full bearing; good frame house and barn; price fifteen thousand, cash sixty-five hundred.

WRITE OR PHONE, BELL'S LIMITED, Grimsby.

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.

His Status.

"You will at least admit," said Tennyson J. Daft, "that I have won something of a reputation as a poet."

"Yes," returned J. Fuller Gloom. "It is generally acknowledged that you have no inferior."

Minard's Liniment Lumberman's Friend.

Water should be freshly boiled in making beverages.

THE POLICE FORCE OF THE BODY

DAY and night—without ceasing—a struggle is going on in your body between the germs of disease and the white blood corpuscles—the police force of the human body.

If this police force weakens, disease germs gain a foothold—sickness follows.

Constipation is the most common and dangerous way of corrupting the human police force. Food waste remains too long in the intestines—decays—poisons the blood—and opens the way for attack by the germs that cause tuberculosis, diphtheria, pneumonia and a multitude of other ills.

The culpable habit of using salts, pills, mineral waters, castor oil, etc., to force the bowels to move, makes this condition even worse, as constipation returns almost immediately.

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 of Nujol from your druggist today and keep your police force on the job.

Warning: Nujol is sold in sealed bottles bearing the Nujol Trade Mark. All druggists. Insist on Nujol. You may *suffer* from substitutes.

Nujol

REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

For Constipation

"Regular as Clockwork"

Children Can Drink as many cupfuls of POSTUM as they like.

There's no harm in Postum—no drugs to hurt them and no after-regrets.

"There's a Reason"

The Watchman
AND
Ottawa Valley Advocate

FRIDAY, AUGUST 1, 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.

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En Passant.

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THERE ARE TWO important subjects confronting the inhabitants of this great Dominion at the present time; subjects which will require to be handled in a statesmanlike manner by legislators and interpreted in a spirit of wisdom and cautions forbearance by all interested.

The burning questions of coal, and the price of food are the delicate subjects Every man and woman in the land are in some degree interested in these matters, which have reached such a pinnacle of importance that it is impossible to ignore them. They are insistent, and cannot much longer be regarded as debatable questions to be argued out by beat-the-wind committees or select delegations to the Food Controller or The Board of Trade. The situation is acute and unless something be done to relieve it soon, it is certain that the trouble which is so glibly characterized as "Unrest," will seriously menace the repose of the most detached of restful observers, and invade the dreams of even those who can slumber uninterruptedly through national thunderstorms, and political earthquakes.

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"Combined Action" is the usual advice. Unite! Co-operate! The advice is good enough in a general way, but in practice, it is wide of the mark for unity, in these days, is overdone. Co-operative action for the removal of abuses, or the ventilation of grievances, has become discredited, through the intemperate conjunctions of recent times, and also through the dictatorial action of soviets, of strikers, and other malcontents. The forceful imposition of drastic regulations by scratch majorities and revolutionary groups has dragged the flag of Union in the mud. Leagued Oppression has perpetrated gross injustices in the name of liberty, and has forced its violent will upon people unwilling to receive the alleged benefits at the point of the assassins dagger; people whose eventual liberation,—if needed—they would have worked out for themselves, by natural evolution and moral regeneration.

The samples of combined action displayed by strikers, by means of which they enforced their unpopular edicts upon innocent citizens, as a means of calling attention to the strikers' troubles, form an object lesson in the abuse of power. Combining intolerance with the strength of union, the strikers seized upon power, much as if it had been a store of explosives, and used it coercively against all and sundry. That is a misuse of power—the strength of union—which is the long or short run, is bound to react upon itself, as has been shown recently at Winnipeg and elsewhere. Meanwhile, the public are the sufferers, and for that reason alone the public look for protection from the Government just at the moment when they require protection, but which unfortunately is the wrong moment for a Government standing to be squeezed from all sides at once. Hasty legislations seldom fits the occasion for any length of time, consequently the errors which arise from the Government being driven to adopt measures which are immature, or do not make for equality and all-round-right, press unduly upon some, and after a while, engender discontent in places where all ought to be peace and concord.

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For the reasons stated, unity, for the time being, is not favourably regarded as a means of getting the right things done. But in matters affecting the price of food and fuel, the problem is deepened by the fact that the public can get no immediate redress, although they are absolutely united in the demand for it. They are perfectly of one mind, but their unity of opinion get them no farther. What can any union do to remove the weight that oppresses them? The whole body of consumers groan in unison. Day and night the voice of their lamentation is heard, yet their burden increases, and they are actually threatened with dearer coal and an increase in the price of food!

To an ordinary onlooker the situation would appear to be one legitimately calling for the action of parliament, and if parliament does not see it that way, then parliament ought to have the right path pointed out. I am daily expecting somebody to seriously propose the founding of a "Society For The Education Of Members Of Parliament" upon subjects apart from the party course of study they apparent follow. The public need for relief is great and growing. "After War conditions" is not the answer, nor is the cry of "Readjustment" nor any of the words used, without deeds.

— — —

The latest thing in unions is heard from the farming industry. A manifesto has been issued, with the declared purpose of keeping up and still further raising the prices of produce. When I read this manifesto I was struck wsth ihc manuer in which the subject was detailed, and the figures worked out to show that the farmes gets only a few cents per hour for the labour of self, wife and family. If that manifesto is telling the truth then farming is on its last legs; the state of the agriculturalist is hopeless. He is doomed to extinction eventually, and starvation in the meantime. Everybody who eats is robbing him, and unwarrentedly living upon the earnings of the farmer, denying education to his children and reducing his family to abject penury.

Apparently it has never occurred to the manifesting farmers that they could relinquish their farms and change over with their employees the farm laborers whose labor, the farmers allege, costs too much. By their own showing they get less than their hired hands; and if such is the case they have every right to complain. Why do they stand it? (See manifesto). But they shonln not complain to the general public, the ignorant public, who refuses to believe them, the noisy clamoring public who will not entertain seriously any further increase in the cost of living if they can help it, for the benefit of the farmer or his family. Having heard tales of the farmers woe before, they have grown callous and refuse to believe the figures produced. In the manifesto a set of calculations is given, but without any indication of what they are founded upon; The war production figures or what? The farmers wage per hour is worked out with the object of showing that he is underpaid for his labor, as compared with other workmen, but the result is not quite convincing. The public will regard that line of argument with doubt, suspecting that as they are paying double for everything now, with less than double to do it with, the farmer has got the double idea into his head that he is at one and the same time a labourer and an employer of labour; that his figures are founded on what he should get as a farm labourer, after the farmers profits are provided for, or in other words, that he should draw a living wage as a workman in addition to his unreduced profits on farming as an enterprise.

Very often the public is a trifle unreasoning, when their pockets are concerned, but it will take a lot of manifestoes and arguments to convince them that, while the greater number are losers over a deal, the lesser number are not gainers.

I don't just see it myself.

LINKSMAN.

Dominion Cartridge Company Employees Picnic.

After an interval of four years, the Employees of the Dominion Cartridge Company, Brownsburg, are making arrangements for holding their annual picnic, which has not been held since 1914 owing to the War, on Saturday, the 16th of August. This is their 19th Picnic and promises to be in every respect as successful as in previous years, and it is hoped to make it more successful if that is possible. There is no doubt that the people of the surrounding dtstricts have missed the D. C. Co., Picnic in the past few years and it is to be hoped that its revival will be attended by them in greater numbers than ever. The usual sports of Rifle and Trap Shooting will be held in the forenoon and interesting games of Football and Baseball and numerous races in the afternoon. Dancing and Refreshments will be had on the grounds at moderate prices. Band music will add to the general enjoyment and liven things up. About 9 p.m. there will be a grand display of Fireworks a thing which is very rarely seen outside of large cities and makes a fitting climax to the days sport.

It is to be hoped that the Picnic will be favoured with good weather and that there will be a huge crowd in in attandance. The price of admission is 25 cents. All Ladies and children free.

The Secretary of the Picnic is Mr. Geo. R. Scott, Brownsburg.

Don't forget the date Saturday Aug. 16.

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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.

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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
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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 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.

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 make 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 secton of your volume dealing with the activities of the boys and girls oversers 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.

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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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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 complied expressly for you.

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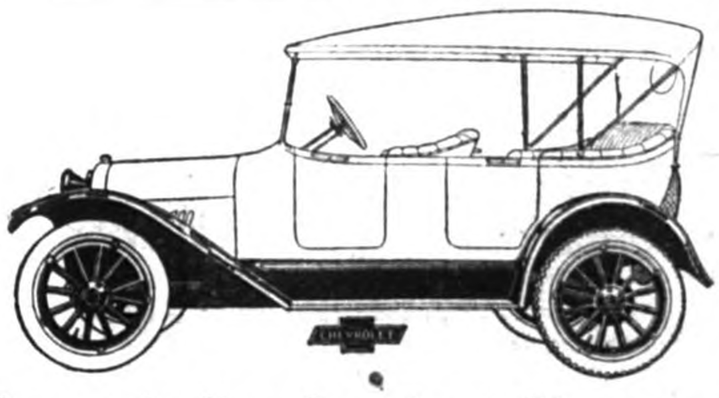

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It is a Car that will give you the greatest amount of satisfaction for your money. It has all up-to-date style and they are simple to run and cheap in up-keep.
When looking around don't fail to have a demonstration of the Chev. We are agents for the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

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See the Briscoe in our Show-room before buying

GEO. Y. DEACON

Phone 26 LACHUTE MILLS, QUE.

WEDDING BELLS

—:o:—

McMILLAN—MIDDDLETON.

Trinity Church, Morin Heights, was the scene of a very pretty wedding on Monday, July 28th, when Miss Evelyn Helen Middleton, eldest daughter of Mr. J. P. Middleton, Manager of the Argenteuil Lumber Co., Morin Heights, was united in marriage to Mr. Ritchie Alexander McMillan, of Winnipeg, Man.

The church was beautifully decorated with potted plants, ferns and flowers, and under an arch of flowers the young couple pledged their nuptial vows. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. H. Jekill, B.A. The ushers were Lieut. Hector Paquette and Mr. Howard Davis. The bride, who was unattended, was given away by her father. She wore her travelling suit of taupe broadcloth, a black picture hat and fox furs. Immediately after the ceremony the bridal pair left amid showers of rice, confetti and good wishes for Toronto, Niagara, Detroit and other points en route for Winnipeg, their future home. Among the guests from a distance were Miss Spratt and Mrs. Albright of Vankleek Hill, Miss Middleton of Pt. Fortune, and Mr. and Mrs. A. Middleton of Lachute.

DALESVILLE

Mrs. D. Marshall and children are visiting her sister Mrs. D. Dixon.

Mrs. Tuck and daughter are visiting Mrs. Cregeen.

Mrs Smallie and daughter Irene returned to Ottawa on Monday evening.

Miss A. Drysdale is visiting Mrs. J. A. Campbell.

Mr. E. Parker left for St. Anne de Bellevue for further treatment.

Mr. and Mrs. Jones and Marjorie returned to Montreal on Sunday.

Mrs. A. Morrow and daughter Edna who have been visiting Mrs. H. Cleland for the past month, returned home on Tuesday.

Mr. H. Cleland and Master Ross spent part of this week in Montreal.

The service last Sunday morning was taken by the Mission Band led by Mrs (Rev.) Collins.

The Ladies' Mission Circle will meet at the Manse on Aug. 7th, at 3 p.m.

Misses Susie and Rosina Barker spent a few days in Lachute this week.

Mrs. Benoit and little son returned to Ottawa on Friday last.

Mr. Tuck spent the week-end here.

Mrs. Brown, Mrs. Cregeen and Mrs. Davis ware hostesses at party in honour of Master Danny Davis on Saturday afternoon last. Over twenty children and several adults attended. The guests thoroughly enjoyed the games. Supper was served on the lawn.

CUSHING

Mr. Archie Graham is on a business trip to Venosta this week.

Miss Jean Pinkerton left on Tuesday to spend a couple of months with relatives in Winnipeg, Man.

Mr. A Starnes was the guest of his wife and her parents Mr. and Mrs. Walter Smith for the week-end.

Miss May Ross, of Kingston, and Miss Bessie Gotto, of Montreal, are at present guests of Miss Grace Fraser at Greece's Point.

Mrs. Archie Graham spent the early part of this week in Montreal, bringing home with her her cousin Mrs. T. Abelson (nee Lottie Pollock) of Rhode Island, and her daughters the Misses Harriett and Dorothea for an extended visit.

Officials of the C.N.R. were here on Monday for the purpose of considering the advisability of moving the Cushing station further west in the completion of the cut-off at present under construction and the probabilities are that the station will be moved about half a mile up the line from its present location.

LAKEFIELD

Church Notices, Sunday, Aug. 3rd.

Lakefield,—Holy Communion 10.30 a.m.

Shrewsbury,—Holy Communion 2 30 p.m.

Dunany,—Holy Communion 4.30 p.m.

NOTE,—Sunday, Aug. 10th, services as follows :—

Lakefield,—Morning Prayer 10.30 a.m.
Dunany,—Evensong 2.30 p.m.
Louisa,—Evensong 4.30 p.m.

Preacher for the day Rev. H. P. Mount, M.A. B.D., Rector of St. Mark's Church, Longueuil.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

OBITUARY

—o—

THE LATE PETER GARLAND.

The death took place on Sunday, July 20th, of Peter Garland of Calumet, after an illness of some six months from effects following influenza, aged 33 years. The funeral took place on Wednesday conducted by Father Archambault from his home to Grenville Cemetery. Besides his father and mother he leaves one sister and seven brothers to mourn his loss.

THE LATE JEAN BISLAND.

The people of East Settlement were shocked when they received word from Burlington, Vt, of the death of Jean Bisland. The deceased had been in failing health for the past four weeks. The funeral was conducted by Mr Grier on arrival of the four o'clock train last Saturday afternoon. Service was held in the Presbyterian Church, the remains afterwards being taken to the Lachute Cemetery.

LAKEFIELD

—:o:—

Mr. Alvin Kyle, of Montreal, is spending a week at his home here.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Rogers of Montreal, spent the week-end with Mrs. G. Scott at Long Lake.

Mrs. J. H. Gales and son Wilfrid, of Montreal, arrived here on Monday and opened their cottage at Long Lake.

Mr. and Mrs. John Boyd, and Miss E. Boyd also Messrs. Norman and Leonard Boyd, of Bethany, motored to Mr. H. Scott's on Sundy last.

Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Westgate, and Mr. Wilbert and the Misses Mildred, Louise Sheritt, spent Sunday last the guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. Westgate.

Miss Gladys and Master Ross Hyde have returned to their home in St. Andrews after spending the past three weeks with their grand-parents Mr. and Mrs. T. Hodge.

Guests at the Lakeside Cottage are Mr. and Mrs. H. Harrison, Mr. and Mrs. H. Deprsey and son, Mr. and Mrs. James Barnes, and Miss Jennie Hird, all of Montreal.

Mr. W. E. Richards, Mr. F. Regan and Mr. P. Lepriec motored from Montreal and was the welcome guests of Mrs. W. E. Richards.

Mr. W. E. Richards spent the week-end with his family at North Gore.

Week-end guests at Mrs. W. E. Richards on Sunday last were, Mr. and Mrs. V. C. Davies Mr. Mr. Hanks, Mr. F. Regan of Montreal, also Mr T. Evans, Miss Lizzse P. Evans and Mr. H. Perkins of Lakefield.

Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Richards and family accompanied by Mr. T. Evans and Miss L. Evans motored to St. Jerome on Sunday last.

Mrs. C. Andrews and daughter Phyllis spent the week-end at "Maple Grove Cottage."

SEALED TENDERS.

—:o:—

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 cemmented 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.

FOR SALE,—A good road horse. In condition for the show-ring. Apply to
DR HIGGINSON,
Hawkesbury, Ont.

"LADY TEACHER, for English School in the town of Terrebonne, average scholars 15. Salary about $45.00 per month. Board in private family. Apply to O. A. Kimpton, Terrebonne, Que.

REMOVAL NOTICE.

Miss A. A. Lavigne wishes to inform her many customers that she has removed her Millinery Parlor to her old stand on Foundry Street, after August 1st. Special discount for the month of August on all lines now in stock.

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,
Louisa, Que.

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.

WM. J. BARCLAY,

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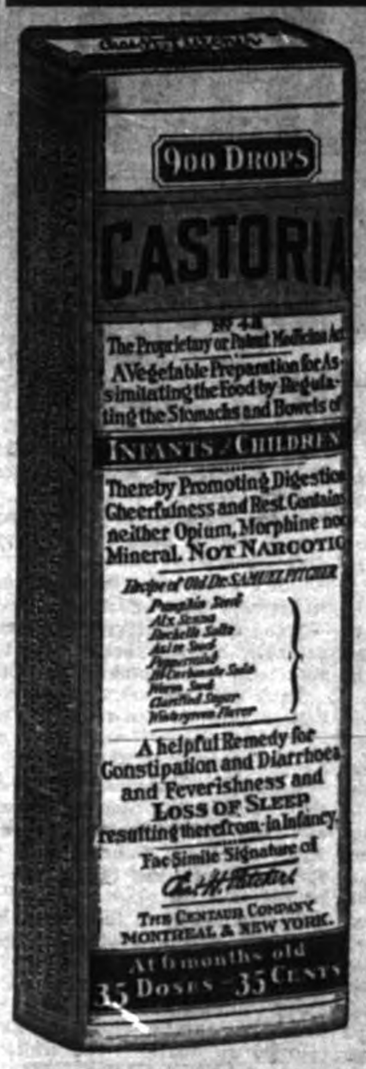

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Leaves Ottawa Central (opposite Chateau Laurier) at 1.00 p.m., daily except Sunday, arrives Toronto, Union Station at 9.30 p.m.

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-Parlor Car and Observation Parlor Car. Night Service: Coach, Smoker, Sleeping Cars, and Compartment Sleeper.

For further information apply to

J. S. GILES, Agent.

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.

SUPERIOR COURT

Canada
Province of Quebec } No. 1395
District of Terrebonne

The Two Mountains Agricultural Society. Plaintiff.

vs.

The Meyeroff Attractions, of the City and State of New York in the United States of America and Henry Meyeroff of the same place. Defendants.

It is ordered to the defendants to appear within a month.

Ste. Scholastique, 24th of July, 1019.
GRIGNON & FORTIER,
Prothonotary S.C.

J. A. C. ETHIER,
Attorney for Plaintiff.

PUBLIC NOTICE

I hereby wish to state that I have made no false accusations or laid any blame on Mr. Andy Brown, for stealing syrup from my bush.

HENRY CARRUTHERS,
Dunany

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 far 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.

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THINK of the time and trouble you can save with this dependable range.

No black-leading. The cooking-top is burnished brighter than steel. Grates—the modern duplex type—clean the ashes out at a single turn. Oven walls nickeled steel—easily cleaned.

Baking becomes a real pleasure when you have this fine range to work with. Call and see the Kootenay.

McClary's Kootenay

G. Y. Deacon, Lachute.

McClary's

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

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Used in Millions of Tea-Pots Daily

Its Intrinsic goodness in Tea Quality - makes it the most Economical in Use - -

B577

"SALADA"

Extracted Honey.

The production of honey by the general farmer is coming into favor, as the keeping of two or three stands of bees will provide sufficient honey for the average home. Many women and farm girls have taken over this work to their pleasure and profit. The production of comb honey seems to be considered the most favorable plan but a larger flow of honey can be secured by extracting.

We have followed both plans, usually utilizing one hive for comb honey and the others for extracted honey. One advantage of having the extracted honey is that it can be used in baking where the comb honey cannot; it makes delicious cookies and cakes and candies. If one desires to use the comb honey for this purpose the comb must be mashed, the honey squeezed out and strained. The extracted honey can be kept for years and is easily stored in tin buckets; if it granulates and it is delicious in this sugary confection, it may be melted in an hour by immersing the can in moderately hot water. It should never be heated over a direct fire or on a hot stove.

A larger flow of honey will be secured by extracting, because the bees do not have to spend a lot of effort in building up a new comb each time. When the honey is extracted and the frames put back in the hive the empty cells are there all ready to be filled with new honey and capped by the bees.

This is a great advantage in a summer when the honey flow is light; with the comb waiting to be filled the bees have only to gather the nectar and feed the brood. The honey can be extracted at any time of the season, though it is well to wait until most of the comb is filled and capped. If the flow is darker or less desirable at one time than at another, the different grades may be extracted separately and stored in separate receptacles.

The cost of an extractor may deter some from using this plan, but for a good many years we have owned a part share in one and did not find this a disadvantage. Where two or three own one it cuts the cost to a few dollars and it will last for twenty years if properly cared for; one that will accommodate four frames is large enough for use with from two to five or six hives.

In using the extractor the caps are removed from the comb with a wide-bladed knife and the frames put into the baskets of the extractor. The baskets are then revolved and the honey is thrown out of the comb on the outer side, after which the frames are reversed and whirled in the same manner. The extracted honey is drawn from a spout at the base of the extractor. If extracting is done at the end of the season the combs are not returned to the hive but stored until needed again the following spring.

Frames for producing extracted honey are similar to those used for brood. The bees are given a little foundation material to build the comb first. The frames are put in a super which fits on the top of the brood chamber. If the supers are added early in the season it will help to prevent swarming. If the day is pleasant extracting may be done in the open, though the bees will be more or less bothersome; the best place to do it is in a room where the windows and doors are covered with mosquito netting or wire screen.

Extracted honey should not be stored right away, but allowed to stand a few days and strained through a fine honey screen. Care should be taken that all vessels used are clean and dry as water in honey causes it to sour readily. We store most of the honey in three and five-pound friction top tin cans; these are easily handled, and when there is a surplus to sell it is sold more readily in small bulk.

How To Hang Pictures.

Hang large pictures with two wires and two hooks. Small sizes need a single wire run from centre of picture to hook at moulding, or may be fastened with push tacks.

Let picture rest flat against wall, by attaching wire near top of frame instead of one [illegible] the way down.

Hang about on eye level, usually with lower edges on a line.

Don't hang too many. One medium-sized picture to a wall space is enough.

Large pictures in heavy frames should not be hung in the house of ordinary size.

Don't hang on figured wall paper, it detracts from effect of picture.

Hang similar pictures together, for example, a water color doesn't look well next to a photographic print.

Dark pictures are better hung in darker parts of the room.

Regarding the Egg.

Eggs are a valuable food product; they contain the purest form of albumen, which digests very easily. Eggs are body builders and flesh-forming foods, and they can very readily take the place of meat.

The similarity in the proportion of the shell, yolk and white of eggs in the chicken eggs is that the shell averages about one-tenth, the yolk about three-tenths and the white about four-tenths. The shell alone is counted as waste. The white contains about six-eighths water. the solids of the white are virtually all nitrogenous matter or protein. The yolk contains about one-half water and one-third fat, and the balance is of nitrogenous matter or protein.

Newly laid or fresh eggs have a semitransparent uniform, pale pinkish tint; the shell contains a very small air chamber, which separates the skin and shell of the egg and is filled with air. This chamber increases with the age of the egg.

Eggs when cooked at a low temperature are delicate and easy to digest, and they can be used for invalids, children and persons with a delicate digestion.

How to Cook Eggs—Eggs boiled are eggs spoiled; the physicians tell us that hard-boiled eggs require three and a half hours to digest. Keep this in mind when cooking eggs. Water boils at a temperature of 212 degrees Fahrenheit. Eggs should be cooked at a temperature between 165 and 185 degrees Fahrenheit.

Place water in a saucepan and bring to a boil; boil for three minutes and then add the eggs. Place on the back of the stove and let the eggs stand for eight minutes for a very soft boil and ten minutes for a medium soft boil and twenty-five minutes for hard boiled. The water should be kept hot—that is, just below the boiling point.

Fried Eggs.—Place the fat in the pan and heat until very hot and then place where the pan will maintain this heat without getting any hotter; if you use the gas turn down the burner. Add the eggs. Let them cook very slowly until set and then turn if desired. Eggs cooked in this way will not absorb the fat and will be tender and delicate, and not have a crust of crisp egg around the edge.

Plain Omelet—Place three tablespoonfuls of shortening in a frying pan and then, while heating, place three eggs in a bowl and add one tablespoonful of milk, one tablespoonful of water. Beat with a fork to thoroughly mix and then, when the pan is smoking hot, turn in the mixture. Then place where the omelet will cook very slowly. Season and then turn and fold and roll, turning on a hot platter.

An Invisible Clock.

A public clock which can be heard but not seen is one of London's curious possessions. It is in the tower of St. Mary Abbot's Church, Kensington. It chimes the quarters and the hours, but commits itself no further. It has no dial, no hands, no outward and visible sign of any kind to show that it is a clock. This eccentricity, it is explained, is the result of two causes—one aesthetic and the other financial. When the tower was built in 1879 a clock was suggested as an afterthought, but the architect protested that it would mean the addition of fifteen feet to the tower, and the ruin of its cherished proportions. A second point was that the church, having but slender funds, could not afford a clock with a dial. A compromise was arrived at by installing the works of a chiming clock in the belfry without dial or hands.

After fowl of any kind is cleaned the inside should be rubbed thoroughly with a piece of lemon before the dressing is put in.

Keep Minard's Liniment in the house.

The Road to Understanding

—BY—
Eleanor H. Porter

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Published by special arrangement with Thos. Allen, Toronto

CHAPTER IX.—(Cont'd.)

There was plenty to talk about. There were all the old interests, and there was business. Burke was giving himself heart and soul to business these days. In July he won another promotion, and was given an advance in wages. Often, to Burke's infinite joy, his father consulted him about matters and things quite beyond his normal position, and showed in other ways his approval of his son's progress. Helen, the marriage, and the Dale Street home life were never mentioned—for which Burke was thankful.

'He couldn't say anything I'd want to hear," said Burke to himself, at times. "And I—I can't say anything he wants to hear. Best forget it—if we can."

To "forget it" seemed, indeed, in these days, to be Burke's aim and effort. Always had Burke tried to forget things. From the day his six-months-old fingers had flung the offending rattle behind him had Burke endeavored to thrust out of sight and mind everything that annoyed—and Helen and marriage had become very annoying. Systematically, therefore, he was trying to forget them. His attitude, indeed, was not unlike that of a small boy who, weary of his game of marbles, cries, "Oh, come, let's play something else. I'm tired of this!"—an attitude which, naturally, was not conducive to happiness, either for himself or for anyone else—particularly as the game he was playing was marriage, not marbles.

The summer passed and October came. Life at the Dale Street flat had settled into a monotony of discontent and dreariness. Helen, discouraged, disappointed, and far from well, dragged through the housework day by day, wishing each night that it were morning, and each morning that it were night—a state of mind scarcely conducive to happiness on her part.

For all that Burke was away so many evenings now, Helen was not so lonely as she had been in the spring; for in Mrs. Jones's place had come a new neighbor, Mrs. Cobb. And Mrs. Cobb was even brighter and more original that Mrs. Jones ever was, and Helen liked her very much. She was a mine of information as to housekeeping secrets, and she was teaching Helen how to make the soft and dainty little garments that would be needed in November. But she talked even more loudly than Mrs. Jones had talked; and her laugh was nearly always the first sound that Burke heard across the hall every morning. Moreover, she possessed a phonograph which, according to Helen, played "perfectly grand tunes"; and some one of these tunes was usually the first thing that Burke heard every night when he came home. So he called her coarse and noisy, and declared she was even worse than Mrs. Jones; whereat Helen retorted that of course he wouldn't like her, if she did—which (while possibly true) did not make him like either her or Mrs. Cobb any better.

The baby came in November. It was a little girl. Helen wanted to call her "Vivian Mabelle." She said she thought that was a swell name, and that it was the name of her favorite heroine in a perfectly grand book. But Burke objected strenuously. He declared very emphatically that no daughter of his should have to go through life tagged like a vaudeville fly-by-night.

Of course Helen cried, and of course Burke felt ashamed of himself. Helen's tears had always been a potent weapon—though, from overuse, they were fast losing a measure of their power. The first time he saw her cry, the foundations of the earth sank beneath him, and he dropped into a fathomless abyss from which he thought he would never rise. It was the same the next time, and the next. The fourth time, as he felt the now familiar sensation of sinking down, down, down, he outflung desperate hands and found an unexpected support—his temper. After that it was always with him. It helped to tinge with righteous indignation his despair, and it kept him from utterly melting into weak subserviency. Still, even yet, he was not used to them—his wife's tears. Sometimes he fled from them; sometimes he endured them in dumb despair behind set teeth; sometimes he raved and ranted in a way he was always ashamed of afterwards. But still they had the power, in a measure, to make his heart like water within him.

So now, about the baby's name, he called himself a brute and a beast to bring tears to the eyes of the little mother—toward whom, since the baby's advent, he felt a remorseful tenderness. But he still maintained that he could have no man, or woman, call his daughter "Vivian Mabelle."

"But I should think you'd let me name my own baby," wailed his wife.

Burke choked back a hasty word and assumed his pet "I'll-be-patient-if-it-kills-me" air."

"And you shall name it," he soothed her. "Listen! Here are pencil and paper. Now, write down a whole lot of names that you'd like, and I'll promise to select one of them. Then you'll be naming the baby all right, see?"

Helen did not "see" quite, that she would be naming the baby; but, knowing from past experience of her husband's temper that resistance would be unpleasant, she obediently took the paper and spent some time writing down a list of names.

Burke frowned a good deal when he saw the list, and declared that it was pretty poor pickings, and that he ought to have known better than to have bound himself to a silly-fool promise like that. But he chose a name (he said he would keep his word, of course), and he selected "Dorothy Elizabeth" as being less impossible than its accompanying "Veras," "Violets," and "Clarissa Muriels."

For the first few months after the baby's advent, Burke spent much more time at home, and seemed very evidently to be trying to pay especial attention to his wife's comfort and welfare. He was proud of the baby, and declared it was the cutest little kid going. He poked it in its ribs, thrust a tentative finger into the rose-leaf of a hand (emitting a triumphant chuckle of delight when the rose-leaf became a tightly clutching little fist), and even allowed the baby to be placed once or twice in his rather reluctant and fearful arms. But, for the most part, he contented himself with merely looking at it, and asking how soon it would walk and talk, and when would it grow its teeth and hair.

Burke was feeling really quite keenly these days the solemnity and responsibility of fatherhood. He had called into being a new soul. A little life was in his hands to train. By and by this tiny pink roll of humanity would be a prattling child, a little girl, a young lady. And all the way she would be turning to him for companionship and guidance. It behooved him, indeed, to look well to himself that he should be in all ways a fit pattern.

It was a salemn thought. No more tempers, tantrums, and impatience. No more idle repinings and useless regrets. What mattered it if he were disillusioned and heartsick? Did he want this child of his, this beautiful daughter, to grow up in such an atmosphere? Never! At once, therefore, he must begin to cultivate patience, contentment, tranquility, and calmness of soul. He, the pattern, must be all thing that he would wish her to be.

(To be continued.)

The Blinded Soldier.

"Who goes there?" cried the sentry,
The sentry who stood at the door.
"A wounded Canadian soldier—
Wounded and some thing more."
Back came the voice of the sentry,
Clear as a silver bell,
"Pass, wounded Canadian soldier,
Pass, all will be well."
"What do you mean?" groaned the soldier,
"How can it all be well
With me who have lost my eyesight,
Who suffer the torments of Hell?"
He carried the German bullet
That had robbed him of his sight,
Hopeless. defiant, helpless,
Afraid of eternal night.

Scarcely a twelve-month later
There came to the self-same door,
That soldier who had been wounded—
Wounded and something more.
Confident, resolute, cheery,
Sure-footed, alert and bright,
Just a normal human being
Doing without his sight.
"Who goes there?" cried the sentry,
The sentry making his rounds;
"A happy Canadian soldier,
Confident, homeward bound."
Quick came the voice of the sentry,
Clear as a silver bell—
"Pass, confident, happy Canadian,
Pass, all is well."

—Sir Arthur Pearson.

In Memoriam.

A monument for the soldiers!
And what will ye build it of?
Can ye build it of marble or brass or bronze.
Outlasting the soldiers' love?
Can ye glorify it with legends
As grand as their blood have writ
From the inmost shrine of this land of thine
To the outermost verge of it?

And the answer came: We would build it
Out of our hopes made sure,
And out of our purest prayers and tears,
And out of your faith secure.
We would build it out of the great white truths
Their death hath sanctified,
And the sculptured form of the men in arms,
And their faces ere they died.

A monument for the soldiers!
Built of a people's love,
And blazoned and decked and panoplied
With the hearts ye build it of,
And see that ye build it stately,
In pillar and niche and gate,
And high in pose as the souls of those
It would commemorate.

Harry Hawker, the intrepid aviator, is the son of an Englishman. His father was a Cornishman who emigrated to Australia, where the flying man was born.

If you have books that are too precious to throw away but are too shabby for the bookcase, place them in pasteboard boxes before putting them away on the closet shelves or in the storeroom. This will save much handling and dusting.

Ask for Minard's and take no other.

Do It Now.

"If with pleasure you are viewing any
work a man is doing,
If you like him or you love him tell
him now;
Don't withhold your approbation till
the pardon makes oration
As he lies with snow lilies on his
brow.
For no matter how you shout it, he
don't really care about it,
He won't know how many tear drops
you have shed.
If you think some praise is due him
now's the time to slip it to him,
For he cannot read the tombstone
when he's dead.

"More than fame and more than
money is the comment kind
and sunny,
And the hearty, warm approval of a
friend;
For it gives to life a saver, and it
makes you stronger, braver,
And it gives you heart and spirit to
the end.
If he earns your praise, bestow it; if
you like him let him know it,
Let the words of true encouragement
be said;
Do not wait till life is over and he's
underneath the clover,
For he cannot read the tombstone
when he's dead."

A Novel Name.

Miss Blank, who wished to become a candidate for the position of teacher in the public schools, went up for examination recently. Among other things she was called upon to read a passage from "Macbeth" which closes with the words which Macbeth speaks to Lady Macbeth, "Prithee, come with me."

"And what," asked the examiner, "do you understand 'prithee' to mean?"

"I understand it to be a corruption of 'pray thee,'" replied the would-be teacher, surprised at so trivial a question.

"I am glad," said the examiner. "The lady who came just before you assured me that it was the Christian name of Macbeth's wife."

I'll take your part when you are
wrong;
I'll fight your battles to the end;
I'll listen when you sing a song,
And never count your tales too long,
Because you are my friend.

"Placing Canada on the map of trade," is the happy way in which Mr. W. B. Ramsay, Montreal, who represented a group industry in London, and who has brought back heavy orders to Canada, describes the work of the Canadian Mission in London.

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"Ships are the secret of our success," says Mr. Lloyd Harris, head of the Canadian Mission in London. "We must find means of joining our railways with the railways in Europe. Ships only do this."

There is every indication says the Canadian Trade Commission, that cost of manufacturing in Canada for a long time will not be greater than in Europe. Canada in the meanwhile could get a footing in the foreign markets.

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21

A Canadian Boy's Song.

I'm a free-born British boy—no more
British boy than I!
'Tis nothing else I'd ever be, and this
the reason why:
I'm for Freedom and her laws—man's
truest liberty!
And found are they in ev'ry clime
where flaunts old Jack-the-Free!

Hail to ye British Jack!—Life, Love
and Liberty!
Enfold ye aye the triple cross—Faith,
Hope and Charity!
Hail to ye banner old—proud Power
and Mercy boast!
A thousand years thy fame, thy name
—renowned in ev'ry host!

I'm a free-born British boy, etc.

All hail our Sailor-King!—Great
Sovereign of the Sea!
Should Empire call some day to me
her rights to guard—proudly,
I'll for ye, gallant King, aye yield the
dear loyalty that's due,
For I'm a British boy! hurrah! Sure
ye will trust me too!

I'm a free-born British boy, etc.

Mind is the man—be sure—of kings,
or me or you,
And kindly thought and gentle deed
all kingly ring and true!
Enthron'd he'd be in ev'ry heart
though ne'er a crown he bore;
For—trust me, lads—our King's a
king—and British to the core!

I'm a free-born British boy, etc.

Here's to our heroes—all!—our fight-
ing men full rare!
'Tis they're the lads to scout and fend
—o'er sea, o'er land, in air!
May God defend them—kith and kin
—blood of thy blood—and true!
Ho England! give ye greeting—for I
am Briton too!

I'm a free-born British boy, etc.

Steadfast for Right I'll stand—our
fair Democracy
But serves Might when Might is right
—nor ever cruel decree.
Boldly the weak defend, and with
Freedom's flag unfurl'd
Downtread the false, high raise the
true; be ours to lead the world.

I'm a free-born British boy, etc.

Lost and Found—The Story of a Stray Dog.

"No!" said mother.

"I should say not," scolded dad. "Where did you find it?"

He wagged his tail feebly, and Dotty and Marion looked pleadingly at their parents, but there was no sign of relenting.

"We simply cannot have a dog around the baby. You can tie him in the yard to-night, and to-morrow you will have to let him go."

"But he hasn't any home," wailed Marion tragically, "and the dog-catchers will get him—and he's so beautiful."

Mrs. Brown looked distressed, but as she said to her husband, "we cannot take in all the homeless dogs and cats in town." The big collie's eyes somehow made Mr. Brown uncomfortable, but had he not always declared he would NOT have a dog around his house? No, the thing was impossible.

"Maybe if we wash him and brush his hair all nice they'll let him stay," whispered Marion to her little sister, as the door closed on their parents. No sooner said than done. They filled the laundry tub with warm, soapy water, and gave the poor, stray bow-wow the scrubbing of his life. Then Dotty tied a blue hair ribbon around his neck, while Marion ran to beg the cook for scraps. He thanked them in every way a good doggie can, wagging his tail and snuggling up close to first one and then the other.

"Let's call him Teddy," suggested Marion. No sooner had she spoken than the dog gave a wriggle of delight, and put out his paw.

"I believe that is his name. Oh, you darling, if we could only keep you!" Teddy didn't answer. Tired out with his wearisome adventures, he had fallen fast asleep on the back porch, sure that he had found friends and that his troubles were over.

Mrs. Brown did not say anything to the children next morning about the dog, but she secretly determined to call up the Humane Society and have him taken away when they were not about.

Unconscious of his dire fate, Teddy romped happily with the little girls, allowed himself to be dressed up in doll clothes, and altogether proved himself the jolliest kind of playmate. Marion and Dorothy were four and five years old, and knew the delightfulest games Teddy had ever played. He almost forgot his old home and his quiet mistress—he was having so much fun. But right in the middle of it all along came a great crowd, a band, and a tank, and a big, old German gun.

Marion and Dotty knew very well that they had promised to stay in the yard, but it was so fine to march along behind the soldiers. Teddy barked his disapproval, and called them back in as plain language as he knew, but they wouldn't come. He ran around to the back of the house, but the cook had gone to the store, and Mrs. Brown was nowhere to be seen. Teddy barked some more. Then off he started after them, for his good common sense told him that little girls had to be taken care of.

On and on, down one hot, dusty street and then another tramped the little girls, never once thinking how far they were getting from home. Oh and on galloped Teddy, keeping as close to his two little charges as possible.

About noon Mrs. Brown looked out to see what the children were doing. The yard was empty, and not a soul in sight. She ran next door, but the girls were not there, nor anywhere that she looked. In a panic she rushed to the telephone and called her husband; the cook wrung her hands; the neighbors began to gather anxiously. No one said a word about kidnapping, but each was thinking it—the distracted mother more than anyone else!

In the midst of the excitement an automobile stopped before the door, a man jumped out and looked inquiringly at the crowd on the porch.

"Hope the dog didn't bite 'em!" he murmured striding up the path.

Mrs. Brown stepped forward mechanically.

"Where's the dog?" demanded the man, curtly. "I was to call for a dog. I'm from the Humane Society!"

"Dog? Oh—I'd forgotten all about it. Why, why, don't you know my children are lost!" she finished wildly. Several of the neighbors hastened to explain. As for the dog, nobody knew what had become of it. The man listened sympathetically and promised to drive slowly on his way back and keep a sharp lookout for the two little girls—then—

Mr. Brown arrived hot and breathless, and immediately notified the police. He was just about to start on a hunt himself when Teddy rushed into the yard, turned around a dozen times, then began to bark furiously.

"It's that wretched dog!" wailed Mrs. Brown. "Chase him away, I can't stand it!" Although Teddy could not exactly understand her words, he knew that she was not getting his message. He rushed up to Mr. Brown, looked straight into his eyes, then started off down the path, looking back to see whether he was following.

"I believe he's trying to tell us something!" exclaimed Mr. Brown. "Maybe he knows where the children are!" Teddy gave a short bark just as much as to say, "Come on!" then darted away, Mr. Brown following as fast as he could. The collie looked back impatiently from time to time as he ran. "Hurry, hurry!" he seemed to be saying. Up one street, down another, round and around blocks, zigzag across town went the two. Mr. Brown was afraid to stop for fear he would lose sight of his guide, but he fairly panted with exhaustion. Three-quarters of an hour and the dog's tail still whisking ahead—ah, he was stopping.

On the steps of a deserted house, tear-stained and footsore, sat the little travelers. Dotty had fallen asleep, but Marion peered anxiously up and down.

You can just imagine what a hug their daddy gave them. Teddy was prancing around them all, and when Mr. Brown hugged him he tried not to look proud and important. The children told how they had followed the band until they were quite lost, how they had tried to find the way back and at last had given it up, and how Teddy had gone home to bring help.

Well, I just want to tell you there was no more talk of Humane Society in the Brown family, and Teddy has the finest collar and home in town.

MAN WHO FOUND LILAC.

Frenchman Introduced Widespread Shrub to Europe.

There are men who in a lesser sphere have been givers of gifts which are enjoyed by millions, though their own names may have slipped out of the memory of the world.

Such a man was Ogier Ghiselin de Busbecq. He was born in the pleasant town of Comines, in Flanders, now half French, half Belgian, with the River Lys between, almost four hundred years ago and educated in that university at Louvian which now, alas, is laid low. Bushecq was a collector, and, when he was sent by the Emperor Ferdinand as Ambassador to the Sultan Suleiman the Magnificent, on his return brought manuscript and coins and plants home to Vienna. And among these plants was the lilac.

The net cost of the war to the United Kingdom up to March 31st was $33,500,000,000.

The religion of the soldier is not built up with dogma. Dogma does little for the man facing death or for the wounded undergoing the cruellest of wounds.—Ralph Connor.

MURDERED BY MICROBES.

Over Twelve Million Deaths Resulted Through "Flu" Epidemic.

It is estimated that up to the present, over twelve million deaths have resulted from the greatest and worst of influenza epidemics.

An appalling death roll to be sure, but although the number of cases has been so gigantic, the percentage of deaths is not estimated to be more than seven or eight per cent. It must also be borne in mind that white races suffer less than black.

Fifty per cent. of the inhabitants of Northern Labrador perished during the winter from an epidemic of "flu." One village, with a populaition of over 200, was wiped out, while at another—Bebron—only a few of the two hundred inhabitants were left to tend the sick and dispose of the bodies of the dead, medical aid being unobtainable.

In some South African kraals the deaths have numbered forty per cent. of the cases. In England they are hardly three per cent.

The greatest mortality from any disease at the present time is from cholera, of which there is an epidemic in Bombay. One in every two cases is fatal.

Smallpox among unvaccinated races is deadly in forty cases in a hundred. In Samoa smallpox broke out in the village of Hapaa, and killed one hundred out of four hundred. It was followed by tuberculosis, and at the end of twelve months there were only two survivors left.

In the Pacific Islands measels is terribly destructive, whilst in Madagascar, during a recent epidemic, 30 per cent. of those who caught measles died.

At its worst, scarlet fever kills ten per cent. Typhoid fever is much less to be feared nowadays than was the case twenty years ago. In the Soudan, in 1884, a very large proportion of our forces contracted it, and thirty-nine per cent. of all cases proved fatal. On the Nile, in 1898, when Kitchener smashed the power of the Mahdi, typhoid proved fatal to twenty-eight per hundred, and the average was much the same in the South African War.

The mortality from typhoid is now down to seventeen per cent. of cases, but inoculation appears likely to put an end altogether to this much-dreaded disease.

WONDERS OF CACTI.

Marvellous Plants That Bloom in Dry Districts of Mexico and South Africa.

Some of the most remarkable denizens of the plant world are found in the extensive cactus family. A number of these strange plants are no doubt familiar to owners of greenhouses, who sometimes have a few small examples of the hedgehog-like variety, and others.

These, however, give but a faint idea of the growth and size arrived at in cacti growing naturally in the hot Mexican deserts. In these dry, stony tracts of land, cactus plants flourish amazingly, inasmuch as examples of cactus have been known to reach thirty or forty feet in height.

An interesting feature of these plants is found in the wonderful flowers which many of them develop. In some cases these are of immense size—say a foot across—and of most brilliant colors. It is a pity, however, that these flowers only bloom for a very short time, and, strangely enough some kinds only open at night. Many years ago, when the now common "night-blooming cactus" was a much-prized variety, it is on record that invitations were sent out by an enthusiastic owner to his friends to come to his gardens in order to witness the blooming of one of these singular plants.

Another remarkable family of plants—which, incidentally, have an equally remarkable name—are the mesembryanthemums, which are confined chiefly to the dry districts of South Africa.

Other curious fleshy-leaved South African plants are the Stapelias, which cater for the likes of certain carrion-loving flies, by the simple process of having brown and purple leathery flowers which stink. That is the only word that adequately describes the perfume of these blossoms.

So Say We All.

"Do you understand the league of nations propositions?"

"I think so."

"Would you mind explaining them?"

"I'll feel better if I don't try. I only said I think I understand. Whenever I get to explaining I have my doubts about whether I do or not."

WHEN THE BREAKERS BLEW.

How An Electrician Planned His Escape From Cold Storage.

It had been fine and cool when he first came in. Outside it was one hundred and five degrees; inside, freezing cold. The contrast was very agreeable, and Charley Grant went to work installing new electric lamps in the cold-storage room with a sense of relief. But after a while he began to feel the chill, and occasionally he stopped to thrash his arms about to warm them. He saw quicker relief in finishing his job and getting out into the warm sun, and hurried to fit down the last of the protecting glass globes and to fasten them. Then, picking up his tools, he hurried to the heavy door and tried to pull it open. The door would not open. Then he remembered that the man who had let him in had locked it purposely. The room had to be kept cool, the man had said. He would come back and let him out.

Charley pounded on the door, but his fists gave out a dull thud that was barely audible. He listened, but could hear only the faint hum of the machinery. The room was underground, and there were no windows. The ventiator pipes that led upstairs were too small to allow him to crawl through them. After a tour of inspection he came back to the door once more. He simply must get out. He looked for a bell or signal line. The only communication with the rest of the plant was the frosted ammonia pipes and the lightning and power conduit. He tried tapping on the pipes, but the frost deadened the blows.

He felt that he would have to act quickly, for his fingers and feet were becoming numb. A big two-inch conduit that carried the power wires from the dynamo room to an extra pump room was right over his head. He followed the pipe along its course and found an iron junction box, and with his screw driver pried off the lid. The wires were embedded in hardened insulation compound, and the cold made his hands clumsy; but he chipped and cut and pried until the copper lay bare before him in the bright light of the lamps.

He knew that the power was on, for the pumps were run constantly. His plan was to short-circuit the wires and blow out the breaker in the dynamo room. The circuit breakers were little magnetic devices that automatically opened the circuit when the load on the dynamo became too heavy. By that means he could attract the attention of the engineer, who would look for trouble if the breakers blew too often. He dropped his big pliers across the two wires. There was a spluttering flash, then total darkness. He withdrew the pliers and waited. The lights glowed again in a minute. Again he put in the pliers. Another flash, and then darkness. Four more times that happened in quick succession, and then came permanent darkness.

Up in the dynamo room the engineer was disturbed by the angry bark of the circuit breakers. He pulled out the main switch, pushed in the breakers and then threw in the main switch. Again the breakers blew out. Clearly there must be trouble somewhere.

"Say, Carson," he called to a man passing the door, "give me your key to the underground room! There's trouble down there."

Carson reached for his keys. "There is a man working on the lights. Ask him. By George," he added. "he's been there almost two hours"

FREAK POSTAGE STAMPS.

Many Philatelic Novelties Produced During Great War.

Every war adds many curious postage stamps to the collector's album.

A number were produced by the South African War, some of the crudest consisting of "provisionals" issued by the Boers during their occupation of Pietersburg. As the invaders did not seize any stamps that they could overprint, and as they had no appliances for engraving, they fell back on type-set labels of the weirdest kind.

In the Graeco-Turkish War the Turks issued similar freaks. The oddest was an eight-sided stamp avowedly for the use of the Turkish army of occupation in Thessaly; but actually it was not ready until the Turks were boarding their transports to evacuate that country.

The Great War has been prolific in freak stamps. A remarkable specimen is the so-called "Revolution Stamp" of Russia—a stamp of the Romanoff type with an overprint of a Phrygian cap and cross-swords. This is a sheer "fake." At the time of the revolution a dealer, having in hand a large number of Romanoff stamps, had them overprinted, and so worked them off on the public. In the confusion many passed through the post unmolested.

Curious, too, are some home-made stamps issued by the British during their occupation of Long Island, in the Aegean Sea. At first Turkish fiscal stamps, overprinted, were used for postal purposes, and when these were exhausted a supply was produced on a typewriter. They were of all the colors of the rainbow.

No less singular are whole series of Polish stamps, because they have changed their nationality twice. When the Germans invaded Poland they seized the Polish stamps and Teutonized them by printing an inscription on their face. After the armistice the tables were turned. Then authority reverted to the Poles, who, by obliterating the German surcharge, brought the stamps back into practically their original position.

THE WEEKLY SERMON

"Then Peter said unto them: Repent and be baptized every one of you in the name of Jesus Christ for the remission of sins."—Acts 2, 38.

Repentance is a great word. When John the Baptist came to prepare the way for Christ his cry was, "Repent." And the cry of Christ was, "Repent ye, and believe the Gospel" (St. Mark i., 15). And it has been the cry of God's ministers ever since. We are to call men to repentance. Repentance has three parts: First, sorrow for sin, and that a godly sorrow because we have disobeyed our heavenly Father. Second, confession of our sins to God and claiming pardon through Jesus Christ. Third, amendment of life, turning from evil and by the help of the Holy Spirit trying to do better. So repentance becomes a part of the Christian life, for we are weak and we often fall, and we need again and again to turn to the loving Father and ask for pardon through our Redeemer, and for grace to aid us in our growth toward perfection. Repentance is man's part in the work of salvation; yet we must not forget God's part in it, for it is only as He calls us when we wander that repentance is possible. He holds up before us the perfect life He wishes His children to live, and He bids us remember the sacrifice of Christ who died that we might be forgiven, and He sends us the Holy Spirit to strengthen us in the long, long struggle. God wishes us to repent (Acts, xvii, 30) so that He may receive us as His own dear children, and He has made it possible for us to live with a daily advance in righteousness.

Sometimes repentance is difficult. If we do not realize our sinfulness or if we are careless regarding our words and deeds we are apt to grow hardened in our judgment and to think we are all that we ought to be. We have to be aroused, awakened, startled out of our self-satisfaction. And that is why God sends us human experiences, sorrows, trials, troubles, that we may see ourselves as He sees us and turn to Him with a cry for pardon. Some people think that earthly troubles are natural and that God has nothing to do with them.

Messages From God.

But no one can read the Bible and fail to see how God, from the beginning of creation, has taught His children that every joy and every sorrow have a message from Him. The beauty of the Old Testament as it tells of God's dealings with His chosen people lies in the revelation of this intimate relationship between God and man. And the New Testament emphasizes the same great truth. It would be terrible to me to think that my joys and sorrows were simply the result of chance and that God had nothing to do with their coming. He does not willingly afflict or grieve the children of men (Lam. iii, 33 and Heb., xii, 6-11), but He knows what we need to bring us to a sense of our weakness and foolishness.

Repentance is not selfish. If a man sees his sin and confesses it and receives pardon for it, and yet does nothing to bring to others the blessing he has accepted he destroys the true element of salvation, which is service. Christ saves us and then bids us to service. The world in its sin and ignorance is waiting for us to tell the story of our redemption. It is our part to be witnesses to the world of what Christ can do. It is for us, having repented and received pardon, to lead others to Him who has pardoned us. It is a grave question whether our repentance is sincere if we do not try to bring the world to repentance. For love is the full power entering into all our human experience—the love of God, the love of Christ, our love for God and our love for our brothers. And this brotherly love is not fully proved when we simply try to make human conditions better.

Christianity In Its Fullness.

Social service is a splendid thing as we try to establish justice and righteousness, but social service with Christ and repentance left out of it cannot accomplish much. It is like the cleaning of the outside of the cup and platter (St. Matt. xxiii, 25, 26). Only as we preach Christianity in all its fullness can we bring peace on the earth. Only as we tell men to repent can we fit them for good living and pure thinking; for healthy surroundings, most important though they are, cannot make clean the people who are to enjoy them.

Repentance is largely a matter of the will. "I will arise and go," the prodigal son said in the parable, and it was his determination that finally brought him home to his father's house. "Wilt thou be made whole?" said Christ to the sick man. And just here lies our greatest difficulty, both in dealing with ourselves and in dealing with others. It is not an easy thing to bring our wills to the point where they will surrender to the love of God. We feel our own importance as individuals, and that is right. God does not wish to rob us of individuality. But our wills are bent too often in the wrong direction, and we think ourselves to be better than we are. We must bring our wills into harmony with God's will for us, which means that we must will the highest and best things. It is no surrender of my own individuality to repent of my sins and seek for pardon. Rather is it the finding of myself, my truest self. Oh, if we would only let God guide our wills! He alone can control the unruly wills and affections of sinful men, and when that control is granted by us there comes not only a happiness but a freedom which can be found in no other way.—Rev. W. F. Tomkins.

SHADE

The kindliest thing God ever made,
His hand of very healing laid
Upon a fevered world, is shade.

His glorious company of trees
Throw out their mantles, and on these
The dust-stained wanderer finds ease.

Green temples, closed against the beat
Of noontime's blinding glare and heat
Open to any pilgrim's feet.

The white road blisters in the sun;
Now half the weary journey done,
Enter and rest, O weary one!

And feel the dew of dawn still wet
Beneath thy feet, and so forget
The burning highway's ache and fret.

This is God's hospitality,
And whoso rests beneath a tree
Hath cause to thank Him gratefully.

SYSTEM BETTER THAN RUSH.

Man Who Eats Meals With Watch Beside Him is Failure.

A great many pretty mottoes have been written about hard work being the key to success. Hard work alone never put any man anywhere excepting in a premature grave, or in the hands of a stomach specialist, says Thrift Magazine. The man who fumes and explodes and eats his lunch with his watch on the table is cheating himself out of many a good year of active service.

Careful planning and system will do more towards boosting you along to the goal of your ambitions than four-minute meals and a sincere endeavor to do three things at the same time. The men who really accomplish the most seem to be the least hurried and the least busy. It's the non-skid fellow who succeeds every time. The powerful engines that drive the mighty Leviathan across the stormy Atlantic make less fuss about their work than the little asthmatic peanut roaster on the corner that coughs to death every time a strong wind blows.

Poise and deliberation will do more for you than excessive perspiration and a sour stomach. In 50 years from now the world will have forgotten whether you partook of your noontime repast sitting down or on the run. No character of modern times has accomplished more than Marshal Foch, yet he is described as a man who never seems to be hurried, overworked or behind schedule. It is inconceivable that he coud have succeeded in his tremendous undertakings if he had not, first of all, understood the value of getting himself systematized on a non-dyspeptic and unexplosive basis.

LORD MAYORS MUST BE RICH.

Have to Show They Can Afford to Spend $50,000 a Year.

Those people who imagine that a Lord Mayor has a well-paid job with $50,000 and a baronetcy thrown in make a great mistake, says a London paper. Supposing a man with insufficient means, in order to satisfy a lifelong ambition, were tempted to try to scrape through somehow, the city council take good care to veto his plan—partly for the sake of all those who may be dependent upon the would-be Lord Mayor, or who have business dealings with him.

The fact that he has at last become eligible for the chief magistracy is some evidence of pecuniary capacity, since he must have been alderman for about ten years, at an annual cost to himself of $2,000 or $2,500 and he must also have been sheriff, which will have cost him from $10,000 to $17,500. But being Lord Mayor is, after all, a different matter, and the city demands that the most convincing proof of the candidate's financial standing shall be afforded to it.

Before the time for his election comes, a secret sitting of the Court of Alderman is held, and at this sitting the alderman who is next in rotation for the chair practically lays bare to his brethren his financial position. He produces proof that he is in possession of means which will warrant him in spending $50,000 over and above his allowance without impoverishing his family. If his brother aldermen are satisfied all is well.

Needless to say, the giving of such information is a very serious matter to a city magnate, but the secrets he discloses after he has thus "given bond" are never under any circumstances told outside. It would go ill with any alderman who became a traitor to this absolutely secret court.

Candy should not be stirred while boiling.

Rats cause damage to the extent of £30,000,000 in the United Kingdom annually.

To poison grasshoppers mix one pound of Paris green or one and one-half pounds of white arsenic, twenty-five pounds of sawdust, two quarts of cheap feeding molasses, six cut-up lemons or oranges, and one or two gallons of water. Sow mixture broadcast.

G. L. MEIKLE & CO.

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Mixed Paints.	Auto Supplies.
Paint Oil.	Auto Tires.
White Lead.	Gasoline.
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Enamels.	Machine Oil.
Varnishes.	Rope.
Brushes.	Nails.
Flash Lights.	Dry Cells.
Tin ware.	Enamel Ware.
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Our Grocery Department is always well stocked with nice freesh groceries.

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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

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Paid-up Capital $ 9,700,000
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Will there be a VICTROLA in your Home this Summer ?

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

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

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

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

OMER PAQUETTE - - Agent

For the Montreal Berliner Gramophone Co'y, Limited.

☞ Fresh Stock of Lowney's and Page and Shaw's Chocolates and Bonbons always on hand.

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

BUY NOW

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

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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 something you need which you cannot recall just now. Why not pay us a visit.

McFAUL 'BROS.

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Money to Loan. Farms for Sale
At Lachute on the Main Street every Tuesday from 10 a.m., to 8 p.m.

New Proprietorship.

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

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

Everything in Farm Machinery.

Agency for Deering and McCormick, International Mogul Engines, Chatham Waggons, 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.

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Successor to

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

Deliveries made with prompt attention.

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Incorporated by Act of Parliament, July 1900.

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

It is the aim of this Bank to give courteous as well as efficient service in connection with all business entrusted to its care. The most careful attention is given to all enquiries.

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

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

General Banking Business Transacted.

Offices Lachute, Brownsburg and St. Philippe.

Sub-Agency at St. Philippe, ALBANI LAMARCHE
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We deal in Foreign & Domestic Marble and Granite, first class work and best material in all the latest designs, always on hand.

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

Terms to suit Purchasers.

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

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The Watchman,

And Ottawa Valley Advocate.

VOL. XLIIII — LACHUTE, FRIDAY, AUGUST 8, 1919. — NO. 27

HAYING TOOLS

Forks Snaths, Scythes, Whetstones, Fork Handles and Ferrules, Hay Fork Carriages, Horse Forks, Pulleys, Hooks and Rope, Grindstones and Grindstone Fixtnres, Etc., Etc.

Lawn Mowers, Grass Shears, Screen Doors, Windows, Etc., Auiomobiles, Accessories, Oils, Greases and Gasoline.

T. McOuat & 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

IN MEMORIAM

In loving memory of Pte. Frank T. Boa, killed in action at Battle of Amiens, August 9th, 1918.

"Until the day breaks, and the shadows flee away."

Inserted by his parents, brothers & sisters.

In ever loving memory of Pte. Frank T. Boa, killed in action at Battle of Amiens, Aug. 9th, 1918.

"Asleep in Jesus."

Inserted by A Friend

In loving memory of our dear Friend Pte. Frank T. Boa, killed in action at Battle of Amiens, Aug. 9th, 1918.

"Gone but not forgotten."

Inserted by his friends
Mr. and Mrs. Jos. Mann, Montreal.

BAPTIST SERVICES:—Dalesville 11 a.m; Brownsburg 3 p.m; Lachute 7 p.m. The Ordinance of the Lords Supper will be observed at all three services. The service at Mount Maple will be held on Sunday, August 24th, instead of Aug 10th. The absence of the pastor for the last two Sundays has made these changes necessary.

NOTICE

A meeting of all the milk-producers of the District of Montreal will be held in the Freeman's Hotel, Montreal, on Aug. 14th, at 10 a.m. Purpose: To receive report of Special Committee; to discuss plan proposed by said body. All dairymen are urgently requested to attend.

WANTED,—A general maid for Ottawa. Good wages. Apply
MISS RAMSAY, Lake Sir John.

FARM FOR SALE,—Comprising 230 acres and 100 acres bush (in all 330 acres), good brick house with sheet iron roof and barn containing about 50 tons hay, water in house and stable. For further particulars apply to H. Reilly, Thos' Gore, Lachute P.O., R.R. No. 6.

A large line of Blue Serges for Suitings 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.

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

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.

Miss Gertrude Funchion spent the week-end in Montreal.

Mr. A. D. Kennedy, of Ottawa, spent a few days in town this week.

Mrs. Robert Bishop of Portneuf, is the guest of Mrs. P. R. McGibbon this week.

Mr. Ernest Baldwin left this morning for a two weeks visit with friends in New York.

Mr. J. W. Arnott, of Carman, Man., has just returned home from a visit with his mother and Mrs. Jas. Lister, Lachute also his sisters Mrs. T. D. McRobie and Mrs. McCoy, at Dunany.

A Lawn Social will be held at the home of Mr. W. J. Warwick, Ogdensburg, on Monday evening Aug 11th. Ice-cream and cake will be served. Home-made candy and lemonade will be sold. All are invited.

The Oddfellows have arranged a Concert in their Hall, Thursday next, Aug. 14th. A programme is promised that will be a laugh from start to finish for two of Montreals best comedians, known as the "Two Macs" will be there as well as Prof. Will Seaton with his conjuring and sleight of hand performances. Don't miss this treat. Start 8.15 sharp. Tickets 50 cts.

—Mr. Jas. Hardie, of Brownsburg, has recently installed a new system in his Popular Ice-Cream Parlor, by which his customers will be supplied with their choice of ices and drinks in the Vortex Individual Sanitary Cups. Mr. Hardie is nothing if not progressive and the people will appreciate his new venture.

Union Services.

The following is the table of union services between Presbyterians and Methodists in Lachute and vicinity Sunday, August 10th:—11 a.m. Lachute (Meth.) Rev. W. P. Wornell; 11 a.m. Upper Lachute, Mr. J. Grier; 3 p.m. Brownsburg (Pres) Rev. W. P. Wornell; 3 p.m. East Settlement, Mr. J. Grier; 7 p.m. Lachute (Pres.) Rev. W P. Wornell. The quarterly communion service of the Methodist Church, Lachute, will be held in the morning at 11 o'clock. All members are urged to attend. Members of other churches are cordially invited to participate in the Sacramental Service. A tablet to the memory of the late Pte. George Christie Nicoll killed in action Sept. 27th, 1918, in Cambrai, France, will be unveiled in Upper Lachute Presbyterian Church towards the close of the morning service next Sabbath, August 10th,

Successful Social.

A very successful and enjoyable Lawn Social under the auspices of the Ladies' Aid Society of the Methodist Church, was held on Dr. Alexander's Ground on Tuesday evening. Good weather, a good musical program and a large attendance, as well as the refreshing Ice-Cream, etc., made the event one of the most successful during the season.

The program was almost entirely given by Mr. Sandy MacGregor who charmed the audience with inimitable rendering of Harry Lauder's songs. Mr. MacGregor is well known around Lachute and his many friends were glad to have the pleasure of having him again. Mr. Dumouchel a former citizen of Lachute, now visiting after some years absence also contributed to the evenings entertainment by giving us two violin solos, which were well rendered and highly appreciated. Miss McIntyre, the accompanist of the evening, gave as usual great satisfaction and pleasure. Through the kindness of Mr. Chabot special electric lights were installed for the occasion. Apart from its financial success the lawn social was a splendid opportunity for friendly intercourse which does much to cultivate the art of living together.

CRESWELL'S

Canada Cement
Prices Right

R Creswell Regist'd

LOCAL NEWS

Mrs. Percy Funchion spent Tuesday in Montreal.

Miss Doris Wooding, of Ottawa, is the guest of Mrs. J. P. McKimmie.

Miss Gertrude Wooding, of Ottawa, was the week-end guest of Mrs. Jas. Yelland.

There will be a Dance in the Orange Hall, Louisa, on Friday evening, August the 15th.

Mr. Clarence Millar, of East Settlement, spent a few days last week in Montreal.

Mr. Willie Baldwin returned home on Friday last after spending three years in Alberta.

Mr. Lindsay McIntyre, of Ottawa, was the guest of his sister Mrs. Brunton for the week-end.

Mr. Wm. Beech and son Alex., of Montreal, are visiting his sister Mrs. Robt. Miller this week

Mr. and Mrs. R. Mackie and son Robert, of Montreal, were guests of Mrs. Mackie this week

Mrs. Walker and daughter Lillian, of Montreal, were week-end guests of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Roberts.

Miss Elsie Ellis returned home this week to Montreal after a pleasant visit with Mrs. Henry McCrea.

Mrs. Schufelt and son Clarence, of Burlington, Vt., are guests of Mrs. Holland, at Ivan Bower, this week.

Mr. Thos. Hamilton, of Howick, was the guest of his brother Mr. Robt. Hamilton for a few days this week.

—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. Dumouchel and children Geraldine and Evelyn, of Ottawa, are guests of her mother Mrs. McIntyre this week.

Miss Beatrice Mackie, of Montreal, who has been visiting Mrs. Mackie for the past few weeks, returned home on Monday last.

Miss Edmée Bruneau, of Montreal, who has been spending the past month in Toronto, is the guest of her sister Mrs. E. Jousse.

Mr. Arthur Sheppard left for Detroit on Friday night, where he will spend the next two months visiting his brother M. Earl Sheppard.

Miss M. Davis and Miss Cobourne, of Ottawa, also Mr. E. Hanes, of Vernon, Ont., were the guests of Mrs. W. J Deacon this week.

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.

—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.

Announcement.

Mrs. Simon McKimmie announces the engagement of her grand-daughter, Janet R. Forbes to Mr. James C. Brockie, of Montreal. The marriage to take place on August 27th.

Mr. Lorne McArthur and Mr. Wilson, of Ottawa, are spending their holidays in town the guests of Mrs. R. McArthur. Miss May Wilson, of Ottawa, was also a week-end guest.

Messrs. P. R. McGibbon, Jno. Hay, L. L. Legault, W. D. Graham, T Dallaire and David Black, were in Ottawa this week as official delegates of Argenteuil in the Liberal Convention.

Church of England Services in the Parish of Lachute will be held (D.V.) on Sunday, Aug. 10th, as follows:—St. Simeon's Church, Lachute 11 a.m. and 3 p.m., Brownsburg 7 p.m.

Mrs. James Newcombe and Miss Ruth Newcombe, of Newark, N.J., Miss L. Nicoll, of Ottawa, Miss B. Nicoll and Messrs. Russel and Thomas Davis, of Montreal, have been recent guests of Mr. Paul Nicoll.

The harvesters excursions start on August 12th, followed by another on the 19th. The rate is $12.00 to Winnipeg and ½ cent a mile to stations beyond but not west of Edmonton, Calgary or McLeod. Get circulars and particulars from J. S. Giles, Town Agent, Lachute.

The Agenteuil Home-makers Club are holding a Lawn Social at Geneva School, on Tuesday evening, August 12th. Ice-cream and cake will be served and included with admission of 25 cts. Cake and coffee will also be sold at 5 cts. If weather unfavorable, social will be held in the school-house.

Brownsburg's Reception.

On Saturday the 2nd August Brownsburg again heartily responded to the call to do honour to her Citizen Soldiers This was the fourth occasion on which medals were presented to the soldiers who had returned, and the proceedings were marked by the great earnestness usually shown, while the crowded state of the big Social Club Gymnasium spoke eloquently of the popular nature of the function.

In the afternoon a football match was played on the picnic grounds, between the D.C.Co. Club and a scratch team of Veterans, in which the latter won by three to nil. It was a popular win which gave pleasure even to the losing team, who put up a splendid defence. After the match the teams were photographed.

For 5.30 a great banquet was prepared, the bowling alley building being used as the dining hall. A table ninety feet long was laid, at which 160 persons sat down. All the returned men including the former medalists were invited, accompanied by either mother, sister, wife or friend The banquet was pronounced to be far ahead of anything ever before attempted in the neighbourhood, and was arranged by a combined committee of the Red Cross Society, The Patriotic Association, and the Soldiers Committee, and when that is said everything else is explained.

After the banquet, a group of about 70 veterans assembled on the east lawn, and were photographed by Mr. Ball, and a second photo group was made, consisting of members of the Red Cross, surrounding their President Mrs. E. J. Johnson, together with the executive of the Patriotic Sccieties. The Gymnasium was then thrown open for the presentation part of the programme, and the place was taxed to its utmost capacity, numbers failing to gain admission.

An excellent musical programme was rendered which contributed to the pleasure of the proceedings.

Programme.

Chairmans Remarks — Mr. A. M. Campbell
Pianoforte Selection, Miss VanBuren
Solo, Mr. Harold Butler
Solo, Mr. A. Dey
Solo. Mrs. W. King
Humourous Song, Mr. H. W. Stiles
Treasurer's Statement by Mr. J. R. Thomson
Piano Selection, Miss Van Buren
Cornet " Mr. Blanchard
Violin " Mr. Lupien
Presentatation of Medals by Mr. E. J. Johnson
Solo Mrs. W. King
Song Mr. Harold Butler
Solo Miss M. Pasco
Humorous Song, Mr. H. W. Stiles
Solo Mr. A. Dey
Address Mr. Slater
Exhibition Electric Club Swinging by Mr. C. E. Richardson

—o—

The Medalists on this occasion were:

C. E. Richardson,	Peter Lepine,
J. Barber	Gordon McAllister
W. M. Howell	Melville McAllister
Jno. Ruddiman	E. Prevost
J. Maher	Harold Mason, M.M.
H McManus	D. McCullough M.M.
Albert Martin	T. G. Pasco jr.
James Seary	George Prosser
M. C. Fletcher	Douglas McOuat

James Lalanne, M.C.

The Chairman in his opening remarks on Practical Patriotism addressed the Returned Soldiers, one and all, in the following terms:—

"Brother, In The Dark Days, when Danger threatened your Country and Empire, you nobly gave up your own interests, and went out to meet the enemy, to fight for all that a Patriot holds dear,—the Honour of his Flag, and the Security of those whom he loves.

While you were away, our minds were ever with you, our anxieties, our hopes, and our fears, centred in you, and deep in our hearts we continually prayed for your safety and success. You have now returned to us, bringing with you VICTORY and PEACE

We welcome you home with great gladness, and our gratitude to you is equalled only by our pride in the glory of your achievement. In the making of history you have lived the part of a Man and a Patriot, and as a Canadian you have brought distinction and honour to your Country and your Home Town. Brownsburg is proud of you: Your townsmen feel honoured by your presence among them, and they trust you will continue to assist them, in peace time, in living up to the ideals for which you so manfully fought in the face of Death."

The Treasurer, Mr. J. R. Thomson, gave a comprehensive statement of the various financial energies of the Patriotic Association and The Soldier's Committee showing that over $21,000 were raised for patriotic purposes. In addition, he gave an illuminating statement of the unparalleled work of the local Red Cross That Society has accounted for $10,000 in cash, plus their work, which showed a total of 20,021 articles made and shipped. This report was highly appreciated, it being an indication that those who remained at home did "their bit" in a thorough manner.

The great event of the evening was the presentation of the medals to those soldiers who had returned since the last time medals were distributed. Mr. E. J Johnson performed this part of the programme in an admirable manner. His happy style, acting upon the evident enthusiasm of the huge audience, raised the feelings to sheer delight.

Each soldier, when his name was called, was loudly cheered, and when the medal was pinned upon his breast, and he faced the audience,—from the platform, the meaning of the words "Welcome Home" shone in a bright light.

Later in the evening Mr. Slater briefly addressed the Soldiers, ulogising their Patriotism and Valour. He also commented upon the prevailing spirit of thoroughness which characterises Brownsburg,s doings, attributing that happy condition of things to the general and permanent adoption of the motto of the Soldiers Committee,—"SHOULDER TO SHOULDER."

After the Gymnasiun had been cleared a dance concluded a thoroughly enjoyable and enspiriting day, which is well worthy of being recorded as historic, in the annuals of Brownsburg.

Mens' Wear

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

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

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

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The Kind that Mother Makes.

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

We Specialize in Wedding Cakes.

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

Robert Hamilton,
Phone. 80. *Baker & Confectioner.*

Always the Best!

That is the Motto we started in business with many years ago and we have always tried in every way to maintain that standard. Our many customers can testify to fair business dealing, and so we extend an invira.ion 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.

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MAIN STREET, - - - LACHUTE

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MAIN STREET, LACHUTE.

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"SALADA" TEA

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"SALADA"

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on a Sealed Packet is Your Safeguard.

The Baby's Second Summer.

Uneasiness is often manifested by mothers regarding the baby's second summer. It is generally supposed that this period is one of the most dangerous in the life of the child. While it is a fact that children often suffer from digestive and other troubles during this period, it is not necessarily due to the fact that it is the child's second summer.

The development of the child brings it in contact with many sources of danger. It will spend much time upon the floor, either creeping or beginning to walk, often putting dirty things into the mouth and in other ways exposed to dangers from which it was immune while in its bed or chair. The child is also allowed a more varied diet, and many times given foods that severely tax if they do not entirely upset the digestive organs. Candy, peanuts, bananas, sauces, pickles and other equally improper things find their way into the child's stomach without much thought upon the part of the parents, save that "baby wanted it."

If the child had previously been breast fed, weaning time has come, and often the milk given the child is too rich in certain elements or may not be pure or clean.

It is for these and similar reasons that the second summer is made so dangerous for the little one. Of course, at this period the child is often teething, and a great deal too much stress is placed upon this fact. The eruption of the teeth does not cause so much trouble as the failure to remember that the digestive organs are at the same time taking on changes which require study upon the part of the mother.

If the diet and surroundings receive as much care during this period as during the earlier months of the baby's life, many of the supposed dangers will be avoided, and many of the dreaded troubles of the second summer won't appear.

Let Them Talk.

"She's got nothing to say for herself," was the unanimous verdict of the drawing room as the door closed on a pretty but tongue-tied girl guest.

Probably the girl herself had quietly suffered agonies at her lack of social ability. Probably she will miss much worldly advantage thereby, for the world judges largely by exteriors, and seldom has time to seek for the gold beneath.

More than one boy and girl have to thank their parents for ill-success in business and in social life. Not that education in the ordinarily accepted sense of the word has been denied them, but because their parents have never tried to "draw them out" as children to express their own ideas.

As a matter of fact, the large majority of people deliberately suppress what they please to call "chatter" in children.

If you want to attain perfection at singing you have got to devote many hours to practice. This applies to almost any art. Why not to conversation?

Self-assurance, an easy manner, a good flow of language, original ideas, are more often than not due, unconsciously, perhaps, to careful home tuition in the art. A home environment where children are heard, as well as seen, where they are encouraged to ask questions, and to vent their own ideas, will, nine times out of ten, develop conversational ability and grace of manner in the child in after years.

The precocious child, of course, is as much to be pitied as its timid playmate; but there is a happy medium to be struck between them, and parents, with their well-worn "be quiet, child, do!" would do well to remember this.

Canning in Hot Weather.

The lack of a gas stove often makes canning in summertime exceedingly hot work, as the ordinary range heats the kitchen to an almost unbearable degree. In our home canning factory we have devised a method which has proved very efficient, especially if only one cooker is operated.

First I pulled out from the old iron heap the standard of a discarded separator. The cooker, placed on this, is just the convenient height for working over it comfortably. The small iron cream basin shelf affords a convenient place for utensils, etc. Under the cooker we use a gasoline fire pot such as plumbers use in their work. It requires a little less than one quart of gasoline an hour to operate the fire pot.

Incidentally, the fire pot is one of the most useful equipments we have on the farm. I use it frequently for soldering irons, heating nuts or couplings that refuse to move, and many other similar purposes where a quick and intense heat is required. Last winter we took it into the woods with us and made hot coffee for dinner quicker than could have been done at home on the kitchen stove.

Some Delicious Salad Dressings.

Physicians tell us that a diet of meat and starchy vegetables is responsible for many of the present-day ills and they urge a liberal diet of the uncooked succulent greens, such as lettuce, watercress, celery, cabbage, cucumbers, corn salad, endive, romaine, green peppers, radishes and the various herbs, such as parsley, chives, onions, leeks, taragon, sorrel and chervil.

These leafy plants contain a valuable mineral element which is necessary for our daily growth and physical well-being. Now that these foods are abundant, they should be served in the form of an appetizer and a salad.

Since dietitians have made these facts plain many of the old diseases due to poor and impoverished blood stream have disappeared. The old days of sulphur and molasses are no more. We of the twentieth century prefer to take our tonic in more palatable forms.

Thousand Isle Dressing—One cup of stewed tomatoes, three onions chopped fine, one green pepper chopped fine. Place in a saucepan and cook until thick. Rub through a sieve into a fruit jar and add one tablespoon of sugar, one teaspoon of salt, one teaspoonful of red pepper, one-half teaspoon of mustard, three-quarters cup of salad oil, juice of one lemon, two tablespoons of vinegar, juice of one-half orange, two tablespoons of raw onion, grated, three tablespoons of finely minced parsley. Shake until creamy and then use. This mixture will keep until used if kept in the refrigerator.

Italian Dressing—One-half cup of salad oil, four tablespoons of vinegar, one teaspoon of salt, one teaspoon of red pepper, three tablespoons of grated cheese. Place in a fruit jar and then shake the blend.

Sour Cream Cucumber Dressing—Pare the cucumbers and then soak in ice-cold salt water for one-half hour. Wipe dry and then grate. Place in a bowl and add two tablespoons of grated onion, three tablespoons of finely minced parsley, two tablespoons of lemon juice, one teaspoon of salt, one teaspoon of red pepper, one-half teaspoon of mustard, one teaspoon of sugar, one cup of sour cream, beaten stiff. Blend well and then use on fish or meat, salads, lettuce, tomato and lettuce or potato salad.

Plain French Dressing—Place in a fruit jar or a wide-mouthed bottle one teaspoon of salt, one teaspoon of sugar, one-half teaspoon of red pepper, one-half cup of oil, juice of one lemon or three tablespoons of vinegar. Shake until creamy.

All of these dressings will separate if left standing any length of time, but if mixed in a fruit jar they may simply be shaken until creamy again and then used.

Mayonnaise Dressing—Place the yolk of one egg in a soup plate and add one teaspoon of lemon juice, one-quarter teaspoon of red pepper, one-quarter teaspoon of mustard. Beat with a fork until thick and creamy before adding the oil. Then beat in the oil, adding a little lemon juice or vinegar from time to time. This dressing may be made in a bowl with a dover egg beater. Add the salt last of all.

Russian Dressing—One beet, one carrot, one onion. Pare the raw vegetables and then chop them into a bowl, and add one and one-half teaspoons of salt, one and one-half teaspoons of red pepper, three-quarters teaspoon of mustard, two teaspoons of sugar.

Ask for Minard's and take no other.

The Road to Understanding

—BY—
Eleanor H. Porter

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CHAPTER IX.—(Cont'd.)

And how delightful it would be when she was old enough to meet him on his own ground—to be a companion for him, the companion he had not found in his wife! he wuld be pretty, of course, sweet-tempered, and cheerful. (Was he not to train her himself?) She would be capable and sensible, too. He would see to that. To no man, in the future, should she bring the tragedy of disillusionment that her mother had brought to him. No, indeed! For that matter, however, he should not let her marry anyone for a long time. He should keep her himself. Perhaps he would not let her marry at all. He did not think much of this marriage business, anyway. Not that he was going to show that feeling any longer now, of course. From now on he was to show only calm contentment and tranquility of soul, no matter what the circumstances. Was he not a father? Had he not, in the hollow of his hand, a precious young life to train?

Again all this was very well in theory. But in practice—

Dorothy Elizabeth was not six months old before the young father discovered that parenthood changed conditions, not people. He felt just as irritated at the way Helen buttered a whole slice of bread at a time, and said "swell" and "you was," as before; just as impatient because he could not buy what he wanted; just as annoyed at the purple cushion on the red sofa.

He was surprised and disappointed. He told himself that he had supposed that when a fellow made good resolutions, he was given some show of a chance to keep them. But as if anyone could cultivate calm contentment and tranquility of soul as he was situated!

First, there were not only all his old disappointments and annoyances to contend with, but a multitude of new ones. It was as if, indeed, each particular torment had taken unto itself wife and children, so numerous had they bcome. There was really now no peace at home. There was nothing but the baby. He had not supposed that one thing or person could so monopolize everything and everybody.

When the baby was awake, Helen acted as if she thought the earth swung on its axis solely to amuse it. When it slept, she seemed to think the earth ought to stand still—lest it wake Baby up. With the same wholesale tyranny she marshaled into line everything and evrybody on the earth, plainly regarding nothing and no one as of consequence, ercept in its relationship to Baby.

Such unimportant things as meals and housework, in comparison with Baby, were of even less than second consequence; and Burke grew to feel himself more and more an alien and a nuisance in his own home. Moreover, where before he had found disorder and untidiness, he now found positive chaos. And however fond he was of the Baby, he grew unutterably weary of searching for his belongings among Baby's rattles, balls, shirts, socks, milk bottles, blankets, and powder-puffs.

The "cool, calm serenity" of his determination he found it difficult to realize; and the delights and responsibilities of fatherhood began to pall upon him. It looked to be so long a way ahead, even to teeth, talking, and walking, to say nothing of the charm and companionship of a young lady daughter!

Children were all very well, of course,—very desirable. But did they never do anything but cry? Couldn't they be taught that nights were for sleep, and that other people in the house had some rights besides themselves? And must they always choose four o'clock in the morning for a fit of the colic? Helen said it was colic. For his part he believed it was nothing more or less than temper—plain, right-down temper!

And so it went. Another winter passed, and spring came. Matters were no better, but rather worse. A series of incompetent maids had been adding considerably to the expense—and little to the comfort—of the household. Helen, as a mistress, was not a success. She understood neither her own duties nor those of the maid—which resulted in short periods of poor service and frequent changes.

July came with its stifling heat, and Dorothy Elizabeth, now twenty months old, showed a daily increasing disapproval of life in general and of her own existence in particular. Helen, worn and worried, and half sick from care and loss of sleep, grew day by day more fretful, more difficult to get along with. Burke, also half sick from loss os sleep, and consumed with a fierce, inward rebellion against everything and everybody, including himself, was no less difficult to get along with.

Of course this state of affairs could not continue forever. The tension had to snap sometime. And it snapped—over a bottle of ink in a baby's hand.

It happened on Bridget's "afternoon out," when Helen was alone with the baby. Dorothy Elizabeth, propped up in her high chair beside the dining room table, where her mother was writing a letter, reached covetous hands toward the fascinating little fat black bottle. The next instant a wild shout of glee and an inky tide surging from an upside-down bottle, held high above a golden head, told that the quest had been successful.

Things happened then very fast. There were a dismayed cry from Helen, half-a-dozen angry spats on a tiny hand, a series of shrieks from Dorothy Elizabeth, and a rapidly spreading inky pall over baby, dress, table, rug, and Helen's new frock.

At that moment Burke appeared in the door.

With wrathful eyes he swept the scene before him, losing not one detail of scolding woman, shrieking child, dinnerless table, and inky chaos. Then he strode into the room.

"Well, by George!" he snapped. "Nice restful place for a tired man to come to, isn't it? This is your idea of a happy home, I suppose!"

The overwrought wife and mother, with every nerve tingling, turned sharply.

"Oh, yes, that's right—blame me! Blame me for everything! Maybe you think I think this is a happy restful place, too! Maybe you think this is what I thought 'twould be—being married to you! But I can tell you it just isn't! Maybe you think I ain't tired of working and pinching and slaving, and never having any fun, and being scolded and blamed all the time because I don't eat and walk and stand up and sit down the way you want me to, and— Where are you goin'?" she broke off, as her husband reached for the hat he had just tossed aside, and started for the door.

Burke turned quietly. His face was very white.

"I'm going down to the square to get something to eat. Then I'm going up to father's. And—you needn't sit up for me. I shall stay all night."

"All—night!"

"Yes. I'd like to sleep for once. And that's what I can't do—here." The next moment the door had banged behind him.

Helen, left alone with the baby, fell back limply.

"Why, Baby, he—he—" Then she caught the little ink-stained figure to her and began to cry convulsively.

In the street outside Burke strode along with his head high and his jaw sternly set. He was very angry. He told himself that he had a right to be angry. Surely a man was entitled to some consideration!

In spite of it all, however, there was, in a far-away corner of his soul, an uneasy consciousness of a tiny voice of scorn dubbing this running away of his the act of a coward and a cad.

Very resolutely, however, he silenced this voice by recounting again to himself how really abused he was. It was a long story. It served to occupy his mind all through the unappetizing meal he tried to eat at the cheap restaurant before climbing Elm Hill.

(To be continued.)

PLEBEAN NAMES OF NOBLES.

Some of Peers of Great Britain Have Common Family Cognomens.

When one glances casually at the roll of British peers and sees such high-sounding names as De Montmorency and Cholmondeley, Grosvenor and Howard de Walden one is impressed by a sense of the grandeur and proud descent of our nobility, says an English writer. But a closer examination dispels this illusion; for, rubbing shoulders with such splendid patronymics, suggesting long centuries of blue-blooded ancestry, you will find scores of surnames such as Smith and Robinson, Hogg and Gardner.

Two of our marquesses have for surnames Browne and Hay, in common with many a farm laborer, while Lord Headfort is a Taylour, like his remote forefather, who probably earned his bread by his scissors. Among the wearers of earls' coronets, Lord Enniskilen is a Cole, and his lordship of Leicester signs himself Coke. The Earl of Dartmouth is a Legge; Lord Desart, a Cuffe, and Lord Dudley bears the name of his ancestor, the goldsmith's apprentice — "Ward," with "Humble" before it. We have an earl who is Hardy; one is a Boyle; two others are "Hay." There are also a Browne and a Scott, a Harris and a Hare.

In the group of viscounts figure a Ward and a Flower, a Gage and an O'Grady, a Smith and a Gully, first made famous by an old-time prize fighter. Among the barons are Luke White, Lord Annaly and Algernon Strutt, Baron Belper. Lord Cloncurry is "Lawless" by name, though not by nature; Baron Glentawe calls himself Jenkins, and Lord Dynever is a Rice. Howard de Walden is a title of which its bearer is prouder than of his patronymic, Ellis, and Lord Inverclyde is really plain "James Burns."

We have a baron who was cradled a "Graves;" another whose father, like himself, was dubbed Hogg, and a third, who, if he were not a peer, would be simply James Hozier, a name probably derived from an ancestor who sold stockings.

In the extreme north of the Russian province of Archangel, where the Allies have been fighting of late, dwells one of the oueerest and least known races of mankind. These are the Samoyedes, the wandering tribes of the vast frozen marches which extend in these regions from the forest belt to the shores of the Arctic. These peoples owe allegiance to no master, Civilization has passed by them in its stride and they live to-day pretty much as their ancestors lived centuries ago. They worship idols and their sole wealth consists in reindeer.

CURIOUS SOUNDS AND NOISES.

Some Small Animals Have Remarkable Vocal Powers.

It is a very curious fact that the loudest sounds are not always made by the largest animals. The roar of the lion exceeds in sonorousness the cry of the elephant. Anyone who had only heard, without seeing, a bull-frog, might well suppose that its fearful voice, breaking the silence of the night, must certainly come from the throat of an animal of formidable dimensions.

Perhaps the most remarkable case of vocal power in an animal is that encountered by a traveler in the highlands of Borneo. He was informed by some natives that they had heard a tiger roaring in the neighborhood. Such news is always startling to a stranger in the jungles, and hardly less so to the natives.

An investigation was accordingly set on foot, which resulted in the discovery that the alarming roars had been emitted by a toad! This toad of Borneo, however, was by no means an ordinary member of the family. It measured no less than fourteen and one-half inches around the body.

That the natives should not have recognized the true source of the sound shows that the existence of such toads was either unknown to them, or at any rate, they had never discovered the remarkable vocal capabilities of the animals.

In this relation Bates tells of an incident that occurred during his travels along the Amazon. Among the many sounds heard in the dense Brazilian forests was a kind of loud metallic clanking, that sometimes rang through the trees, and the origin of which the traveler was unable to discover. Whenever it was heard, the natives cowered with fear, ascribing it to a supernatural origin. Possibly the noise was so loud that they missed its location by searching only for something of corresponding physical dimensions.

LARGEST WATER WHEEL.

Isle of Man Possesses the World's Biggest Overshot.

The largest water wheel in the world is in Laxey, a small mining town of the Isle of Man, and it is used to pump the drainage water from the deep mines of the vicinity. These mines have been worked for almost two centuries and are now over fourteen hundred feet deep.

The wheel is an overshot wheel, and the water for driving it is conducted from a reservoir on a hill near by and ascends inside the round masonry column at the left of the wheel.

The wheel has a diameter of seventy-two feet and six inches and is six feet broad. It exerts two hundred horse power and is capable of pumping two hundred and fifty gallons per minute from a depth of twelve hundred feet. Its crank stroke is ten feet.

The wheel forms one of the principal attractions of the island, both because of its mechanical interest and because of the fine view that can be had from the platform at the top. It is said by the natives that on a clear day it is possible to see the ocean on all sides of the island, although I have never been able to do so.

The Autograph Fiend.

General Smuts tells with gusto this story against himself:

"I was once at a social gathering with my distinguished friend and colleague, General Botha," he says, "when two pretty flappers of sixteen or so came up and asked me for my autograph.

"'I haven't got a fountain pen,' I said, much flattered. 'Will pencil do?'

"'Yes,' said the other flapper, and so I took out my pencil and signed my name in the daintily-bound little book that she had given me.

"The flapper studied the signature with a frown. Then she looked up and said:

"'Aren't you General Botha?'

"'No, I said. I'm General Smuts.'

"The flapper turned to her friend with a shrug of disgust.

"'Lend me your India-rubber, May,' she said."

Germany sold goods valued at $835,000,000 to the British Empire in 1913. Canada's opportunity is waiting, the Canadian Trade Commission says.

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Soils and Crops

By Agronomist.

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

Food Spoilage.

This term applied to agriculture has an important meaning. Food spoilage, especially on our farms, amounts to a great deal, and from a national standpoint it is stupendous. It is difficult always to prevent this spoiling or wasting of food, especially in busy seasons and unfavorable weather; but much can be prevented, and as we advance in efficient production and economy, we will give more attention to this important branch of farm management. Without doubt, the greatest spoilage of food in this country is that of fodder, especially with the corn plant. It is estimated that from twenty-five to thirty per cent. of the value of this plant is wasted each year after it has been grown. Thousands of dollars worth of this forage goes to waste each year, while at the same time stock food is in great demand and commanding high prices. A more liberal use of silos would prevent much of this unnecessary wastage.

Even where the corn fodder is put in shocks the spoilage is great, as winds, rain and snow all break down and destroy the value of the forage. By spring little is left which could be termed good or palatable feed. The silo would save this forage and preserve it in the best possible form. Other fodders, such as kafir corn, millet, oats, peas, and clover are greatly damaged by weather and unfavorable conditions at the time of harvest. Much wastings and spoiling could be prevented by properly housing, or placing in silos where it could be kept, if need be, for several years in good condition.

A wet season at the time of harvesting clover or alfalfa will often make it impossible to cure the forage and produce hay of any value. With a silo this food could all be saved and put in the best possible form. A rainy season in the fall will likewise prevent the curing of such forages as kafir corn, millet, and a late cutting of alfalfa. The silo could here be used to save the feed.

There is a fearful loss each year due to frosted fodder. This loss often runs into the thousands. It has been found that corn will make excellent silage even though frosted if put in immediately after the freezing, before the drying-out process. Corn frozen before it matures will make excellent silage if put in immediately after the freezing. In this way all fodder grown can be saved. Corn damaged by hail can be saved in the same way. So long as there is any forage left it can be siloed. Drought-stricken corn or forage crops of any kind may also be turned to valuable feed. There is always enough forage grown in this country to feed at least twice as much live stock as we keep, but the spoilage and wasting gets rid of at least half the fodder we grow. The economy demanded of us during the progressive years to come will frown upon this spoiling. We will find it necessary to use progressive economic methods in our industry, and the silo must be considered one of the first equipments to prevent this great waste.

Protecting Newly Placed Concrete.

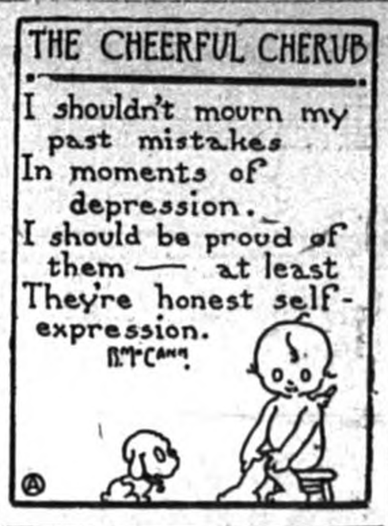
Newly laid concrete must be protected against the elements and against injury from other outside causes until the concrete has thoroughly hardened. In most cases this protection need be no other than a covering of some sort which will prevent rain from falling directly on the exposed concrete surface.

In certain climates, and in certain seasons of most all climates, especial precautions must be taken to protect the concrete against freezing temperatures. There are various ways of doing this. The most effective and also the most usual and easily accomplished is to build a sort of covering over the concrete either of boards or canvas and place under this covering small stoves or heaters which are kept burning continuously until the concrete has hardened. The heat given off by these stoves will be sufficient to prevent the concrete from freezing, even though the canvas or board covering should not be entirely air tight.

In seasons of extreme heat it is also necessary to protect the concrete against direct rays of the sun and direct exposure to the heat. Such exposure will cause the water in the concrete mixture to evaporate or dry out before the concrete has had an opportunity to harden, and thus an inferior concrete will be produced, particularly at the surface. The best way to protect the concrete against such injury is to keep it covered with water until it has hardened. In the case of pavements or floors, this is easily accomplished by building little dams of clay or other suitable material across the surface of the concrete and keeping the enclosed spaces filled with water for several days, or until complete hardening has been accomplished. In other cases where this method is not practicable the concrete may be protected by keeping the air in the room in which the concrete is located saturated with moisture, either by means of escaping steam or fine spray of water.

The presence of water or moisture in the atmosphere will not in any way injure the concrete, either before it has hardened or after. Before hardening has set in the presence of moisture in the air is exceedingly beneficial to the complete and thorough hardening of the concrete. After the hardening has been accomplished the presence of moisture in the air will not affect it.

The application of paint or other protective coatings to concrete work before it has hardened will cause it serious injury. This injury arises from the fact that the hardening process will be materially retarded by the admixture of any substance not properly a part of the concrete mixture. The concrete at the surface will also be materially weakened by this application and in all probability will peel off after the concrete below the surface has hardened. After the hardening process has been completed no protective coatings of paint or other material are necessary to protect the concrete from the elements or injuries.



Giving Farmsteads Individual Names.

The practice is growing of giving farmsteads individual names which will add distinction to the farm itself and define it as a home and as a business organization instead of an unnamed piece of land that does not deserve a description.

With the growing need of advertising farm products and of identifying farms in connection with community enterprises it is advisable that farms should have distinctive names. It may be pointed out that the identities of persons and even of farm animals are recognized by names, and that farmsteads, inclusive of the whole, are equally deserving.

Possibly the commonest type of name is one which is derived from some topographic feature of the farm, such as Riverdale, Brookdale, Lakeside, Hillcrest, Shady Valley and the like; and many farms take their names from trees. Names of this character are Woodlawn, Shady Lane, Maple Grove, Pinecroft, Birch Farm, and so on.

A favorite form of name is made by combining the old English words hurst or croft, which mean homestead, with the name of the owner. This practice gives rise to such names as Bensonhurst and Allanscroft. Sometimes the name of the owner is suggested in a fanciful way, as in the case of a farm once owned by a Mr. Bailey, the farm being known as Bailiwick. In another instance Stone Farm denoted the name of the owner and the character of the land. In still another instance a man who had looked forward all his life to acquiring a farm in his own right finally celebrated his ownership by naming his place Iona Farm.

A farm name should not be too fanciful but should be dignified and descriptive. In a majority of cases, the simpler and more commonplace the words that are used the better the result may be.

Words of Wisdom.

Old Mother Hubbard has just now discovered
The value of testing her herd.
The cow she thought best was poorest by test—
Now who said that to test is absurd?

One cow can not do another cow's bit. Each must stand or fall by herself.

Hogs make cheapest gains when from a third to a half of their feed consists of pasture. Corn with a little tankage makes cheaper gains than corn alone.

To keep a cow from sucking herself or other animals, insert through her nose a ring such as is used for ringing bulls, with another ring attached to it.

A repair kit for mending breaks in harness will save many trips to town in rush times. The initial cost of a repair kit is small, and it often pays for itself in a short time.

Ten cents' worth of buckskin thong tied to the harness will often come handy. With that and a good pocket-knife the right sort of a man can fix, temporarily, any break about the harness.

The shorter the pasture the better the line fences ought to be. Once let a sheep get the habit of crawling through the fence, or jumping over, and we have lost every hope of peace for the rest of the season.

When a horse gnaws the manger, or the sides of the stall, or chews his halter rope, rub on some mutton tallow. The taste of it is very disagreeable to him; a few applications will break him of this habit.

Wire is cheaper than cows. Use pieces of wire of good size with which to ground at intervals the wire fence against lightning. Beginning at the top wire give each piece a twist around each wire, down to the bottom, and then well into the ground. You may save a nice cow, or possibly a number of them, in this way.

To make a hitching stone which can be carried in the wagon and used when needed, take an old horseshoe and imbed it in cement. A small tin pail can be used as a mold for making the hitching stone. This will come in handy when there is no hitching-post at hand. Grease the inside of the pail, or line it with oiled paper, before pouring in cement.

How About Your Boy?

Here is a poultry keeper who has the right idea about boys. When his two sons grew big enough to help him in feeding, he gave each a pen of 30 hens. He bought their egg production at current market prices, subtracting at settlement time pay for all feed used. One boy in the months of December, January and February cleared $42.30.

"Of course," said the father, with a twinkle in his eye, "I selected the hens for the boys, and saw to it they got fairly good ones."

This man has made good with hens, and he knew how to make good with boys. In contrast with his action was that of the farmer, too often duplicated, who gave his boy a pig, yet pocketed the money it brought when sold at maturity. The best is none too good for the farm boy, Dad's cheerful helper in chore work. Let him have it!

The equatorial circumference of the earth has been worked out at 24,872.4 English miles.

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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. West, Toronto

Hot Weather Food.

Both over-eating and over-drinking are especially to be avoided in the good old summer time. From such excess comes congestion of the liver, stomach and intestines, constipation and the heavily coated tongue. The bodily secretions are altered in composition. The nervous and the muscular systems suffer. There naturally ensues headache, lassitude, drowsiness and mental stupor. Come a hot day then, many such a sufferer is like to succumb to a heat stroke.

Let our summer food be of the kind it takes least energy to digest. Energy makes heat, in the body as elsewhere. Eat enough to sustain, but no more. Three light meals; if hungry, between meals, satisfy yourself with a glass of cool milk—sipped but not gulped down. Never eat when tired or hot. Dine, if possible in the evening, when the work is over and when there is comparative coolness.

Here are some blood cooling fruits: Fresh, juicy grapes, oranges, grapefruit, lemons and limes in lemonade; canteloupes, watermelons, stewed rhubarb, peaches, cherries, berries, apples, pineapples, pears. And there are healthful vegetables—tomatoes, celery, spinach, asparagus, lettuce, beets, and onions. The cucumber fights best when it is down—don't tackle it in the dog days. All green salads also are good—endive, chicory, romaine, watercress, tomato, lettuce.

The right summer foods are: Thin soups or cold bouillon; fresh fish or fowl; roasted or broiled beef; mutton or lamb in moderation, and no more than once a day; eggs soft boiled, poached or scrambled; simple desserts of gelatine, custard and ice cream.

Cut out entirely or go very slow on thick soups, canned meats, spices and condiments, nuts, beans, oils, cheese, bananas, dates, preserves and hot drinks.

Questions and Answers.

Is charcoal of any benefit in the case of gas in the intestines?

Answer—Two kinds of charcoal are useful in medicine: 1. Animal charcoal prepared from bone, in powder form, odorless and nearly tasteless and insoluble in water or alcohol. 2. Vegetable charcoal prepared from soft wood and very finely powdered, black, shiny, brittle, inodorus, tasteless and insoluble. Charcoal is largely used as an absorbent for foul gases as a deodorant and disinfectant. It is used in flatulence dyspepsia, in chronic gastric catarrh, in diarrhoea. Some people use it as a tooth powder; for this purpose it should be very finely pulverized. Charcoal may be mixed with flaxseed as a disinfecting poultice to sloughing cores. For this purpose one can also use a powder of charcoal and iodoform, half and half.

My mother is 66 years of age and has enjoyed the best of health her entire life until about two years ago. Then we noticed loss of the use of the thumb and index finger of the right hand. Our doctor at that time said it was a symptom of hardening of the arteries. Nothing has checked the disease. On the other hand it has made rapid progress until now her hands are badly crippled and her back and limbs are very weak, so that she is confined to her home although not to her bed. Another doctor pronounced her trouble muscular atrophy but could not determine the cause. Do you think it could be infected teeth roots as she has three natural teeth which the dentist disliked to remove. Are those old teeth, although they don't trouble her, undermining her health in a manner I have described?

Answer—Your Mother's malady may be arterio sclerosis or progressive muscular atrophy or rheumatism, which it would be impossible to determine without examination. The teeth well may be a cause. This could be ascertained by having the teeth X-rayed. Possibly at the roots there may be some pus pockets which are causing the trouble. As for progressive muscular atrophy—this is an affection which runs a chronic course lasting from four to twenty years. Heredity is a factor in some cases although it is not probably so in your Mother's. Exposure to cold and damp, injuries, lead poisoning, blood disease, infectious fevers are also causes. This is a serious malady, and the sufferer must, throughout it, be in the hands of a good doctor. The remedies are careful hygiene, good food, moderate exercise, massage, electricity, and drugs are given according to the cause and the conditions in each case.

PRACTICAL POINTERS ABOUT PAINTING

By D. WILLIAMSON.

The man from the city stood gazing gloomily at his country cottage. "Did you ever see such a horrible color in your life?" he burst out at length.

"Well, it does look a little startling—that shade of bright pink," I admitted. "How did you come to choose it?"

"I didn't choose it; I sent a sample-card of paints to the man who looks after my place, with a nice cream color marked as the one I wanted. He went to the store and asked for it—No. 641. They were out of it, so he said: 'Give me the next thing to it,' and they gave him 642—deep pink. And he went and put it on the house!"

Now, I know of farmhouses that look to me as if exactly that mistake had happened, so utterly out of place is the color scheme. The colors may look all right on the paint card, but against a background of blue sky and green fields they will be all wrong. My own house is painted cream white with olive green shutters, and nothing could be better. Dark colors fade and change, pure white gets dirty; but cream white is always satisfactory.

For a very large frame house I advise a light buff (not too yellow) with cream white cornices and porches; a brick or stone house should also use cream white for these. Barns and other buildings can have olive green doors and windows; the body color can be cream white or light tan. Two shades of brown aren't bad for a barn, provided you don't get them too dark. Olive green is good for gates, chicken coops and farm machinery; fence posts should be cream white.

If you use ready-mixed paint, get it from some one that you have confidence in. Pay a fair price for it; very cheap paint is the most expensive stuff ever bought, for it won't last. Linseed-oil is the basis of all good paint; it withstands the weather far longer than the various cheaper substitute oils. Real linseed-oil costs real money, but it's worth it.

If you are painting new woodwork, touch up all "fat" knots with shellac; then give the wood a priming coat of paint, thinned down with something like one-fourth its measure of linseed-oil (either raw or boiled) and finish with two other good thick coats. Put on the priming coat as soon as possible after the carpenter work is done; the same day, if you can. Should the wood get wet, let it dry completely before the first coat goes on. As the paint in the bottom of the can gets thicker, thin it with turpentine and a little oil.

Old work must be brushed clean, and all loose scales of paint scraped off with a putty-knife. Two new coats will usually be enough, unless the old paint is in bad shape, or is very dark in color. Don't thin the first coat, unless the woodwork is rather bare.

I sometimes mix my own paint, buying the white lead, linseed-oil and turpentine. The various white-lead manufacturers issue little booklets, telling how to do it. Getting the proper tint is the difficult part, I find; but after consultation with the paint store man, and considerable experimenting, I manage quite well. Better not try to use dry color; the little cans of oil-mixed tints that come for the purpose are better for unskilled users.

Outside paint won't do for furniture or inside work; it is always just a trifle sticky. Special interior oil-paint comes for the purpose, either flat or glossy, as you prefer. In my home I use light buff (flat) for walls and ceilings, glossy white for woodwork and brown for the floor. The kitchen is in two shades of brown. Unpainted plaster takes two coats first time; afterward, one new coat is enough.

My new hardwood floors get very different treatment. I use paste filler, rubbed in with a cloth, then two coats of shellac, then a good dose of floor wax, smeared over with a cloth, and polished with a special weighted brush or a brick wrapped in old carpet. Now and then a little more wax must be rubbed on the floor; that's all you ever need to do.

The Right Kind of Shoes to Wear.

Thousands of Canadians have found real comfort in the perfect-fitting army shoe. They might help our farming feet too. The army shoe is built on a specially designed last. It is wide enough across the instep to allow each toe to take its share of the lifting and forward stress of walking. The shoe is so shaped that the metatarsal bones of the toes may extend radially outward along a straight line extending through a point in the centre of the heel. It is long enough to allow a free forward sliding movement of the toes at each step. The heel is about an inch high. the sole is sufficiently heavy to assist the arch support as the body is thrown forward.

A change of shoes has been found beneficial, and our troops were provided with two pairs to each man. Although soldiers wear out shoe leather faster than men of any other occupation, it is money well spent; for it has been found that developing and strengthening the feet is as important as developing any other parts of the body.

The statue of King Charles I. in Whitehall, London, is universally praised as perfect—the only one so regarded in the metropolis.

On water alone a horse can live twenty-five days, but he will only last five days eating solid food without drinking.

Active service was responsible for lessening the output of coal in England. Not five miners in every hundred could dig coal so well after as before being in the Army.

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The Dairy

"A cow is a milk mill that changes grasses which folks can't eat into the greatest food for humans the world has ever known," says an eminently successful breeder of Holsteins.

"And that old milk mill is just as sensitive as the inside of a rare watch. And it's under as great a strain when the milk is being generated, as a horse is in a thundering race. I've seen my own cows standing in a tremble with the strain, while the machinery inside of them works up the masticated grasses into milk. It is very wonderful—and it's pitiful, too. Because their mills are always working overtime, whether they want to be or not.

"Of course, the record cows are specially trained cows. These record cows must be guarded from any unnecessary excitement. Their food must be delicately proportioned, their bodies must be thoroughly examined every day—and I tell you it's no small thing to be training cattle.

"Of course, in the end it's worth it, because we are doing humanity a service—there's no milk for babies like the Holstein milk.

"Holstein milk is the only milk that can be drunk whole. And that's because it has in it solids which are almost perfectly proportioned.

"It has less butter fats than other milk, but butter fats are not the most desirable solids in milk. Butter fats are only fat-builders. The other solids are probably more important than butter fats, but people can't understand that. If butter fats were the solids of greatest desirability in milk, folks ought to use goat milk, because goat milk contains more fats proportionately than does any other kind of milk, but goats don't produce as much milk, and consequently not so much bone, nerve and tissue builders."

Hogs

There are many advantages in the use of self-feeders for growing pigs. They save more than sixty per cent. of the labor. They reduce waste of feed to the least possible amount. They prevent digestive troubles due to overfeeding, because the pigs have access to the feed at all times and do not overeat. Many pigs can be fed from a small trough space, for all do not eat at the same time. All pigs weak and strong, have an equal chance.

A self-feeder will scarcely prove economical where only two or three pigs are kept, or where garbage or refuse is the main feed. Where more than ten pigs are kept the saving in labor is quite an item. Here is one man's experience with a self-feeder for seven pigs:

I fed them from a self-feeder, using this ration:—One hundred pounds tankage, 200 pounds middlings, 400 pounds corn-meal. Butchered October 15, selling for twenty-six cents a pound, the total sale amounted to $490. The pigs cost $83, the feed cost $297, leaving a profit, with no labor item deducted, of $110. I am satisfied with the results though nothing wonderful. Think if I had had a better pasture I would have made a greater profit, and expect to try it again next season using some crops, such as oats, peas and barley, followed by corn, letting the pigs do the harvesting. The pigs ran in the orchard and needed no labor of any consequence. Water-pipes led to the orchard so that they could always have water to drink.

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The Watchman
AND
Ottawa Valley Advocate

FRIDAY, AUGUST 8, 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.

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En Passant.

—:o:—

Practical Patriotism Patriotism is generally regarded as a sort of passive love for one's country, and practical patriotism as the active defence of that country's interests. There are to be found in all countries self-seeking, ~~venceted patriots, just as you will find~~ in business places, counterfeit coins, but they do not count for very long. They are eventually nailed to the counter as a warning to those who premeditate evil practices, or they are cut in two or bent all up, when being weighed in, and thus cease to be reckoned with the currency.

The William Tell type of patriot, is the most approved. The fiery-hearted patriot, standing on the edge of a glacier, with arms extended, throwing dotted lines from his burning eye to the mountain tops, and crying out alound in operatic strophes "Ye Crags and Peaks, I'm with You Once Again!" apyeals to the imagination. Bruce, Wallace, Garibaldi, and whole galaxy of fighting patriotic, the mere mention of whose names sends pleasurable thrills through us, are all types of the popular idea of patriotism. It would ill become me, whose eyes narrow down, and whose nerves contract like those of a watchful cat at the sound of scratching, when the slightest hint of disparagement to my "ain Countree" is perceptible, to suggest that such models of national patriotism are anything but perfectly truthful. I have nothing to say but words of the highest praise for those types, or of the living patriots whose noble natures are stirred by the contemplation of them, for they live in my valley.

— — —

I have a grand evenue open to me from the past glories of this earth. It leads to beyond the pale of contemporary history. It is full of soft music and delightful fragrance. It runs from the glass doors of my book-shelves, like a valley of fervent, throbbing life and shimmering sunlight, through the gloomy silent mountains that time has piled up between the far off past and the palpitating present. In that valley there are paths, made by the feet of many wayfarers, some wide and plain by reason of numbers, and others less definite, like the light trail of some solitary pilgrim in doubt. The cross and interlace, in parts, or run concurrently and diverage, but I known that they all lead through, for the paths in the valley have been made by the feet of Poets, triots, and Saints.. .....An in this vale of grottoes, gleaming lakes, and fountains clear, there dwells sure peace, a solid life estranged from disappointment and falacious hopes. Here too dwell simple Truth, plain Innocence, Unsullied Beauty, end unbroken Youth,—

"And wheresoe'er I turn my ravished eyes,
Gay gilded scenes in shining prospect rise:
Poetic fields encompass me around,
And still I seem to tread on classic grounds!
For here the muse so oft her harp has strung,
That not a mountain rears its head unsung;
Renowned in verse each shady thicket grows,
And every stream in heavenly numbers flows.',

The poets and the saints made sweet and clear these paths of pleasantness, but the noble band of patriots, lords of the lion heart and eagle eye, clad in cuirass and coat of mail, they cut with battle axe and sword, where pale Despair and writhing Anguish roared, the path of Liberty, "which I may follow with my bosom bare."

— — —

Theoretic or ideal patriotism is founded upon what has gone before, things done, which have a high sentimental value in history. The practical, is that which remains with us, yet to be done Patriotism, like charity, begins at home. It is a safe thing to say that home is the birth place of patriotism. The man who loses his home and home town is the man who will widen out and love his country with his life. Patriotism is a human instinct. It is born with us, like filial affection, and unless strangled at birth or starved in youth it will grow and grow until the patriot's soul, each wandering hope at rest may gather bliss to see its fellows blessed.

It is not granted by Heaven that every patriot may die for his country and his home, but is give to him that he can live for them. Montgomery says:—

"There is a land, of every land the pride,
Beloved by heaven, o'er all the world beside.....
There is a spot of earth supremely blest,
A dearer sweeter spot than all the rest.....
Where shall the land, that spot of earth be found!
Art thou a man?—a patriot,—look around;
O' thou shalt find, howe'er thy footsteps roam,
That land thy country, and that spot thy Home.',

Goldsmith on the same topic asks:—

"And where to find that happiest spot below,
Who can direst, when all pretend to know?
The shuddering tenant of the frigid zone
Boldly proclaims that happiest spot his own;
Extols the treasurers of his stormy seas,
And his long nights of revelry and ease;
The naked negro, panting at the line,
Boasts of his golden sands and palmy wine,
Basks in the glare, or stems the tepid wave,
And thanks his gods for all the good they gave.
Such is the patriot's boast where'er we roam,
His first, best country, ever is at home."

Goldsmith's Taaveller, "Remote, unfriend, melancholy, slow" tries to be philosiphic on the subject. With no home of his own, he voices the inner feelings of the untagged cosmopolitan when he says:—

"But wiser he whose sympathetic mind
Exults in all the good of all mankind."

and in effort he says to the ends of the earth:—

"For me your tributary stores combine,
Creation's heir, the world, the world is mine."

Without any pretensions to such an extensive possession of real estate, and in spite of all temptations to belong to other nations, I think I would rather prefer to remain a Practical Parish Patriot than be a Cosmopolitan Nondescript who never has any occasion for getting fierce, in the interests of his own Home Town.

LINKSMAN.

Protest against the "set" price of cheese.

—:o:—

A monster meeting of milk and cheese producers was held in the City Hall, Ottawa, on Tuesday, to protest against the set price of cheese of 25 cents per pound. Mr. Houston was asked by the Ottawa Farm Journal who organized the meeting, to organize Lachute District and Mr. D. Black, Mr. Geo. Rodger, Mr. J. Watson and Mr. Houston went up to represent this Section. It was pointed out that, after a strict test, it was proved that it cost about $2.30 to produce 100 pounds of milk, while at 25 cents per pound for cheese the producer is getting less than $2.00 per hundred. A committee was selected, one of which was Mr. Black, to frame a memorial which will be presented to the Premier and good results are hoped for.

LAKEFIELD

—:o:—

The Long Lake Club will hold their Annual Basket Picnic on Saturday, Aug. 9th in Pollock's Grove. Sports to commence at 3 p.m. A good time is anticipated. Everybody welcome.

Church Notices, Sunday, Aug. 10th.

Lakefield,—Morning Prayer 10.30 a.m.
Dunany,—Evensong 2.30 p.m.
Louisa,—Evensong 4.30 p.m.
Preacher,—Rev. H. P. Mount, M.A. B.D.

MARRIAGES

—:o:—

McINTOSH—SHAW.—At Montreal, on Tuesday, August 5th, 1919, by Rev. J. H. McConnell of Delormier Methodist Church, Maggie Evelyn Shaw, Lachute, to George McIntosh, Glasgow Scotland.

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The Work on the War Record is under way.

Representatives are now at work. They are out visiting the citizens 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 coniain biographies of the boys and noble women who did their bit in helping bring victory to the righteons. 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 grouped 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 soldiers photograph is missing.

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

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CANADIAN ASSOCIATED PUBLISHERS
OTTAWA **MONTREAL**

Financial References:
IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA,
MONTREAL.

Executive Office:
ROOM 707, DRUMMOND BUILDING,
MONTREAL.

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

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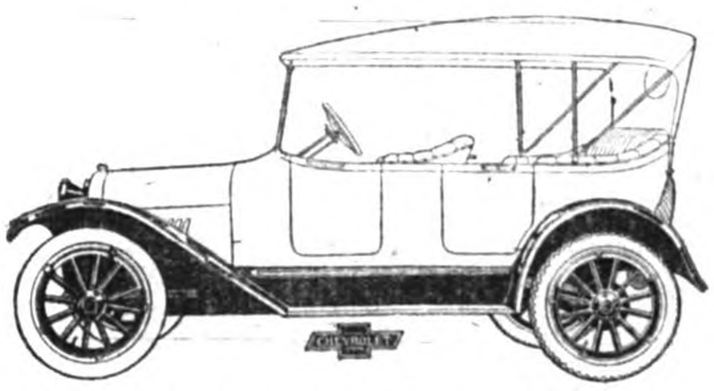

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Phone 26 LACHUTE MILLS, QUE.

The Forthcoming Brotherhood Conference.

(Specially contributed to the Watchman by the Conference Secretary.)

On August 30, 31 and Sept 1 (Labor Day,) a large delegation of Montreal District Brotherhood men (as well as fair ladies and the younger folk) will make a friendly invasion of the prettily situated Town of Lachute, the occasion being the fourth annual Brotherhood Conference of the Montreal Brotherhood Federation. Knowlton has been the scene of these events in past years, but a change has been thought advisable this season, and the kindly co-operative spirit manifested by the good people of Lachute, coupled with the proffered hospitality so generously extended to the Brotherhood men of the Metropolis by the former, has made us all feel that to personally meet those warm-hearted souls will be a pleasure well worth a journey of something like 44 miles.

Chairman J. S. Giles has left no doubt in the minds of those in charge of the arrangements at the Montreal end that Lachute citizens are "red hot" for the Conference, and that they will be up to their old-time reputation for bestowing kindnesses without stint on those who come into their midst is conceded unanimously and unreservedly. In consequent, there is a universal feeling pervading among the men of the Brotherhood movement that the Brotherhood Peace Conference of 1919 is going to excel all the others from every point of view. And it will, too!

Perhaps the editor of The Watchman will permit me to briefly sketch, in an information vein, just what the Montreal Brotherhood Federation is and what it stands for. The Movement is not new, for it is nearly 23 years since the first Brotherhood organization was instituted in Montreal (Calvary M. O. having started in November 1896.) But the body of men known as the M.B.F., as at present constituted, began the work of linking up men for Christian service along Brotherhood lines on April 6th, 1915. Throughout the great world conflict, when men were answering the call of Empire and duty, the ranks of the movement were sadly depleted but those who remained at home carried on, and the future of this beneficial work by men for men, is on a fair way to realize some of the ambitions and possibilities prayed and hoped for. (The M.B.F. is "an Interdenominational Organization of Men," and to quote the recently revised Constitution, "shall be (a) to unite all Men's Associations, Men's Brotherhoods, Organized Bible Classes of Men, and Organizations in connection with Christian Churches and Sunday Schools; (b) to strengthen the existing Organizations, promote their efficiency and establish new organizations where none exist; (c) to enlist men for co-operative social service, mobilize Christian Manhood for definite action against Social evils and for the service of others, and to help win the World for Christ"

The above except from the M.B.F. Constitution succintly sets forth the fundamentals of the great movement represented by the men who have decided to accept the appreciated invitation of the good people of Lachute, and it is superfluous to add that the coming together of old and new friends will produce an abundant harvest of good fellowship and Montreal help.

Brotherhood knows no credal barriers, and this was the spirit so predominantly characteristic of our brave fellows in trench, on sea and in the air. But the Movement has yet to hear of a single instance where the linking up with the Brotherhood has been instrumental in alienating any member from his own particulary church. As a matter of fact, he has become a more ardent worker because of his larges vision and viewpoint of his Brother-man. Brotherhood men pray: "Our Father which art in heaven," and this teaches us the Fatherhood of God, and by implication the Brotherhood of man, and this is one of the reasons why men have banded themselves together in this cause, for it pays big dividends to those indintefled with it, because, as the poet sings:

"There is a destiny that makes us Brothers,
None goes his way alone;
All that we send with the lives of others
Comes back into our own."

Thh truth of this has forced itself upon those who have done such splendid work for the M.B.F., names such as Bros. F. R. Yule, J. W. Crawford, Wm Barr, N. S. Ross, K.C., R. E. Kingsley, L. Brown and a host of others, and to-day, with the great need of Brotherhood so self-evident to all who think and study the trend of world events, it is the bounden duty of all true citizens to dedicate their time and talents to a commendable and worthy cause. To bring to full fruition the unlimited possibilities of the Brotherhood movement men cannot afford to stand alone, but must become associated with each other and learn to appreciate the views which may not always coincide with their own.

This explains why the men of the M. B. F. gather into one big conference circle yearly and learn more and more of each other and the work they are striving to accomplish for the Master and his followers, spiritually, socially and economically.

That is why we in Montreal, look with unfeigned delight to the coming conference, and we know we shall receive a royal welcome from the people of Lachute, and to all who are arranging for our reception we tender grateful thanks and as we contemplate the good time in store, we are fully convinced that all will derive an inspirational blessing from the M. B. F. Conference

ST. ANDREWS

The Ladies of Christ Church W.A. are holding their Summer Sale and Tea on Saturday, August 9th Useful and fancy articles will be on Sale and there will be a Fish Pond for the children, also a Candy table. Ice-Cream will be for sale during the evening and there will be a musical programme, at which Mr. Gudemundsson, violinist, will play. Tea served from 6 to 8. Adults 35 cts. Children (under 12) 20 cts.

CUSHING

Mr. R. Whelehan paid a brief visit to the city early this week.

Nurse Hartley, of Hawkesbury, is enjoying a two weeks vacation at her home here.

Miss Edith Johnson, of Ottawa, spent the week-end with her cousin Miss Grace Fraser at Greece's Point.

Capt. and Mrs. J. D. Weir and children enjoyed a delightful motor trip last week through Vermont and New York states.

Mrs. A. Lighthall of Sudbury, Ont., arrived Tuesday on a visit to her parents Mr. and Mrs. J. Chambers at St. Philippe.

Miss Florence McGillivrary, of Montreal, and Mrs. Watson, of Chicago, were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Percy G. Nicholls over the week-end.

Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Bryant and Miss Tessie Haddlesey, of Montreal, motored up from the city on Saturday and spent the week-end with their cousins Mr. E. and Miss M. Whelehan.

Rev. and Mrs. Bonner, of Toronto, the former of whom had charge of the Baptist congregations, of Grenville and Stonefield something over twenty years ago, are here this week renewing old acquaintances as guests of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Nicholls.

One of the most notable entertainments held here for some time was the dance and concert held at the Stone Hall, on Friday evening of last week and arranged by Mr. Fred Cushing in the intervals of dancing those present were delightfully entertained by Master Robert Baxter and Miss Violet Arnott, two extremely clever little dancers from Montreal. Other entertainers were Messrs. Hewlett and Patterson two very funny comedians also from the city. The music furnished by an Italian Orchestra was splendid and the dancing was kept up with vigor until 3 a.m. Refreshments were also abundant and delicious and altogether the unanimous verdict of those who attended was that it was well worth the money. Mr. Cushing is certainly to be complimented on his latest achievement.

MABEL

Miss Gertie McAdam spent the week-end at her home.

Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Clarke and son Perley spent Monday in town.

The Farmers of this vicinity have finished haying and report a good crop.

Mr. Wallace Thompson is spending the week in Louisa visiting his many friends.

Misses Eva and Ruby Mason and Miss Bessie McAdam spent Saturday in Lachute.

Miss Mabel Heatlie has returned home after spending a couple of weeks with friends in Lachute.

Miss Bessie McAdam and the Misses Eva and Ruby Mason spent Saturday last in Lachute.

Mrs. John Drysdale has returned to Lachute after spending a few days visiting her cousin Mrs. Geo. Murdoch Jr.

Miss Emlyl Yule, of Ottawa, who has spent the past month visiting her aunt Miss E. McGregor has returned to her home.

Miss Gertie McAdam and Sergt. Milburn, of Montreal, spent the week-end the guest of Mr. and Mrs. John McAdam.

Miss Grace McAdam who has spent the past two weeks with her parents Mr. and Mrs. John McAdam has returned to Montreal.

Mr. Alfred Stratton, of Ottawa, spent a few days recently visiting his wife and children who have spent the past month at the home of Mr. W. J. Warwick of this place.

Miss Hazel Adams, of Montreal, accompanied by her sister Mrs. H. David spent a few days visiting his grandmother Mrs. George Murdoch Sr.

Mrs. N. Themens and son Austin and Mrs. S. Goldsworthy, of Lachute, are spending the week with their father Mr. Archie Warwick.

Mrs. James Murdock who has been in the hospital for the past four months we are glad to be able to report her health improving, we hope for her return home in the near future.*

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BOLD ARCHANGEL DASH PROVED BRITISH PLUCK AND FORTITUDE

Ruse Enabled Gallant Colonel Thornhill, British Leader, to Land at Onega and Was Followed by Thrilling Hand-to-Hand Battle With Bolshevist Trio.

Andrew Soutar, the novelist, author of "Chosen of the Gods," "Broken Ladders," "The Island of Test" and other books, sends the following on the first dash on Archangel, the message being from Archangel, dated May 4:

Much of the story that follows has been taken from cold, official records, but it was my fortune to meet one or two of the men who figure in it. I am not disturbed by the knowledge that this adventure happened a year ago; that which amazes me is that it has not been told before, since it adds a page to the text-books from which children are taught to be proud of their heritage.

In July of last year—on the 19th—the Bolshevists were in possession of Archangel. An expedition was on its way down the White Sea, with the intention of effecting a landing. Major-General Poole was in Murmansk, four or five hundred miles north, and with him was Colonel Thornhill. It was resolved to make an attempt to cut the railway at Oberserzki, southwest of Archangel, so as to hamper the retreat of the Bolshevists if they should be driven out of Archangel by the landing force, then on its way. Colonel Thornhill had to come down the peninsula as far as Kem and choose his route from that port. There were some thousands of Bolshevists in Archangel, but the force that left Murmansk comprised the colonel, Captain J. J. Hitching, M.C., second in command, and Second Lieutenant C. S. Richards, as interpreter, four British N.C.O.'s, six Slavo-British privates (ex-Russian officers), and two other British officers. They traveled by rail to Kem, where two peasants joined them as recruits; four days later fifteen ex-Russian soldiers joined the expedition, then forty-seven Serbians were obtained, the total being eighty-nine officers and men.

A Valiant British Officer.

Just when the force was about to move away Captain Dennis N. Garstin, of the Tenth Hussars, made his appearance. He came in rags and with health undermined, for he had made his escape from Moscow, hundreds of miles south, had walked most of the distance and would have been sent home from Murmansk if he had reached that port. But he learned of this adventure toward Archangel, and begged Colonel Thornhill to include him in the party. At first the colonel refused, but Garstin insisted that with his knowledge of the country he might be of great assistance. He was taken. He proved his worth. Out here they speak of Garstin as a man worth while. He is asleep in the cemetery of Archangel, but he left behind a record of traditional valor.

At Kem the party embarked on the Michael Archangel, a boat belonging to the monks of Solovetsky, and were accompanied by the trawler Sarpedon. In the bay the flag was taken down and the red one of revolution hoisted. On board the monks' boat there was suspicion of the Russian pilot. Colonel Thornhill, who speaks Russian like a native, never left the man's side; if there was to be treachery the pilot would be the first to pay the price.

Onega was reached, and here the real drama began. The town was in the hands of the Bolshevists. The boat made fast to the pier; on shore, a Bolshevist guard of three or four men awaited her. The colonel disguised himself as a Russian soldier, ordered the whole of his party to stay below, and leaning carelessly over the rail, answered the questions of the guard. Was this the monks' boat bringing food? It was. They laughed and jested. The colonel stepped back into the alleyway, dropped his disguise, and in the uniform of a British staff officer, leaped ashore. The attack was so sudden that the guard lost its head. One lunged at Thornhill with his bayonet, but the colonel parried the blow with his arm and shot the man through the head.

Hand-to-Hand Encounter.

Aroused by the firing, the party below deck disobeyed orders and came up. The colonel was engaged, single-handed, with three Bolshevists. One of them raised his rifle and fired, but an ex-Russian officer, Ouschakov, leaped between Thornhill and the rifle; he took the bullet in the arm. Quickly, the gallant little party formed its plan of campaign; one or two of the guard had escaped to give the allarm, and by 6 a.m. street fighting was in progress and machine guns were rattling. Four cardinal points were selelcted by Thornhill, and by 11 a.m. resistance was over.

There had been a force of ninety Bolshevists in the town, under the leadership of Popoff, an ex-sailor. Our losses were one killed and one wounded; the Bolshevists lost one killed and had two wounded. Thornhill's party took sixty prisoners, three machine guns, 300 rifles and a large quantity of ammunition. Popoff escaped.

Then the expedition was resumed. On toward Korelskaya! Near here was found the body of Lieutenant Minkievitch, of the Polish army; he had been on his way to join the allied forces at Archangel and had been shot from behind by a Bolshevist.

From the village of Korelskaya, the expedition was able to get into telegraphic communication with Archangel, and learned that British troops had not yet been landed. Pressing on, a forest was reached, and the convoy had no sooner entered than it was fired on by the Bolshevists. The women drivers shrieked in terror, the horses bolted, and valuable time was lost before the whole could be reformed. Severe hand-to-hand fighting occurred in this forest, but it was even worse at Chunovo, where the convoy came into conflict with 350 Bolshevists. There were six hours of hard fighting, and that after the party had marched all night; the difficulties for the officers were increased by the polygot nature of the little party, but ten of the enemy were killed and twenty-five wounded; casualties to the expedition were five killed. Meanwhile, British troops arrived at the port and landed practically without opposition.

Captain Garstin Killed.

The expedition returned to Onega, burning bridges as they went to delay pursuit. At Onega they boarded the ship Kolo, and got safely back to Kem. Poor Garstin, who had fought magnificently throughout the adventurous exploit, died on August 16 while taking part in another expedition. He was killed after capturing an armoured car, a feat that he performed without assistance. Garstin was a brave soldier with all the attributes of an English gentleman. And his years were only about twenty-eight.

This, then, is the rough story. There has been no attempt to garnish it, but it would be a dull imagination that could not read into it a story of gallantry of which the country has every reason to be proud.

Altogether the expedition lasted from July 19 to August 9—twenty-one days of crowded adventure. From August 1 to August 6 the party marched 210 versts (about 140 miles).

LOVE'S STRATAGEMS.

Should the Ardent Admirer Always Wait For An Introduction?

Amusing in the extreme are some of the predicaments in which would-be lovers sometimes find themselves. Supposing, for instance, a man suddenly conceives a passion for some fair vision at a restaurant, at the theatre—how is he to procure the introduction upon which he suddenly sets his heart and soul?

Driven to sheer desperation for want of the one thing needful in such cases, many a swain has boldly taken things into his own hands and approached the object of his affections without the assistance of either friend or counsellor.

That, in some instances, overtures of this type are haughtily turned down, goes without saying, though this is not invariably the case. And very happy unions have often come about by what in the first place was merely a casual meeting.

Taking a fancy to a girl in the street, men have been known to follow the object of their interest at a respectable distance, and, her address once ascertained, have systematically set about obtaing an introduction in that way. Not many years ago such a course was actually adopted by a Member of Parliament who, less than a year afterwards, led his lady-love to the altar.

One sometimes hear stories of how, determined at all costs to make themselves known to the object of their devotion, love-stricken worshippers have even contrived to bring about driving accidents and so forth.

Such a strangely divergent trio as the author of "Waverley," the saintly John Bright, and the chivalrous and adventuresome Garibaldi, all fell in love with women to whom they had not yet been introduced.

By far the most romantic of all Disraeli's friendships was founded on a number of letters addressed to him by a lady he had never seen in his life, while a casual glimpse of a shop-girl behind a London counter brought into the life of Rossetti not only his future life-partner, but one of the most touchingly romantic characters which ever figured in the history of literature.

Fake War Work.

Senator Sherman sat at a dinner party:

"Now that the war is over, we can freely upbraid the fake war worker. The fake war worker was legion. You have heard, perhaps, the story about the grocer?

"A grocer, back in 1915 or 1916, was sanding his sugar with his errand boy's help.

"The errand boy, lifting a scoopful of sand, asked:

"'The usual proportion, sir?'

"'No, Joseph, of course not,' the grocer replied sternly. 'The usual proportion in days like these, Joseph? Joseph, where's your patriotism?'

"Then he sighed and added:

"'Only half the usual proportion of sand, Joseph—only half the usual proportion as long as our gallant troops at the front have such need of sandbags.'"

The historic battle of Waterloo was begun and finished in eight hours.

REMINISCENCES OF THE ROYAL ASCOT

HORSE-RACING ON ASCOT HEATH DURING TWO CENTURIES.

Stories of Sporting Kings and Queens of England and Their Support of The King of Sports.

More than two centuries have gone since Queen Anne drove on to the Ascot Heath in state to inaugurate the races on the course which she herself had designed, and to applaud the winne of "Her Majesty's Plate of 100 Guineas."

So delighted was the Royal lady with her new race-course and its success that during the brief remainder of her life, she not only attended every meeting, but took the whole world of rank and fashion in her train, thus cradling the infant in the Royal pomp and splendor which have ever since distinguished it.

It is true that after Anne's death the glory of Ascot was a little dimmed for the first two Georges were not enthusiasts for the "sport of kings." But under the patronage of George III. it blossomed into new life and still greater splendor as the resort of fashion, and the Mecca of horse-lovers.

So popular indeed did the meeting become that it attracted not only the world of rank and of sport, but pickpockets, swell mobsmen, and loafers by the thousand. The common was dotted with scores of gambling-booths, in which large sums were won and lost; wrestling matches and prize-fights for heavy stakes took place on the course; and among many other excitements cock-fighting could always be relied on.

After Waterloo.

Seldom has Ascot seen such glorious times as those when George III., accompanied by his Queen and the many members of his family, drove on to the heath in all the magnificence of Royal equipages, making their stately and triumphal progress past the long row of towering booths, crowded with the flower of the English nobility, the loveliest women, and the most celebrated personages in the kingdom, and to the thunderous applause of the thousands of more humble spectators.

In the long succession of brilliant Ascot meetings not one, perhaps, shines out with such splendor as that of 1815, when, after years of bloodshed and terror, Europe was at last at peace.

All the world of rank and beauty mingled freely with the crowds, and joined in the thunders of cheers that greeted the dazzling array of Royal carriages which flowed on to the course.

First came the Czar of all the Russians, with his gorgeous retinue; Queen Charlotte came next, followed, amid rolling thunders of applause, by the King of Prussia. Another ovation greeted the Prince, Regent and his brother of York; but when the cry rang out "Blutcher! Blutcher!" the enthusiasm, strange as it seems to read to-day, of the assembled thousands burst all bounds.

In Honor of Blutcher.

The tumult of shouts rose in deafening cresendo until the very sky seemed to quiver. Ladies wildly flourished their handkerchiefs, men flung hats and umbrellas into the air; while hundreds fought and scrambled to shake the veteran's hand, or even to touch his uniform.

The glories of that wonderful year were recalled in 1844, when the Royal procession included, not only Queen Victoria and Prince Albert, but Nicholas I. of Russia, and the King of Saxony.

So delighted was Nicholas with the race for the Gold Cup, which was won by Lord Albermarle's colt by inches, after a terrific neck-and-neck struggle with Coranna, that he offered to present a plate worth £500 to take the place of the Cup, and to be known as the "Emperor's Plate."

Another redletter year in the Ascot calendar was 1863, which was made memorable by the presence of the Prince of Wales with his three-months bride.

"So rapturous," we are told, "was the cheering that the Princess' eyes brimmed with tears, which struggled for supremacy with her smiles."

"I Saw the Morning Break."

A little poem has appeared in several magazines and papers with the single explanatory line "Found on a Dead Australian soldier." It carries a long look ahead, beyond the suffering and tragedy of war, to the brighter times which are to follow when the results of the turmoil have been attained. The poem reads:—

Ye that have faith to look with tearless eyes
Beyond the tragedy of a world at strife
And know that out of death and night shall rise
The dawn of ampler life,
Rejoice, whatever anguish rend the heart,
That God has given to you a priceless dower,
To live in these great times and have your part
In Freedom's crowning hour;
That ye may tell your sons who see the light
High in the Heavens—their heritage to take—
"I saw the powers of Darkness put to flight,
I saw the morning break."

TOWNS WITH NICKNAMES

SOME ARE COMPLIMENTARY, OTHERS ARE THE REVERSE.

The Old Land Has Not So Many Nicknames For Her Towns As We Have on This Continent.

Many Canadian cities have names not found on the map. Montreal is called the "Royal City," Toronto the "Queen City," Kingston the "Limestone City," Hamilton the "Ambitious City," while Winnipeg is often referred to as "The Peg."

Over in the States every other town has a nick-name of some sort or another. For instance, Boston is the "Hub," Philadelphia the "Quaker City," San Francisco is the "City of the Golden Gate," while Chicago, of pig-killing fame, goes by the somewhat unsavory title of Porkopolis.

People of the old land are not so fond of nicknaming their towns, yet there are quite a number which are known by names not to be found in the geography book.

London herself is often termed "the village," or "the little village," and no one on his way to the capital would dream of phrasing his intention in other words than that he was going "up to town."

Birmingham people are not at all fond of the word "Brummagem." The town's original name was Brumwickham of which Birmingham is merely a corruption, and in course of time the word has come to mean worthless or inferior articles masquerading as genuine ones.

Manchester's title of Cottonopolis refers of course, to her pre-eminence in that useful manufacture.

Edinburgh Has Two Names.

Of Scottish towns there are only two which have well-known nicknames. Edinburgh does not feel hurt when one of her sons calls her "Auld Reekie." Strictly speaking, however, this title applies only to the old town, of which, in earlier days, the narrow streets were filthy beyond description. The Southerner visiting Scotland's fair capital will do better to speak of her as "The Modern Athens."

It was Willis who first compared Edinburgh with Athens. He says that the resemblance to Athens, as approached from the Piraeus, is very striking.

Aberdeen's name of the Granite City is well deserved. She certainly has more buildings of solid granite than any other city of her size in the world.

To return to England, Worcester, from her constant devotion to the cause of the Stuarts, is still known as the "Loyal City," and is proud of the title.

Plymouth has recently amalgamated with her two smaller neighbors, Stonehouse and Devonport. These three, which are, geographically, one and the same, are always known as the Three Towns.

Bristol is sometimes called the City of Masts and Spires. You have only to see the town to realize how appropriate is the title.

Advice.

"What is the secret of success?" asked the Sphinx.

"Push," said the Button.

"Take pains," said the Window.

"Never be led," said the Pencil.

"Be up to date," said the Calendar.

"Always keep cool," said the Ice.

"Do business on tick," said the Clock.

"Never lose your head" said the Barrel.

"Do a driving business," said the Hammer.

"Make light of everything," said the Fire.

"Make much of small things," said the Microscope.

"Never do anything offhand," said the Glove.

"Spend much time in reflection," said the Mirror.

"Do the work you are suited for," said the Flue.

"Get a good pull with the ring," said the Doorbell.

"Be sharp in all your dealings," said the Knife.

"Find a good thing and stick to it," said the Glue.

"Trust to your stars for success," said the Night.

"Strive to make a good impression," said the Seal.

"Turn all things to your advantage," said the Lathe.

"Make the most of your good points," said the Compass.

"Be always on the lookout for a snap," said the Camera.

"Never take sides, but be round when you're wanted," said the Ball.

The Great Wall of China.

The great wall of China is one of the wonders of the world and has endured for many more than two thousand years. It was constructed in the reign of Chi Hoang Ti, is 1,500 miles long, twenty feet high and of an average thickness of twenty-five feet. In many places there are huge towers and the wall is re-enforced with blocks of granite.

A great many men, forced by the cruel emperor to work on the wall, perished of the hardships they were forced to endure. Every third man in the empire was drafted to help in its construction and 400,000 died before it was finished.

BUILDING A "TOPPER."

As You Will See, It Is a Very Delicate Operation.

The silk hat which, during the war, seemed to be rapidly approaching extinction, is coming back to its own again, and in spite of its greatly increased price, is more widely worn today than it was in 1914, says a London newspaper.

Now, making a top hat is an art, a real handicraft. The materials required are calico or linen, shellac, and silk.

The first process is to dip the strips of linen into a pot of hot shellac which is mixed with ammonia. The shellaced linen is dried in a steam-heated oven, and when dried comes out stiff as a starched collar.

This is the raw material for making the hat. The workman cuts it into lengths which are steamed sufficiently to make them pliable, then laid on to a wooden shape. As each layer is laid on, a hot iron is brought into play, which welds it into its proper shape.

This work requires much dexterity, and even a skilled man cannot manage more than six or eight shapes in a day's work.

The shape, when finished, goes into the oven to harden. When it comes out it is a topper all but the silk plush covering.

This material all comes from France. It is said to be impossible to produce in our climate. Women are employed to cut out the crown and the sides, and to sew them together. This baglike arrangement is then deftly pulled over the shape.

This is no easy task, for it is necessary to conceal all traces of the seam or join. The seam, by the way, runs obliquely from the crown to the brim. The fit must be perfect and the pile moistened and carded carefully over the join.

The plush brim is put on in similar fashion. Then brushes and irons come into play until the hat has attained to a perfect degree of glossiness.

The under brim is of merino, and women do the stitching in of the leather band, the silk lining, and of the braid around the brim.

Hand work from beginning to end, the silk hat business is one into which machinery has not yet entered.

CHIPS FROM CHINA.

Curious Habits and Customs Prevalent Among the Celestials.

Chinese wag their clenched fists instead of shaking hands.

A caged singing-bird takes the place of a dog in China.

A Chinese bride and bridegroom wait upon their guests.

The needle of a Chinese compass points to the south.

Photograps of women are very rarely taken in China.

A Chinese day is divided into twelve parts of two hours each.

When riding, they hold the bridle in the right hand, the opposite to our custom.

Paper-making from fibrous matter was first discovered by the Chinese two thousand years ago.

A teacher in a private school in China is paid at the rate of about one halfpenny a day for each pupil.

A church organ made of bamboo has been built at Shanghai. The notes are said to be sweeter than those of the metallic pipes.

The oldest firearms were used in China, and the Chinese were fighting with guns at a time when Europeans used bows and arrows.

Paper money, called "flying money," was first used by the Chinese 2697 B.C. These banknotes were called "convenient money," and forgeries were known in those days.

Whereas we have our hair cut, a Chinaman artifically lengthens his long plait. (The long plait and shaven forehead were imposed on the nation by the Manchu Conqueror three hundred years ago).

Three separate invitations are usually sent to guests in China. The first is despatched two days before the banquet, the second on the day itself, as a reminder, and the third about an hour before the sitting-down to the table—the way of showing how anxiously the visitors are awaited.

Advancing years are the glory of Chinese, and it is said to be polite to suppose your Chinese guest to be much older than his or her stated age.

Actors and bankers are excluded from competitions at literary examinations. Every other man in China can compete, and the successful candidates are often probable mandarins.

Notable Firsts.

The first concrete ship built in England made her maiden voyage in February. Despite heavy weather, the Armistice behaved satisfactorily, steered remarkably well, and showed entire absence of vibration.

London will have her first skyscraper when a famous emporium in Oxford Street is crowned by the projected clock tower 450 feet above the pavement.

Europe's first Chinese newspaper recently commenced publication in Paris, under the editorship of Mr. Y. C. Yen. Its price is one penny, and it was issued for the benefit of the Chinese Labor Corps.

The first Prince of the Royal Family to be attached to a Government Department for service is Prince Albert, who commenced duties at the Hotel Cecil early in March. He is engaged on special work in connection with the Air Ministry, in which he had his own attendants, and occupies a separate office.

QUEEN MOTHER'S FLOWER GARDEN

SCENE OF RARE BEAUTY AT SANDRINGHAM HOUSE.

Queen Alexandra's Favorite Flowers Are Roses and Violets—Kitchen Garden Covers 24 Acres.

King George has many gardens worthy of the regal palaces of which they are the setting, but none so perfect in its beauty and its peace as that of Sandringham House, beloved by Queen Alexandra.

Standing on the terrace-front, the eye rests on a scene of rare beauty. Here are no "geometrical beds of gorgeous mosaic," no groups of statuary—in fact, none of the meretricious devices of so-called "grand" gardens.

The velvety turf descends in shallow slopes to the lake, its blue surface dotted with tiny islands whose trees are mirrored in the water. There the lake narrows until a pretty rustic bridge is able to stride across it; and farther on it diminishes into a stream, trickling through purple heather and fringes of feathery bamboos, while over all are the singing of birds and the soothing cry of the wood-pigeon.

Where Wild Flowers Reign.

But sweet as the picture is, and restful beyond expression, it is not here that Queen Alexandra finds her chief delight. Her favorite haunt is a certain wild garden into which the scientific gardener never ventures. Here grow in luxuriant profusion all the wild flowers which she loves so well; and here in spring are golden beds of primroses, which she gathers in handfuls to send to her friends or to fill the vases in her boudoir.

We must ramble farther into the park to reach the most enchanting part of the King's garden, which in summer-time is a perfect revel of roses. The Queen's favorites are pink China roses; and of the variety Armosa there are no fewer than 20,000 plants. So prolific have they proved that, from a single bank four feet high, no fewer than 10,000 blooms have been taken in one morning.

But, although the Queen's favorite flowers are roses, she has also a passion for violets of every hue, to the raising of which 200 feet of grass is devoted.

The kitchen garden alone covers twenty-four acres, of which eight are devoted to potatoes; and from this garden, it is said, two bushels of spinach are gathered every day all the year round.

TELLS OF GRUESOME DEEDS.

Terrible Sights of Torture by Bolsheviki Narrated by Officer.

Horrible atrocities, equalling, if not surpassing, the tortures of the Spanish Inquisition and ancient Chinese are committed daily on prisoners by the Bolsheviki in Russia, according to Dr. J. T. Clarke, of Toronto, who has been in command of the Imperial and Canadian medical units of the Siberian Expeditionary Force.

In telling of the treatment accorded Siberian prisoners by the Bolshevike, Dr. Clarke said that the Bolsheviki torture their prisoners in a most horrible manner for the edification of the rest, and to show just how a man can be made to look they cut off slices of his anatomy each day.

"One day they take off his feet, another his hand, perhaps, then his ears, and gradually wear the man down. A favorite stunt with them is to slice the mouth to the ear. This gives the tortured man a grotesque appearance," he said.

"There is no doubt about any of these things. I have verified them all. At Ufa I was able to interview a very great number of people. I have a tremendous list to take to Ottawa. There are some terrible things in the report.

"During the Bolshevike occupation of the citadel at Ufa, from November until March, they shot a hundred a day on an average, and for no reason whatever but that these people were opposed to the Bolsheviki.

"For example, a lady of the city was heard to say, shortly before the Red army was driven away, that she was glad the Russian forces were coming, and that there would be a decent form of government now. She was taken out and shot just for that."

Walk Shows Character.

A man's walk is often a very good indicator to his character. Firm, regular steps are said to denote a steady, reliable nature, while jerky, uneven movements indicate the reverse. The energetic person walks quickly and stops suddenly; the dreamer saunters along with slow, abstracted mien.

The obstinate man goes straight ahead, refusing to turn aside for anybody. On the other hand the person who is ready to step out of everyone's way is not necessarily weak-willed. He may be afflicted with too much courtesy.

The long, swinging step usually marks the generous, broad-minded person, while the small, petty tread shows the walker to be of a mean and narrow character. This last rule applies, of course, far more to men than to women.

Automobile oil can be used for household purposes as an economy

The Weekly Fashions

8720—Isn't this simple little frock charming? The embroidery is taken from McCall transfer pattern No. 884 (blue or yellow), price 15c. The dress may be made with a high neck and long sleeves. McCall Pattern 8720, five sizes, 6-14 years, price 20c.

8675—This ladies' and misses' kimona made from Japanese crepe requires 4 yards of 32-inch material and 4½ yards of 4½ inches wide material. McCall Pattern 8675—3 sizes—S., M., L.—price 20c.

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

The Joy Our Heroes Bring.

When all our boys, survived, are here,
From out the plague of war,
They're welcome home as to us are
Our treasures near and dear;
They're like the floral gifts of Spring,
Whose breath is Heaven's air;
To both delights we would compare
The joys our heroes bring!

They're like the sunshine washed
with showers
In good old Summer time,
When joybells ring the runic rhyme
Of love from lofty towers;
And as such gladsome sources fling
Their cheerfulness around,
So with it too for us abound
The joys our heroes bring!

Again, they're like the Autumn's
wealth,
When harvest homes are gay,
And toil and doubt have given way
To happiness and health;
When all the merrymakers sing
Their paeans of success,
We share their triumph when we bless
The joys our heroes bring!

But, ah, they touch us most of all
When Winter snows come down,
And Nature wears her darkest frown,
And brooks and breezes brawl;
For then it is our mem'ries cling
To what and where they've been;
But recompense is given in
The joys our heroes bring!

Why worry about things that will soon be forgotten.

FATEFUL YEARS FOR ALL WOMEN

How Best to Overcome the Troubles That Afflict Women Only.

The most fateful years in a woman's life are those between forty-five and fifty. Many women enter this term under depressing conditions through overwork, worry or a neglected condition of the blood, and so they suffer heavily. Still, variations of health at this time can be relieved by home treatment.

Among the commonest symptoms are headaches and pains in the back and sides, fever-flushes, palpitation, dizziness and depression. Women stand in need of rich, red blood all their life, but never more so than in middle age, when the nerves are also weak and over-wrought. Now every woman can prove the prompt help afforded to her health by renewing her blood supply. It is a test that any ailing woman can make by taking Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, for these pills make rich, red blood, which in turn helps the appetite, strengthens the nerves and restores robust health. Thousands of women have found in Dr. Williams' Pink Pills the means by which new health and a brighter outlook of life were gained. In proof of this is the voluntary testimony of Mrs. H. S. Peterson, Milford, Ont., who says:—"I have suffered greatly from those troubles that afflict my sex, and I have found that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills in such cases not only do all that is claimed for them, but more. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have done so much for me that I urge every weak woman to try them, and they will soon realize the great difference in one's health they make."

If you suffer from any of the ills that particularly afflict womanhood you should avail yourself at once of the health help of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. You can get them from any dealer in medicine or by mail post paid at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

MYSTERIOUS MEMORIAL.

Stonehenge, on Salisbury Plain, Dates Back to 1700 Years B.C.

Stonehenge, the greatest and oldest of the nation's memorials, situated on Salisbury Plain, has been presented to Great Britain by its owner. As the remains of a long gone-by civilization, Stonehenge has a value and an interest equalled by no other monument in the United Kingdom.

The historic monument is composed of huge stones, some of them weighing tons, and in some instances piled one atop of another. How the great blocks were got to their positions, or their age or purpose, is a mystery, but it is believed that the monument dates from as early as 1700 B.C. It has been a place of pilgrimage for generations.

Evelyn and Pepys, Johnson, Emerson and other great men visited it, and some of them leift records of the impression which the great stones made upon them. Johnson pointed a delightful contrast between the Cathedral of Salisbury (the spire of which can be seen from the Plain) and "those girt big stones" as they are called by the natives.

Johnson said: "These were two eminent monuments of art and rudeness, exhibiting the first essay and the last perfection in architecture." Evelyn, it is evident from a remark in his diary, made an unsuccessful attempt to count the stones. "To number them exactly," he wrote, "is very difficult; they lie in such variety of posture and confusion, though they seemed to exceed 100; we counted only 95."

Pepys found the stones "so prodigious as any tales I have ever heard of them. God knows what their use was." One large stone, known as the "leading stone," was, in 1901, restored to the perpendicular. During the excavations made then a number of implements were found, believed to have been used by the builders. They were of stone and flint.

Under various private ownerships the ancient memorial has been wrangled over in the courts, robbed of its trilithons to make bridges and mill dams, and allowed to suffer needless damage from storm and relic hunter, and has been either a white elephant or a mere source of gain.

A Drink So Delicious
that many prefer its flavor to that of any other table beverage.

INSTANT POSTUM

For old and young.
Gives zest to any meal.

"PORK KNOCKER'S" CONSCIENCE

A Diamond That Was "Too Big to Steal."

The atmosphere of romance that surrounds diamond mining is, of course, largely owing to the great value of the gems and to the possibility that at any moment a jewel of such unusual size and beauty as to be worth a fortune may come to light.

Diamonds are easily identified in the raw state by their peculiar sheen and shape, says Mr. William J. Lavarre, Jr., but if there is any doubt about the stones the matter can be decided by subjecting them to pressure between two knives. Anything except a diamond can be crushed. In color they vary from white to pink, blue, yellow, green or black. Their shapes range from spherical to flat and include some nearly perfect diamond-shaped gems. A few stones that I saw in British Guiana were so perfect, both in color and in shape, that it was difficult to believe they had not been cut and polished by machinery.

The largest stone on record for that region, where the mining is carried on in a hit-and-miss manner, weighed fourteen carats; it was found by a "pork knocker" named London, who, because of his great size and strength and previous lawless acts, was feared by the other bushmen. "Pork knocker" is a local term given to a group of harum-scarum men who know no system in their prospecting, but move about here and there in the wake of such of their group as chance to make a discovery of any value. At that time London was working for another man, and, strange to say, contrary to the precedent set by his previous life, he turned the stone over to his employer. I happened to meet him afterwards in the interior and asked him how it came about that he did not keep the stone for himself. With an unlooked-for show of eloquence he said:

"Give unto Caesar what is Caesar's, and unto God what is God's—anyway he be too beeg stone for one fellerman to steal."

His employer probably never would have seen the stone if it had been a mere five carats but for once London had been awed into honesty.

BABY'S OWN TABLETS OF GREAT HELP

Mothers, if your baby or growing child is sickly; if he does not sleep well at night; if he cries a great deal; is constipated and his little bowels and stomach are not working right, give him Baby's Own Tablets—they have proved of great help to thousands of mothers. Concerning the Tablets Mrs. W. H. Decater, Corson's Siding, Ont., says:—"I have used Baby's Own Tablets and have found them excellent for the little ones and would not be without them." The Tablets are a mild but thorough laxative and are guaranteed to contain no harmful drug—that is why they always do good and never harm. They are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

The Rock of Gibraltar.

Many interesting bits of history are connected with Gibraltar, the famous rock at the entrance to the Mediterranean. Among other things it is recalled that the last siege of Gibraltar was by far the longest of modern times. It commenced on June 21, 1779, and ended in February, 1783. It thus lasted for the long period of three years and eight months.

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited.

Dear Sirs,—This fall I got thrown on a fence and hurt my chest very bad, so I could not work and it hurt me to breathe. I tried all kinds of Liniments and they did me no good.

One bottle of MINARD'S LINIMENT, warmed on flannels and applied on my breast cured me completely.

C. H. COSSABOOM.

Rossway, Digby Co., N. S.

Who Is Blind?

Will every person who reads this notice, and knows a blind man or woman anywhere in Canada, kindly send the name and address of that blind one to the Canadian National Institute for the Blind, 36 King St. East, Toronto.

The Institute is conducting work for the blind along the most modern scientific lines and desires that each blind resident of Canada should have the opportunity of availing himself or herself of the benefits represented by this work.

The immense task of registering every case of blindness can only be accomplished successfully by the earnest co-operation of the publilc generally. That is why we ask you to send the names and addresses of blind people you may knowo.

The following departments of work are being actively prosecuted by the Institute: Industrial Department for Men, Industrial Department for Women, Department of Field Work, Department of Home Teaching, Department of Prevention of blindness, Library Department, Department of After Care, Residence and Vocational Training Centre for Blinded Soldiers.

To send information or obtain inforomation, address: The General Secretary, Canadian National Institute For The Blind, 36 King St. East, Toronto.

CANADA IS PAR GOLF.

"Canadian golfers are hard to beat, but Canadian hospitality cannot be beaten," declared Charles ("Chick") Evans, Jr., amateur and open champion golfer of the United States, after he had returned from the Hamilton and Scarborough Golf Clubs. Canadian experts in these clubs had compelled him to play his best to win, and then both clubs had made him a life member. "Canada, in my opinion," he added, "is par golf."

About the third week in June Evans hopes to make his fifth trip to Canada to play for the benefit of the Canadian Red Cross. Other noted golfers who may go along are Francis Ouimet, Jerome D. Travers and John G. Anderson. The cities visited will be Montreal, Ottawa, St. Andrews-by-the-sea and Toronto.

Canada has a string of well-planned golf courses from the Atlantic to the Pacific, ranging from seaside links at St. Andrews-by-the-sea on the Bay of Fundy to the Banff Springs Golf Club, Alberta, where the golfer can play his game at an altitude of nearly a mile. Going farther west he can play the Vancouver and Victoria golf clubs where the altitude is not far above the sea and where the golf sharp can play the royal and ancient game every month in the twelve, because the Japan current decrees that there shall be no "winter killed" greens.

This year will be the greatest in the history of Canada and the United States so far as international golf is concerned. Ten of Canada's best golfers will play against ten of the best from the United States at the Hamilton Golf and Country Club, Hamilton, Ontario, on July 25th, and the Canadian Seniors, who won the Duke of Devonshire's Cup in a match against the United States Seniors, will defend the cup in a return match at Apawamis Golf Club, Rye, N.Y.

Champion Evans has a very high opinion of Canadian golf courses, and of the Hamilton Golf and Country Club in particular. "This Club," he states, "is one of the very best links in North America. It 'swings well,' and is a thorough test of golf."

The St. Andrews-Algonquin Golf Club at St. Andrews-by-the-Sea is an 18-hole links, 6,000 yards in length, and there is also a 9-hole links near by. The long course resembles some of the best seaside links of Scotland. Toronto, Montreal, Quebec, Winnipeg, Calgary, Victoria and Vancouver are all great golfing centers. At the Banff Springs Golf Club on "The Roof of the World," the golf is excellent and the scenic surroundings unsurpassed in beauty.

TORONTO FAT STOCK SHOW.

At the annual meeting of the Toronto Fat Stock Show, held recently, it was decided to again have classes for female cattle, also that instead of requiring ninety days' ownership of carloads of cattle that it would be sufficient if owned by exhibitor at time of entry. This will be welcome news to some exhibitors who were unable to compete in some of the classes last year.

Hang Bath Mat.

Hang your bath mat up when it is not in use. Three little loops of tape, one at each end of one edge and the third in the middle of the same edge, by which it can be hung on hooks on the bathroom wall, will keep the mat cleaner much longer than if allowed to remain on the floor—will dry the mat much more quickly and will keep from becoming wrinkled or worn.

MONEY ORDERS.

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

After you empty the wash boiler rinse it with clear hot water and while still warm rub the inside with soap. This prevents it from rusting and next wash day it will be there to serve as sunds.

GENUINE ASPIRIN HAS "BAYER CROSS"

TABLETS WITHOUT "BAYER CROSS" NOT ASPIRIN AT ALL.

Get Genuine "Bayer Tablets of Aspirin" in a "Bayer" Package, Plainly Marked With the Safety "Bayer Cross."

There is not a penny of German money invested in "Bayer Tablets of Aspirin," nor will a German citizen profit by its sale or ever be allowed to acquire interest.

The original world-famous Aspirin marked with the "Bayer Cross" is now made in Canada and can be had at your druggist's in handy tin boxes of 12 tablets and larger "Bayer" packages.

Genuine Aspirin has been proved safe by millions for Pain, Headache, Toothache, Earache, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Colds, Grippe, Neuritis.

Aspirin is the trade mark, registered in Canada, of Bayer Manufacture of Monoaceticacidester of Salicylicacid.

BITS OF HUMOR FROM HERE & THERE

The Scotch of It.

"How was it you never let your mother know you'd won the V.C.?"

"It wasna ma turn tae write."

His Chance.

"Mr. Bubkins," said the proud father, shaking the young man warmly by the hand, "let me tell you that you are a man after my own heart." "Oh, no, sir," protested the blushing suitor, "I'm after your daughter's."

The Mathematics of It.

She had seven million dollars
Placed in bonds and stocks and rents;
He had leven million dollars,
So they merged their sentiments.
Now they've raised a son whose value
Is exactly three cents.

Lazy Worm.

Two miners went on a fishing expedition. But they were novices at the game.

"Hoo are ye gettin' on, Jock?" asked one.

"Och, simply rotten!" was the reply. "I don't believe my bloomin' worm's trying."

A Wife's Revenge.

"I am sorry to be critical, my dear," said Mr. Lambkin, "but this pudding is not the kind that mother used to make—not by a long shot."

"It's too bad, Henry," replied Mrs. Lambkin, amiably. "I don't know what to do about it. Perhaps you'd better write to her and tell her. She sent it over this afternoon."

Satisfied.

"Betsy," he whispered, as they sat together on the fence surrounding Mrs. Filligan's pigsty, "ow beautiful you be! Jes' think of it, Betsy! When us be married us will have a pig of our own. Think of that, Betsy!"

"Ian," she whispered, a note of resentment in her voice, "what do I care for pigs? I shan't want a pig when I've got you!"

Then all was silent once more, save for the musical frolics of zephyrs already mentioned.

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

Not His Fault.

Conjurer—"Now, to help me with this next trick, I want the services of a boy—just any boy in the audience—yes, you will do, my little man; come along. Now, you've never seen me before, have you?"

Boy (innocently)—"No, father!"

LEMONS MAKE SKIN WHITE, SOFT, CLEAR

Make this beauty lotion for a few cents and see for yourself.

What girl or woman hasn't heard of lemon juice to remove complexion blemishes; to whiten the skin and to bring out the roses, the freshness and the hidden beauty? But lemon juice alone is acid, therefore irritating, and should be mixed with orchard white this way. Strain through a fine cloth the juice of two fresh lemons into a bottle containing about three ounces of orchard white, then shake well and you have a whole quarter pint of skin and complexion lotion at about the cost one usually pays for a small jar of ordinary cold cream. Be sure to strain the lemon juice so no pulp gets into the bottle then this lotion will remain pure and fresh for months. When applied daily to the face, neck, arms and hands it should help to bleach, clear, smoothen and beautify the skin.

Any druggist will supply three ounces of orchard white at very little cost and the grocer has the lemons.

POULTRY WANTED

WHAT HAVE YOU FOR SALE IN Live Poultry, Fancy Hens, Pigeons, Eggs, etc.? Write I. Weinrauch & Son, 10-18 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 Halliday Company, 22 Jackson W., Hamilton, Ont.

FOR SALE.

NEWSPAPER, WEEKLY, IN BRUCE County. Splendid opportunity. Write Box T, Wilson Publishing Co., Limited, 73 Adelaide St. W., Toronto.

WELL EQUIPPED NEWSPAPER and job printing plant in Eastern Ontario. Insurance carried $1,500. Will go for $1,200 on quick sale. Box 52, Wilson Publishing Co., Ltd., Toronto.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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

Good Diagnosis.

"Did the doctor know what you had?"

"Seemed to have had a pretty accurate idea. He asked for $10 and I had $11."

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, Etc.

Army horses and mules sold in all theatres of war have, so far, realized over $67,000,000.

Taxation before the war in Great Britain, France, and Germany, was, per head, in the proportion of seventy-three, eighty, and forty respectively.

Laugh When People Step On Your Feet

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

Ouch ! ? ! ? ! ! This kind of rough talk will be heard less here in town if people troubled with corns will follow the simple advice of this Cincinnati authority, who claims that a few drops of a drug called freezone when applied to a tender, aching corn stops soreness at once, and soon the corn dries up and lifts right out without pain.

He says freezone is an ether compound which dries immediately and never inflames or even irritates the surrounding tissue or skin. A quarter of an ounce of freezone will cost very little at any drug store, but is sufficient to remove every hard or soft corn or callus from one's feet. Millions of American women will welcome this announcement since the inauguration of the high heels.

Mrs. Lilian Taylor Tells How Cuticura Healed Her Baby

"Our baby was two weeks old when his face became very red and terribly itchy, and he was fairly crazy rubbing and scratching till the skin broke and bled. He could not sleep, and did nothing but cry. His face looked as though he might be disfigured for life.

"I thought I would give Cuticura Soap and Ointment a trial. I found the free sample so good that I bought more and two cakes of Cuticura Soap and a fifty cent box of Cuticura Ointment healed him." (Signed) Mrs. Lilian M. Taylor, Box 99, Bracebridge, Muskoka, Ont., Dec. 30, '18.

Cuticura Soap to cleanse and purify, Cuticura Ointment to soften and soothe and Cuticura Talcum to powder and perfume are ideal for daily toilet purposes.

For free sample each of Cuticura Soap, Ointment and Talcum address post-card: "Cuticura, Dept. A, Boston, U. S. A." Sold everywhere.

Spring Fever —What Is It?

THREE o'clock in the afternoon — and absolutely no "pep." You call it spring fever, but is it?

When you are constipated waste matter remains in the intestines, decays, forms poisons which are absorbed into your blood and carried by it to every cell in your body. When your cells are thus poisoned, of course you have no "pep."

Pills, salts, mineral waters, castor oil, etc., merely *force* the bowels to act, and make constipation and self-poisoning a habit.

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 to take.

Nujol helps Nature establish easy, thorough bowel evacuation at regular intervals—the healthiest habit in the world.

Get a bottle of Nujol from your druggist today and watch your "pep" come back.

Warning: Nujol is sold in sealed bottles bearing the Nujol Trade Mark. All druggists. Insist on Nujol. You may suffer from substitutes.

Nujol

REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

For Constipation

"Regular as Clockwork"

G. L. MEIKLE & CO.

Groceries and Hardware

Mixed Paints.	Auto Supplies.
Paint Oil.	Auto Tires.
White Lead.	Gasoline.
Turpentine.	Engine Oil.
Enamels.	Machine Oil.
Varnishes.	Rope.
Brushes.	Nails.
Flash Lights.	Dry Cells.
Tin ware.	Enamel Ware.
Dry Felt	Tarred Felt.

Paroid Roofing.

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

G. L. MEIKLE & CO.

White Front.

Your Savings Mean Much to You

They are as important to you as his millions to the millionaire—perhaps more so.

They mean the beginning of your independence, the founding of your fortune.

Then entrust them to a Bank with a reputation for 87 Years of reliable and courteous service.

We accept deposits from a Dollar up, and pay 3% compounded half-yearly.

—THE

Bank of Nova Scotia

Paid-up Capital - $ 9,700,000
Reserve Fund - 18,000,000
Resources - - - 220,000,000

J. R. PARRIS, Manager, Lachute Branch.

Will there be a VICTROLA in your Home this Summer ?

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

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

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

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

OMER PAQUETTE - - Agent

For the Montreal Berliner Gramophone Co'y, Limited.

Fresh Stock of Lowney's and Page and Shaw's Chocolates and Bonbons always on hand.

GEOFFROY BEDARD

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

BUY NOW

IT IS A MATTER OF ECONOMY! I keep as usual a complete line of Gent's Furnishings, Hats, 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 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 Mogul Engines, Chatham Waggons, Steel Farm, Trucks, Buggies and Expresses, Peerless and Invincible Wire Fencing and Gates, Poultry Netting, Screen Wire, Pumps, Stoves, Ranges, Washing Machines Wringers, Oils, Shingles, Rope, Binder Twine, Hay Fork Tools, Whips, Rugs.

Beatty Bros. Stalls and Stanchions Litter and Feed Carriers.

JOHN McFAUL,

Successor to

ROBERT MILLER

Telephone No. 50.

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

Deliveries made with prompt attention.

J. D. CAMPBELL

Main Street, Lachute.

THE PROVINCIAL BANK OF CANADA

Incorporated by Act of Parliament, July 1900.

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

It is the aim of this Bank to give courteous as well as efficient service in connection with all business entrusted to its care. The most careful attention is given to all enquiries.

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

Accounts opened and operated by mail.

Special attention given to Sale Notes.

General Banking Business Transacted.

Offices Lachute, Brownsburg and St. Philippe

Sub-Agency at St. Philippe, ALBANI LAMARCHE

At Brownsburg, J. W. LEPINE, Manager

Lachute Branch, - - - J. R. McOUAT, Manager.

LACHUTE MARBLE & GRANITE WORKS

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

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

Terms to suit Purchasers.

W. M. SCOTT, Prop.

R. T. MacARTHUR

Agent for Massey Harris Co. Ltd.. Farm Machinery and Repairs.

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

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

Agent for Mantle Lamp Co., of America, Repairs.

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

MR. WM. BOYD'S OLD STAND

Main Street, - Lachute, Que.

DR. G. W. RUNNELLS, B.A., M.D., C.M.,
Physician and Surgeon,
In premises formerly occupied by Dr. Alexander.
LACHUTE, - QUE.

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

W. X. BEAUCHAMP,
LICENSED AUCTIONEER,
Sales conducted in English and French.
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Sales conducted in English and French.
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JOSEPH GIROUARD
NOTARY & COMMISSIONER
ST. BENOIT, — QUE.
Wills, Successions, Administration of Estates. Investments.
At St. Andrews every Tuesday.
Telephone at St, Andrews & St. Benoit.

OVILA CARRIERE,
FIRST-CLASS LIVERY
Good rigs, Good Horses,
Meet Every Train, Phone 31.
Robert St., LACHUTE, P.Q.

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

L. L. LEGAULT, K.C.,
ADVOCATE,
Telepone No. 60
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LACHUTE, - QUE.

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

The Watchman,

And Ottawa Valley Advocate.

VOL. XLIIII — LACHUTE, FRIDAY, AUGUST 15, 1919. — NO. 28

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., Auiomobiles, Accessories, Oils, Greases and Gasoline.

T. McOuat & 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

DANCE!

At the Stone Hall, Cushing, in aid of the Phoenix Boy Wolf Scouts, Monday, August 18th, at 9 p.m. sharp.
Music—Jazz Band of Montreal.
Patronesses: Mrs. Wm. Canning, Mrs. A. W. Derrick, Mrs. Archie Graham, Mrs. Donald Greig.

Gent's Tickets $1.00

Returned Soldiers with their buttons discharge papers only Free.

Light refreshments served.

FRED CUSHING, — Manager.

TENDERS

TENDERS WANTED,—The Agricultural Society will receive tenders up to August 23rd. For dining room and all refreshment booth privileges on grounds and 150 dinners.

J. W. GALL, Sec.-Treas.

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.

WANTED,—A general maid for Ottawa. Good wages. Apply

MISS RAMSAY, Lake Sir John.

FARM FOR SALE,—Comprising 230 acres and 100 acres bush (in all 330 acres), good brick house with sheet iron roof and barn containing about 50 tons hay, water in house and stable. For further particulars apply to H. Reilly, Thos' Gore, Lachute P.O., R.R. No. 6.

A large line of Blue Serges for Suitings 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.

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

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.

Miss Eva Bradford spent a few days with friends in Howick.

Miss Evelyn Cruise is spending a couple of weeks visiting friends in the city.

As we go to press, we learn that Sir George H. Perley is to be in town on Saturday. That is the day of the Picnic at Brownsburg and being an occasion when people gather from far and near, many of Sir George's old time constituents will be pleased to have the opportunity of shaking hands with him again. As Canada's High Commissioner, Sir George has performed the functions with all dignity and honor and though the war has meant much strenuous work and consequent anxiety, Sir George has played his part and we welcome him home with us again.

WEDDING BELLS

GRAHAM—SANDFORD.

A very pretty wedding was solemnized on Wednesday evening, August 13th, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Graham, North River, when their eldest daughter Mary Lewena, was united in marriage to Mr. John T. Sandford, of Montreal. The Rev. W. Wornell performed the marriage ceremony. The bride looked charming in a beautiful gown of white satin with overdress of georgette and carried a shower boquet of white roses, asters and maiden hair fern. The bride was attended by her sister Miss Mamie Graham, who wore a dainty gown of pink silk crepe de chene and carried a bouquet of pink roses and asters. Mr. Ainslie Ivall, of Montreal, supported the groom, and the bride's little sisters, Thelma and Ruby Graham, were ring-bearers. The groom's gift to the bridesmaid was a gold brooch set in pearls and to the best man a tie pin with pearl anb diamond setting. Many friends and relatives were present and after the ceremony enjoyed a sumptuous repast.

The large number of beautiful wedding gifts were a token of the bride's popularity. The bride travelled in a suit of navy blue serge and wore a hat to match.

Mr. and Mrs. Sandford will make their home in Montreal.

The out of town guests who attended the Sanford-Graham wedding were Mr. and Mrs. Victor Ward, and Messrs. Robert and Thomas Sandford, of Montreal, and Miss Aggie Campbell of Grenville.

REMOVAL NOTICE.

Miss A. A. Lavigne wishes to inform her many customers that she has removed her Millinery Parlor to her old stand on Foundry Street, after August 1st. Special discount for the month of August on all lines now in stock.

GIVE GENEROUSLY

Because the need for distributing the Word of God is greater than ever, the officers of the

Lachute Branch
of the
BIBLE SOCIETY

are desirous of making this year's collection the best in the Branch's history, and trust that everyone upon whom the collectors call during the next few days will contribute liberally. If no collector calls upon you, your contribution may be left with the President, R. McFaul, or the Secretary, S. Goldsworthy.

CRESWELL'S

Canada Cement
Prices Right

R Creswell Regist'd

LOCAL NEWS

Mrs. John Robertson spent the week-end in Montreal.

Miss Ross, of Kingston, is the guest of Mrs. T. Barron this week.

Mr. Robert McFaul is spending a holiday this week at Gaspe, Que.

Mrs. Jas. Drysdale left on Saturday to spend a few weeks in Shawbridge.

Mr. Wm. Anderson, of Toronto, is the guest of Mrs. Riddell this week.

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

Some 25 of our young folk left on the Harvesters Excursion on Tuesday last.

Mrs. Mathew and Miss Freuties, of Montreal, are spending a few weeks in town.

Mrs. S. R. Thomas and children, of Montreal, are the guests of Mrs. M. Jones.

Miss Irene Riddell returned home this week from a pleasant visit to Jackson, Mich.

Miss J. McAllister, of Chute-au-Blondeau, was the guest of Mrs. Mackie this week.

Mrs. Bishop and daughter, of Portneuf, were week-end guests of Mrs. P. R. McGibbon.

Mrs. Ivan Fraser and son, of Montreal are the guests of Mrs. Hugh Fraser for a few weeks.

Mr. James Paton has been appointed Justice of the Peace for the district of Terrebonne.

Mr. and Mrs. Leonard Morrison, of Montreal, were guests of Mrs. John McGibbon this week.

Mrs. Geo. Christie and her daughter Miss Norah Christie are spending this week at the Thousand Islands.

Mrs. E. Jousse, and family, Mrs. Drew and family and Miss Brunean are spending this week at Lake Louisa.

Miss Jessie M. Paul returned to Montreal on Sunday after spending two weeks holidays with her parents.

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

Mrs. Arthur T. Meagher accompanied by her niece Miss Kit Burns, of Halifax, are the guests of Mrs. Jos. Berniquer Jr.

Capt. and Mrs. Lloyd McLaren arrived from overseas this week and are the guests of the Misses S. and E. McGibbon.

Mrs. Williams, Mr. Osborne Lackey and Miss Elsie Lackey are visiting friends in Ottawa and vicinity this week.

Miss M. McKimmie is spending this week in Ottawa and Miss Elizabeth McKimmie is visiting friends in Montreal.

Miss Edith McDiarmid, of Toronto, and Mrs. Duncan McDiarmid, of Ottawa, were guests of Mrs. Geo. Walker this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Deacon, Miss Mabel Rodger and Mr. Ernie Rodger Mr. W. McArthur spent the week-end at St. Amédee.

Mr. Goyette wishes to inform the public that they can procure good meals, at The People's Restaurant at reasonable prices.

Mr. and Mrs. John Millar and Miss Ruby Millar accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. John Gordon motored to Montreal on Monday.

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,

Church of England services in the parish of Lachute will be held (D.V.) on Sunday Aug. 17th as follows,—Lachute, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Brownsburg 3 p.m.

—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. Jas. Hardie, of Brownsburg, has recently installed a new system in his Popular Ice-Cream Parlor, by which his customers will be supplied with their choice of ices and drinks in the Vortex Individual Sanitary Cups. Mr. Hardie is nothing if not progressive and the people will appreciate his new venture.

The harvesters excursions start on August 12th, followed by another on the 19th. The rate is $12.00 to Winnipeg and ½ cent a mile to stations beyond but not west of Edmonton, Calgary or McLeod. Get circulars and particulars from J. S. Giles, Town Agent, Lachute.

To those wishing to spend a pleasant evening next Saturday just take a spin up to the Princess Theatre, Brownsburg, where we are putting on a Victory Picture on Saturday night. It is a thrilling picture of Cowboy life. Also pictures of Sunshine Comedies. Admission 15 cts.

Many who happened to be at the Station on Wednesday morning were pleased to have a handshake from J. John, of the "As High as the Rockies in Quality" Tea fame, whose quality has never been lowered as evidenced by the extensive business he has built up in Peterboro. Mr. John wears the same old smile, and his hearty genuine manner is still with him. He was just passing through with Mrs. John who has been paying a brief visit to friends at Avoca.

Miss Woodington of Leeds, Ont., is visiting Mrs. Robt Todd for a few weeks.

Miss Amy Brown, of Montreal, is the guest of Mrs Jno. Fraser, Lachute Road, this week.

Mr. Wm. Hamilton, of Rose Mere, was the week end guest of Mr. Archie Gordon, East Settlement.

Miss Lena Chapman, of Chicago, and Mr. Roy Kennedy, of Montreal, are the guests of Mrs. A. McFaul this week.

Mrs. Robt. Hamilton and family have returned home from Lake Louisa and closed their cottage for this season.

Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Sutton and daughter, of Ottawa, are guests of his brother Mr. Henry Sutton this week.

Messrs Mann, Bisher, and Boa also the Misses Mabel and Agnes Boa, of Montreal, spent the week-end in town.

Mr. D. Ferguson, of Montreal, who has been spending the past week, the guest of his son at Mr. William Todd's, East Settlement, returned home last Tuesday.

Mrs. J. P. McCarthy and daughter, of Lowell, Mass., returned home on Thursday, after a month's visit with Mrs. R. Doig. Mr. Wm. Doig, of Winnipeg is also visiting in town.

The many friends of Pte. Howard Hooker, of the 5th Mounted Rifles are pleased to welcome him home again after an absence of some four years overseas. He and his bride arrived in town last Saturday.

A most successful sale of work, tea and social evening was held on Saturday last by the Woman's Auxiliary of Christ Church, St. Andrews. Fine weather brought out the ladies and the proceeds amounted to $245 00.

The Ice cream Social given on Thursday last, on the lawn of Mr. W. G. Rodger, under the auspices of the St. Andrews Presbyterian Church, was a great success. A good programme was given by local talent assisted by "Sandy McGregor," of Montreal and the sum of $120 00 raised.

The death took place on Tuesday last at the home of her son William in Montreal, of Mrs. John Shaw, at the age of 76, after an illness of some months. She was born in Bethany and had lived the greater part of her life in River Rouge and Centreville. Besides her husband, she leaves to mourn her loss, 2 daughters and 3 sons. The funeral takes place on Friday afternoon at the Presbyterian Church at 2 p.m.

"Bower Hope" at Lake Louisa, the summer home of Mr. John Hope, has been the scene of many pleasant gatherings of late and on Saturday last a number of young folk assembled to enjoy a good evenings fun in which the "Eliza Jane" record took a most prominent part. No less than 18 guests were hospitably entertained by Mr. and Mrs. Hope over the week-end among them being Miss Eva and Mr. Stanley Hamilton of Grand Brule, Misses Clare and Miller of St. Eustache, Miss Scott of Montreal. Mr. James Griffith and son Cruise of Arnprior, are guests for a couple of weeks.

The "Home Makers" Club Social at Geneva School Lawn, on Tuesday evening was a most enjoyable affair. Joubert's ice-cream, hot coffee and cakes were most refreshing. An excellent program well rendered, was indeed thoroughly appreciated by a large and attentive audience. The sincere thanks of the H.M.C. is tendered to all who assisted in any way in making the social a pleasant and profitable gathering.

DROWNED AT MORIN.

Clarence Donald, 13 years of age, of the Hervey Institute Camp at Cedar Lake, Morin Heights, was drowned in the North River while bathing on Thursday evening last. He went in the water after the evening meal against strict orders and was seized with cramps and sank before his comrade could rescue him. An inquest was held by the St. Jerome coroner and a verdict of accidental death was returned.

BIRTHS

SPEIGHT,—At Lachute, on August 9th, 1919, to Mr. and Mrs. Jos. Speight, a son.

DEATHS

MATHEWS,—At Swift Current, Sask., on Aug. 14th, 1919, Jessie Robinson beloved wife of Micheal Matthews, aged 35 years old. She leaves to mourn her loss a loving husband, eight children her mother Mrs. L. Robinson, Louisa, three brothers George and Peter, of Vancouver, B. C., Archie, of Mamaka, Albert, and one sister Mrs. John Tercott, of Ottawa.

IN MEMORIAM

In Loving Memory of our dear son, Lieut. George Wesley McAllister, R.A.F., who gave up his life, August 12th, 1918, aged 20.yrs. Inserted by Father, Mother, Sister and Brothers.

I think I see his smiling face, as he bade his last good-bye,
And left his home for ever in a distant land to die;
He sleeps beside his comrade In a grave beyond the sea,
And those who think of him to-night
Are the ones who loved him best.

Mens' Wear

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

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

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

W. BANFORD & SON
LACHUTE.

HAMILTON'S

The Kind that Mother Makes.

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

We Specialize in Wedding Cakes.

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

Robert Hamilton,
Phone. 80. *Baker & Confectioner.*

Always the Best!

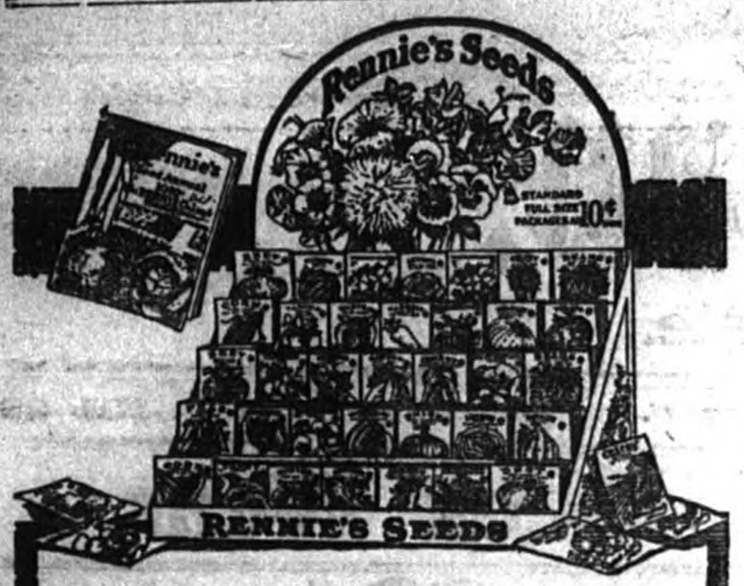
That is the Motto we started in business with many years ago and we have always tried in every way to maintain that standard. Our many customers can testify to fair business dealing, and so we extend an invitation to others to come and deal with us.

Our new stock of Summer Dress Goods, Boots and Shoes, and everything for Home use is now repete also new stock of Summer Groceries all nice and fresh.

Phone No. 2 for your next order and you will be more than satisfied.

R. McFAUL,
MAIN STREET, - - - LACHUTE

Watchmaker, Jeweller and Optician
MAIN 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 back-yard garden. Make your selections now.

Sow RENNIE'S Seeds

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

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

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

THE WILLIAM RENNIE COMPANY LIMITED
KING AND MARKET STS. TORONTO
ALSO AT MONTREAL, WINNIPEG, VANCOUVER

RENNIE'S SEEDS

The Sunday School

INTERNATIONAL LESSON APRIL 13.

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

Matt. 20: 27, 28. Greatness Through Service. "Even as the Son of man," Jesus showed His disciples the way of true greatness. Not as the Gentiles, who "lord it" over those who are subject or dependent, but by ministry and as servants, shall they attain greatness in His kingdom. And this was said to men who were eagerly looking and hoping for a kingdom of material wealth and power, an empire greater than that of Babylon or of Rome. He Himself was showing by His own example this true way. For He came to serve. 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, the Lamb of God." For as the paschal lamb whose blood upon lintel and doorpost symbolized salvation to the Jew, so would Jesus, he believed, be the Saviour of Israel. The disciples of John were thus introduced by him to Jesus and some of them followed Him. Jesus was not unwilling to receive them, and those who are here mentioned became afterward His most attached and devoted followers.

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

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

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

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

Cement Tile for Drainage.

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

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

In An April Shower.

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

PRACTICAL FARMING

Feeding and Caring for a Flock of Pure Bred Sheep.

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

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

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

Just before the breeding season the ewes should be culled; all undesirables taken out; and a certain period given between weaning and breeding time for the ewes to get into condition again. Best results are obtained where the ewes are turned in a nice clover field and flushed just before mating season. It is found that where ewes and rams are in the best of health and condition a greater percentage of twins and triplets is dropped. All ewes should be tagged before the mating season. The best time to breed is in the fall. If you have warm quarters for the ewes and lambs it will pay to have the lambs dropped early; otherwise it is not advisable to do so. It is also found that a small flock of twenty to twenty-five per pen is better than a large one. When ewes go into winter quarters they should be supplied with good, well-cured clover hay. The next best is a mixture of clover and timothy. Pulped turnips at the rate of from 2½ to 3 pounds per head per day should be given up to within a month of lambing, with the addition of ½ to 1 pound of a meal mixture (100 oats, 100 bran and 50 oilcake). This will keep the ewes in a good, thriving condition. For the best results, ewes should not be too fat, especially at lambing time. We have had our heaviest losses from over-fat ewes. Just previous to lambing (say about a month) the turnips are gradually cut down to nothing. The percentage of bran, if it is good, is increased slightly until after the lambs are dropped. Then the oats are increased, as there is nothing like good oats to stimulate the milk flow. Salt should be supplied at all seasons of the year. A careful watch over the flock at lambing time will often save the lives of many lambs that will, at the end of six or seven months, be worth $25 to $30 each.—Experimental Farms Note.

Better Plowing Maens 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 t. 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 packing, and made the ensilage quite moist when it was ready to fill.

After filling the silo we turned the discharge pipe over into that part of the hay mow directly over the feed room. We then put our straw through the ensilage cutter, leaving the knives set the same as for cutting the corn. It is surprising the amount of cut feed that can be stored in a small space.

We placed an iron tank at the bottom of the silo; at a point where the cut straw could be put into it with very little labor. We put the ensilage and cut straw into the tank in the proportion of two baskets of ensilage to one of straw, and sprinkled the corn, oats and bran mixture over the top of the mass, and mixed it thoroughly with a fork or scoop. It was now ready to feed.

We fed each horse what he would eat up clean, which we found to be from a bushel to a bushel and a half, depending on the size of the horse. We fed this ration in the morning, and at noon, then at night we fed a liberal amount of good clover or mixed hay, and ear corn.

We have been feeding this ration for five winters, and we could not ask for better results. The cost of feeding has been reduced at least one-third, and our horses have kept in a more healthy condition than before.

Poultry

The commercial poultryman must catch the birds occasionally for examination and such work requires careful handling and patience. It takes a man with a good temper to catch Leghorn hens during the day. It is not advisable to try to do it as at night the birds can be handled with less confusion. We believe that banding, treating for lice, observation of the laying condition, and culling of the flock should all be done at night. This saves confusion and time. Laying hens are injured by being frightened and the egg production will surely fall if they are chased around the laying house.

If it is necessary to catch birds during the day, take a piece of strong wire about four or five feet long and bend a crook in the end which will just slip over a hen's leg. Then scatter a little scratch grain where the birds can see it and catch the desired birds with the crook. It is easier than making a grab with the hand, which often results only in a scared bird minus a handful of feathers.

When crating birds for shipment they should be caught at night. Several crates of broilers can be gathered from the colony houses at night in a short time. During the day it will be necessary to frighten and chase many of the birds on the range and this is a waste of energy and injures the birds.

Brazil is the second largest consumer of paper and paper products in South America, importing more than $13,000,000 worth in 1916, but the outlook for an increased trade in this line is not promising because of the country's slow educational development.

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The Silver Lining.

It seemed to Tom Avery that the day of the Coneyville fair was a long time in coming. On that day he was to see an airship for the first time. So far he had seen airships only in pictures.

"Suppose it should rain," he said.

"On a fair day?" his father replied, trying to make a joke; but Tom would not smile.

"Well," began Grandma Avery, "even if it should rain—"

"I know you're going to say, 'Every cloud has a silver lining,' " Tom interrupted. He was grinning now.

"Every cloud does have one," grandma answered serenely. "Sooner or later."

But there was not even a speck of cloud, much less of lining, when the great day dawned at last. The Avery family hurried through their breakfast and the farm chores, and by ten o'clock they were all piling into the new car, which the children said had been bought in the nick of time. Mrs. Avery and Grandma Avery and the two younger children sat behind, and Tom sat beside his father. He could think of nothing but the airship; in fact, he had been awake since midnight thinking of it.

"The very sky for a fair," said Mr. Avery as they started off.

"The very sky for an airship!" Tom answered joyfully.

He had planned to press through the crowd and to see the great machine at close range; perhaps he might even get a chance to touch it.

He leaned back contentedly as they swept out of the farm lane into the public road. Then all at once the car came to an abrupt standstill. Tom looked up in surprise. His father was leaning across the wheel, peering into a field at the left.

Tom followed his look and understood. "The cows are in Maggart's corn again," the boy said. He knew what that meant, and his heart sank.

The family sat in dismayed silence for a moment; then Mr. Avery turned to Tom. "What are we going to do, son?" he said.

Tom knew there was only one thing to be done. The cows were working terrible mischief every moment. It would take a long time to drive them back into pasture and mend the place in the fence where they came through. Coneyville was many miles away, and the airship was to fly at eleven o'clock. If Mr. Avery himself undertook to drive out the cows, the whole family would miss the fun.

Tom scrambled hastily out of the car. "I'll get 'em," he said. "You go on, dad."

Mr. Avery hesitated, and all the others began to protest. Even Phil and Dotty lifted their shrill voices. There was a chorus of "No, no!"

But Tom was already running down the road. He was afraid that if he waited he should not be able to do the thing at all.

"Maybe I can get a ride with somebody else!" he called over his shoulder.

He heard his father shout something in answer as the car started. His mother leaned far out. "You can open a jar of strawberry jam!" she called.

"Strawberry jam!" Tom exclaimed bitterly. He glanced back and saw only a cloud of dust where the car had been. It was impossible to believe that he was not going to Coneyville, yet here he was scurrying in the opposite direction. He thought of his "chum," Will Waters, and of the fun they were to have had together.

He rushed to the house, pulled his overalls on over his best suit and found a hammer and some nails. "If I hurry with all my might," he panted, "I may get there yet!"

But alas! although Tom hurried, the cows did not. They were up to their necks in delicious green corn, and they saw no reason why a breathless boy with a red face should make them leave it. Round and round they ran, breaking down the stalks and pretending that for the life of them they could not see the place through which they were supposed to go. By the time Tom had driven the last red scamp into her pasture and made the fence secure, the sun was nearly overhead, and vehicles bound for Coneyville had stopped going by.

Tom straightened up and wiped his hot face. "Well, you old red-tails," he said, "you've done for me now." He tried to whistle as he started home across the adjoining field, but the tune went wrong. "Must be nearly noon, by the looks of the sun," he thought. A few white clouds had come into view, and the sight of them reminded him of Grandma Avery's words. "Humph, silver linings!" Tom said aloud. "Not when four red cows go on a rampage—not by a long shot."

All at once he stopped short and began to squint at the sky. A black speck was rounding the edge of the whitest cloud—a speck that seemed to behave in a curious way.

Tom gave a short whistle. "If that's a bird, it must be an eagle," he decided, "and a whopping big eagle, at that!" He stood stock still, gazing with all his might.

Nearer and nearer came the dark object. Then a passing cloud covered the sun, and Tom saw the thing plainly. At the same time his ear caught a strange droning, something like the buzz of a giant bee. He gave a whoop. "It's an airship!" he yelled.

He held his breath and stared. Instead of flying straight ahead, the big machine began to fly in a circle. Then all at once the buzzing stopped, and the airship began to slant toward the ground. A moment later Tom gave another whoop and threw his cap into the air. It was going to land in the Averys' own broad, level field, right under his nose!

In half a minute the thing had actually happened; the machine had come to earth and was rolling along the smooth ground. Tom went racing to meet it.

The aviator stepped out, a tall young man with goggles on. "Hello!" he said. "You happened along just at the right time. Can you tell me where I can water my horse? He's so thirsty he won't travel."

Tom understood instantly. "There's plenty of gasoline at our house," he said. "Come on; I'll help you bring some of it down."

It was next to the proudest moment in Tom's short life when he found himself helping to fill the tank of the big flying machine. The proudest moment came just a little later.

The aviator straightened up with a long breath. "Thank you, old chap," he said. "Want to go to Coneyville fair?"

"Go to Coneyville fair?" Tom echoed stupidly. He could not believe his ears.

"Jump out of those overalls, if you do," the young man went on. "I'm already two hours behind time."

Just sixty seconds later Tom Avery was strapped firmly into the aeroplane and the machine was flying. Far down in the pasture the red cows switched their idle tails, the road wound like a ribbon, the farmhouse looked like one of Dotty's toys. White clouds went slipping past, and the wind almost stopped his breath.

When he stepped out of the aeroplane on the Coneyville fairgrounds, the first thing that he saw was Will Water's face, with mouth hanging open and eyes like blue marbles. The next thing he saw was Grandma Avery's smile as he walked up to join his astonished family.

"Silver lining!" called the little old lady in a loud whisper.

Tom gave a joyful grin. "Gold lining this time," he said, "and no mistake."

Somebody's Sky.

Mother, with thoughtful brow,
You are "somebody's sky!"
So, after the time of the chastening rain
Smile down on the little face soon again:
Like the opening bud on the orchard bough
It needs the warmth of love's sunshine now,
And you are its sky.

Friend, beloved by a friend,
You are "somebody's sky!"
So be glad with his joy,
Give both hands to his need:
So follow wherever his fortunes lead.
Shine when storms burst or lightnings rend
It is yours to bring them all to an end
If you are his sky!"

Lover, on life's highway,
You are "somebody's sky!"
Some one will forecast their weal and their woe
By your sky's summer ardor or chill of its snow:
So reck not the clouds round the sunrise that play,
Life's radiant morning and life's twilight grey
Are one 'neath Love's sky.

Picking Up the Crumbs.

It is not necessary for a housewife to purchase boxes of cracker meal or cracker dust for use in preparing croquettes, escalloped dishes, or fried foods. Every one has noticed what a quantity of crumbs are left when slices of bread are cut from a loaf, especially a loaf that is a bit stale. It takes only a few seconds to brush these crumbs up carefully and place them in a receptacle.

If this is repeated after each cutting it is surprising in what a short time a quantity will have been gathered together.

Slices of bread left over from a meal often become hard and stale, and when crushed may be added to the crumbs and used in cooking.

For centuries the Chinese had a monopoly of silk making and jealously guarded the secret of its manufacture, but eventually the knowledge of the art spread to Korea and thence to Japan, where the industry was established about the third century of the present era. The art was carried thence to India and finally reached Europe.

"FRITZ" AS HE APPEARS TO TOMMY

GERMANS AS SEEN BY BRITISH ARMY OF OCCUPATION.

Presence of Allied Armies in Germany Will Have the Effect of Teaching Huns True Civilization.

Within the bridgehead zones—those parts of Rhineland occupied by the Allied troops—all German soldiers are demobilized. This does not mean that no German soldiers are to be seen. The military note has by no means disappeared from the landscape of town and country. The shortage of civilian clothes is the reason. Fifty months of war seem to have played havoc with Fritz's civies, and new clothes are only obtainable at extortionate prices.

So the Hun soldier has simply stripped badges of regiment and rank off his uniform and returned to his civilian job in a garb which, at a distance, has nothing to distinguish it from that worn by the enemy in the glimpses one had of him at the front, says a British officer. For the most part demobilized Fritz has abandoned his ugly round cap, which has now become the universal headgear of the small boys throughout the occupied territory. Field-grey, especially when old and shabby, is a sordid-looking material, and worn with a greasy green felt hat or a dingy bowler it has an indescribably grotesque appearance. Fritz clings to his serviceable field-boots reaching to the knee, or to his marching-boots worn with field-grey puttees. The appearance of a stout pair of iron-shod field-boots protruding beneath quite a smart-looking civilian overcoat is somewhat disconcerting.

Not Popular in These Days.

When the British Army first reached the Rhine, our men examined the appearance of their enemy at close quarters with some interest. But the German soldier is such a familiar object in daily life in the bridgehead zones that he soon failed to attract attention. Field-grey is everywhere to be seen. It is worn by shop-assistants, cinema-attendants, lift-boys, clerks, barbers, and peasants. We went out for a day's shooting, and the only two grown males among the beaters—the rest were little boys—were in field-grey. You see field-grey in the orchestra at the Opera. The very ploughmen in the fields wear it.

Crossing the big square at Cologne, known as the Neumarkt, one morning, I saw a little knot of German civilians excitedly pointing. "Ein offizier!" they cried. Sure enough, a perfectly turned-out Prussian officer, with monocle, grey overcoat, and white leather gloves, trousers strapped over his boots, and jingling steel spurs, came strolling along in the sunshine. The square was full of British soldiers, but none of them took the slightest notice of the phenomenon. The Germans, on the other hand, to my great astonishment, openly manifested their displeasure. A troop of small boys walked behind the officer, imitating his every movement, and one or two spectators shouted abuse after him.

It is an all but hopeless task to attempt to get a correct picture of what is actually going on inside that curious square head of the vanquished Hun from talking with the demobilized Fritzes in the occupied territory. Fritz is out to make friends. He sees that consideration and courtesy are ingrained in all ranks of the British Army, and he is not going to imperil the cool but polite reception accorded to his conversational experiments with the invader by anything calculated to offend the latter. The Hun is much too poor a psychologist to realize that every man in the British Army would prefer to meet a downright hostile, bitter German than the oily, ingratiating types who lavish their unwelcome advances upon our men on the Rhine.

Dirty Fighter and Bad Loser.

It is not as if the uneducated type of German soldier were concerned. I have met and talked with all types of Germans since the signing of the Armistice, and I have met only one whose bearing commanded my respect, and that was a German lady in whose house I was billeted. She was perfectly polite, but exceedingly frigid, and, having shown me to my room, withdrew. I never spoke to her again until I handed back the latch-key of the house on my departure. She was the only German I saw whose face showed any realization of the utterness of Germany's defeat.

One need only be a day on the Rhine to comprehend that the average German does not realize Germany's military defeat. The average German is a very stupid person, spoon-fed from the cradle and unaccustomed to think for himself. The spectacle of the Kaiser's "invincible army" beating a hurried and disordered retreat before the "frivolous" British and the "decadent" French is so wholly out of accord with the pictures printed by a paternal government on his receptive brain that he cannot literally grasp the immensity of the catastrophe which overtook German arms. He will come to grasp it in time when he understands that Germany is helplessly in the power of her judges; but the fact remains that, for the present, he is content to ascribe the overthrow of the German Empire to any cause but the real one—the superior strategy of the Allies in the field.

The strictest orders against fraternization between British and Germans on the Rhine have been issued, and are rigidly enforced. They are necessary, for the happy-go-lucky British soldier is incapable of substantial hatred. But even were fraternization permitted or encouraged, I doubt if it would contribute to alter the British soldier's opinion of the Hun. He found him a dirty fighter, and he now knows him for a bad loser—a combination which from boxing we know to be not uncommon. And so the British soldier's attitude towards the Hun in peace is very much what his attitude was towards him in war. He regards him as a poor creature, a good deal 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 reenter 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 steadying factor long after the final "Last Post" has been sounded by our buglers on the Rhine.

The brown buds thicken on the trees,
Unbound, the free streams sing,
As March leads forth across the leas
The wild and windy spring.
There in the fields the melted snow
Leaves hollows warm and wet,
Ere many days will sweetly blow
The first blue violet.

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 revelator 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 revelator, "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 revelator 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 cast aside 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 Bolshevist 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 Bolshevists 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 bourgeoisie 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 Bolshevist 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 Bolsheviki Government, so-called, and of having to do with Bolshevist 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 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 Bolshevist 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? Th Socialist Labor party of Great Britain has issued a manifesto declaring for a Soviet Government there. The East Side of New York is the Russian clearing house for Bolshevism on this continent.

When the President on this republic returned, the port of debarkation was likened in the press to an armed fortress. Sharpshooters were on the tops of buildings to protect him; machine guns were hidden all around for emergency purposes.

Are these things lost to those engaged at Versailles in bringing a measure of peace to a weary world? We believe not. Statesmen and diplomats of the allied nations are fully aware of the cauldron. They are striving to draw out the fire from beneath.

* * * *

International discontent, international resort to force to upset the whole scheme of things, must be met by internationalism of another kind. The nations that were as one in that other war against monarchy and autocracy must be a unit against the organized and disorganized forces of disorder.

A League of Nations is a necessity for other purposes than those openly set out at the peace table. A League of Nations is required against Bolshevism as well as against Teutonism. For us we cannot break the wire connection with the rest of the world if we would. Psychologically, spiritually, there is a wireless system in use.

Teach Me To Live.

Teach me, dear Master, this happy art,
This wondrous lesson, "How to live."
Train me, that I may give
To others, and to Thee, my best.
Bring me within the range
Of Thy transforming touch.
Take this life of mine, humble, commonplace,
And on it trace
Thy love and likeness.
Touch heart and lips and voice
With purity and grace.
Touch mind and soul and secret thought
With Thine own loveliness.
Breathe into my life Thy gentleness,
Thy strength, Thy kind, sweet helpfulness.
Make me beautiful within,
And keep, my life, dear Master,
All-unmarred, untrammelled,
And untouched by sin—
All-beautiful for Thee!

"They sent the marine reporter in the absence of the society editor to write up the wedding of an heiress to a foreign nobleman, and how do you suppose he headed it?" "How?" " 'Tied Up to Her Pier.' "

"The day returns and brings us the petty round of irritating concerns and duties. Help us to play the man, help us to perform them with laughter and kind faces, let cheerfulness abound with industry. Give us to go blithely on our business all this day, bring us to our resting beds weary and content and undishonored, and grant us in the end the gift of sleep."

The Watchman
AND
Ottawa Valley Advocate

FRIDAY, AUGUST 15, 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,—$1.40 per inch.

En Passant.

IN THE celebrated breach of promise action of Bardell versus Pickwick, the plaintiff's counsel, Mr. Sergeant Buzzfuzz, created a sensation in court when he said that "They would grease the wheels" of the defendent, Mr. Pickwick.

The audience received the telling figure of speech in breathless silence, and nobody laughed except one of the jurymen, a grocier, who appreciated the remark with intelligent amusement, its application being to him both recent and personal, as he had subjected his handcart to a wheel-greasing operation that very morning.

The usually is how the laugh come in. There is a reason: a sympathetic titillation, as it were, with provokes an audible appreciation of the the salent point be it in an argument or in a joke. Of course it is a joke at which you are expected to laugh, you must do it at the time, and not as the Scotsman in the story did, who laughed the day after.

— — —

There are, however, some jokes, and arguments, and happenings, which be expected to raise a risible comment, but which are so laboured and stolidly staged that it is difficult to see where a laugh could be worked in, unless it be that we have to smile at the apparent straining after effect and the effusive waste of limelight.

There has recently been an exhibition of that kind in political circles, a regular wheel greasing carnival. I refer to the oiling up of the party machinery in a certain section of political activity. The selection of a new leader—the fitting on of a New Wheel, in fact, was ostensible object of the "Conference," and after a lot of fitting on and leaving off, a final decision was registered. The conference reminds one of a difficult-to-please-lady trying to select a new bonnett from the plethoric display of styles in a fashionable milliner's. The bonnets are all admirable, but when the last selection has to be made, lingering glances are cast upon the others which have to be regretfully left behind, and the half formed opinion keeps asserting itself that perhaps one of the others might really be more suitable, more chic, or more generally effective, than the one purchased.

With a great flourishing of oil cans the wheel greasing performance has been carried through. With the customary wealth of promise and liberality of declaration and manifesto, the political party referred to, has broken through the enforced curtailment of its liberties imposed upon it during the war.

A sort of parole, or honourable truce, in party warfare, was pressed upon politicians by public opinion, and from the "conduct of the war" point of view, the pact was conducive to the common good. But the truce has grown irksome, and the stalwarts, whose fiery eloquence was held in check, require now to have all restraints removed and their former liberties restored to them. Their truculent party spirit can brook no continuance of the negation of their fervour, and the "Party" as a whole, must needs throw off the unbecoming dull hued habiliments of "Union" and don afresh their own distinctive and traditional colours.

— — —

That it has been a great party is beyond question. Many of its fundamental principles are truly grand and ought to be permanently adopted as the proud policy of any nation. But that is not the point. If Progress is to be the watchword of Canada, or of a party, they must go forward. Therefore, if the temporary abandonment of party politics has been for the good of the country, the nation, the first question which naturally arises in the mind of an independent non-party man, is, "Why revert"? Why not perpetuate and make progressive that which in a temporary way is better than that which formerly existed?

The relation of party politics to many of the fiscal and national questions of the day, rether puzzles the plain man unversed in party maneuvres, the simple minded onlooker who, seeing results only, judges things by the evidence passing under his eyes, and as they will eventually be recorded in the calm, dispassionate, pages of the country's history.

Is "Reconstruction" a party matter? Ever since the war started it has been persistenly drummed into our ears that a great future awaits Canada, and like the blessed word Messapotamia, "Reconstruction" has brought comfort to many. There were to ensue,—a new state of things, a new mode, a new history, new ideals, a new perspective, a new national life and almost a new heaven and a earth. But now, here, as soon as Peace prepares the way, and the possibilities of reconstruction brought within the range of practical politics, an old party, who perforce stood aside while the ground was being cleared for the new regeme, springs into the arena with a whoop and a cry of "Here were are again," and starts up afresh the old time circus.

Party politics cloud men's minds, drug their consciences, and dwarf their imaginations. The proper working of those high principals which exalt a nation, is hindered when the party man thinks according to the division bell and at the behest of the five line party whip. He has to think in beaten tracks, or in byepaths only which will converge into the main party line, and popularize their "side." They look for the study party gain first and many measures driven through by party machinery are left to be administered by the compelling arm of the law, dropped, in the hope that they will be forgotten, because they were run through to appease an extreme section of the party which was straining at the leash and threatening to disrupt.

This drilling sort of work may be spectacularly pretty, but it is bad for the sonstition. It precludes a sympathetic pruning away of greivances and oppressive laws, which are urgently called for, the removal of restrictions which encourage technical violations of the law which is not based upon human needs and national welfare. It also delays the adoption of those ethical principals which a well fed, well educated, well employed people would feel encouraged to act upon in their daily lives, irrespective of party or creed.

— — —

"Do it now" is a businesslike motto. The time is ripe. Purely party government is to a great extent discredited. The people know that there are good men on both sides who would be vastly better if they belonged to no party. Men who are by nature endowed with the first elements of good government: men of undoubted ability, if they were not tied up Induce them to get together on non-party lines, and recruit their ranks with men whose records have been tested and proved good in business, in labour, in the professions, in science, and in every walk of life.

Appoint, or elect those men to represent your true selves in parliament, and Reconstruction will have a chance, for they will see it through, being men of undoubted patriotism, unpurchasable, their faces strongly set against graft, and their declared policy being high above the slavery of party, bribery, and the seductive charms of office.

There are men of that stamp who would be induced, persuaded, to come forward, for patriotic reasons, Politics do not appeal to successful business men who do not have axes to grind. They keep out of parliamentary life because of the need for a party tag, and they do not crowd into the arena clamouring for election, but FOR THE GOOD OF THE COUNTRY, they could have it proved to them that their help is needed in clearing the Augean Stables of politics with the cleansing rivers of Probity, and Fearlessness.

LINKSMAN.

The Brotherhood Conference.

Short Sketches of the principal speakers.

One of the outstanding features of the programme arranged for the forthcoming Brotherhood Conference in this Town on Aug. 30, 31 and Sept. 1, is the fine list of speakers who will deliver addresses at the various gatherings. These men are strong forceful speakers, imbued with enthusiasm, and posess more than ordinary ability to hold their auditors.

The principal speaker, the Rev. W. T. G. Brown, whose photo appears on the last page of the printed programme, is striking personality, and his reputation as a prescher and platform orator has long been established. Of fine physique kindly disposition and a love for his fellow-man the Rev. Mr. Brown combines all the qualities one finds embodied in the term, "Christian gentleman." Mr. Brown has been pastor of the East End Methodist Church Montreal, Sherbourne Methodist Church (One of the largarest churches in Toronto,) and at present occupies the pastorate of Sydenham Methodist Church, Kingston Ont. To hear Mr. brown is a never to-be-forgotten experience, and the Conference Committee were most fortunate in securing him as Conference speaker, and his messages at Lachute will be eagerly looked forward to.

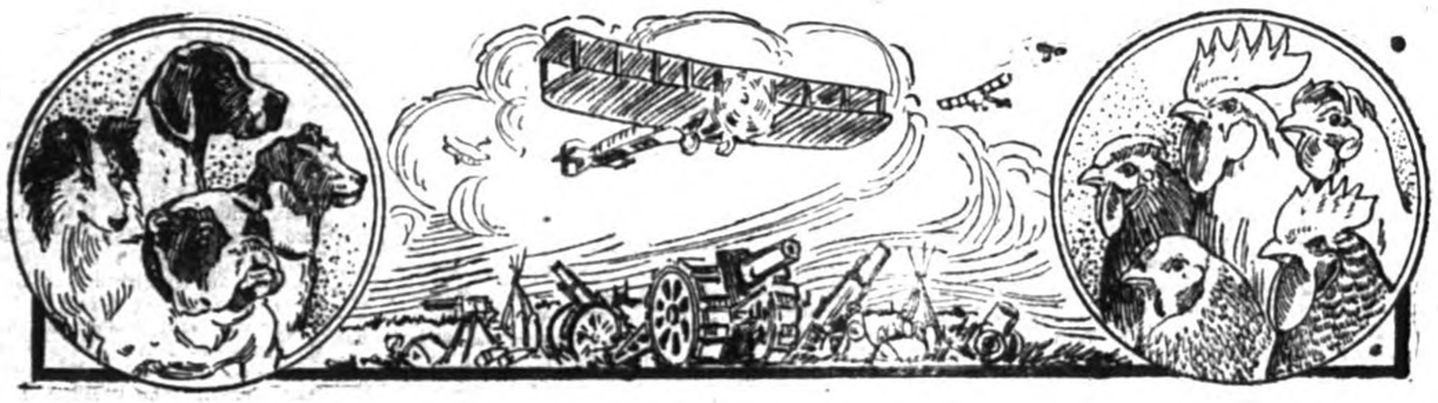
Mr. Samuel Pugh who is scheduled to give an address on "Who is my Brother?" at the Brotherhood meeting iin the Baptist Church on Sunday morning, is a man of the people, and his quiet humor and telling way of pressing home the point he desires to convey is his strong forte. A railway conductor, he has a fund of anecdotes to draw on to illustate his remarks, and one is always sorry when Mr. Pugh finishes his speech. He is a worker—both in the labor and church fields—and has been up against the hard knocks of life without in any way shaking his genial disposition and his love and faith in and for those whom he calls his Brothers.

Mr. Evan R. Owen, President of the Westmount Baptist Mission Brotherhood who is to preach at the morning service in the Methodist Church on Sunday evening, Aug. 31st, will take as the subject of his discourse "Slavery." Mr. Owen has given much time and service to the cause of Christian Manhood, and has been overseas. He is an arresting speaker, and his messages are substantial and full of wholesome food for thoughtful study. He represents a Brotherhood which has met with many obstacles and yet survived them all because of their faith in the people of Christ and the imperative need of lining up men for Christian service.

Briefly, the above are the principal speakers, and in this regard the Conference have been expressly fortunate in enlisting the support of men qualified, earnest and peculiarly fitted to do their share in making the event long to be remembered by the people of Lachute and those who will visit us as delegates.

LAKEFIELD

Lakefield :—Litany 10.30 a.m.
Shrewsbury :—Evening 2.30 p.m.
Dunany :—Litany 4.30 p.m.
Prescher for the day, Rev. H. P. Mount, M.A., B.D.



Dog Show

The Third Annual Bench Show under Canadian Kennel Club Rules, under the supervision of an able committee, with Dr. Geo. Hilton, chairman. It is their ambition to make this a "three-point" show. There are classes for all recognized breeds, with $1500, in cash prizes and many trophies donated by Canadians and Americans.

Entries close Sept. 6 noon.

Dominion Government Allied War Allies.

This interesting exhibit under the supervision of Dr. G. A. Doughty—Government Archivisi—comprises a broad and comprehensive collection of all kinds of war material, such as guns, cannon, airplanes and other war material captured from the enemy by Allied troops.

Baby Show

The "Better Babies" exhibit—devoted to the welfare of the child—under the supervision of Dr. T. A. Lomer, Medical Health Officer, and the Victorian Oader of Nurses. Handsome prizes awarded for all classes.

Other Attractions.

Big Live Stock Show—$25,000 in cash prizes.

Horse Racing—$5,000 in cash prizes.

Experimental Farm Exhibits.

Peace Gardens Competition.

Improved Midway with a Host of Attractions.

There'll Be Lots Of Things To See At Central Canada's Biggest Show

Decide NOW To Come and Make a Week Of It.

Visit the
OTTAWA FAIR
Central Canada Exhibition
Sept. 6 to 15. 1919.

Reg. admission to grounds 35c.

Controller Ios. Kent, - President
H. L. Corbett - Treasurer
James K. Paisley, Mgr. and Secretary

Poultry Show

This is the largest show of its kind ever held in Central Canada—under the supervision of Mr. George Robertson, of the Poultry Division of the Experimental Farm. There are classes for all varieties of fowl with about $4,000 in prizes. Among the features is the Egg Laying contest running from September 7 to 12.

Canada's Greatest Pure Food Show.

Recognized as the biggest and best Food Show on the North American Continent. It is backed by every Retail Grocer of Ottawa—supported by every retail merchant in the city, and patronized by all the largest wholesalers and manufacturers. Do not miss seeing this greatest of all Pure Food Shows. It is sponsored by the Retail Merchants' Association—R. Clarke Cummings, chairman.

Auto Show

An interesting exhibit of everything new in motors for business or pleasure. Undkr the supervision of motor manufacturers and local dealers.

Grand Shopping Week

The Retail Merchants of the City have arranged for a week of Real Bargains" for the special benefit of Fair visitors. By doing your Fall shopping during Fair Week you will secure big values and save enough money to pay your Fair expenses and see the Big Show Free.

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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Manager

Children Cry for Fletcher's

CASTORIA

Fletcher's Castoria is strictly a remedy for Infants and Children. Foods are specially prepared for babies. A baby's medicine is even more essential for Baby. Remedies primarily prepared for grown-ups are not interchangeable. It was the need of a remedy for the common ailments of Infants and Children that brought Castoria before the public after years of research, and no claim has been made for it that its use for over 30 years has not proven.

What is CASTORIA?

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

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS

Bears the Signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher.

In Use For Over 30 Years

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY

LAKEFIELD

—:o:—

Mr. W. W. Johnstone, of Montreal, spent the week-end at his Summer Cottage here.

Messrs. Henry and William McDonald are spending a few days welcome guests of H. J. McDonald.

Miss May Evans has returned to Montreal after spending her holidays "Maple Grove Cottage" the home of Mrs. Robert Evans.

Mrs. Charles Mann and son John, of Montreal, who have spent the past week guests of Mrs. R. Evans, have moved to their new Summer Cottage which has recently been built.

Miss Mabel Johnstone also Mr. Clarence Spooner, of Montreal, are spending their Summer holidays at "Lakeview Cottage."

GRENVILLE

—:o:—

Mr. James Johnstone, of Ottawa, was the guest of his cousin Mr. Wm. Byrne of this place.

Mrs. M. Curran, of Fall River, was the guest of her sister Mrs. Whitehead for past three weeks.

Miss Marion Angell, of Niagara Falls, spent three weeks with Mrs. Whitehead and other friends returned home last week

The Misses Dorothy Eaton and Christina Matthews, of Montreal, spent a pleasant three weeks visit at Mrs. Robt. Dewar's recently.

Mrs. W. Drysdale of Fall River, Mass., spent a week with her cousin Mrs. George Angel of Niagara Falls and three weeks with her mother, Mrs. Whitehead recently.

The Deeper you go

into the question of Tobacco Quality, the more you realize that no other smoke can equal

MACDONALD'S Brier PLUG SMOKING

The Tobacco with a Heart.

DALESVILLE

—:o:—

Miss Doris Profit is visiting her Aunt Mrs. J. Dixon.

Miss Ruby Silverson is visiting friends in Cushing this week.

Mr. Robert Kennedy has returned home after spending a few days in the Eastern Townships.

Miss Susie Barker who was spending her vacation with her father returned to Montreal on Thursday last.

The nieces and friends of Mr. T. R. Cregeen gave him a Surprise party on Aug. 2nd, in honour of his birthday.

The Rev. Mr. Collins and Master Dudley returned home on Thursday last, having spent a pleasant holiday at his home.

Mr. Tuck and Miss Beryl Thorne, of Montreal, are spending their holidays at the summer residence of Mrs. T. R. Cregeen.

Congratulations to our prosperous and enterprising store-keeper Mr. McArthur, who has purchased one of the popular Ford Cars.

Mr. Hansen and daughters, accompanied by the Misses Peverells Halifax were the guests of the Misses Silverson's Sunday last.

Mr. Hadley and daughter Winnie occupied their summer cottage during the week-end, and were accompanied by Mrs. Hadley jr., and daughter, also Mr. A. Bishop, of Liverpool, Eng.

On Thursday, Aug. 7th, a very enjoyable evening was spent at the home of Mr. and Mrs. David Dixon in honor of the 25th anniversary of their marriage. During the evening the young people indulged in music and games on the lawn, which was prettily decorated. A dainty supper was served, after which the guests departed, having bestowed their congratulations upon the happy couple. The costly and numerous presents which were received, show the esteem in which Mr. & Mrs. Dixon are held among their many friends. Guests from a distance were Mrs. D. Marshall and daughter from Wisconsin, U.S.A., and Mr. Wm. Calder, from Ottawa.

FIERI FACIAS DE TERRIS.

Circuit Court, in and for the County of Argenteuil.

Canada, Province of Quebec, District of Terrebonne No. 6333. } Amable Dion defendant; vs Arthur Dion and Alfred Dion, plaintiffs, to wit:

The undivided part of Arthur Dion, being one half, in the inheritance situate on the Cimetière street, in the town of Saint-Thérèse-de-Blainville, and known and designated as forming part of the lot number one hundred and fifty four (part No. 154.) on the official plan and book of reference of the town of Saint-Thérèse-de-Blainville; bounded on the north by the Cimetière street, on the south by a property fronting on Saint-Jean street, on the east by a lot belonging to Frédéric Paré and on the west by another lot belonging to Ernest Boufard—with dependencies and house thereon erected.

To be sold at the catholic church door of the town of Saint-Thérèse-de-Blainville, said district, on the TWENTY-SIXTH day of AUGUST, 1919, at THREE o'clock in the afternoon.

J. W. CYR,
Sheriff's office Sheriff.
Ste. Scholastique, 22nd July, 1919.
2924—30-2
(First publication, 26th July, 1919.)

PUBLIC NOTICE

—:o:—

Public Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has accepted under the benefit of inventory the Estate of Henri Belisle, in his lifetime Merchant, of the Town of St. Agathe des Monts.

Ste Agathe des Monts, August 6th, 1919.

Jean-Baptiste Belisle. Joseph Belisle Malvvina Belisle wife duly authorized of Ferdinard Thibault.
Paul-Emile Prud'homme. Daniel Prud'homme. James Prud'homme. Isidore Prud'homme. Martial Prud'homme.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children

In Use For Over 30 Years

Always bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

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 benzine as you will kill the life of the paint. Ask for color cards giving complete painting instructions.

G. L. MEIKLE & CO.

OGDENSBURG.

—:o:—

Mrs. Thos. Smillie and daughter spent Saturday in Lachute.

We are glad to report that Mrs. Heatlie is able to be around again.

Miss May Thompson spent a few days visiting friends in St. Canute.

Mrs. Hillman and daughter Enid are spending a few days with Mrs. James Nicholls.

Mr. Garry McAdam, of St. Canute, was the week-end guests of Miss May Thompson.

Mr. Fester Thompson is at present employed by Mr. Garry McAdam, of St. Canute.

Mr. Willie Horner and Mr. Tonie Nicholls spent Saturday evening in Brownsburg.

SUPERIOR COURT

—:o:—

Canada, Province of Quebec, District of Terrebonne } No. 1395

The Two Mountains Agricultural Society. Plaintiff.

vs.

The Meyeroff Attractions, of the City and State of New York in the United States of America and Henry Meyeroff of the same place. Defendants.

It is ordered to the defendants to appear within a month.

Ste. Scholastique, 24th of July, 1019.
GRIGNON & FORTIER,
Prothonotary S.C.

J. A. C. ETHIER,
Attorney for Plaintiff.

CIRCUIT COURT

—:o:—

Canada, Province of Quebec, District of Terrebonne } No. 480.

AMEDOR BERNIER, Claimant

vs.

J. A. GRATTON, Defendant.

Claimant's Notice.

CONSIDERING by the report of Philemon Filion one of the sworn bailiffs of the Circuit Court of the District of Terrebonne, written on a sheet annexed to the brief of summons in this case, that the Defendant has left his domicile in St. Augustin and that he has no damicile, nor ordinary residence nor a known business place in the Province of Quebec.

THAT the said defendant be ordered by two notices in French and two in English to be printed respectively in the L'Avenir du Nord and The Watchman the said papers being published in these two languages respectively in St. Jerome and Lachute in the District of Terrebonne to appear before this Court in a month from the last of these two summons to answer to the suit of the Claimant and that if the defendant does not appear in the said delay the Claimant be granted the permission to proceed as in a non appearance law suit.

Montreal, August 7th, 1919.
LAVERY & DEMERS,
8-25 Attorney for Claimant.

FIERI FACIAS DE BONIS ET DE TERRIS.

SUPERIOR COURT

—:o:—

Canada, Province of Quebec, District of Terrebonne No. 1353. } F. X. Gaudet, plaintiff; vs Pierre Juteau, defendant, to wit:

Four lots of land situate in the parish of Sainte-Thérèse-de-Blainville, County and District of Terrebonne, known and designated on the official plan and book of reference of the said parish of Sainte-Thérèse, under the numbers four hundred and thirty nine, four hundred and forty, four hundred and forty one and four hundred and forty two (Nos. 439, 440, 441 and 442)—with all the buildings thereon erected.

To be sold at the door of the catholic church of the town of Sainte-Thérèse-de-Blainville aforesaid, on the TWENTY SIXTH day of AUGUST, 1919, at ONE o'clock in the afternoon.

J. W. CYR,
Sheriff's office. Sheriff.
St. Scholastique, 22nd July, 1919.
2922—30-2
(First publication, 26th July, 1919.)

FIERI FACIAS DE BONIS ET DE TERRIS.

SUPERIOR COURT

Canada, Province of Quebec, District of Terrebonne No. 1343. } Francois—Xavier Clouthier plaintiff; vs Janvier Ouellette, defendant to wit:

That property lying and situate in the parish of Saint-Sauveur-des-Monts, county and district of Terrebonne, known and designated on the official plan and book of reference of said parish of Saint-Sauveur-des-Monts, under the numbers two hundred and ninety one, two hundred and ninety four, two hundred and ninety five, three hundred and four and three hundred and five, (Nos. 291, 294, 295, 304 and 305)—with all the buildings thereon erected.

To be sold at the catholic church door of the parish of Saint-Sauveur-des-Monts aforesaid, at TWO o'clock in the afternoon, on the NINETEENTH day of AUGUST next, 1919.

J. W. CYR,
Sheriff's office. Sheriff.
St Scholastique, 15th July, 1919.
2818—29-2
(First publication, 18th. July, 1919.)

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 far 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

McClary's Kootenay

TOP, bottom and all four sides of the Kootenay oven are evenly heated. That is why it is so famous as a dependable baker. There is a thermometer, too, to tell whether the heat is right or not.

No range is quite so easily managed. Duplex grates clear the ashes at a single turn. Burnished cooking-top never needs blacklead. Nickeled steel oven walls are kept clean with a damp cloth. Well-fitted joints and dampers hold the fire—and the oven heat—for hours.

Let us show you the Kootenay.

G. Y. Deacon, Lachute.

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

O. B. Lafleur & Sons, Limited.

Foundry Street - Lachute

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

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

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

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

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

In the Arctic Regions.

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

"D-does it, indeed?" I replied, with teeth chattering and eyes watering.

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

"I would not like to be kept here for another two minutes," I replied, as I felt my nose turning blue.

"During the war—"

"If you don't mind," I urged, "we will discuss further facts and figures in an atmosphere not so Arctic. I am beginning to congeal."

Dr. Blaxall smilled. 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 word may be tuning up the winner at this moment, and that nothing whatever will be known about him until he lands on the opposite shore of the Atlantic.

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

Nations Not to Share Honors.

So far as the public knows, there has been neither individual nor concerted response to this plea. Pariotism, 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.

Followig 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 felling 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 wil pay any attention to any other except to try to "beat him to it."

Already a party of airmen and meterological 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 Sopworth 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 Sopworth will be $500. The latter announcement was made at St. John's by Captain M. Fenn, who is there making arrangements for the first transatlantic mail service.

On March 18 word reached London by cable from Paris that Lieutenant Fontan, a French aviator, had started from the French African port of Dakar, Senegambia, for Pernambuco, Brazil, by airplane by way of the Cape Verde Islands and the St. Paul Rocks, a distance of about 1,800 miles.

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

No inkling was given in the cable despatches as to the type of machine Lieutenant Fontan is using.

As long ago as December of last year an English correspondnt in Germany reported having seen a mammoth Zeppelin and a monster airplane under construction in Grmany, both for transatlantic flight. The airpalne 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 semed to have had little influence in inducing attempted flights. All else is buried under the desire to be the first to make the flight, regardless of pecuniary advantage. The offer was originally made by the London Daily Mail, in April, 1913. It was withdrawn at the outbreak of the war and renewed in July, 1918.

THE KAISER'S CHARACTER.

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

According to the Berlin Deutsche Zeitung, the unpublished third volume of Bismarck's "Reflections and Reminiscences" consists of 261 manuscript pages. The chief interest of the book seems to lie in its history of the ex-Kaiser's early evolution, and of the period when his father, the Crown Prince Frederick, confided to Bismarck his anxiety regarding the political course of Prince William. Bismarck's judgment of the young Prince, and later of him as Emperor, naturally was not favorable.

Meanwhile, Count Hoensbroech, who was, until last year, one of the pillars of the old regime and notorious as a Pan-German agitator during the war, published a book entitled "The Abdication and Flight of William II." The Emperor's character, he sums up as follows:—

"Superficial, frivololus, faux bonhomme, vain, autocratic, a lover of pomp, proud of his money, void of seriousness, wholly devoted to externals, a despiser of men, friendless, resentful, a petty worshiper of his own petty self, without one trait of greatness, a poseur, an actor, and, worse of all for a ruler, a coward into the bargain, without personal courage: that is William II."

SHIPBUILDING RATE HIGH.

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

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

During the same quarter, 114 steamships of 550,351 tons and three sailing vessels of 1,350 tons were commenced, while eighty-three steamships of 397,186 tons were launched. The same authority gives the total vessels under construction in other countries as 1,765, of 4,942,037 tons, which, with the above figures for the United Kingdom, makes the construction in Allied and neutral countries 2,189 vessels of 6,921,989 tons, gross.

The AUTOMOBILE

It Pays to Drive Carefully.

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

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

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

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

The wet, rainy days of spring are now with us. If you are contemplating a trip, or even if you just intend to use the car around home, better take your chains with you. Many a bad accident has been avoided by the use of chains. Non-skid tires help some, but on a wet pavement the tire chain is the only safe bet. It's not a good plan to try to stop quickly on wet paving, as a skid will surely be the result. Apply the brakes with the clutch in, as braking against the power of the car tends to straighten it up.

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

A Hint About the Clutch.

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

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

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

HUSBAND FAMINE IN ENGLAND

Surplus of Women is Estimated at Million and a Half.

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

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

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

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

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

Public Ownership.

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

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

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

WAR EVERY TWO YEARS.

That Has Been the Average Since the Days of Napoleon.

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

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

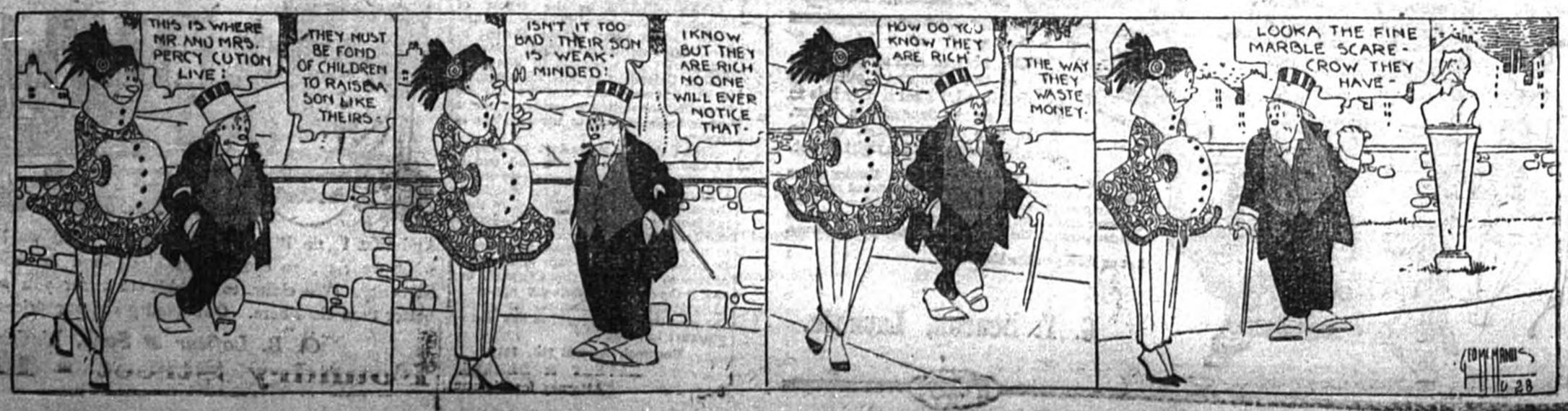
The apparent fact is that wars have sometimes accomplished a great deal of good for the world. They have settled important moral questions perhaps about as aften as they have the question of which side is stronger. There are many indeed who believe that it is well that the greatest of all wars, through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

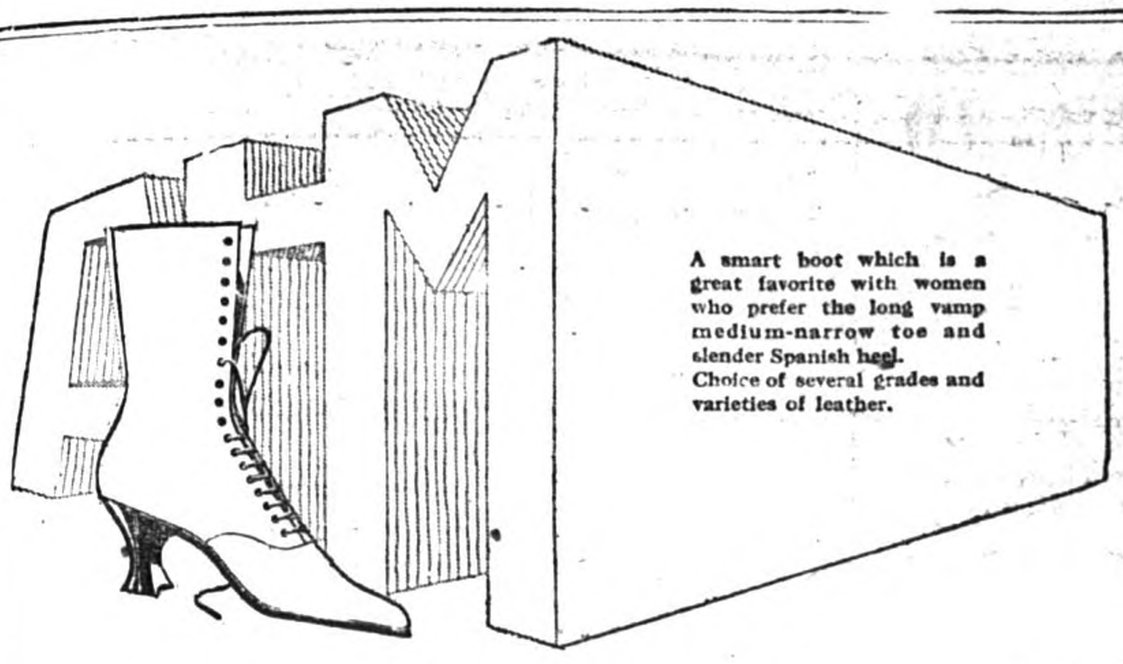
Your 1919 Garden.

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

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

BRINGING UP FATHER





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

"How To Buy Shoes"

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

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

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

AMES HOLDEN McCREADY LIMITED

"Shoemakers to the Nation."

ST. JOHN MONTREAL TORONTO WINNIPEG EDMONTON VANCOUVER

When you buy Shoes look for— AHM *—this Trade-mark on every sole*

32

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 crossbow; 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 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 fails.

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

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

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

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

INSTANT POSTUM

A rich enjoyable table beverage

SUN LIFE HAS RECORD YEAR.

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

BITS OF HUMOR FROM HERE & THERE

Significant.

"I shuddered when Tom proposed."

"Was he so awkward?"

"Oh, no; he did it so well."

Will You Walk Into My Parlor?

A Mr. Cobb has married a Miss Webb. He knew they were meant for each other the first time he "spied her."

Force of Habit.

Lady (who has been shopping all day)—When is the next train for Richmond, please?

Ticket Office Clerk—The 2.10 madam.

Lady—Make it 2.05 and I'll take it.

He Had the Name.

"You know, Pat, it is said that a good name is rather to be chosen than great riches."

"Is that so?"

"Yes, Pat. Now, which would you prefer to have—a good name or riches?"

"Well, you can give me the riches. Me name's O'Toole and that's good enough for any man."

He Was Careful.

To evade the draft, Sam decided on the plea of imperfect sight. He was warned by his companions that he would have to be careful during the tests at the recruiting office or he would be tricked, and Sam said he'd be careful all right.

The time came and the examining physician, pointing to a card on the wall, said: "How much of that sign can you read, Sam?"

"Sign?" cried Sam. "Say, boss, where am dat wall?"

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

C. A. KING, M.D.

In Charge.

The soldier who believed in camouflaging unpleasant news in his letters home was scribbling a note to his mother as he rested on his way to the guardhouse surrounded by his guards.

"Dear Mother," he wrote, "I'm quite well and going strong. At present I'm in charge of a squad of men."

His mother was delighted.

Minard's Liniment Cures Burns, Etc.

Red was regarded by the Egyptians as symbolic of fidelity.

FEW CENTS DESTROYS YOUR DANDRUFF AND STOPS FALLING HAIR

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

Thin, brittle, colorless and scraggy hair is mute evidence of a neglected scalp; of dandruff—that awful scurf.

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

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

A Cure for Pimples

"You don't need mercury, potash or any other strong mineral to cure pimples caused by poor blood. Take Extract of Roots—druggist calls it "Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup—and your skin will clear up as fresh as a baby's. It will sweeten your stomach and regulate your bowels." Get the genuine. 50c. and $1.00 Bottles. At drug stores. 5

FERTILIZER

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

LIVE POULTRY WANTED.

LIVE POULTRY WANTED.

50c. PAIR OF PIGEONS AND UP. Any fancy poultry to sell? Write for Prices. I. Weinrauch & Son, 10-13 St. Jean Baptiste Market, Montreal, Que.

AGENTS WANTED.

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

FOR SALE

WELL EQUIPPED NEWSPAPER and job printing plant in Eastern Ontario. Insurance carried $1,600. Will go for $1,200 on quick sale. Box 62, Wilson Publishing Co., Ltd., Toronto.

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

MISCELLANEOUS

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

CURE YOUR BRONCHITIS, COUGHS, COLDS, BRONCHIAL ASTHMA AND HOARSENESS AS WE CURED OURS. We have hundreds of testimonials from every part of Canada testifying to the wonderful healing power of WHITE BRONCHITIS MIXTURE. Mr. Clarke, 776 Indian Road, Toronto, coughed for 35 years with Bronchitis; it cured him. Mrs. Clarke, No. 1 Yorkville Ave., Toronto, coughed for 16 years; one bottle cured her. John E. Gibbs, Fenella, suffered fifteen years with Bronchial Asthma, says there is nothing like it. W. McBrayne, New Liskeard, "It is the greatest Mixture I ever took. Send me three more bottles." The above are only a few names of the many thousands that have benefited by this great mixture. Write any of the above. They will be only too pleased to tell you more about it. The above mixture is sold under an iron bound money back guarantee to cure any of the above ailments. Ten times more powerful than any known preparation, acts like magic. One dose gives instant relief and a good night's rest without a cough. Price 50 cents, 15 cents extra for mailing. Three bottles mailed free for $1.50. Sold only by Buckley, The Druggist, 97 Dundas St. East, Toronto.

ASTHMA INSTANTLY RELIEVED WITH **ASTHMADOR** OR MONEY REFUNDED. ASK ANY DRUGGIST or write Lymans-Knox 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 t-told Jack, after he proposed, to go up and see papa."

"What of that?"

"Why, they started playing cards, and now he goes up to see papa every night."

Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere.

The Bible mentions nineteen different stones, six varieties of metals and thirty-five different animals.

GET SLOAN'S FOR YOUR PAIN RELIEF

You don't have to rub it in to get quick, comforting relief

Once you've tried it on that stiff joint, sore muscle, sciatic pain, rheumatic twinge, lame back, you'll find a warm, soothing relief you never thought a liniment could produce.

Won't stain the skin, leaves no muss, wastes no time in applying, sure to give quick results. A large bottle means economy. Your own or any other druggist has it. Made in Canada. Get it today.

Sloan's Liniment Kills Pain

30c., 60c., $1.20.

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.

HORSEMEN FOR 25 YEARS HAVE RECOMMENDED

Spohn's Distemper Compound

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

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

G. L. MEIKLE & CO.

Groceries and Hardware

Mixed Paints.	Auto Supplies.
Paint Oil.	Auto Tires.
White Lead.	Gasoline.
Turpentine.	Engine Oil.
Enamels.	Machine Oil.
Varnishes.	Rope.
Brushes.	Nails.
Flash Lights.	Dry Cells.
Tin ware.	Enamel Ware.
Dry Felt	Tarred Felt.

Paroid Roofing.

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

G. L. MEIKLE & CO.

White Front.

Successful Men Always Saved

They were thrifty. They were shrewd enough to see that the habit of saving meant the strengthening of character. With the money saved they were able to take advantage of opportunities as they arose.

Resolve today to open a Savings Account in this Bank.

THE

Bank of Nova Scotia

Paid-up Capital - - $ 9,700,000
Reserve Fund - - - 15,000,000
Resources - - - - 220,000,000

J. R. PARRIS, Manager, Lachute Branch.

Will there be a VICTROLA in your Home this Summer ?

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

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

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

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

OMER PAQUETTE - - Agent

For the Montreal Berliner Gramophone Co'y, Limited.

☞ Fresh Stock of Lowney's and Page and Shaw's Chocolates!!! Bonbons always on hand.

GEOFFROY BEDARD

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

BUY NOW

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

GEOFFROY BEDARD,

THE TAILOR,

Main Street, - Lachute.

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

Beatty Bros. Stalls and Stanchions Litter and Feed Carriers.

JOHN McFAUL,

Successor to

ROBERT MILLER

Telephone No. 50.

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

Deliveries made with prompt attention.

J. D. CAMPBELL

Main Street, Lachute.

THE PROVINCIAL BANK OF CANADA

Incorporated by Act of Parliament, July 1900.

Capital paid up and Surplus: - - $3,000,000.00
Total Assets - - - - $31,690,000.00

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

JOINT Savings Accounts may be opened in thi 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

Lachute Branch, - - - J. R. McOUAT, Manager

Brownsburg Branch, - - J W. Lepine, Manager.
St. Philippe, Sub-agency of Brownsburg, "
Albani Lamarche, Sub-agent.

LACHUTE MARBLE & GRANITE WORKS

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

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

Terms to suit Purchasers.

W. M. SCOTT, Prop.

R. T. MacARTHUR

Agent for Massey Harris Co. Ltd., Farm Machinery and Repairs.

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

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

Agent for Mantle Lamp Co., of America, Repairs.

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

MR. WM. BOYD'S OLD STAND

Main Street, - Lachute, Que.

DR. G. W. RUNNELLS, B.A., M.D., C.M.,
Physician and Surgeon,
In premises formerly occupied by Dr. Alexander.
LACHUTE, - QUE.

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

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

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Sales conducted in English and French.
Telephone 73.
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NOTARY & COMMISSIONER
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Wills, Successions, Administration of Estates. Investments.
At St. Andrews every Tuesday.
Telephone at St. Andrews & St. Benoit.

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

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

L. L. LEGAULT, K.C.,
ADVOCATE,
Telepone No. 60
Main St., LACHUTE.

MALCOLM SMITH,
LICENSED AUCTIONEER.
Sales conducted in English and French.
P. O. Box 10 Phone No. 131 r 3
LACHUTE, - QUE.

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

The Watchman,

And Ottawa Valley Advocate.

VOL. XLIIII — LACHUTE, FRIDAY, AUGUST 22, 1919. — NO. 29

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., Auiomobiles, Accessories, Oils, Greases and Gasoline.

T. McOuat & 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

GIVE GENEROUSLY

Because the need for distributing the Word of God is greater than ever, the officers of the

Lachute Branch
of the
BIBLE SOCIETY

are desirous of making this year's collection the best in the Branch's history, and trust that everyone upon whom the collectors call during the next few days will contribute liberally. If no collector calls upon you, your contribution may be left with the President, R. McFaul, or the Secretary, S. Goldsworthy.

A few silk effect dresses in Crepe and Poplin just in stock.
W. BANFORD & SON.

TENDERS

TENDERS WANTED,—The Agricultural Society will receive tenders up to August 23rd. For dining room and all refreshment booth privileges on grounds and 150 dinners.
J. W. GALL, Sec.-Treas.

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.

Bring us your eggs. We need all you can bring. The price is high.
W. BANFORD & SON.

FARM FOR SALE,—Comprising 230 acres and 100 acres bush (in all 330 acres), good brick house with sheet iron roof and barn containing about 50 tons hay, water in house and stable. For further particulars apply to H. Reilly, Thos' Gore, Lachute P.O., R.R. No. 6.

We can fit you in boots, heavy or light, men's and boy's, all sizes,
W. BANFORD & SON.

REMOVAL NOTICE.

Miss A. A. Lavigne wishes to inform her many customers that she has removed her Millinery Parlor to her old stand on Foundry Street, after August 1st. Special discount for the month of August on all lines now in stock.

We have a choice lot of Blue Serges for costumes. As things go now. The prices are much below present values.
W. BANFORD & SON.

WEDDING BELLS

BRENNIAN—McCOY.

The home of Mr. and Mrs. E. H. McCoy, Main Street, was the scene of a very pretty house wedding on Wednesday afternoon last, when their second daughter Annie Louise was united in marriage to Frank A. Brennian, the ceremony being performed by Rev. J. L. George. The bride looked charming in a gown of white silk georgette crepe, long veil fastened with orange blossoms which were worn by her mother, and carried a beautiful boquet of white roses and orchids. She was attended by her sister Hattie who was gowned in flesh colored silk georgette, and carried a boquet of pink roses. The presents were numerous and of great value, several from the J. C. Wilson firm of which Mr. Frank Brennian is a valued and esteemed employee. Later in the evening Mr. and Mrs. Frank Brennian left for a motor trip through the Adirondacs and the States. Both Mr. Brennian and Miss McCoy have been among our most popular young people, and the Watchman joins with their many friends in good wishes for their future happiness.

CUSHING

Miss Alice Davidson spent last week in Montreal.

Mrs. Percy G. Nicholls spent the latter part of the week in Lachute.

Mrs. Geo. Nicholls spent the early part of the week with friends in Hawkesbury.

Mr. Fred Cushing held another very successful dance at the Hall on Monday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. T. Parkes, of Hawkesbury, were guests at Mr. E. Whelehan's on Sunday last.

Mr. and Mrs. Burton also Mrs. Wilkinson, of Montreal, are staying at Mrs. R. Pinkertons.

Nurse Hartley returned to her duties at Hawkesbury on Friday last after a pleasant vacation at her home here.

Miss Gracie Whelehan, of Montreal, and Miss Muriel Grace, of Valleyfield, are guests of the former's aunt Miss Whelehan at present.

Capt. W. J. Holliday who returned last week from overseas was with his little daughter Phyllis a guest of his mother-in-law Mrs Jas Watson the early part of this week. Capt. Holliday who was attached to the Y.M.C.A. has been with the Canadian troops in Russia since last Fall.

Mr. T. Weir (Sr.) accompanied by Mr. Jimmy Weir and J. McAllister Jr. motored up to Thorold, Ont., last week making the trip of something over 500 miles in remarkably short time. Mr. Henderson Weir returned with them and is now spending his vacation here where Mrs. Weir and their two little daughters have been for some time.

Messrs. Stribbling and Tracey the former a successful journalist of Nashville Tennesee, and the latter a very clever artist are at present camping on the shores of the Ottawa below Greece's Point having arrived by canoe last week from a trip which included the St. Lawrence river, the Rideau Lakes and the Upper Ottawa. Both gentlemen express themselves as charmed with our scenery and the artist especially is finding abundant material for his work in the lovely scenes along the river in this vicinity.

Our stock is largely unbroken yet. We have plenty of all of dry goods general merchandize. Get your fall goods early. W. BANFORD & SON.

CRESWELL'S

Canada Cement

Prices Right

R. Creswell Regist'd

LOCAL NEWS

Miss Katie Reid is spending this week at Lacolle.

Mrs Geo. Hills is spending this week visiting friends in Montreal.

Mr. Fred Jordan left this week to visit his mother at Lonsdale, Ont.

Mr. John McGillis, of Lancaster, is the guest of Mrs. Mackie this week.

Miss Catherine Barron is spending a few days at 16 Island Lake this week.

Mrs. Fielder and children, of Montreal, are spending this week in town.

Mrs. C. J. Randall and children, of Boston, are the guests of Mrs. M. Jones.

Mrs. R. Gammon is now in Lachine visiting her daughters and many friends.

Miss Jean Durocher, of Montreal, is the guest of Miss Yvonne Seguin this week.

Miss Marion Collahan, of Montreal, is here visiting her cousin Miss Lela White.

Mrs. A. M. Campbell and daughter are spending a couple of weeks in Toronto.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Deacon spent the week-end with their parents at Stanbridge East

Miss Murphy, of Hamilton, Ont., is spending a few weeks with her aunt Mrs. Leggo.

Mrs. K. McCaskill and daughter, of Bury, Que., are guests of Mrs. H. M. Gall this week.

Mr. Alex. Kennedy, of Ottawa, was in town this week attending the McCoy—Brennan wedding.

Mr. and Mrs. Bennett and son, of Ottawa, are guests of Mrs. Duncan Paul, Lake Louisa, this week.

Messrs. Griffith and Young have closed up their summer home at Lake Louisa and returned to Montreal.

Dr. and Mrs. McFarlane, of MacDonald College, Ste. Annes, are guests of Mrs. T. Barron this week.

Miss Ethel Mackie and Miss Elsie McIntyre were guests at Mr. Hope's Cottage, Lake Louisa, this week.

Mrs. D. J. McLaughlin and sons, of Schenectady, are the guests of Mrs. Wm. Banford for the month of August.

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

Miss Florence Rae and Miss Vallie Esdale, of Ottawa, are spending a short vacation in Lachute and Brownsburg.

Mrs. Carpenter, Mrs. Rinehardt and daughter Edith, of New York, were guests of Mrs. Harlow Giles last week.

Mr. Goyette wishes to inform the public that they can procure good meals, at The People's Restaurant at reasonable prices.

The Misses Mary, Ellice and Christina Palliser, of Montreal, and Miss Matilda Palliser, of Boston, are spending a few weeks in town.

Mrs. N. I. Harrison and children are spending a few days in Ottawa the guests of the former's parents on their way home from camp.

Mrs. Wm. Westgate, of Edmonton, Alta., and Mr. and Mrs. Ben Westgate, of Boston, were guests of Mrs. Jas. Campbell this week.

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.

Mr J. Hope and son John, Mr. Griffith and son Cruise, Mr. Chabot, Mr. Houston and Mr. John Hay M.P.P., spent a few days in Quebec this week.

Mr. and Mrs. L. Partridge of Brooklyn, N.Y., are spending a two weeks vacation with their sister Mrs. Jas. Bain and their many friends in town.

—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.

Mrs. A. D. McAllister, of Montreal, and Gunner S. A. Pollock, of the St. Anne de Bellevue Military Hospital, were week-end guests of Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Pollock.

Mrs. A. McArthur returned home on Saturday from a pleasant two weeks visit to Ottawa, she was accompanied by her son Mr. Bert McArthur who remained over the week-end.

Church of England Services will be held (D.V.) in the Parish of Lachute, on Sunday, Aug. 24th, as follows:—St. Simeon's Church 11 a.m. and 3 p.m., Brownsburg 7.30 p.m.

Mrs. A. Lawson has returned home to Montreal after spending a very pleasant week with her sister-in-law Mrs. Jos. White accompanied by her son Mr. Thomas Lawson.

The many friends of Pte. Norman Beers are pleased to see him home again from overseas. Miss J. McCallum, of New York, is also the guest of her aunt Mrs. A. Beers this week.

Mrs. Cliff and family who have been the guests of Mrs. W. J. Todd for the past month returned home to Arnprior on Monday. They were accompanied by Mr. Geo. Fraser and the Misses Edith and Annie Fraser who will be their guests for a few days.

Mr. and Mrs. Aird and daughter Miss Chrissie, of Motherwell, Scotland, arrived last week and are the guests of their daughter Mrs. J. R. Thomson, Brownsburg.

Mr. J. M. Legault, of St. Albert, Alberta, who has left St. Hermas for the past eleven years is the guest of his brother Mr. L. L. Legault K.C., this week. He is an old pupil of the Lachute Academy.

Miss M. G. Leavitt, of Caledonia Springs, a very successful member of the staff of the Harrison and Parish chain of business schools arrived in town on Monday to take charge of the Lachute Business College.

CARD OF THANKS.—Mr. and Mrs. Shaw and family, of Centreville, wish to thank all kind friends for their kindness extended to them during the illness and sad bereavement of their mother the late Mrs. John Shaw.

—Mr. A. Campbell, of L'orignal, wishes to inform the public that he is at the service of any who are wishing to have wells sunk on their properties. Send in your orders now as Mr. Campbell is working in this vicinity.

Mrs. Jno. Paul and son Clarence sail on Saturday on the S.S. Megantic, for England, to visit her son Stanley who is in the Brighton Sanitorium, where he has been for upwards of 13 months owing to his having been severely gassed. His condition is considered serious.

Announcement.

The engagement is announced of Amy Rebecca, daughter of the late William Robert, of St. Philippe d'Argenteuil, and Mrs. Robert (Mrs. R. Funcheon) to Edmund J. Mahoney, of Montreal. The marriage will take place quietly on Tuesday, Sept. 9th, at St. Philippe.

The annual meeting of the Lachute Branch of Bible Society is planned to be held on the evening of Thursday, Sept. 11th, in the basement of the Presbyterian Church, and it is hoped by the officers of the Branch that the date will be left open as far as possible should other gatherings be planned.

Mr. N. I. Harrison arrived in town on Sunday for the re-opening of the Lachute Business College on Monday. He has been spending the past month at his summer camp on the Upper Ottawa. Heavy bush fires have been raging near his camp in the townships of Chichester and Sheer Pontiac County.

Curling.

All Stock-holders in the Curling Club and also those interested are requested to meet in Rice's Hall on Monday evening at 8.30. This meeting is called to make final arrangements for the building of the new rink.

Union Services.

The following is the table of union services for Methodists and Presbyterians of Lachute and vicinity for Sabbath August 24th:—11 a.m. Lachute (Pres.) Rev. J. L. George; 11 a.m. Upper Lachute, Mr. J. Grier; 3 p.m. Brownsburg (Pres.) Rev. J. L. George; 3 p.m. East Settlement, Mr. J. Grier; 7 p.m. Lachute (Meth.) Rev. J. L. George.

Miss Margaret McKimmie was the hostess at a double shower on Tuesday afternoon, given in honor of Miss Annie McCoy whose wedding took place on Wednesday, and Miss Jennie Forbes, whose wedding takes place next Wednesday. The brides elect were the recipients of many dainty and useful articles, and a happy social time was spent.

Argenteuil County Fair.

The time is rapidly approaching and one hardly realizes that in a couple of weeks our Annual County Exhibition will be with us again, and it is being looked forward to with great expectancy. The committee, because of the generosity of some of its prominent members, have been enabled to launch out in a more elaborate scale than heretofore. Applications for space have long been keeping our energetic secretary busy which betokens a full house and consequent alignment of very fine cattle. The sheds and buildings have undergone rare improvements and everything is pointing towards a most successful turnout. All we need is favorable weather conditions. Remember the date 3rd, 4th and 5th.

BIRTHS

TAYLOR.—At Centreville, on Monday, Aug. 18th, 1919, a son to Mr. and Mrs. B. R. Taylor. (nee Marion Burke.)

MARRIAGES

McGIBBON—McPHAIL.—On Wednesday, Aug. 20th, by the Rev. H. B. Cross, at the home of the brides uncle Mr. and Mrs. I. W. Roberts, 276 Bourgois St., Montreal, Ruby daughter of Mr. and Mrs. D. McPhail, to Everett, son of Mr. and Mrs. D. McGibbon.

DEATHS

LAVIGNE.—At Lachute, on Thursday, Aug. 21st, 1919, Henri Lavigne, son of Jos. Lavigne, aged 35 years and 11 months. Funeral from his late residence Foundry Street to the R. C. Church, Saturday morning at 10 a.m.

. Ladies' Dresses .

We have just received a few nice Dresses for Ladies. They are in Crepe and Poplin and are most attractive. The prices are low.

You know the state of the Foot and Shoe Market. Later on prices will be greatly advanced in line with the much higher prices of leather. We would advise our friends to buy now while prices are comparatively reasonable.

There is still a large assortment of all kinds and sizes in our Men's Clothing. These suits were bought long ago mostly, and the tweeds are exceptional value. We have a few sizes 35, 36, 37, at from $10.00, $12.00, and $15.00.

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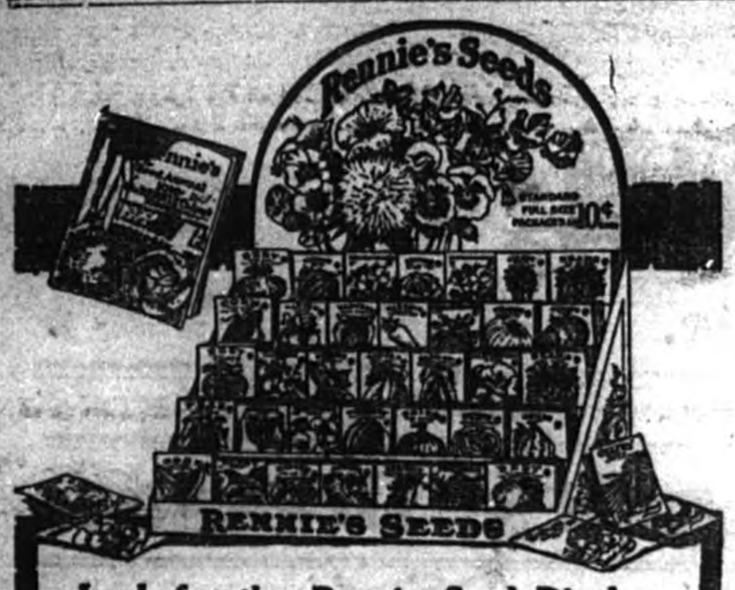

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The Sunday School

INTERNATIONAL LESSON APRIL 13.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Cement Tile for Drainage.

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

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

In An April Shower.

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

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 undesirables taken out; and a certain period given between weaning and breeding time for the ewes to get into condition again. Best results are obtained where the ewes are turned in a nice clover field and flushed just before mating season. It is found that where ewes and rams are in the best of health and condition a greater percentage of twins and triplets is dropped. All ewes should be tagged before the mating season. The best time to breed is in the fall. If you have warm quarters for the ewes and lambs it will pay to have the lambs dropped early; otherwise it is not advisable to do so. It is also found that a small flock of twenty to twenty-five per pen is better than a large one. When ewes go into winter quarters they should be supplied with good, well-cured clover hay. The next best is a mixture of clover and timothy. Pulped turnips at the rate of from 2½ to 3 pounds per head per day should be given up to within a month of lambing, with the addition of ½ to 1 pound of a meal mixture (100 oats, 100 bran and 50 oilcake). This will keep the ewes in a good, thriving condition. For the best results, ewes should not be too fat, especially at lambing time. We have had our heaviest losses from over-fat ewes. Just previous to lambing (say about a month) the turnips are gradually cut down to nothing. The percentage of bran, if it is good, is increased slightly until after the lambs are dropped. Then the oats are increased, as there is nothing like good oats to stimulate the milk flow. Salt should be supplied at all seasons of the year. A careful watch over the flock at lambing time will often save the lives of many lambs that will, at the end of six or seven months, be worth $25 to $30 each.—Experimental Farms Note.

Better Plowing Maens 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 t. 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 packing, and made the ensilage quite moist when it was ready to fill.

After filling the silo we turned the discharge pipe over into that part of the hay mow directly over the feed room. We then put our straw through the ensilage cutter, leaving the knives set the same as for cutting the corn. It is surprising the amount of cut feed that can be stored in a small space.

We placed an iron tank at the bottom of the silo; at a point where the cut straw could be put into it with very little labor. We put the ensilage and cut straw into the tank in the proportion of two baskets of ensilage to one of straw, and sprinkled the corn, oats and bran mixture over the top of the mass, and mixed it thoroughly with a fork or scoop. It was now ready to feed.

We fed each horse what he would eat up clean, which we found to be from a bushel to a bushel and a half, depending on the size of the horse. We fed this ration in the morning, and at noon, then at night we fed a liberal amount of good clover or mixed hay, and ear corn.

We have been feeding this ration for five winters, and we could not ask for better results. The cost of feeding has been reduced at least one-third, and our horses have kept in a more healthy condition than before.

Poultry

The commercial poultryman must catch the birds occasionally for examination and such work requires careful handling and patience. It takes a man with a good temper to catch Leghorn hens during the day. It is not advisable to try to do it as at night the birds can be handled with less confusion. We believe that banding, treating for lice, observation of the laying condition, and culling of the flock should all be done at night. This saves confusion and time. Laying hens are injured by being frightened and the egg production will surely fall if they are chased around the laying house.

If it is necessary to catch birds during the day, take a piece of strong wire about four or five feet long and bend a crook in the end which will just slip over a hen's leg. Then scatter a little scratch grain where the birds can see it and catch the desired birds with the crook. It is easier than making a grab with the hand, which often results only in a scared bird minus a handful of feathers.

When crating birds for shipment they should be caught at night. Several crates of broilers can be gathered from the colony houses at night in a short time. During the day it will be necessary to frighten and chase many of the birds on the range and this is a waste of energy and injures the birds.

Brazil is the second largest consumer of paper and paper products in South America, importing more than $13,000,000 worth in 1916, but the outlook for an increased trade in this line is not promising because of the country's slow educational development.

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The Silver Lining.

It seemed to Tom Avery that the day of the Coneyville fair was a long time in coming. On that day he was to see an airship for the first time. So far he had seen airships only in pictures.

"Suppose it should rain," he said.

"On a fair day?" his father replied, trying to make a joke; but Tom would not smile.

"Well," began Grandma Avery, "even if it should rain—"

"I know you're going to say, 'Every cloud has a silver lining,' " Tom interrupted. He was grinning now.

"Every cloud does have one," grandma answered serenely. "Sooner or later."

But there was not even a speck of cloud, much less of lining, when the great day dawned at last. The Avery family hurried through their breakfast and the farm chores, and by ten o'clock they were all piling into the new car, which the children said had been bought in the nick of time. Mrs. Avery and Grandma Avery and the two younger children sat behind, and Tom sat beside his father. He could think of nothing but the airship; in fact, he had been awake since midnight thinking of it.

"The very sky for a fair," said Mr. Avery as they started off.

"The very sky for an airship!" Tom answered joyfully.

He had planned to press through the crowd and to see the great machine at close range; perhaps he might even get a chance to touch it.

He leaned back contentedly as they swept out of the farm lane into the public road. Then all at once the car came to an abrupt standstill. Tom looked up in surprise. His father was leaning across the wheel, peering into a field at the left.

Tom followed his look and understood. "The cows are in Maggart's corn again," the boy said. He knew what that meant, and his heart sank.

The family sat in dismayed silence for a moment; then Mr. Avery turned to Tom. "What are we going to do, son?" he said.

Tom knew there was only one thing to be done. The cows were working terrible mischief every moment. It would take a long time to drive them back into pasture and mend the place in the fence where they came through. Coneyville was many miles away, and the airship was to fly at eleven o'clock. If Mr. Avery himself undertook to drive out the cows, the whole family would miss the fun.

Tom scrambled hastily out of the car. "I'll get 'em," he said. "You go on, dad."

Mr. Avery hesitated, and all the others began to protest. Even Phil and Dotty lifted their shrill voices. There was a chorus of "No, no!"

But Tom was already running down the road. He was afraid that if he waited he should not be able to do the thing at all.

"Maybe I can get a ride with somebody else!" he called over his shoulder.

He heard his father shout something in answer as the car started. His mother leaned far out. "You can open a jar of strawberry jam!" she called.

"Strawberry jam!" Tom exclaimed bitterly. He glanced back and saw only a cloud of dust where the car had been. It was impossible to believe that he was not going to Coneyville, yet here he was scurrying in the opposite direction. He thought of his "chum," Will Waters, and of the fun they were to have had together.

He rushed to the house, pulled his overalls on over his best suit and found a hammer and some nails. "If I hurry with all my might," he panted, "I may get there yet!"

But alas! although Tom hurried, the cows did not. They were up to their necks in delicious green corn, and they saw no reason why a breathless boy with a red face should make them leave it. Round and round they ran, breaking down the stalks and pretending that for the life of them they could not see the place through which they were supposed to go. By the time Tom had driven the last red scamp into her pasture and made the fence secure, the sun was nearly overhead, and vehicles bound for Coneyville had stopped going by.

Tom straightened up and wiped his hot face. "Well, you old red-tails," he said, "you've done for me now." He tried to whistle as he started home across the adjoining field, but the tune went wrong. "Must be nearly noon, by the looks of the sun," he thought. A few white clouds had come into view, and the sight of them reminded him of Grandma Avery's words. "Humph, silver linings!" Tom said aloud. "Not when four red cows go on a rampage—not by a long shot."

All at once he stopped short and began to squint at the sky. A black speck was rounding the edge of the whitest cloud—a speck that seemed to behave in a curious way.

Tom gave a short whistle. "If that's a bird, it must be an eagle," he decided, "and a whopping big eagle, at that!" He stood stock still, gazing with all his might.

Nearer and nearer came the dark object. Then a passing cloud covered the sun, and Tom saw the thing plainly. At the same time his ear caught a strange droning, something like the buzz of a giant bee. He gave a whoop. "It's an airship!" he yelled.

He held his breath and stared. Instead of flying straight ahead, the big machine began to fly in a circle. Then all at once the buzzing stopped, and the airship began to slant toward the ground. A moment later Tom gave another whoop and threw his cap into the air. It was going to land in the Averys' own broad, level field, right under his nose!

In half a minute the thing had actually happened; the machine had come to earth and was rolling along the smooth ground. Tom went racing to meet it.

The aviator stepped out, a tall young man with goggles on. "Hello!" he said. "You happened along just at the right time. Can you tell me where I can water my horse? He's so thirsty he won't travel."

Tom understood instantly. "There's plenty of gasoline at our house," he said. "Come on; I'll help you bring some of it down."

It was next to the proudest moment in Tom's short life when he found himself helping to fill the tank of the big flying machine. The proudest moment came just a little later.

The aviator straightened up with a long breath. "Thank you, old chap," he said. "Want to go to Coneyville fair?"

"Go to Coneyville fair?" Tom echoed stupidly. He could not believe his ears.

"Jump out of those overalls, if you do," the young man went on. "I'm already two hours behind time."

Just sixty seconds later Tom Avery was strapped firmly into the aeroplane and the machine was flying. Far down in the pasture the red cows switched their idle tails, the road wound like a ribbon, the farmhouse looked like one of Dotty's toys. White clouds went slipping past, and the wind almost stopped his breath.

When he stepped out of the aeroplane on the Coneyville fairgrounds, the first thing that he saw was Will Water's face, with mouth hanging open and eyes like blue marbles. The next thing he saw was Grandma Avery's smile as he walked up to join his astonished family.

"Silver lining!" called the little old lady in a loud whisper.

Tom gave a joyful grin. "Gold lining this time," he said, "and no mistake."

Somebody's Sky.

Mother, with thoughtful brow,
You are "somebody's sky!"
So, after the time of the chastening rain
Smile down on the little face soon again:
Like the opening bud on the orchard bough
It needs the warmth of love's sunshine now,
And you are its sky.

Friend, beloved by a friend,
You are "somebody's sky!"
So be glad with his joy,
Give both hands to his need:
So follow wherever his fortunes lead.
Shine when storms burst or lightnings rend
It is yours to bring them all to an end
If you are his sky!"

Lover, on life's highway,
You are "somebody's sky!"
Some one will forecast their weal and their woe
By your sky's summer ardor or chill of its snow:
So reck not the clouds round the sunrise that play,
Life's radiant morning and life's twilight grey
Are one 'neath Love's sky.

Picking Up the Crumbs.

It is not necessary for a housewife to purchase boxes of cracker meal or cracker dust for use in preparing croquettes, escalloped dishes, or fried foods. Every one has noticed what a quantity of crumbs are left when slices of bread are cut from a loaf, especially a loaf that is a bit stale. It takes only a few seconds to brush these crumbs up carefully and place them in a receptacle.

If this is repeated after each cutting it is surprising in what a short time a quantity will have been gathered together.

Slices of bread left over from a meal often become hard and stale, and when crushed may be added to the crumbs and used in cooking.

For centuries the Chinese had a monopoly of silk making and jealously guarded the secret of its manufacture, but eventually the knowledge of the art spread to Korea and thence to Japan, where the industry was established about the third century of the present era. The art was carried thence to India and finally reached Europe.

"FRITZ" AS HE APPEARS TO TOMMY

GERMANS AS SEEN BY BRITISH ARMY OF OCCUPATION.

Presence of Allied Armies in Germany Will Have the Effect of Teaching Huns True Civilization.

Within the bridgehead zones—those parts of Rhineland occupied by the Allied troops—all German soldiers are demobilized. This does not mean that no German soldiers are to be seen. The military note has by no means disappeared from the landscape of town and country. The shortage of civilian clothes is the reason. Fifty months of war seem to have played havoc with Fritz's civies, and new clothes are only obtainable at extortionate prices.

So the Hun soldier has simply stripped badges of regiment and rank off his uniform and returned to his civilian job in a garb which, at a distance, has nothing to distinguish it from that worn by the enemy in the glimpses one had of him at the front, says a British officer. For the most part demobilized Fritz has abandoned his ugly round cap, which has now become the universal headgear of the small boys throughout the occupied territory. Field-grey, especially when old and shabby, is a sordid-looking material, and worn with a greasy green felt hat or a dingy bowler it has an indescribably grotesque appearance. Fritz clings to his serviceable field-boots reaching to the knee, or to his marching-boots worn with field-grey puttees. The appearance of a stout pair of iron-shod field-boots protruding beneath quite a smart-looking civilian overcoat is somewhat disconcerting.

Not Popular in These Days.

When the British Army first reached the Rhine, our men examined the appearance of their enemy at close quarters with some interest. But the German soldier is such a familiar object in daily life in the bridgehead zones that he soon failed to attract attention. Field-grey is everywhere to be seen. It is worn by shop-assistants, cinema-attendants, lift-boys, clerks, barbers, and peasants. We went out for a day's shooting, and the only two grown males among the beaters—the rest were little boys—were in field-grey. You see field-grey in the orchestra at the Opera. The very ploughmen in the fields wear it.

Crossing the big square at Cologne, known as the Neumarkt, one morning, I saw a little knot of German civilians excitedly pointing. "Ein offizier!" they cried. Sure enough, a perfectly turned-out Prussian officer, with monocle, grey overcoat, and white leather gloves, trousers strapped over his boots, and jingling steel spurs, came strolling along in the sunshine. The square was full of British soldiers, but none of them took the slightest notice of the phenomenon. The Germans, on the other hand, to my great astonishment, openly manifested their displeasure. A troop of small boys walked behind the officer, imitating his every movement, and one or two spectators shouted abuse after him.

It is an all but hopeless task to attempt to get a correct picture of what is actually going on inside that curious square head of the vanquished Hun from talking with the demobilized Fritzes in the occupied territory. Fritz is out to make friends. He sees that consideration and courtesy are ingrained in all ranks of the British Army, and he is not going to imperil the cool but polite reception accorded to his conversational experiments with the invader by anything calculated to offend the latter. The Hun is much too poor a psychologist to realize that every man in the British Army would prefer to meet a downright hostile, bitter German than the oily, ingratiating types who lavish their unwelcome advances upon our men on the Rhine.

Dirty Fighter and Bad Loser.

It is not as if the uneducated type of German soldier were concerned. I have met and talked with all types of Germans since the signing of the Armistice, and I have met only one whose bearing commanded my respect, and that was a German lady in whose house I was billeted. She was perfectly polite, but exceedingly frigid, and, having shown me to my room, withdrew. I never spoke to her again until I handed back the latch-key of the house on my departure. She was the only German I saw whose face showed any realization of the utterness of Germany's defeat.

One need only be a day on the Rhine to comprehend that the average German does not realize Germany's military defeat. The average German is a very stupid person, spoon-fed from the cradle and unaccustomed to think for himself. The spectacle of the Kaiser's "invincible army" beating a hurried and disordered retreat before the "frivolous" British and the "decadent" French is so wholly out of accord with the pictures printed by a paternal government on his receptive brain that he cannot literally grasp the immensity of the catastrophe which overtook German arms. He will come to grasp it in time when he understands that Germany is helplessly in the power of her judges; but the fact remains that, for the present, he is content to ascribe the overthrow of the German Empire to any cause but the real one—the superior strategy of the Allies in the field.

The strictest orders against fraternization between British and Germans on the Rhine have been issued, and are rigidly enforced. They are necessary, for the happy-go-lucky British soldier is incapable of substantial hatred. But even were fraternization permitted or encouraged, I doubt if it would contribute to alter the British soldier's opinion of the Hun. He found him a dirty fighter, and he now knows him for a bad loser—a combination which from boxing we know to be not uncommon. And so the British soldier's attitude towards the Hun in peace is very much what his attitude was towards him in war. He regards him as a poor creature, a good deal 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 new-found 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 steadying factor long after the final "Last Post" has been sounded by our buglers on the Rhine.

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 revelator 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 revelator, "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 revelator 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 Bolshevist 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 Bolshevists 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 bourgeoisie 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 Bolshevist 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 Bolsheviki Government, so-called, and of having to do with Bolshevist 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 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 Bolshevist 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? Th Socialist Labor party of Great Britain has issued a manifesto declaring for a Soviet Government there. The East Side of New York is the Russian clearing house for Bolshevism on this continent.

When the President on this republic returned, the port of debarkation was likened in the press to an armed fortress. Sharpshooters were on the tops of buildings to protect him; machine guns were hidden all around for emergency purposes.

Are these things lost to those engaged at Versailles in bringing a measure of peace to a weary world? We believe not. Statesmen and diplomats of the allied nations are fully aware of the cauldron. They are striving to draw out the fire from beneath.

* * * *

International discontent, international resort to force to upset the whole scheme of things, must be met by internationalism of another kind. The nations that were as one in that other war against monarchy and autocracy must be a unit against the organized and disorganized forces of disorder.

A League of Nations is a necessity for other purposes than those openly set out at the peace table. A League of Nations is required against Bolshevism as well as against Teutonism. For us we cannot break the wire connection with the rest of the world if we would. Psychologically, spiritually, there is a wireless system in use.

The brown buds thicken on the trees,
Unbound, the free streams sing,
As March leads forth across the leas
The wild and windy spring.
There in the fields the melted snow
Leaves hollows warm and wet,
Ere many days will sweetly blow
The first blue violet.

Teach Me To Live.

Teach me, dear Master, this happy art,
This wondrous lesson, "How to live."
Train me, that I may give
To others, and to Thee, my best.
Bring me within the range
Of Thy transforming touch.
Take this life of mine, humble, commonplace,
And on it trace
Thy love and likeness.
Touch heart and lips and voice
With purity and grace.
Touch mind and soul and secret thought
With Thine own loveliness.
Breathe into my life Thy gentleness,
Thy strength, Thy kind, sweet helpfulness.
Make me beautiful within,
And keep, my life, dear Master,
All-unmarred, untrammelled,
And untouched by sin—
All-beautiful for Thee!

"They sent the marine reporter in the absence of the society editor to write up the wedding of an heiress to a foreign nobleman, and how do you suppose he headed it?" "How?" " 'Tied Up to Her Pier.' "

"The day returns and brings us the petty round of irritating concerns and duties. Help us to play the man, help us to perform them with laughter and kind faces, let cheerfulness abound with industry. Give us to go blithely on our business all this day, bring us to our resting beds weary and content and undishonored, and grant us in the end the gift of sleep."

The Watchman
AND
Ottawa Valley Advocate

FRIDAY, AUGUST 22, 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,—$1.40 per inch.

En Passant.

—:o:—

I AM SOMETIMES told
BY MY friends that
TO GO WITH the crowd
IS AN easy way
OF GETTING along, for
YOU DON'T have to worry
ABOUT losing your way,
AND MISSING the sights,
AND THE hundred and
ONE OTHER things you're
EXPECTED to know
SOMETHING about before
YOU DIE, and get nice things
SAID ABOUT you,
ON YOUR tombstone.
IT'S ALL very well, and
GOOD advice, if you feel
AT HOME in a crowd, yet
SOME WISE old birds
GET AS MUCH out of life
WHEN THEY flock by themselves
AND PLOW their own furrow
AS IF THEY jostled along
WITH A crowd all talking
AT ONCE and making
NO END of a din,
BUT ONCE in a while
IT DOES one good
TO GO WITH the crowd
AND GET to feel as happy
AND AS YOUNG as the crowd
THAT you're with,
FOR A DAY or more
AT A time.
I WAS fifty-one,-onoe, but
I FELT like fifteen
ON SATURDAY last at
THE BROWNSBURG Pic-nic, and
ALL THE week through
I WAS GLAD that I went.
I THANK yon.

— — —

Brownsburg Picnic Revived.

The Dominion Cartridge Company's Employees' Pic-nic, which had been abandoned during the war, was revived on Saturday last and restored to its proud place as an event of consequence.

In all respects this "pic-nic" recognising the family likeness, and as one habitual who had attended the whole nineteen of them, said "If we could just forget that there had been any war and were told that this the middle of August 1914, instead of five years later, we might easily believe it"

The same happy looking crowd, the same old games in the same old place and in the same good weather, all contributed to the popularity of the Pic-nic as a regular institution.

There were some who hoped that the revival of the Pic-nic, after being shut down for fire years, would inaugurate a modern fete, an up-to-date gymkana with lawn social settings musical promenades and artificial arboreal effects. The Committee however wisely decided to continue on the old lines, and the result amply justified the course adopted.

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At 8 a.m the programme opened with a rifle shooting match, seven shots at 100 yards, any position. The prizes were (1) Silver Cup carrying with it the Championship of the Factory, (2) Set of Carvers, (3) Razor, (4) Box of Cigars. There was a large number of entrants all shooting with the rifle of their choice and a close contest resulted in the following winning the prizes:—

1—Sam A. Wilson	with score of	30
2—Fergus Kettyle	" " "	29
3—W. S. McGibbon	" " "	29
4—L. Demerse	" " "	28

From 9 to 12 a clay Pigeon Shooting Match ran its course and five highest possibles were recorded. There being four prizes, $5, $4, $3, $2, the eventual winners had to shoot off the ties by miss and out, and after an exciting competition the winners came out:—1st, Mr. A. Dey, 2nd, Mr. Fred Brunnelle, 3rd, Mr. F. Blanchard Junr., 4th, Mr. G. C. Lonsdale.

A prominent feature of all the pic-nics was the Foot-ball Match. This year the interest was intensified by the fact that the newly formed Social Club team, a splendidly managed team of picked men, had to face the Loco's of Montreal, a team with a wonderfully good record in matches played this year. A game of real football was presented, the visitors giving an exhibition of passing seldom seen here, and the brownsburg team working strenuously in face of the more scientific play of the Locos, who scored seven goals against one for the home team.

The Baseball contest which followed although not commanding so much interest as the more spectacular game of football, was something of a lesson to the newly formed team, (also being engineered by the Social Club.) They have not yet reached to that point of equal terms with the "Calumets" who beat them by 12 to 2. The match showed however that the home team possesses men of marked baseball talent who require only more constant practice to bring the team up to the high standard of play shown by the visitors.

Of the race programme 20 items were run, the remainder having to be deferred. The following are the prize winners:—

Race, Girls 6 years and under,—1 Jean Young, 2 Jessie Moore, 3 Olive Lebeau.

Boys 6 and under,—1 George Connelly, 2 David Girling, 3 Ronald Wylie.

Girls 6 to 8,—A. Pilion, 2 L. Paquette, 3 Phyllis Fletcher.

Girls 6 to 8,—1 Ronald St. Onge 2 Ed. Leroux, 3 John Brown.

Girls 8 to 10,—1 Maude Seary, 2 Gracie Moncrieiff, 3 Eileen McGibbon.

Boys 8 to 10,—1 Nelson Warwick, 2 Mansell Wilson, 3 Omer Gagne.

Girls 10 to 12,—1 Flossiee Fisk, 2 S. McVicar, 3 Gladys Warwick.

Boys 10 to 12,—1 Arthur Heale, 2 W. Hardie, 3 Laurence Davies.

Girls 12 to 14,—1 Bella Duncan, 2 M. Knox, 3 Kitty Burns.

Boys 12 to 14,—1 Ernest Gagne, 2 R. McManus, 3 Germain Fillion.

Girls 14 to 16,—1 Elsie MacAllister, 2 Eileen McManus, 3 I. Lemeuix.

Boys 14 to 16,—1 Harry Murphy, 2 S. Highfield, 3 Harry Fletcher.

Young Ladies Race,—1 Miss Maggie Gardiner, 2 Mrs. Wm. Birch, 3 Miss M. Calder.

100 Yards Dash,—1 H. Rogers, 2 C. Moseley, 3 J. Moffat.

Mile Race,—1 Melville Burke, 2 John Campbell, Jas. Davies.

Potato Race,—1 Charles Moseley, 2 P. Masson, 3 H. W. Wylie.

Thread and Needle Race,—1 Mr. H. Rogers and Miss F. Prosser, 2 Mr. K. Hay and Mrs. Forsby, 3 Mr. and Mrs. Leonard Wilson.

220 yards,—1 H. Rogers, (Montreal,) 2 Charles Moseley, 3 J. H. Mitchell.

Sask Race,—1 Clarence Miller, 2 R. McLean, 3 J. Moffat.

Three Leg Race,—1 J. Wright and M. McLeod, 2 Clarence Millar and S. Wilson, 3 J. Wilson, and H. Stewart.

Special Race for Men over 50,—Prize A Sack of Flour, Winner Mr. Issiah Fletcher, (8 ran.)

An unexpected and highly appreciated contribution to the enjoyment of the day was the graceful dancing of Miss Chrissie Aird. This gifted young lady, at present on a visit to Brownsburg, is the Ex-Champion Dancer of Scotland, and she possesses 8 Silver Cups, a number of Watches and Bracelets, and over 160 Medals, all won by her terpsicorean art at Highland and National Scottish Competitions. She plays the pipes with the true Scottish interpretation, and her dancing is certain to create a furore if she elects to remain in Canada. Miss Aird is equally enchanting in The Highland Fling (in dainty Highland costume) in the Sword dance or her Hornpipes and jigs, and her repertoire may be classed as unequalled, and described as the most perfect embodiment of "The Poetry of "Motion."

A surprise visit by Sir George Perley also delighted the vast gathering—approximating 3000 people—and a speech was unanimously "wished" upon him. Sir George, just newly returned from his arduous work in Great Britian as High Commioner of Canada, was in excellent form. He spoke in feeling terms of the pleasure it gave him to renew his old associations with Brownsburg, and he highly applauded the services which all branches of the Canadian Contingents had rendered to the Mother Country in the great war.

Among the visitors on the ground were to be observed Mr. P. R. McGibbon, M.P. for the County, MR. John Hay, M.P.P., Mr. H. Slater, facetiously known as "The Member for Brownsburg," Mr. Calder, of Lachute and a host of well-wishers and popular visitors too numerous to mention.

During the day the Pipe Band of the 5th Royal Highlanders, under the able leadership of Pipe Major A. Gray, rendered a long a pleasant programme of music and in the evening a grand display of fireworks brought the proceedings to a close.

The cate ing was ably handled by Messrs J. B Raymond and P. Goyette of Brownsburg.

The working Committee are to be higly complimented upon the harmonious carrying out of an excellent programme in every detail and upon the excellent management displayed by them in the whole proceedings

Committee of Management:—Mr. W. H. White, Chairman; Mr. Geo. R. Scott, Secretary; Mr. Gordon Todd, Assistant Secretary; Mr. A. Talbot, Mr. G. Rushbrook, Mr. J. Seary, Mr. G. C. Lonsdale, Mr. W. Duncan, Mr. D. McCulloch, Mr. J. Connelly, Mr. W. Cooper, Mr. H. Gardiner, Mr. H. Butler, Mr. Joe Fletcher, Mr. J. McCulloch, Mr. J. Hazel Junr., Mr. M. Seary, Mr. A. Dey, Mr. H. Lonsdale. Mr. John Kettyle, Mr. J. Neven, Mr. Tomlinson, Mr. W. H. Radkin, Mr. A. E. Higgins.

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Correspondence.

"An Old Timer" asks;—"Would your Contributor "Linksman" class such men as the Hon. N. W. Rowell as played out party politicians?" to whish "Linksman" replies:—"Certainly not, for Mr. Rowell has publicly said in the newspapers, on 26th July.

I was elected in Durham as a Liberal supporter of Union Government. I am this to-day; If I find I cannot continue to be both a real Liberal—and by that I mean a real progessive—and a supporter of union government, I shall advise my constituents of the fact and tender my resignation. I do not anticipate that my resignation will be necessary on that ground."

NOTICE

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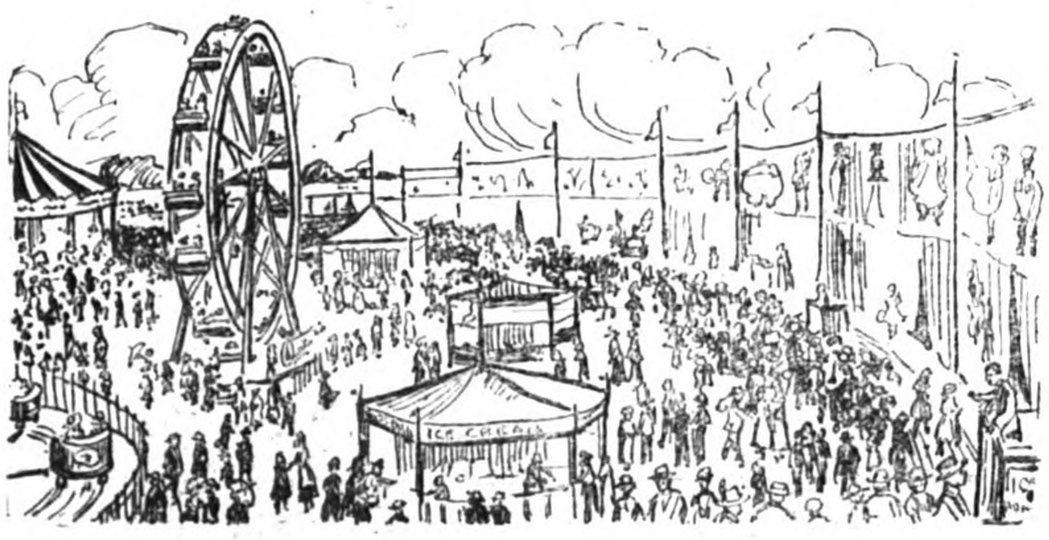
NOTICE,—By an order from the Board of Health of the Province of Quebec no pupil can enter any school without first obtaining a certificate from his or her physician that they have been properly vacanated within less than seven years. A fine of $20.00 and an additional fine of $1.00 perday thereafter according to law.

By Order
The Parish of St. Jerusalem School Board.
WM. COPELAND, Secretary.

You'll Have a Great, Grand & Glorious Time If You Attend Central Canada's Greatest Show Are You Going?



Big Live Stock Show--$25,000 in cash prizes--HorseRacing --$5,000 in cash prizes--Dog ShoW--Poultry Show--Canada's Greatest Pure Food Show--Dominion Government Allied War Trophies--Experimental Farm Exhibit, including Peace Gardens Competition--and a great showing of flowers, fruit, and vegetables.

Northern Ontario Log Cabin, containing the Ontario Government Exhibit of minerals, grain, and other products from Northern Ontario. Free moving picture show, showing natural products of the Province of Ontario.

Exhibits by local merchants and manufacturers, in Aberdeen Pavilion, Howick Hall Annex, and the Machinery Hall.

Accommodations for Visitors

Eating--

A huge Dining Room underneath the Grand Stand under the supervision of the well-known firm of J. A. Mumby and Co., who will give very efficient service. Also a large number of dining tents as eating pavilions under the supervision of various churches and organizations.

Rooms--

Arrangements have been made for housing all visitors. For full information write to the Secretary.

Visit the
OTTAWA FAIR
Central Canada Exhibition
Sept. 6 to 15. 1919.

Don't miss this Greatest Show of the entire year. You've earned a holiday.

Visit the Capital of your Country that you are paying taxes to support. See what's going on. Keep abreast of the times.

Consult Ticket Agents for Special Railway rates.

Regular Admission to the Grounds **25c.**

Strip Tickets on Sale up to September 6, **5 for $1.00.**

Controller Jos. Kent, Pres.
H. L. Corbett - Treasurer.
J. K. Paisley, Mgr. & Sec'y.

All Entries positively clesed August 29th.

A Glorious Improved Midway

Filled to overflowing with big attractions, among which are Capt. Sorcho's Submarine Show — Gompertz Dreamland Side Show of Curios and Freaks—Willard's Temple of Music — Eden Musee — Merry-Go-Round—Ferris Wheel—The Whip—The Whirlpool—Ocean Wave—Over the Falls Kentucky Derby—One-Ring Circus—Wild Animal Show—and many other attractions.

Other Attractions

Grand Stand Show, with many famous New York Hippodrome Acts —Aerial and High Wire Acts—Comedy Features—Balloon Ascensions—Spectacular Fireworks — British Naval Raid of Zeebrugge.

A Great Mardi Gras Carnival Saturday (closing night).

Grand Shopping Week

The Retail Merchants of Ottawa have arranged a grand festival of bargains for the entire week for the benefit of outside visitors. Do your Fall Shopping Fair Week. You will save enough to pay all expenses and see the Fair Free.

Miss M. V. Slater
Main St., Lachute.

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

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

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

All at lowest Montreal and Toronto prices.

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

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

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

INCORPORATED 1855

THE MOLSONS BANK

CAPITAL AND RESERVE $8,800,000

Over 100 Branches scattered throughout Canada

A General Banking Business Transacted

Circular Letters of Credit

Bank Money Orders

SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT

Interest allowed at highest current rate.

Lachute Branch
W. A. HOUSTON
Manager

Get ready for the COUNTY FAIR

LACHUTE

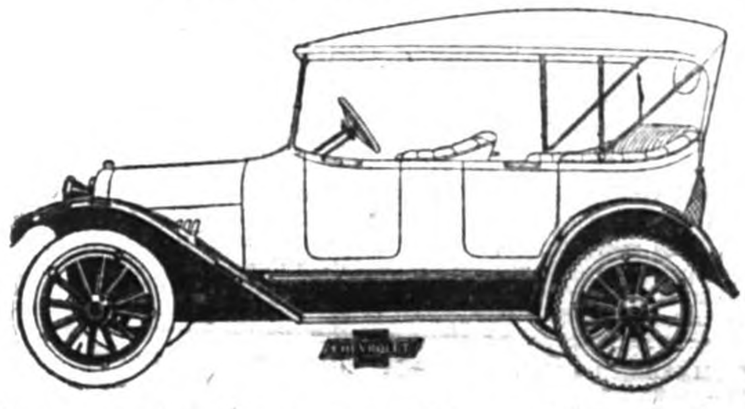
September 3 4 & 5

Geo Hay, Pref., J. T. Ayers, Vice-Pres., J. W. Gall, Sec-Treas.

Leading Live Stock Show in the Province.

Half-mile Running Race, open,	Purse $25 00, $15 00, $10 00
" " County,	15 00, $10 00, $5 00

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.

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.

STONEFIELD

Miss Edna Densmore, of Montreal, is visiting her parents Mr. and Mrs. Jas Densmore.

Miss Jessie Cameron has returned to Montreal West, after a two weeks visit with Mrs. James G. Densmore.

Miss Geraldine Owens has returned from St. Andrews after spending a week with her cousins Mr. and Mrs. Simpson.

Mrs. Herbert Densmore and Miss Edna Densmore spent Wednesday in Hawkesbury.

Among those present at the Dance at the Stone Hall, Cushing, on Monday last was Miss Daisy M. Densmore who reports that the music was "almost as good as New York."

We are glad to report that Mr. Robt. K. Beers, formerly of Lachute, who has been on the sick list is feeling quite himself again.

DALESVILLE

Mr. T. Davis left this week for Regina, Sask.

Mrs. Marshall and children left last week for their home in Kenosla, Wisconsin.

Miss Lillian Hamilton, of Lachute, is visiting Miss Edythe Silverson.

Mrs. McWatters, of Montreal, is visiting Mrs W. J. Morrow.

Mrs. John Gough spent the week-end with Mrs. T. R. Cregeen.

Mrs. David McOuat, of Brownsburg, visited Mrs. Dale a few days this week.

Mr. and Mrs. D. Dixon, Mrs. D. Marshall and daughters spent Sunday the 10th with Mrs. H. Cleland.

Miss Edythe Silverson entertained a number of young Ladies on Friday last.

Mr. W J. Morrow has disposed of his King Farm.

Mr. J. A. Campbell entertained at a quilting bee on Wednesday.

Mrs. T. Davis spent part of this week in Montreal.

Miss Rae is in Montreal this week.

A Social evening was spent on Monday in the church when a large number gathered. Songs, solos, duets, recitations, a dialogue and pantomine, and a Floral contest filled up the programme in which a number of our visitors took part. Every one hoping we will be able to hold another social evening in the near future.

OGDENSBURG.

Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Sargarent and children, of Montreal, are guests of her mother Mrs. A. Thompson.

Mr. Tally Nichols spent the week-end at Staynerville.

Mrs. John Heatlie spent Friday in Grenville.

Mrs. N. Hillman and daughter Enid, are guests of Mrs. Jas. Nichols.

Mrs. Wm. Heatlie and Mrs. Smith were guests of Mrs. A. Thompson on Saturday.

Rev. and Mrs. W. Sherman are spending a few weeks at Athens, Ont.

Quite a few of our young men left for the West last week.

Mr. Edward McMeekin is the guest of his aunt Mrs. Jas. Nichols of Stonefield.

GRENVILLE

Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Tucker are spending their holidays with her father, Mr. John Gill.

Miss Perry Cooke, of Maribel, spent a few days with Mrs. R. B. White recently

Mr. and Mrs. W. Bradshaw, were in Montreal over the week-end.

Messrs. Stephen Arnold and Morris Foreman, left for the West last week.

Mrs. W. MacKan and Mr. and Mrs. Fred Goudie, left on Wednesday morning via the G.N.R. for Cochrane, Ont

Mr. Willie Skelcher, of Montrhal, spent Sunday the guest of his parents.

Mr. Robinson, of Monfreal, spent a few weeks the guest of Mr. A. Goudie.

Mrs. Wm. Bradshaw Sr., is spending this week with friends in Ottawa.

NOTICE

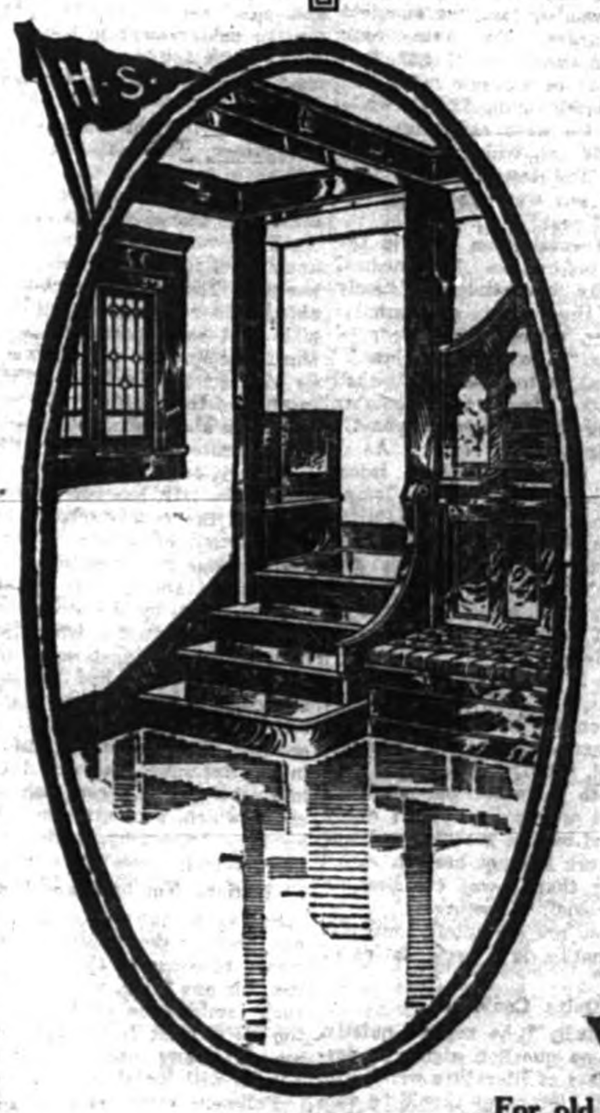
—Hides and Calf Skins are still being purchased by L Klein, of the Lachute Bag and Hide Co'y. Bring them to us and secure highest prices. Also wool, iron and bags. Always a ready market. Telephone 78.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children

In Use For Over 30 Years

Always bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher



Put a permanent polish on your floors.

Do away with the tedious work of constant floor polishing. Use Lowe Brothers Durable Floor Varnish and put a deep, lustrous, permanent polish on your floors,

Durable Floor Varnish is made especially for floors, it covers in a smooth, even coat, dries hard, does not become sticky in any weather, can be washed with soap and water. Boiling water does not hurt it. Does not show heel marks.

Lowe Brothers Varnishes

The varnishes of the greatest beauty, lustre and wearing qualities. Lowe Brothers make a varnish for every purpose. The same varnish will not do for everything. Tell us what you want to finish and we will give you the correct varnish.

VERNICOL

For old floors, woodwork and furniture

A beautiful varnish stain in any desired color. Does not scratch or mar easily and can be washed with soap and water. If your woodwork, floors or furniture is beginning to look old and worn a coat or two of Vernicol will give it new life and beauty.

G. L. MEIKLE & CO.

AUCTION SALE

There will be sold by Public Auction at the residence of

H. MAISSONNEUVE
Brownsburg,
Saturday, Aug. 30th, 1919

The following effects:—One piano organ, 2 parlor tables, 1 parlor suite, 1 dining room table, 1 sideboard, 6 dining room chairs, 1 bureau, 1 buffett, 1 parlor rug, 1 Edison Gramophone and 3 records, 3 new stoves, 1 cooking and 2 box stoves, 2 beds, 1 baby cot, lot of carpets, 6 kitchen chairs, pots, pans, cooking utensils

All to be sold without reserve.

Sale to commence at 1.30 p m.

TERMS: $10 and under cash, over that amount 3 months credit on furnishing opproved joint notes.

W. J. BOYD, Licensed Auctioneer.

There will be sold by Public Auction at the residence of

WILLIAM McMULLAN,
West Ward, Lachute
Friday, August 29th, 1919

The following effects:—1 parlor suite 5 pieces, 1 parlor table, 1 extension table, 2 small tables, 1 bed room set, 1 iron bed, 2 mattresses, 2 sets of springs 2 dressers, 2 washstands, 1 hall stand, 1 book stand, 1 sideboard, 1 rocking chair, 7 kitchen chairs, 1 kitchen cabinet, 1 lounge, 1 box stove and pipes, 1 cooking stove, a lot of stove pipes, 2 step ladders, 3 coolie cans, 1 washing machine and wringer, a lot of flowers, 3 toilet sets, 1 Sanitary closet, a lot of mats, spinning-wheel, butter crocks, 2 lamps, a lot of pictures, lady's fur coat, man's fur coat, 1 cross-cut saw, carpenters' tools, about 13 cords dry 18 inch hard wood, 7 hens and 1 rooster, 1 grindstone, dishes and glassware, and all the kitchen utensils.

Sale to commence at 1.30 p m. sharp.

TERMS CASH.

Everything to be sold without reserve as proprietor is leaving town.

The house will also be offered by Auction if not disdosed of before day of sale.

W. J. BOYD, Licensed Auctioneer.

—Mr. Jas. Hardie, of Brownsburg, has recently installed a new system in his Popular Ice-Cream Parlor, by which his customers will be supplied with their choice of ices and drinks in the Vortex Individual Sanitary Cups. Mr. Hardie is nothing if not progressive and the people will appreciate his new venture.

FOOTWEAR

FOR

School Boy's and School Girls.

Consisting of Boots that are Strong and Lasting for School use. Growing girls Boots with Low Heels in sizes 1 to 6.

We are ready to supply the Farmer's with the best Working Boot made in Canada.

Extra Special Value in Boys' School Suits.

Always on hand Ready-made Clothing for Men and Boy's, Gents Furnishings, Overalls, Shirts, Gloves, Swearer and Rain Coats.

No Better Values in Town.

Suits Made to Order. - - Boots Repaired.

TELEPHONE NO. 65.

W. G. Staniforth, Lachute

McClary's Sunshine

A FURNACE easy to manage; a furnace that is economical of fuel; a furnace that will heat your home comfortably.

This is the proposition we offer in the Sunshine.

McClary's heating experts will plan a heating system for you without charge—a heating system that they guarantee will heat your home comfortably.

If you want to be sure of COMFORT; if you want a durable, honestly built furnace, well installed, put the problem up to us.

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

G. Y. Deacon, Lachute.

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

O. B. Lafleur & Sons, Limited.

Foundry Street - Lachute

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

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

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

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

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

In the Arctic Regions.

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

"D-does it, indeed?" I replied, with teeth chattering and eyes watering.

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

"I would not like to be kept here for another two minutes," I replied, as I felt my nose turning blue.

"During the war—"

"If you don't mind," I urged, "we will discuss further facts and figures in an atmosphere not so Arctic. I am beginning to congeal."

Dr. Blaxall smilled. 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 word may be tuning up the winner at this moment, and that nothing whatever will be known about him until he lands on the opposite shore of the Atlantic.

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

Nations Not to Share Honors.

So far as the public knows, there has been neither individual nor concerted response to this plea. Pariotism, 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.

Followig 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 felling 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 wil pay any attention to any other except to try to "beat him to it."

Already a party of airmen and meterological 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 Sopworth 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 Sopworth will be $500. The latter announcement was made at St. John's by Captain M. Fenn, who is there making arrangements for the first transatlantic mail service.

On March 18 word reached London by cable from Paris that Lieutenant Fontan, a French aviator, had started from the French African port of Dakar, Senegambia, for Pernambuco, Brazil, by airplane by way of the Cape Verde Islands and the St. Paul Rocks, a distance of about 1,800 miles.

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

No inkling was given in the cable despatches as to the type of machine Lieutenant Fontan is using.

As long ago as December of last year an English correspondnt in Germany reported having seen a mammoth Zeppelin and a monster airplane under construction in Grmany, both for transatlantic flight. The airpalne 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 semed to have had little influence in inducing attempted flights. All else is buried under the desire to be the first to make the flight, regardless of pecuniary advantage. The offer was originally made by the London Daily Mail, in April, 1913. It was withdrawn at the outbreak of the war and renewed in July, 1918.

THE KAISER'S CHARACTER.

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

According to the Berlin Deutsche Zeitung, the unpublished third volume of Bismarck's "Reflections and Reminiscences" consists of 261 manuscript pages. The chief interest of the book seems to lie in its history of the ex-Kaiser's early evolution, and of the period when his father, the Crown Prince Frederick, confided to Bismarck his anxiety regarding the political course of Prince William. Bismarck's judgment of the young Prince, and later of him as Emperor, naturally was not favorable.

Meanwhile, Count 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, frivololus, faux bonhomme, vain, autocratic, a lover of pomp, proud of his money, void of seriousness, wholly devoted to externals, a despiser of men, friendless, resentful, a petty worshiper of his own petty self, without one trait of greatness, a poseur, an actor, and, worse of all for a ruler, a coward into the bargain, without personal courage: that is William II."

SHIPBUILDING RATE HIGH.

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

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

During the same quarter, 114 steamships of 550,351 tons and three sailing vessels of 1,350 tons were commenced, while eighty-three steamships of 397,186 tons were launched. The same authority gives the total vessels under construction in other countries as 1,765, of 4,942,037 tons, which, with the above figures for the United Kingdom, makes the construction in Allied and neutral countries 2,189 vessels of 6,921,989 tons, gross.

The AUTOMOBILE

It Pays to Drive Carefully.

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

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

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

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

The wet, rainy days of spring are now with us. If you are contemplating a trip, or even if you just intend to use the car around home, better take your chains with you. Many a bad accident has been avoided by the use of chains. Non-skid tires help some, but on a wet pavement the tire chain is the only safe bet. It's not a good plan to try to stop quickly on wet paving, as a skid will surely be the result. Apply the brakes with the clutch in, as braking against the power of the car tends to straighten it up.

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

A Hint About the Clutch.

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

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

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

HUSBAND FAMINE IN ENGLAND

Surplus of Women is Estimated at Million and a Half.

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

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

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

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

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

Public Ownership.

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

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

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

WAR EVERY TWO YEARS.

That Has Been the Average Since the Days of Napoleon.

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

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

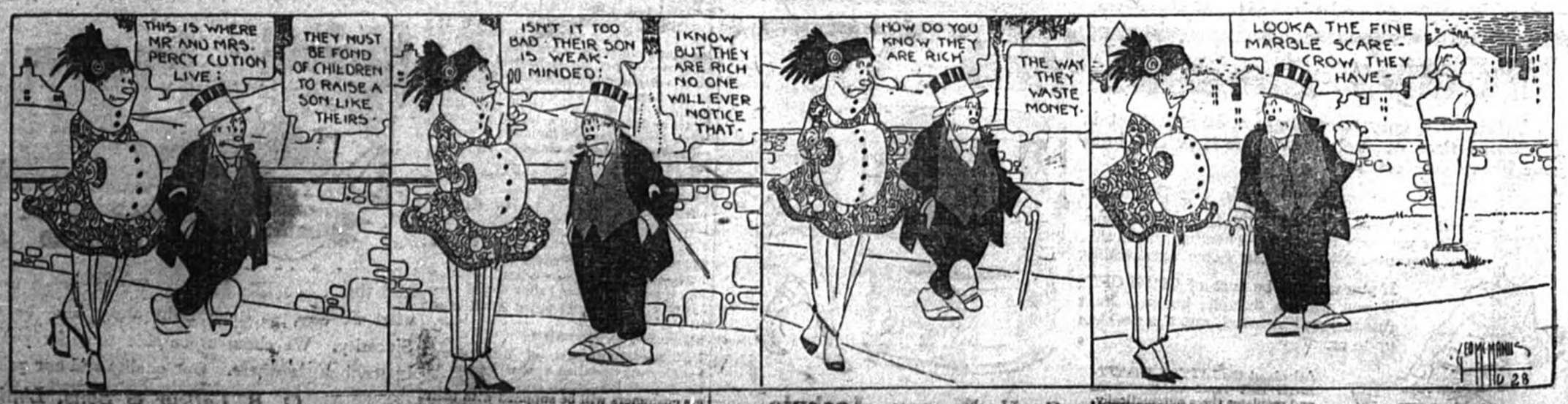
The apparent fact is that wars have sometimes accomplished a great deal of good for the world. They have settled important moral questions, perhaps about as often as they have the question of which side is strong. There are many indeed who believe that it is well that the greatest of wars, through which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

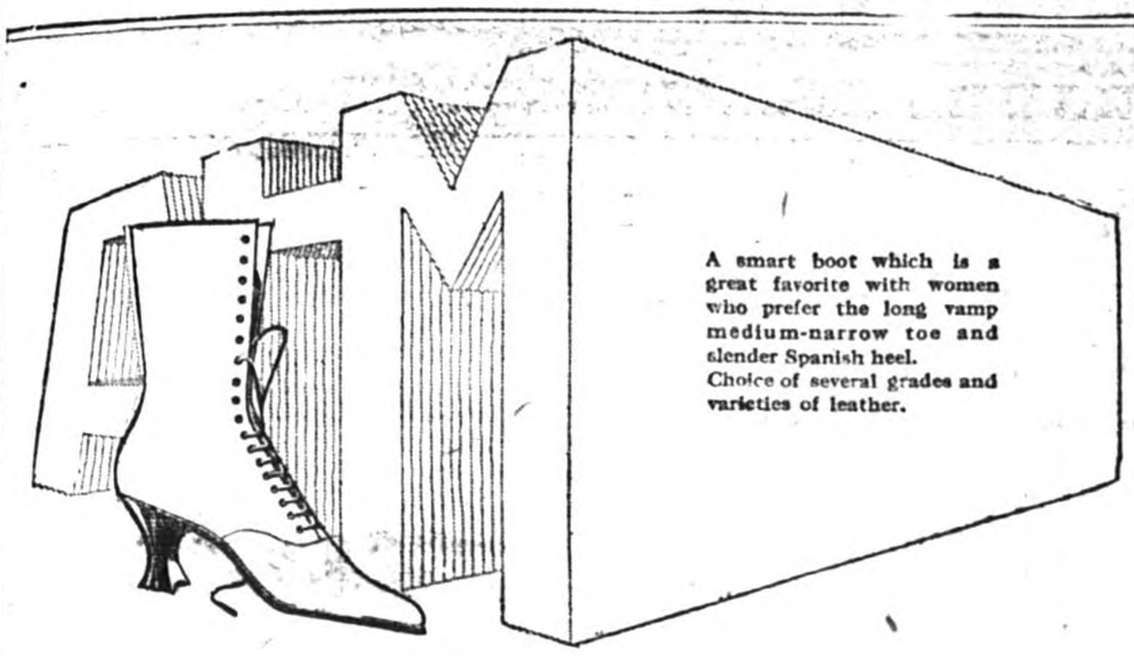
Your 1919 Garden.

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 plot is to be carried on rather extensively it is a good plan to secure a combination seed drill and wheel hoe, or simply the wheel hoe alone.

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

BRINGING UP FATHER





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

"How To Buy Shoes"

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

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

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

AMES HOLDEN McCREADY LIMITED

"Shoemakers to the Nation."

ST. JOHN MONTREAL TORONTO WINNIPEG EDMONTON VANCOUVER

When you buy Shoes look for— AHM RUBBERLAND *—this Trade-mark on every sole*

32

THE SYMBOLISM OF WATERMARKS

ORIGINALLY PLACED ON PAPER AS MAKER'S SIGNATURE

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 100 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 crossbow; 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 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 finishing touch of satisfaction to many a breakfast is a cup of

INSTANT POSTUM

A rich enjoyable table beverage

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 fails.

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

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

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

SUN LIFE HAS RECORD YEAR.

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

Its assurances in force now exceed $340,800,000, 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 steps.

BITS OF HUMOR FROM HERE & THERE

Significant.

"I shuddered when Tom proposed."

"Was he so awkward?"

"Oh, no; he did it so well."

Will You Walk Into My Parlor?

A Mr. Cobb has married a Miss Webb. He knew they were meant for each other the first time he "spied her."

Force of Habit.

Lady (who has been shopping all day)—When is the next train for Richmond, please?

Ticket Office Clerk—The 2.10 madam.

Lady—Make it 2.05 and I'll take it.

He Had the Name.

"You know, Pat, it is said that a good name is rather to be chosen than great riches."

"Is that so?"

"Yes, Pat. Now, which would you prefer to have—a good name or riches?"

"Well, you can give me the riches. Me name's O'Toole and that's good enough for any man."

He Was Careful.

To evade the draft, Sam decided on the plea of imperfect sight. He was warned by his companions that he would have to be careful during the tests at the recruiting office or he would be tricked, and Sam said he'd be careful all right.

The time came and the examining physician, pointing to a card on the wall, said: "How much of that sign can you read, Sam?"

"Sign?" cried Sam. "Say, boss, where am dat wall?"

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

C. A. KING, M.D.

In Charge.

The soldier who believed in camouflaging unpleasant news in his letters home was scribbling a note to his mother as he rested on his way to the guardhouse surrounded by his guards.

"Dear Mother," he wrote, "I'm quite well and going strong. At present I'm in charge of a squad of men."

His mother was delighted.

Minard's Liniment Cures Burns, Etc.

Red was regarded by the Egyptians as symbolic of fidelity.

FEW CENTS DESTROYS YOUR DANDRUFF AND STOPS FALLING HAIR

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

Thin, brittle, colorless and scraggy hair is mute evidence of a neglected scalp; of dandruff—that awful scurf.

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

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

A Cure for Pimples

"You don't need mercury, potash or any other strong mineral to cure pimples caused by poor blood. Take Extract of Roots—druggist calls it "Mother 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.

FERTILIZER

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

LIVE POULTRY WANTED.

LIVE POULTRY WANTED.

50c. PAIR OF PIGEONS AND UP. Any fancy poultry to sell? Write for Prices. I. Weinrauch & Son, 10-18 St. Jean Baptiste Market, Montreal, Que.

AGENTS WANTED.

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

FOR SALE

WELL EQUIPPED NEWSPAPER and job printing plant in Eastern Ontario. Insurance carried $1,500. Will go for $1,200 on quick sale. Box 63, Wilson Publishing Co., Ltd., Toronto.

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

MISCELLANEOUS

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

CURE YOUR BRONCHITIS, COUGHS, COLDS, BRONCHIAL ASTHMA AND HOARSENESS AS WE CURED OURS. We have hundreds of testimonials from every part of Canada testifying to the wonderful healing power of WHITE BRONCHITIS MIXTURE. Mr. Clarke, 776 Indian Road, Toronto, coughed for 35 years with bronchitis; it cured him. Mrs. Clarke, No. 1 Yorkville Ave., Toronto, coughed for 16 years; one bottle cured her. John E. Gibbs, Fenelia, suffered fifteen years with Bronchial Asthma, says there is nothing like it. W. McBrayne, New Liskeard, "It is the greatest Mixture I ever took. Send me three more bottles." The above are only a few names of the many thousands that have benefited by this great mixture. Write any of the above. They will be only too pleased to tell you more about it. The above mixture is sold under an iron bound money back guarantee to cure any of the above ailments. Ten times more powerful than any known preparation, acts like magic. One dose gives instant relief and a good night's rest without a cough. Price 50 cents, 15 cents extra for mailing. Three bottles mailed free for $1.50. Sold only by Buckley, The Druggist, 97 Dundas St. East, Toronto.

ASTHMA INSTANTLY RELIEVED WITH **ASTHMADOR** OR MONEY REFUNDED. ASK ANY DRUGGIST or write Lymans-Knox Co., Montreal, P.Q. Price 60c. Remember the name so it might not be seen again

Superior Attraction.

Beautiful Ernestine was sobbing as though her heart would break.

"What is it, dear?" asked the girl friend.

"W-why," she sobbed, "I-I'-t-told Jack, after he proposed, to go up and see papa."

"What of that?"

"Why, they started playing cards, and now he goes up to see papa every night."

Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere.

The Bible mentions nineteen different stones, six varieties of metals and thirty-five different animals.

GET SLOAN'S FOR YOUR PAIN RELIEF

You don't have to rub it in to get quick, comforting relief

Once you've tried it on that stiff joint, sore muscle, sciatic pain, rheumatic twinge, lame back, you'll find a warm, soothing relief you never thought a liniment could produce.

Won't stain the skin, leaves no muss, wastes no time in applying, sure to give quick results. A large bottle means economy. Your own or any other druggist has it. Made in Canada. Get it today.

Sloan's Liniment Kills Pain

30c., 60c., $1.20.

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.

HORSEMEN FOR 25 YEARS HAVE RECOMMENDED

Spohn's Distemper Compound

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

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

G. L. MEIKLE & CO.

Groceries and Hardware

Mixed Paints.	Auto Supplies.
Paint Oil.	Auto Tires.
White Lead.	Gasoline.
Turpentine.	Engine Oil.
Enamels.	Machine Oil.
Varnishes.	Rope.
Brushes.	Nails.
Flash Lights.	Dry Cells.
Tin ware.	Enamel Ware.
Dry Felt	Tarred Felt.

Paroid Roofing.

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

G. L. MEIKLE & CO.

White Front.

The Value of Saving

All successful men began by saving. Later, perhaps, they invested, but they first had to accumulate capital.

The first step towards wealth is to open a Savings Account. The second is to save regularly.

Come in and ask about our simple, convenient Savings Accounts. Interest compounded every six months soon amounts up.

—THE

Bank of Nova Scotia

Paid-up Capital $ 9,700,000
Reserve Fund - - 18,000,000
Resources - - - 220,000,000

J. R. PARRIS,
Manager,
Lachute Branch.

Will there be a VICTROLA in your Home this Summer ?

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

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

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

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

OMER PAQUETTE - - Agent

For the Montreal Berliner Gramophone Co'y, Limited.

☞ Fresh Stock of Lowney's and Page and Shaw's Chocolates!!! Bonbons always on hand.

GEOFFROY BEDARD

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

BUY NOW

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

GEOFFROY BEDARD,

THE TAILOR.

Main Street, - Lachute.

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 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.

ALBANI LAMARCHE,
LICENSED AUCTIONEER,
Sales conducted in English and French. Prices Reasonable.
ST. PHILIPPE, - QUE.

Z. N. RAYMOND, L.L.B.
NOTARY PUBLIC,
ST. SCHOLASTIQUE, P.Q.
Money to Loan. Farms for Sale
At Lachute on the Main Street every Tuesday from 10 a.m., to 8 p.m.

New Proprietorship.

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

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

Everything in Farm Machinery.

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

Beatty Bros. Stalls and Stanchions Litter and Feed Carriers.

JOHN McFAUL,

Successor to

ROBERT MILLER

Telephone No. 50.

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

Deliveries made with prompt attention.

J. D. CAMPBELL

Main Street, Lachute.

THE PROVINCIAL BANK OF CANADA

Incorporated by Act of Parliament, July 1900.

Capital paid up and Surplus: - - $3,000,000.00
Total Assets - - - - $31,690,000.00

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

JOINT Savings Accounts may be opened in thi 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

Lachute Branch, - - - J. R. McOUAT, Manager

Brownsburg Branch, - - J W. Lepine, Manager.

St. Philippe, Sub-agency of Brownsburg, "

Albani Lamarche, Sub-agent.

LACHUTE MARBLE & GRANITE WORKS

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

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

Terms to suit Purchasers.

W. M. SCOTT, Prop.

R. T. MacARTHUR

Agent for Massey Harris Co. Ltd., Farm Machinery and Repairs.

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

MR. WM. BOYD'S OLD STAND

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DR. S. B. FRASER,
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Physician & Surgeon,
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LICENSED AUCTIONEER,
Sales conducted in English and French.
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Wills, Successions, Administration of Estates. Investments.
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FIRST-CLASS LIVERY
Good rigs, Good Horses,
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SURGEON DENTIST,
Raymond's Block
Main Street, Lachute.

The Watchman,

And Ottawa Valley Advocate.

VOL. XLIIII — LACHUTE, FRIDAY, AUGUST 29, 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. McOuat & 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

GIVE GENEROUSLY

Because the need for distributing the Word of God is greater than ever, the officers of the

Lachute Branch
of the
BIBLE SOCIETY

are desirous of making this year's collection the best in the Branch's history, and trust that everyone upon whom the collectors call during the next few days will contribute liberally. If no collector calls upon you, your contribution may be left with the President, R. McFaul, or the Secretary, S. Goldsworthy.

Municipal Council of Chatham.

Tenders are hereby called by said municipality for the building of Lepine's bridge, situated one mile east of Brownsburg. Tenders call for concrete bridge, plans and specifications can be seen at the secretary-treasurer's office, St. Philippe d'Arbenteuil. Tenders must be fyled in secretary's hands on or before 15th September, and to be opened at an adjourned meeting to be held on Sept. 18, at 10 a.m. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

By order of the municipal Council of Chatham.

Albina Lamarche, Secretary.

Returned Soldiers.

If your disability interferes with your previous occupation or if you enlisted under the age of 18 years you are entitled to re-education at Government expense. For further particulars apply to

MAJOR J. S. E. TODD,
327 Wellington St., Ottawa.

We can fit you in boots, heavy or light, men's and boy's, all sizes,

W. BANFORD & SON.

LOST,—At St. Andrews East, on Friday night, Aug. 22nd, between the Town Hall and Miss Dewar's a silver brooch (bar pin) with large pearl in centre, surrounded by diamonds. Finder please return same to Miss F. Neve and be liberally rewarded.

REMOVAL NOTICE.

Miss A. A. Lavigne wishes to inform her many customers that she has removed her Millinery Parlor to her old stand on Foundry Street, after August 1st. Special discount for the month of August on all lines now in stock.

We have a choice lot of Blue Serges for costumes. As things go now. The prices are much below present values.

W. BANFORD & SON.

Arundel Fair.

If you have never visited the pretty and picturesque scenery of the North of our County, an opportunity is offered you by attending this, their first annual fair, to be given in Arundel on the 18th of September. Mr. Hugh Boyd is President, Wm. Smellie M.D., Vice.-Pres., John Moncreiff, Treasurer, J. M. Nelson Secretary. The St. Jerome Brass Band has been engaged for the day.

Grand Scotch Concerts.

On Wednesday and Thursday of next week those attending the Fair will have the opportunity of finishing up the day by taking in the Concerts in the Town Hall which are to be given by "Sandy McGregor," of Kilmarnock, Ayrshire, Scotland. He will be assisted by Miss Jean Thomson, International dancer and winner of 26 gold medals, and our County residents will be assured of a rare treat in watching her dance the Highland Fling, Sword Dance, Skeen Trews, Sailors Hornpipe and Irish Jig. As a public entertainer Sandy will keep you going, so buy your tickets on the grounds and bring your friends along with you. Admission 50 cts.

The All-Canadian shows who have been secured to appear at Lachute for the fair, is an attraction that is high-class and one that is sure to please everybody. The directors of the fair are doing everything possible to make this year the best that has ever been offered. The owner of the All-Canadian shows has the reputation of having the cleanest tented attraction that has toured Canada, and his shows, games and people are aiming to leave a reputation behind them that will make the people of Lachute and surrounding country want them back again.

The directors of the Fair have secured a sensational free act, which will take place in front of the grand stand at 4 p.m. daily. Mysterious Traynor, the straight-Jacket King, making sensational escapes from police straight jackets after being tied and hand-cuffed securely. He is suspended sixty feet in the air, hanging by the heels, and makes this sensational escape. This young artist has baffled the police of both continents in his escapes and will be a great drawing-card to the fair. He is bound to appear daily, rain or shine. A feature that will please old and young alike will be the old-time merry-go-round. Don't miss the Fair.

The Merchants of the town have decided upon closing their stores on Monday next (Labor Day), so the public are asked to govern themselves accordingly and secure their supplies on Saturday.

A Masquerade Dance is being arranged in the Stone Hall, Cushing, for September 29th. Keep the date open, for it is going to be the best event of the season.

Mrs. G. McGalliard, of Avoca, is the guest of her daughter Mrs. P. Dobbie this week.

Sergt. B. G. Wood has arrived from overseas and is the guest of his brother Mr. R. J. Wood, Bethany.

BIRTHS

GRAHAM,—At Cote-du-Midi, on Saturday, Aug. 23rd, 1919, to Mr. and Mrs. Archie Graham, a daughter.

MARRIAGES

MORRISON—BLACK,—At the home of her brother, on Wednesday, Aug. 27th, by the Rev. J. L. George Miss Jessie Black, of East Settlement, to Mr. Nelson Morrison, of Dunany.

DEATHS

CASS,—After a short illness of only three days, D. June Cass died suddenly at the Iowa Luthern Hospital, Des Moines, Iowa, of Cerebral Embalism, aged 24 years, beloved son of the late Daniel R. Cass and Mrs. Cass (Mrs. F. Caldwell) Scotland, S. D.

CRESWELL'S

Canada Cement

Prices Right

R Creswell Regist'd

LOCAL NEWS

Mr. J. H. McFaul left for Montebello on Monday.

Mr. Edward Cooke, of Montreal, spent the week-end in town.

Mr. T. Foreman left this week for a visit to Milestone Sask.

Miss Margaret Jones is visiting friends in Arundel this week.

Miss Louisa Parker, of Montreal, is the guest of Mrs. A. Beers.

Miss Young, of St. Rose, is visiting Mrs. Robt Evans, East End.

Mrs. Chas. Calder is spending a week with her sister at Waterloo, Que.

Mr. Sidney Vasey, of Montreal, was the week-end guest of Mrs. Fred Roberts.

Mr. Herbert Stewart left this week for a visit with friends at Auburn, California.

Mr. and Mrs. Ira McFaul and daughters are visiting friends in Toronto this week.

Mrs. Lyle Beamis, of Boston, was the guest of her aunt Mrs. Jno. McGillivrary this week.

Misses Maggie and Vera McFaul, of Montreal, are guests of Mrs. A. McFaul this week.

Mrs. McArthur and daughter, of Montreal, were guests of Mrs. Malcolm Smith this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Golhin and children are spending a two weeks holiday at Portland Maine.

Miss Lily Hampton is spending this week in Montreal attending the Millinery Openings.

Master Lawson Bampton, of Montreal, is spending a few days with Mrs. Andrew Elliott this week.

Another important meeting of Curling Club will be held this Thursday Evening in Rice's Hall.

Misses Jennie, Lily and Gladys Stevens, of Verdun, were guests of their aunt Mrs. J. H. McFaul.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry McGibbon, of Los. Angelos, California, are guests of Mrs. Henry Giles this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Robt. McFaul and daughter returned home this week from a pleasant holiday in Gaspe.

—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. Goyette wishes to inform the public that they can procure good meals, at The People's Restaurant at reasonable prices.

Mrs. T. A. Ableson and daughters Harriet and Dorothea, of Providence, R.I., are guests of Mrs. H. Fraser Sr. this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Duncan Paul and daughter Stella have closed their summer Cottage at Lake Louisa and returned home to Saranac, N. Y.

Mr. and Mrs. Robt. Hamilton and daughters spent a few days this week on a motor tour to their friends at Hemmingford, Que.

Mrs. B Taylor, of Winnipeg, who has spent the last three months with Mr. and Mrs. A. Elliott is at present visiting friends in Mille Isle.

Mrs. W. W. Jones, of Candler, Florida, is the guest of her sister Mrs. K. Fraser. Mr. Carl Fraser, of Ottawa, also spent the week-end in town.

Dr. and Mrs. Hunt with their sons and nephew, of New York, are guests of Mrs. Geo. Brennian and Mrs. Geo. and Wm. Deacon this week.

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.

Miss Morrow, of Edmonton, is visiting Miss Funcheon Ste. Andrews for a few weeks, she was also the guest of Miss Elsie McIntyre for a few days this week.

—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.

Mrs. W. McOuat and Mrs. Evans, of New York, Miss Laura Felton and Miss Myrtle Cottingham, of Montreal, were guests of Mrs. Jas. Cottingham this week.

Mrs. Cottingham, of Saskatoon, Mrs. Murray and children, of Westmount, and Mr. J. H. Armstrong, of Ste. Faustin, are guests of Mrs. Jas. Armstrong this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert McKimmie, and Mr. Albert Lebrum, of Bridgeport, and Mr. Allan McKimmie, of Calgary, are in town this week for the wedding of Miss Jenet Forbes to Mr. J. C. Brockie, which took place on Wednesday.

The subject upon which Rev. George A. MacLennan, B.A., District Secretary of the Montreal Auxiliary Bible Society, will address the annual meeting of the Lachute Branch—at which the officers hope to report a record collection—is "Rebuilding the Temple, or The BIBLE and its part in this new world wide work," and a most interesting discourse is promised. The meeting is arranged to be held on the evening of Thursday, September 11th.

The Brownsburg and Dalesville branches will be addressed by Mr. MacLennan at their annual meetings, will take place on September 9th and 10th respectively.

The Misses Florence and Nellie Stewart are the guests of Mrs. M. Jones.

Mr. and Mrs. D. C. Barley and family, returned to Montreal after spending the past week with their mother Mrs. Jno. Barley.

Misses E. and M. Strong, of Montreal, returned home on Saturday last after spending a pleasant week with their aunt Mrs. Andrew Elliott.

Mrs. A. T. Meagher and Miss Kit Burns returned on Monday last to their home in Halifax after a couple of weeks visit with the former's sister Mrs. Jos. Berniquer Jr.

Church of England services in the parish of Lachute will be held (D.V.) on Sunday Aug. 31st, as follows:—St. Simeon's Church, Lachute 11 a.m. and 7 p.m., Brownsburg 3 p.m.

New Express Delivery.

Commencing Sept 1st, the Canadian Northern Express Co'y, will collect and deliver within the town limites, all express entrusted to their care. A good efficient service in assured.

An Ice-Cream Social will be held in the Baptist Church, Dalesville, Friday evening, August 29th, at 7 p.m. Good Programme. Admission 25 cts incluing Ice Cream and Cake. Coffee extra.

A reception was held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Duncan McGibbon on Tuesday evening last, in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Everett McGibbon who received the good wishes of their many friends.

Mr. Ivan Fraser of the Molsons Bank, has been transferred from Montreal to Brockville, his wife and little son who has been spending the past few weeks in town, left for their new home on Monday.

—Mr. A. Campbell, of L'orignal, wishes to inform the public that he is at the service of any who are wishing to have wells sunk on their properties. Send in your orders now as Mr. Campbell is working in this vicinity.

Lachute Academy Opening.

Lachute Academy will re-open on Monday Sept. 8th, at 10 o'clock. The public opening for the distribution of prizes, Scholarships, etc, will be held in the basement of the Presbyterian Church on the evening of the some date at 8 o,clock. All parents and friends of the Academy are invited.

It is of the greatest importance that all intending students should be present at the first session of the school. As the indications are that the lower classes will be very large this year, parents who wish their children admitted should have them enrolled before the opening of the School. For this purpose the Principal will be in his office on the afternoons of Sept. 3rd, 4th, 5th, and 6th, you will help the organization if you will call on him on one of these days.

Pupils who are entering for the first time are required to produce evidence of successful vaccination.

Brotherhood Conference opens Saturday.

For the first time in its history, Lachute will welcome delegates who will visit us on Saturday, Sunday and Monday next, Aug. 30th, 31st, and Sept. 1st, for the purpose of holding the Fourth Annual Brotherhood Conference, under the auspices of the Montreal Brotherhood Federation. From the latest reports to hand from Montreal, the members and friends of the M.B.F. together with their ladies, will muster one hundred strong and are bubbling over with enthusiasm, for they are anticipating a great reception from their Lachute friends. Needless to add, we will not disappoint them, for our reputation for entertaining strangers in our midst is legion.

The majority of the delegates will arrive here on the 4.20 train, and immediately on their arrival the billeting arrangements will be proceeded with at the Methodist Church, and it is hoped those friends who have so kindly thrown open their hospitable homes to our Brotherhood visitors, will be on hand to greet them and convey them to their respective quarters.

Each delegate will wear a small light blue badge on which will be printed the M.B.F. crest and the letters "M.B.F."

The opening session will take place in the Town Hall at 8 p.m. on Saturday, and a feature of this social funchion will be the selections by the Brotherhood Orchestra and a short miscellaneous programme of songs, recitations, etc.

The Conference programme was published in full in last issue, and the Conference Committee of the M.B.F., wish it to be distinctly understood that the friends of Lachute are cordially and unreservedly welcome to be present at every meeting scheduled.

With such a brilliant speaker as the Rev. W. T. G. Brown, of Kingston, and others more than qualified to deliver addresses, combined with many special features, it need hardly be added that the Brotherhood Conference will prove a red letter day in our history. Let us greet our friends en masse.

☞ Those who are taking delegates are requested, where possible, to try and arrange to be at the Methodist Church on arrival of the afternoon train from Montreal at 4.17, in order that they may accompany their guests.

. Ladies' Dresses .

We have just received a few nice Dresses for Ladies. They are in Crepe and Poplin and are most attractive. The prices are low.

You know the state of the Foot and Shoe Market. Later on prices will be greatly advanced in line with the much higher prices of leather. We would advise our friends to buy now while prices are comparatively reasonable.

There is still a large assortment of all kinds and sizes in our Men's Clothing. These suits were bought long ago mostly, and the tweeds are exceptional value. We have a few sizes 35, 36, 37, at from $10.00, $12.00, and $15.00.

W. BANFORD & SON
LACHUTE.

HAMILTON'S

The Kind that Mother Makes.

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

We Specialize in Wedding Cakes.

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

Robert Hamilton,
Phone. 80. — Baker & Confectioner.

Always the Best!

That is the Motto we started in business with many years ago and we have always tried in every way to maintain that standard. Our many customers can testify to fair business dealing, and so we extend an invitation to others to come and deal with us.

Our new stock of Summer Dress Goods, Boots and Shoes, and everything for Home use is now repete also new stock of Summer Groceries all nice and fresh.

Phone No. 2 for your next order and you will be more than satisfied.

R. McFAUL,
MAIN STREET, - - - LACHUTE

Watchmaker, Jeweller and Optician
MAIN STREET, LACHUTE.

The Road to Understanding

—BY—
Eleanor H. Porter

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Houghton Mifflin Co.

Published by special arrangement with Thos. Allen, Toronto

CHAPTER X.

Helen Denby received the letter from her husband at two o'clock by a special messenger.

Helen had passed a sleepless night and an unhappy morning. The surge of bitter anger which at first, like the ink, had blackened everything it touched, soon spent itself, and left her weak and trembling. Dorothy Elizabeth, after her somewhat upsetting day, sank into an unusually sound slumber; but her mother, all through the long night watches, lay with sleepless eyes staring into the dark, thinking.

Helen was very angry with Burke. There was no gainsaying that. She was a little frightened, too, at what she herself had said. In a soberer moment she would not have spoken quite like that, certainly. But it had been so hateful—his asking if she called that a happy home! As if she did not want a happy home as much as he ever could!

To Helen, then, came her old vision of the daintily gowned wife welcoming her husband to the well-kept home; and all in the dark her cheek flushed hot.

How far short, indeed, of that ideal had she fallen! And she was going to be such a help to Burke; such an inspiration; such a guide, counselor, and friend! (Swiftly the words came galloping out of the long-forgotten honeymoon.) Had she helped him? Had she been an inspiration, and a guide, and a counselor, and a friend? Poor Burke! He had given up a good deal for her sake. (With the consciousness of that vacant pillow by her side, a wave of remorseful tenderness swept over her.) And of course it must have been hard for him. They had told him not to marry her, too. They had warned him that she was not suited to him, that she would drag him——

With a low cry Helen sat up in bed suddenly.

"Drag him down!"

Had she dragged him down? No, no, not that—never that! She had been careless and thoughtless. She had not been a good housekeeper; and maybe sometimes she had been fretful and fault-finding, and—and horrid. But she loved him dearly. She had always loved him. It only needed something like this to show her how much she loved him. Why, he was Burke, her husband—Baby's father! As if ever she could let it be said that she had dragged him down!

Quivering, shaken with sobs, she fell back on the pillow. For a few moments she cried on convulsively. Then, with a tremulous indrawn breath, she opened her eyes and stared into the dark again. A new thought had come to her.

But there was time yet. Nothing dreadful had happened. She would show Burke, his friends, everybody, that she had not dragged him down. From now on she would try. Oh, how she would try! He should see. He should find a happy home when he came at night. She knew more, now, than she did, about housekeeping. Besides, there was more money now,—a little more,—and she had some one to help her with the work. Bridget was really doing very well; and there was Mrs. Cobb, so kind and helpful. She would go to her for advice always. Never again should Burke come home and find such a looking place. Baby should be washed and dressed. She herself would be dressed and waiting. Dinner, too, even on Bridget's day out, should be all ready and waiting. As if ever again she would run the risk of Burke's having to flee from his own home because he could not stand it! He should see!

It was in this softened, exalted state of mind that Helen rose the next morning and proceeded to begin the carrying-out of her vows, by essaying the almost hopeless task (with Bridget's not overcheerful assistance) of putting into spotless order the entire apartment.

At two o'clock, when Burke's letter came, she was utterly weary and almost sick; but she was still in the softened exalted state of the early morning.

With a wondering, half-frightened little cry at sight of the familiar writing, she began to read. John Denby's check for ten thousand dollars had fallen into her lap unnoticed.

My dear Helen (she read): First let me apologize for flying off the handle the way I did last night. I shouldn't have done it. But, do you know? I believe I'm glad I did—for it's taught me something. Maybe you've discovered it, too. It's this: you and I have been getting on each other's nerves lately. We need a rest from each other.

Now, don't bristle up and take it wrong, my dear. Just be sensible and think. How many times a day do we snap and snarl at each other? You're tired and half sick with the work and the baby. I'm tired and hilf sick with my work, and we're always rubbing each other the wrong way. That's why I think we need a vacation from each other. And dad has made it possible for us to take one. He wants me to go to Alaska with him on a little trip. I want to go, of course. Then, too, I think I ought to go. Dad needs me. Not that he is old, but he is just getting over an illness, and his head bothers him a lot. I can be of real use to him.

At his own suggestion he is sending you the enclosed check. He wants you to accept it with his best wishes for a pleasant vacation. He suggests—and I echo him—that it would be a fine idea if you should take the baby and go back to your home town for a visit. I know your father and mother are not living; but there must be some one there whom you would like to visit. Or, better yet, now that you have the means, you would probably prefer a good hotel for headquarters, and then make short visits to all your friends. It would do you worlds of good, and Baby, too.

And now—I'm writing this instead of coming to tell it face to face, because I believe it's the best way. I'll be frank. After last night, we might say things when we first met that we'd be sorry for. And I don't want that to happen. So I'm going to stay up here for a day or two.

Let me see—to-day is Friday. We are due to leave next Wednesday. I'll be down the first of the week to say good-bye and pick up my traps. Meanwhile, chicken, you'll be all right with Bridget there; and just you put your wits to work and go to planning out that vacation of yours, and how you're going to spend the money. Then you can be ready to tell me all about it when I come down.

Your affectionate husband,
Burke.

Helen's first feeling, upon finishing the note, was one of utter stupefaction. With a dazed frown and a low ejaculation she turned the letter over and began to read it again—more slowly. This time she understood. But her thoughts were still in a whirl of surprised disbelief. Then, gradually, came a measure of conviction.

(To be continued.)

ELECTRIC POWER IN CANADA.

Many Resources Can Only be Developed Through Use of Hydro-Electric Energy.

Few realize the important relation which Canada's wealth in water power bears towards reaping the full benefit from her numerous other natural resources. It is true that these other resources would not otherwise be entirely lost to the country, but would have to be exported as raw material in its most primary state with a minimum return to us. The presence of cheap power which is almost invariably found side by side with these other resources, facilitates their development, while their full industrial value is retained in being able to deliver them as a fully manufactured product.

It may be even permitted to predict that this cheap power will soon attract raw material from other countries. For instance, the United States side of Niagara Falls is operating largely from hydro-electric energy exported from Canada. Had it been physically or economically impossible to export this energy, as the question of power is of utmost importance, these works would have doubtless been attracted to use it on the Canadian side.

In Canada, the pulp and paper industry has been greatly expanded through the proximity of abundant water power to our forest resources. A recent census bulletin on this industry shows that there is a total of 524,252 h.p. installed to operate pulp and paper mills in Canada. From other figures given it is fair to estimate that at least 475,000 h.p. of this is derived directly or indirectly from water power.

If we consider pulp mills alone the figures from the bulletin also demonstrate the important part which power holds in connection with this industry. The Canadian mills producing pulp exclusively are stated to have a yearly output of 490,615 tons, for which it is necessary to use 95,463 h.p. In other words one horse-power will produce approximately five tons of pulp yearly. This one horse-power usually costs from 8 to $10 with water power, while, if other sources of energy had to be used, the corresponding cost might be from $30 to $50. This would mean an increase in cost of at least $4 per ton, or, in all probability, if the water power had not been available, the pulp would not have been manufactured.

Barn Fires.

During the past two haying seasons many fires have occurred in barns, and these have been traced directly to the storing of hay in the barns before it has been thoroughly dried. The moisture in the hay has caused a fermentation and heating which has resulted in spontaneous combustion, and the loss of the hay crop and the buildings.

Hay should be properly cured before being stored. It may take a little longer and may sometimes be done at the risk of unfavorable weather, but it is much better to be sure than sorry.

REGENERATION OF WASTE PAPER

How the Saving of Paper Can Relieve the Heavy Drain Upon Our Forests.

During the war, in many places in Canada, organizations of patriotic workers undertook the collection of waste-paper, with a two-fold object, namely, the revenue derived therefrom and relieving the shortage of raw material.

It would be difficult to secure an estimate of the value of waste paper collected, but it amounted to many thousands of tons.

As a forest conservation measure, this work was a tremendous success. Every ton of waste paper sold relieved the forest of supplying raw material to take its place. Eight trees of 9-inch butt are required to make one cord of pulpwood, and one cord of pulpwood makes one ton of pulp. We are proud of our rapidly growing pulp and paper industry, but few realize what a drain this means to the forest.

Dr. C. D. Howe, in reporting on the Commission survey of forest regeneration at the last annual meeting of the Commission of Conservation, said:

"The studies of the past summer corroborate the results of the previous summer, namely, that the young balsam and spruce under the cover of the hardwoods grow very slowly. For example, the average 4-inch balsam was found to be 55 years old, the average 8-inch tree 70 years old, and it was 80 years old at 10 inches in diameter breast-high. This statement is based on the growth analysis of about 300 trees. The spruce grows even more slowly. At 4 inches in diameter breast-high, the average tree was found to be 80 years old, at 8 inches in diameter, 120 years old, and at 12 inches in diameter, 165 years old."

Thus, to supply the raw material for one ton of pulp will require eight balsam trees of 75 years growth, or eight spruce trees of 130 years growth, or 600 or 1,040 years, respectively, of tree growth.

To-day, the market price of waste paper is somewhat lower than during the war, but there is a steady demand for it, and by organized gathering, a good revenue may be derived, the drain on our forests may be partially relieved and, in a measure, the reputation of Canadians as a nation of wasters may be discredited.

ELECTRICITY AND CIVILIZATION.

Harnessing of Her Water Power is of Vital Interest to Canada.

The subject of water power is one of great interest in Canada. The benefits which we have a right to anticipate from our wealth in this valuable resource are being more and more truly appreciated in this country.

In connection with the value of water powers, the Electrical World, commenting on remarks by Dr. George Otis Smith, Director of the United States Geological Survey, states that, in the long run, the utilization of water power means the saving of human energy for purposes to which power-driven machinery is not yet adapted. The mere change from steam power to water power is not only significant of lower costs in manufacturing and of the saving of the earth's stored fuel for its more important uses, but it relieves the labor necessary in mining the coal and the still greater burden of transporting it. Every water power harnessed and displacing steam power implies, therefor, a great band of laborers in the mine and on the railways freed from this particular necessity of toil for other and more useful work. Now that the price of labor has risen beyond the wildest dreams of a few years ago, we are approaching an era when, wherever possible, human energy will be replaced by mechanical or electrical power.

If we are to attain a condition of production that will give us a chance of successful competition in the world's market, it must be through the most determined efforts at cheap power production and all possible saving in the field of human labor. The great power enterprises of the present day give opportunities such as have not yet been realized.

EMPTY PIGEON LOFTS.

French and Belgians Miss the Soft Cooing of Favorite Birds.

The enterprising pigeon fancier who would like to turn an honest penny should ship some of his fancy stock to Belgium and France.

In all the territory occupied by the Germans these birds have entirely disappeared. They were either eaten or stolen by the rapacious Hun.

As high as $90 a pair is being paid for extra fine birds, but even at such rates the lofts are being filled.

It has been said a good many times that the Germans overlooked nothing which could be destroyed or stolen, and the empty pigeon lofts bear witness to another detail of their greed.

A good many fine birds have been contributed by generous fanciers in this country, and one can well imagine with what a sensation of assured peace, of quiet comfort and home restored, the inhabitants of these ravaged towns of France and Belgium will hear once more the soft cooing of the pigeons in their lofts.

Money makes the mare go but it takes good oiling to run machinery.

In passing a slow-moving vehicle, always pass it on your left, but in passing a street car always keep to the right.

Canny Things About Home Canning.

All steps in the canning of food are very important, but the preliminary work of preparation should not be overlooked. A certain amount of equipment will be needed; therefore, it is well to make out a list, look over the things that are at hand and replace such things as are unfit for use, or missing.

Examine jars and test rubbers. Provide a wire basket or squares of cheese-cloth (for the blanching process), sharp paring knives, tablespoons, a set of measuring spoons, measuring cups, a paddle for packing fruit, etc., in the jars, graniteware pans for use in handling acid fruits, a wide-mouthed funnel to be used in filling the jars, a duplex fork for lifting hot jars, a generous supply of wiping cloths, hand towels, the means of obtaining an unlimited supply of clean hot and cold water, a garbage pail and a good stove.

Having decided upon the place where the canning is to be done, work out a convenient arrangement of tables or benches, in their relation to each other and to the stove, in order to do away with extra steps and avoid the confusion which sometimes prevails when space is limited.

Five different types of canning outfits are in general use. The home-made outfit is constructed of such utensils as wash-boilers, tin pails, metal wash-tubs and lard pails. The pails should have well-fitting covers and false bottoms of wood or metal to support the jars, in order to prevent direct contact with heat and also to permit free circulation of water and steam around and under the containers.

The hot-water-bath commercial outfits which are generally used for outdoor work have a sterilizing vat, lifting trays, fire-box and smoke-pipe. This outfit and the home-made outfit are classed as hot-water-bath outfits.

A water-seal outfit has double-walled bath with a cover which projects down between the outer and the inner walls, making three metal walls and two water-jackets between the sterilizing vat and outer surface of the canner. The free escape of steam is prevented in such an outfit, and a higher temperature can be maintained, which may make it more economical of heat, especially in canning vegetables and meats which require high temperature for complete sterilization.

The steam-pressure outfit carries from five to thirty pounds of steam pressure and is equipped with steam-tight sterilizer, lifting crate, thermometer or pressure gauge, safety-valve and steam petcock. It is easily regulated to maintain different temperature, making it adaptable for use in sterilizing a variety of food products. Aluminum pressure cookers are light in construction and economical of heat, and are used for canning during the canning season and as cookers during the entire year. They are as fully equipped as are the steam-pressure outfits.

Having provided the equipment and decided upon the method to be pursued, the preparation of the product comes next. Use care in the selection, grading, washing and blanching. Reject any fruit or vegetables showing signs of decay; even though the rot spot is removed, the use of what is left may cause spoilage of the entire contents of the jar.

Blanching is done by placing the product to be canned in a square of cheesecloth and plunging it first into boiling water, then in cold. This removes strong flavors, makes the color uniform, shrinks the product, makes it flexible so that it can be packed more easily, and prepares for the removal of skins. Do not blanch so much at a time that the water is cooled; however, the cold water for the second plunge must be kept as cold as possible.

In canning vegetables, add salt when the jar is half filled, one-half teaspoonful to a pint jar being sufficient for most vegetables. Pack tight, except such vegetables as swell in cooking. Add boiling water to fill crevices, remove air bubbles by means of a bamboo paddle or flexible knife-blade, adjust the rubber and hot lid or cover, and partially seal the jar by screwing the lid down tight, then giving a quarter of a turn back. On jars having glass tops the wire lever is left unfastened until after the processing has been completed. Then it is pressed down into place.

Set the jars on the rack in the canner with sufficient water to cover them to a depth of not less than one inch. Count time from the moment water begins to jump or boil around the jars, and keep the heat steady—a regular even boiling. Do not handle more than a few jars at a time. What is known as a "flat sour" may develop if the food is allowed to stand too long during the different processes.

Consult the timetable for the length of time needed for various foods under different methods of canning, remove and seal the jars when the process is completed, turn the jars upside down to test for leaks, and cool as quickly as possible, avoiding drafts. Store in a cool, dark place.

Pack fruit carefully in hot jars, using a paddle in order to place large fruits advantageously. Pack berries a layer at a time, gently shaking them into place. Test every jar and use new rubbers. Make syrup according to formula 1, which requires three quarts of sugar and two quarts of water. Boil until the sugar is dissolved, skim off impurities and keep it hot; or use formula 2, which is not so sweet. This takes two quarts of sugar to three quarts of water. Pour the syrup to within a quarter of an inch of the top, use the paddle to remove air bubbles, partially seal the jars, as directed above, and place in the canner. Consult the processing table and note the time when the fruit should come out. Remove the jars, tighten the lids, test for leaks and stand away to cool.

Time-Table for Scalding, Blanching and Sterilizing Vegetables and Fruits.

The figures in this table represent minutes.

	Scald or blanch	Steam pressure cooker 5 to 10 pounds	Steam pressure cooker 10 to 15 pounds
Tomatoes	1½	15	10
Pumpkin	3	60	40
Squash	3	60	40
Corn, sweet	5	90	60
Corn, field	10	60	50
Mushrooms	5	50	30
Sweet peppers	5	60	40
Beans, wax	5-10	60	40
Beans, stringless	5-10	60	40
Brussels sprouts	5-10	60	40
Cauliflower	3	30	20
Beets	5	60	40
Turnips	5	60	40
Other roots and tubers	5	60	40
Lima beans	5-10	60	40
Peas	5-10	60	40
Apricots	1-2	10	5
Blackberries		10	5
Blueberries		10	5
Cherries		10	5
Currants		10	5
Gooseberries	1-2	10	5
Grapes		10	5
Huckleberries		10	5
Peaches	1-2	10	5
Plums		10	5
Raspberries		10	5
Strawberries		10	5
Apples	1½	8	6
Pears	1½	8	6
Quinces	1½	8	6
Windfall apples (for pies)		8	5
Whole apples, pared and cored		8	5
Apple syrup		8	5
Fruit juices		8	5

Lubricate farm work with plenty of enthusiasm and good cheer, and you will be surprised at how much you accomplish.

SALT
All grades. Write for prices.
TORONTO SALT WORKS
G. J. CLIFF - - TORONTO

COMPULSORY TOWN PLANNING

Only Two of Canada's Provinces Are Keeping Abreast of the Old Land.

Town planning in Great Britain has so far advanced beyond the experimental stage that it has now been decided to make it compulsory for every town, having 20,000 inhabitants or more, to submit a town planning scheme for its own area to the Local Government Board, not later than 1926. Such a scheme must embrace the limitation of population densities per acre, define the portion of a site area to be covered with buildings, the character of the buildings, the lines of arterial roads and the provision of open spaces.

The British people realize that haphazard growth of towns leads to serious evils and they are determined to control it. In future, land will have to be developed so as best to serve the interests of the community, which, in the long run, is usually in the interests of the landholders themselves. Only the land speculator is adversely affected. If the public wish to put that individual out of business, they cannot do it more effectively than by actively promoting proper schemes of town planning.

In Canada, the province of Nova Scotia took the lead in making town planning compulsory in 1915. The only other province which has a compulsory act is Saskatchewan. These are therefore the only two provinces abreast of the Old Country in town planning progress, though most of our provinces have enabling acts in force.

Rabbit skins from Australia and New Zealand were among the largest offerings in the recent international fur auction at St. Louis. Half a million pounds of Australian rabbit and 50,000 pounds of New Zealand were sold for a total of $335,000. The largest lot went to hatters and felt manufacturers.

CLARK'S PORK AND BEANS WITH TOMATO CHILI OR PLAIN SAUCE ARE A TREAT

THIS LEGEND ON THE TIN IS A GOVERNMENT GUARANTEE OF PURITY.

W. CLARK
LIMITED
MONTREAL

BENSON'S CORN STARCH

Ask your Grocer for BENSON'S To-day!

HOUSEWIVES are finding new and delicious uses for Corn Starch every day—in fact, for every meal.

Not alone smooth, creamy gravies and sauces, and simple puddings—but crisp, delicate pastries; flaky rolls, bread and biscuits; rich tender cakes and pie fillings; and desserts such as you never thought it possible to make in your own kitchen.

Insist on BENSON'S—no other Corn Starch can guarantee such Purity and Delicacy. Recipes on the package. 224

Suggestions for Children's Outfits

No. 7910—Child's Romper
Price, 15 cents

Smocked or shirred. Cut in 4 sizes, 6 months, 1, 2 and 3 years. Size 1 requires 1⅞ yds., 27 ins. wide, or 1½ yds. 36 ins. wide.

McCall Transfer Design No. 690 for smocking, and No. 448 for feather-stitching. Price, 10 cents each.

No. 8440—Child's Dress
Price, 15 cents

Straight skirt and long sleeves, attached to underwaist. In 5 sizes, 2 to 10 years. Size 4, one material, 1¾ yds. 32 ins. wide, or 1⅝ yds. 40 ins. wide.

No. 8976—Infant's Set
Price, 15 cents

Dress wrapper and sacque. Cut in 1 size. Dress, 1⅝ yds. 40 ins. wide; wrapper, 2 yds. 27 ins. wide; sacque ⅞ yd. 27 ins. wide.

McCall Transfer Design No. 448 for feather-stitching; No. 607 for scallops. Price, 10 cents each.

No. 8978—Girl's Set of Underwear
Price, 15 cents

Underwaist, straight gathered petticoat and two styles of drawers. In 7 sizes, 2 to 14 years. Size 8, underwaist, dart-fitted drawers, 1½ yds. 36 ins. wide.

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

SUMMER COMPLAINTS KILL LITTLE ONES

At the first sign of illness during the hot weather give the little ones Baby's Own Tablets or in a few hours he may be beyond aid. These Tablets will prevent summer complaints if given occasionally to the well child and will promptly relieve these troubles if they come on suddenly. Baby's Own Tablets should always be kept in every home where there are young children. There is no other medicine as good and the mother has the guarantee of a government analyst that they are absolutely safe. The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

UNSIGHTLY BILLBOARDS.

High Time Our Municipal Authorities Regulated Erection of Signs.

Advertising, when properly directed, is no doubt a means of creating additional business for the advertiser. How the advertiser spends his appropriation—from the standpoint of securing results—is his own concern.

The medium by which he reaches the public, however, concerns the public, and the people are awakening to the fact.

Appearance counts. For this reason and for no other, all modern daily newspapers, notwithstanding that the greater proportion of their revenue comes from advertising, have excluded display advertising from their front pages.

When a private industry, so dependent upon its advertisers, can take a stand on behalf of appearances, how much more important is it that our public streets, the front pages of our city should be protected.

The more public a situation is the more eagerly it is seized upon for the erection of a billboard, and this regardless of the fact that it constitutes a deteriorating influence upon surrounding property, in many cases is a hiding place for a "dump" and often creates a fire menace of no mean proportion.

Cities are spending enormous sums in the construction of good roads and sidewalks; merchants and residents, largely for the sake of appearances, improve their property fronting on same, that the eye of the travelling public may not be offended. Yet billboards and signs are permitted without control as to location.

It is high time our municipal authorities recognized their duty towards public amenities, and regulated the erection of signs and billboards.

Alexander Paromet, of the French Academy of Science, estimates that the temperature of the centre of the sun is 17,000 degrees centrigrade or 30,632 degrees Fahrenheit.

WHY THE OPAL SPARKLES.

Brilliant Colors in Stone Caused by Myriads of Cracks.

Why is the opal considered unlucky? It is the jeweller who is to blame for the superstition.

Anyone who has handled an opal knows of the brilliant colors that can be seen as the stone is turned round. These prismatic effects are produced by myriads of tiny cracks, which reflect the light from different angles. But it stands to reason that a stone that is cracked here, there, and everywhere, is extremely likely to break or split under the process of grinding, polishing and setting, and it is the ill luck jewellers have with these stones that accounts for the superstitution attached to them.

When an opal is exposed even to the slight heat of an open fire some feet away, it is likely to be destroyed. It is mainly composed of silica, and contains, as a rule, from five to thirteen per cent water.

Nearly all other stones are practically indestructible. An old magazine states: "There are gems adorning tiaras at Queen Victoria's Court which sparkled in the head-dresses of beauties in the days of the Queen of Sheba; and what tales they could tell could they but speak!"

Yet what record is there of an opal surviving through the ages to come to rest eventually in a royal crown? And what great opal has been found to compare with the Koh-i-noor diamond, or, indeed, with any large ruby, emerald, or other of the more valuable stones.

Royalty in Flats.

It is said that the Duke of Connaught is converting the first floor of his London residence, Clarence House, into a flat for the use of Commander and Lady Patricia Ramsay during their visit to London. The "flat" system of living is not new in the Royal Family. Princess Louise, Duchess of Argyll, Princess Beatrice, and the Duchess of Albany are all flat-dwellers in Kensington Palace.

Sinn Fein is Gaelic, meaning in English "Ourselves Alone."

When you find your pillows have moths in them brush them thoroughly and hang on the line on a sunshiny and windy day. Repeat the process if any should happen to remain.

A western paper says this happened to a woman teacher in the grammar grade: She asked her class: "What tense am I speaking in when I say, 'I am beautiful?' " A small boy replied: "The past tense, ma'am."

To remove tea stains, after they have dried, from pure linen, rub glycerine on stained parts a little while before washing. Freshly made spots can be removed at once with boiling water.

A Health-Bringer!

Make your morning cereal dish a strengthener.

Grape-Nuts

is not only most delicious in taste, but is a builder of tissue.

"There's a Reason"

LISTLESS, PEEVISH GIRLS

When a girl in her teens becomes peevish, listless and dull, when nothing seems to interest her and dainties do not tempt her appetite, you may be certain that she needs more good blood than her system is provided with. Before long her pallid cheeks, frequent headaches, and breathlessness and heart palpitation will confirm that she is anaemic. Many mothers as the result of their own girlhood experience can promptly detect the early signs of anaemia, and the wise mother does not wait for the trouble to develop further, but at once gives her daughter a course with Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, which renew the blood supply and banish anaemia before it has obtained a hold upon the system.

Out of their experience, thousands of mothers know that anaemia is the sure road to worse ills. They know the difference that good red blood makes in the development of womanly health. Every headache, every gasp for breath that follows the slightest exertion by the anaemic girl, every pain she suffers in her back and limbs are reproaches if you have not taken the best steps to give your weak girl new blood, and the only sure way to do so is through the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

New, rich red blood is infused into the system by every dose of these pills. From this new rich blood springs good health, an increased appetite, new energy, high spirits and perfect womanly development. Give your daughter Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and take them yourself and note how promptly their influence is felt in better health.

You can get these pills through any dealer in medicine or by mail, postpaid, at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

THE LUMBER INDUSTRY.

Factors Causing State of Instability—Effects of Reckless Forest Destruction.

The fundamental economic situation that has heretofore kept the lumber industry in a state of unstable equilibrium still exists, says an expert. Labor problems, in considerable part due to the unsound industrial situation, loom up with no permanent adjustment in sight. The dissipation of our forests goes on with no let-up, and still for the most part without any provision for the continuance of the forests after lumbering. Exhaustion of local forest supplies, the closing of industries dependent on them, the embarrassment for supplies of the pulp mills and other consumers using special classes of forest products, the generally mounting prices to consumers, are other factors which are calling sharp attention to the effect of forest destruction, and are causing increasing public uneasiness.

Lumbermen are giving thoughtful study to the needs of the industry; and they recognize that many things of a helpful and constructive character can be done within the industry itself in the way of cost accounting, adaptation of manufacture to the needs of the trade, scientific merchandizing, economies in manufacture, conservatism in finance, diffusion of information about production, markets, price movements, existing stocks and shipments, and so on. I judge that progressive steps are very generally under way in such matters, and that lumbermen are going as far as they can to improve the internal situation. There are other things that can be accomplished through co-operation with existing public agencies, as in economic, industrial, and technical research, and in demonstration of technical methods. I believe that a great many valuable things for the lumber industry can thus be brought about.

But neither the lumber industry nor the public can ignore the fact that the great fundamental problems, which not only involve the permanence and stability of the interests dependent on our forests but also gravely affect the national welfare, are not being solved. These problems fall into four general groups; those relating to the causes of over-production those that concern the supply, character, well-being, and stability of labor, the problem of the continuance of private forests and of stumpage supply, and certain questions relating to our public forests.

B. C. SLASH BURNING.

Amendment to Forest Act Provides for Reduction of Fire Hazard.

The province of British Columbia is becoming alive to the fire hazard which threatens its great asset, the forests. An amendment to the Forest Act, now before the Provincial Legislature, makes it compulsory in future for operators to burn their logging slash in a manner satisfactory to the Forestry Department. In the case of lands in respect of which an annual tax is payable to the Forest Protection Fund, the expenses incurred in disposing of the slash are to be borne half by the person or corporation carrying on the operations and half by the Fund.

In the case of neglect to comply with the Act, the Government's forestry officials may dispose of the slash and the expense of so doing will be recoverable from the person or corporation concerned.

It is also proposed to burn old slash, created by former logging operations, to save the cost of patrolling such fire hazards.

LAKE LOUISE AND THE ROCKIES.

To the ancients all roads led to Rome, and if was the ambition of young and old to behold the "Eternal City" and its wonders. Now, however, one might say it is the ambition of every Canadian to behold the "Eternal Snows," and as the Appian way led to Rome, so the great iron road, the Canadian Pacific Railway, leads to the Rocky Mountains. Canadians have a wide field to pick and choose from in the matter of places to spend holidays, but the West has an attraction all its own.

Lake Louise is one of the many beauty spots in the Rocky Mountains, and a trip West is not considered complete without a stop-off there. Lake Louise is one of the Lakes in the Clouds (the others being Lake Agnes and Mirror Lake) and at one time its existence was only known to the Indians. Now, however, thanks to the enterprise of the C.P.R., it is visited by thousands of tourists yearly, the railway passing through at this point, and a palatial hotel, the Chateau, having been erected on the lakefront, affording ample accommodation.

Stepping off the train at Laggan the tourist boards an electric car, which runs up the gradient to the lake, the trip only occupying twenty minutes. The drive is a most delightful one, the car being open on both sides, affords an uninterrupted view of the wonderful scenery with the minimum of exertion. The Bow River is crossed by a pretty little bridge, and in the early morning sunshine the waters sparkle like opal fires, tossing furiously in eddies as the river forces its way down the valley.

Arriving at Lake Louise one feels transported into another atmosphere, if not to another world; feelings of wonder, awe, and admiration grip the mind, compelling a reverential silence. The lake itself is small, but a perfect gem, lying at the base of the Victoria Glacier from which it is fed, its waters being pure turquoise in color, that deep turquoise so difficult to describe. Behind the lake Mt. Lefroy towers like a giant to the heavens, reaching an altitude of over 10,000 feet—one huge mass of dazzling snow and ice, resembling the Matterhorn in Switzerland. Mt. Aberdeen and the Victoria Glacier form a background unsurpassed for grandeur.

The surrounding country suggests an Alpine valley. Ranges of snow-clad mountains stretch as far as the eye can reach, while the air is filled with the scent of the pines. Flowers of brilliant color bloom everywhere.

Facilities can be obtained at the Chateau to escort parties going to Moraine Lake and the Valley of the Ten Peaks by automobile or carriage; ponies can also be hired to take tourists to Lake Agnes and Mirror Lake.

On the way to Moraine Lake a splendid view of Mt. Temple is obtained. This mountain is one of the highest peaks in the Rockies, rising to an altitude of 11,000 feet. Its sides resemble walls of solid ice, and its crest is covered with snow. At this point a fine view of the Bow Valley is obtained from a height of 11,000 ft., the river looking like a slender silver thread down in the valley. Still other beauty spots are the Giants' Steps and Paradise Valley, where the opalescent waters come thundering down from the sublime heights above, forcing their way through the mountains to the distant valley.

Moraine Lake is soon reached, and the tourist is allowed half an hour to rest before the return journey, enabling him to enjoy the magnificent scenery. Moraine Lake lies at the base of the Ten Peaks, a chain of mountains all over 10,000 feet high, covered with snow.

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.

The Difference.

The principal of a certain public school is very thin. Also she is very sensitive about this quality. At her school no one mentions it.

Recently several of her boys had a long series of quarrels with the boys of the neighboring ward school. The principal talked and talked against the fighting, but with no results. The fighting continued. Finally, one day, she announced that she would give the combatants at her school a thrashing if any more frays followed. A long time and all was quiet. Then one day came the usual fight and, of course, the inevitable lining up for the "lickin'."

"Before I punish you I want you to tell me what you were fighting about this time," the principal told the recreant ones.

All were silent, but finally the littlest fighter spoke up. "Well, the boys up at that building teased us and said that we had the skinniest principal in town, and we told them you weren't skinny at all, but slender, and then they began fighting."

Needless to say no one got thrashed.

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

BITS OF HUMOR FROM HERE & THERE

Promotion!

Butcher: "I am in need of a boy about your size. I would pay you ten shillings a week."

Applicant: "Will I have a chance to rise?"

Butcher: "Oh, yes; I want you to be here at four every morning.

Released!

Mrs. De Smyth-Jones: "Now I want you to save me an extra supply of flowers next week. My daughter Alice is coming out, you know."

Proprietor of Stall: "Yes, mum, I'll save 'er the very best, poor thing. Whatever was she put in for?"

And Harry Laughed.

The head of the family glanced up from the paper and remarked:

"I see there's a new hippopotamus at the Zoo." Glancing at his son a moment later, he said:

"What are you laughing at, Harry?"

"I was jus' laughin' to think of a stork carryin' a hipperpotamus," returned Harry.

Orientation.

He was a "character" who had given the parish much trouble one way and another. The rector, meeting him quiet and thoughtful in the street one morning said, "I was very glad to see you at the prayer meeting last night, John."

Replied John: "Oh, that's where I was then."

They Forgot Him.

The proceedings at the local debating society had become somewhat riotous. The crisis was reached when one disputant turned upon his opponent and exclaimed:

"You are the biggest and most conceited ass I ever had the misfortune to set eyes upon."

At this point the chairman, a pompous gentleman, very much upon his dignity, got up and shouted:

"Order, order! You seem to forget that I am in the room!"

This is to certify that fourteen years ago I got the cords of my left wrist nearly severed, and was for about nine months that I had no use of my hand, and tried other Liniments, also doctors, and was receiving no benefit. By a persuasion from a friend I got MINARD'S LINIMENT and used one bottle which completely cured me, and have been using MINARD'S LINIMENT in my family ever since and find it the same as when I first used it, and would never be without it.

ISAAC E. MANN.
Metapedia, P.Q.
Aug. 31st, 1908.

The Lesser Evil.

A German diplomat was spending the summer at St. Moritz, in the Swiss Engadine. One morning, he stopped beside the lake to talk to some neutral ladies, and a little girl who was in the party whispered something to her mother.

The German, smiling and twisting his kaiser-like moustache, said jestingly to the little girl:

"It's rude to whisper."

She looked him straight in the eye and answered coldly:

"But it would have been ruder still to say it out loud."

MONEY ORDERS.

A Dominion Express Money Order for five dollars costs three cents.

Fisherman's Luck.

They had spent the day in fishing during a cold, driving rain, and were returning with empty baskets and tired tempers. As they entered the village a large dog ran at them, barking furiously. One of the fishermen kicked it away carelessly.

"Aren't you afraid he will go for you if you do that?" asked his friend.

His companion looked sadly and sorrowfully into his face.

"I only wish he would." was the other's reply. "I'd chance almost anything to be able to go home and say I'd had a bite!"

In 1918 country people drank coffee that cost them sixteen per cent. more than in 1914. They used sugar that cost fifty-nine per cent. more; bread made from flour that cost ninety-two per cent. more; lard that cost 133 per cent. more than in 1914.

Hurrah! How's This

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

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

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

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

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

NURSING.

WANTED—PROBATIONERS FOR the Montreal Women's Hospital. Two years' course. Monthly salary during period of training. Apply Lady Superintendent, 1002 St. Catherine Street West, Montreal.

TEACHERS WANTED

PIANO, ELOCUTION AND SINGING Teachers Wanted. Address Conservatory of Music, Lethbridge, Alta.

WANTED—FEMALE TEACHER (Protestant) for the Jane Laycock Children's Home; must be of good Christian character and willing to take an interest in the children, not only during school hours, but at other times as well; there are about 25 children in the school; boys and girls, ages ranging from seven to fourteen years; salary thirty dollars per month, with board and residence; duties to commence September. Apply Cockshutt Securities, Limited, Brantford.

POULTRY WANTED

WHAT HAVE YOU FOR SALE IN Live Poultry, Fancy Hens, Pigeons, Eggs etc.? Write I. Weinrauch & Son, 10-13 St. Jean Baptiste Market, Montreal, Que.

FOR SALE.

NEWSPAPER, WEEKLY, IN BRUCE County. Splendid opportunity. Write Box T, Wilson Publishing Co., Limited, 12 Adelaide St. W., Toronto.

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

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 Halliday Company, 23 Jackson W., Hamilton, Ont.

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.

Resident Salesman Wanted

TO SELL THE INTERNATIONAL KEROSENE GAS BURNER

This burner turns Kerosene (Coal Oil) into gas. Fits into any cook-stove or heater and is conceded to be by far the most practical Gravity Fed Oil Burner introduced. No wick used and absolutely odorless. Applicants must be men of responsibility and well known in their community. Address Sales-Manager,

NATIONAL BURNERS, LIMITED, 114-116 JARVIS ST. - TORONTO

"ost moments are bearable if only one does not import into them the weight of the future or the regret of the past."—George Eliot.

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, Etc.

To remove tea and coffee stains stretch the stained piece over a bowl and pour boiling water through the stain.

THERE IS ONLY ONE GENUINE ASPIRIN

ONLY TABLETS MARKED WITH "BAYER CROSS" ARE ASPIRIN.

If You Don't See the "Bayer Cross" on the Tablets, Refuse Them—They Are Not Aspirin At All.

BAYER

Your druggist gladly will give you the genuine "Bayer Tablets of Aspirin" because genuine Aspirin now is made by Canadians and owned by a Canadian Company.

There is not a cent's worth of German interest in Aspirin, all rights being purchased from the U.S. Government.

During the war, acid imitations were sold as Aspirin in pill boxes and various other containers. But now you can get genuine Aspirin, plainly stamped with the safety "Bayer Cross"—Aspirin proved safe by millions for Headache, Toothache, Earache, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Colds, Neuritis, and Pain generally.

Handy tin boxes of 12 tablets, also larger "Bayer" packages.

Aspirin is the trade mark, registered in Canada, of Bayer Manufacture of Monoaceticacidester of Salicylicacid.

Use Cuticura to Keep Your Hair From Falling

How many times have barbers given this advice to men who are losing their hair because of dandruff and scalp irritation. At night rub Cuticura Ointment into the scalp. Next morning shampoo with Cuticura Soap and hot water. A clean, healthy scalp means good hair.

Cuticura Soap 25c., Ointment 25 and 50c., Talcum 25c. plus Canadian duties. Sold everywhere. For sample each free address: "Cuticura, Dept. N, Boston, U. S. A."

The Watchman
AND
Ottawa Valley Advocate

FRIDAY, AUGUST 29, 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,—$1.40 per inch.

En Passant.

—:o:—

Bluff. I AM NOT in jail, but I might as well be, for I have no dictionary at hand. A few days ago a person came to me and borrowed my well worn lexicon, to settle an argument, he said. I regard my dictionary as a companion, a well-tried friend who always has a good word for another, who speaks when spoken to, and whose opinions, although sometimes not quite in accordance with my own, eventually turn out to be sound, as far as they go.

I do not know whether the argument, which my dictionary was required to settle, is still proceeding, or if the person who borrowed it is too exhausted to bring the book back. I can never find it in my heart to refuse to lend a book of mine to the man, woman, or child who wants it, and I never wish anybody any harm, but I hope that the man who borrowed my dictionary and did not return it was knocked out in his argument, and is now seeking for words of consolation where they may be found and improving his mind generally by a perusal of my Webster.

— — —

The word I wanted to refer to is one in constant use, not only as a word philologically regarded, but as a prevailing habit. "Bluff" is the word.

When I was young, and had never heard of poker I used to think that bluff meant hale, hearty, burly, when applied to them, as "Bluff King Hal,"—so called from his boisterous breezy style and his plain manner of speech, when applied to inanimate objects such as a cliff or rocky promontory, it meant broad and high and outstanding. It is live and learn, though. The greater dictionary of daily life has many different meanings not to be found in my lamented Webster.

As time goes on and things change, no language can remain stationary and live. That is my explanation of the "dead" languages. They stood still, and died. Their ashes were put away in urns on the shelves of libraries and monasteries, like sainted memories or embalmed bodies buried in the pyramids: They speak only as links with the past: They constitute the ground work for philological research, but for ordinary use they are as intelligible as the language of a woman with a mouthful of hairpins.

— — —

The remarkable mobility of some words shows that they are readily adaptable as interpretations of altered conditions.

They are the well worn but servicable tools in an inventor's workshop. Once upon a time the word "hammer" meant a stone tied to a stick. Since then we have had Naysmith hammers, electric hammers, and hammers as delicate as the filigree jeweller's art requires.

Had that word continued to mean only a stone tied to a stick instead of embracing every conceivable knocker capable of giving a blow as light as the football of a fly, or heavy a the mammoth steel-worker's thunderous blow, people would have found other words to describe the instruments and their effects and the word hammer would have become as obsolate as its original sponser.

Words grow and expand so that they embrace multitudes of meanings not always to be found in dictionaries, borrowed or lent. For instance and speaking from memory, I believe that my dictionary still describes a hammer as "An instrument for driving Nails." On the other hand, if you turn to the word "glass," if you have not lent your dictionary to somebody to settle an argument, you will see a whole crowd of meanings with a variety of applications.

— — —

But speaking of Bluff. If you, gentle reader, and I sat down to define the word, giving it all the various meanings which we imagine it would bear, with instances and examples which we may personally have odserved, or read about at different times, I believe we could fill a big newspaper with "bluff."

I dont say that would be anything new or unusual, that it is not a thing that is done day by day by the papers themselves. No, no. We would only be Amateur Bluffers, not experts who have spent their lives in learning an perfecting the art. Still, although we may not have been to the front, the near front, or even the rear, as Eye-Witnesses and War Correspondents, giving directions and hints and advice to Great Generals as to how things should be done, we could certainly arrive at the conclusion that bluff is a big word in the language of this and other continents, and that it far transcends any meaning given in any ancient or modern dictionary either possessed or unfortunately lent.

At this point I may take you into my confidence and tell you that I have just torn up about twenty sheets of paper upon which I had scribbled my impressions about the universality of bluff.

I had written down that it was to be found, nows and thens, in politics, private life, buying and selling, the "Church and State," the "Cloister and the Hearth."

I filled those sheets and was reaching out for more, when an economical thought struck me. To think was to act, and seizing a blank sheet of paper I headed it,—"Where Bluff Never Enters" .....Then came a pause: the ink dried upon my pen, and the fair sheet remained blank, its virgin whiteness unsullied, its story untold.

I thought of man, from the cradle to the grave, through all his seven ages, down to the

"Last scene of all,
That ends this strange eventful history"

and had almost written down "Bluff cannot enter grave" when I remembered that the cold "Hic Jacets" of which Tennyson speaks in The Idylls of The King, might be rendered phonetically into "Hear Lies," instead of the usual interpretation of "Here Lies"—

Even tombstones bluff, and lie, and if it does not sometimes enter the last narrow cell, ubiquitous Bluff stands at the Door.

LINKSMAN.

(Note by the Editor of "The Watchman":—We hope that the loss of his dictionary won't spoil Linksman's holiday.)

A few silk effect dresses in Crepe and Poplin just in stock.

W. BANFORD & SON.

—:o:—

STRAYED,—From pasture near Electric power plant, Ayershire heifer, mostly white, dehorned, tag on left ear. Reward to finder.

H. R. HAMMOND, Lachute.

—:o:—

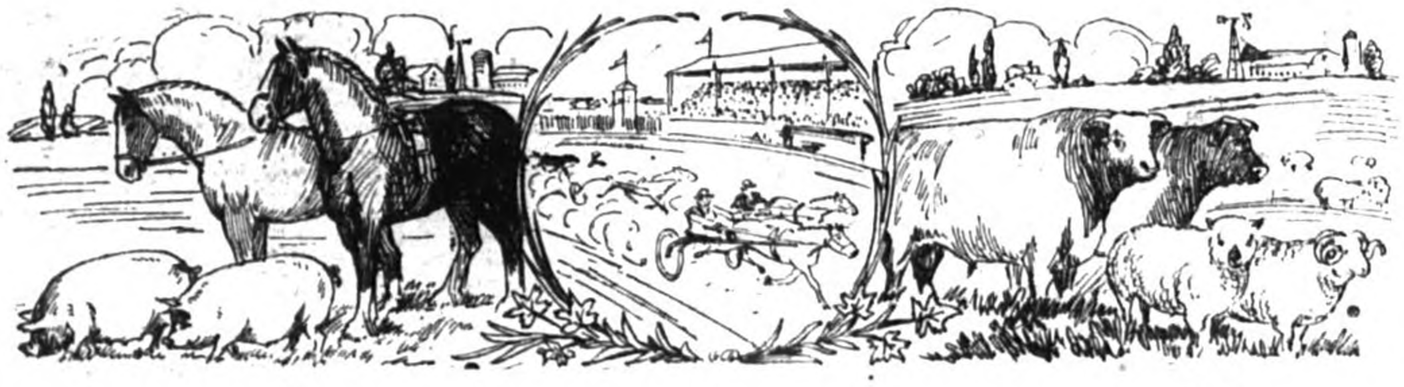
NOTICE,—By an order from the Board of Health of the Province of Quebec no pupil can enter any school without first obtaining a certificate from his or her physician that they have been properly vacanated within less than seven years. A fine of $20.00 and an additional fine of $1.00 perday thereafter according to law. By Order

The Parish of St. Jernsalem School Board.

WM. COPELAND, Secretary.

—:o:—

FARM FOR SALE,—Comprising 230 acres and 100 acres bush (in all 330 acres), good brick house with sheet iron roof and barn containing about 50 tons hay. water in house and stable. For further particulars apply to H. Reilly, Thos' Gore, Lachute P.O., R.R. No. 6.



Central Canada's Biggest Show

THE IMPROVED MIDWAY

Capt. Sorcho's Submarine Show.

A Complete One Ring Circus Wild Animal Show.

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Willard's Temple of Music.

Eden Musee—Famous attraction in New York City for many years.

Merry-go-round — A $15,000 machine—electric lighted and wonderfully carved.

A Big Eli Ferris Wheel—Beautifully illuminated.

The Whip — The Frolic — Tango Swings.

The Whirpool.

The Ocean Wave.

Over the Falls.

Kentucky Derby.

Over the Top.

Many other attractions.

Visit the OTTAWA FAIR
Central Canada Exhibition
Sept. 6 to 15. 1919.

Decide Now
You Need a Holiday

This is a great Holiday Week of Instruction, Education and Amusement. It is a grand opportunity to visit the Nation's Capital—to see what the world is doing—to keep abreast of the times. You cannot afford to miss it. Arrange to spend at least two or three days or the whole week. Ample arrangements have been made for rooms and board for all visitors. Write the secretary for full particulars.

The Grand Stand Show.

Many features from New York Hippodrome.

Prof. James E. Hardy—In a sensational high wire act.

The Four Danubes—A high class bar act.

Four Circus Clowns—Favorites with the kiddies.

Mirando Bros.—In a thrilling auto and tower act.

Royal Manchuria Chinese Group in a sensational wire act

Tip Top Trio—One of the most comical acts ever seen at N.Y. Hippodrome.

Collins & Hart—A top-liner comedy act.

Olympia Desval—With her trained dogs and ponies.

The Erna Trio—In high class comedy.

Spectacular Fire Works from the famous house of T. W. Hand Co. of Hamilton.

Big Mardi Gras Frolic Saturday (Closing) Night

Mix In With The Fun--- Ask The Management About Costumes

Mardi Gras Festival

An uproarious Carnival of Fun for Saturday—the closing night of the Fair. The culminating joy-making event of the show. The entire Midway and grand stand attractions will be intact. Fancy Dress costumes and other fun-making devices will be provided by the management as long as the supply lasts to all making application.

GRAND SHOPPING WEEK.

The Retail Merchants of Ottawa have arranged a Week of Big Bargains for outside visitors. Buy then—and save money. Concult Ticket Agents for Special Railway Rates.

General Admission To Grounds - 35 cents.

A Position for Every Graduate.

Lachute Business College

Commercial — Civil Service

In 1918 the Harrison-Parish chain of business schools was formed. The foundation for this chain is the powerful organization known as the Willis Business College.

Founded in 1896 'The Willis' has long since enjoyed an International reputation for thoroughness of preparation. Its Graduates and former Students have filled the choicest positions East and West and in the United States.

Mercantile life, civil service, commercial school teaching are all open to our graduates, many of whom are now conducting successful businesses.

As a Student or as a Graduate of Lachute Business College you will have the backing of the best.

The demand for our Graduates cannot be filled.

Time is the one thing you cannot recall. ENROLL NOW.

SCHOOL NOW OPEN.

Miss M. V. Slater
Main St., Lachute.

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

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

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

All at lowest Montreal and Toronto prices.

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

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

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

INCORPORATED 1855

THE MOLSONS BANK

CAPITAL AND RESERVE $8,800,000

Over 100 Branches scattered throughout Canada

A General Banking Business Transacted

— Circular Letters of Credit
Bank Money Orders

SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT

Interest allowed at highest current rate.

Lachute Branch
W. A. HOUSTON
Manager

Get ready for the COUNTY FAIR

LACHUTE

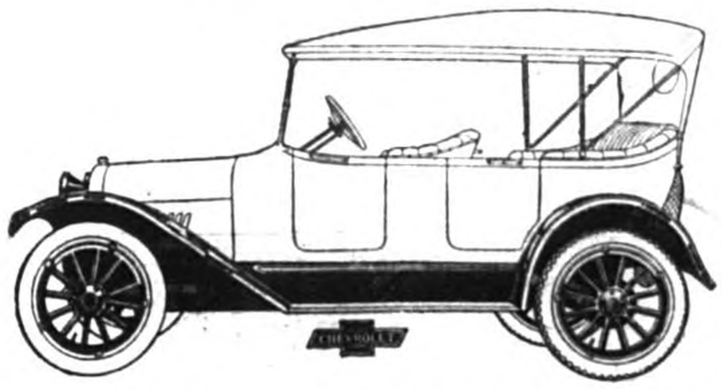
September 3 4 & 5

Geo. Hay, Pres., J. T. Ayers, Vice-Pres., J. W. Gall, Sec-Treas.

Leading Live Stock Show in the Province.

Half-mile Running Race, open,	Purse $25 00, $15 00, $10 00
" " County,	15 00, $10 00, $5 00

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.

Briscoe !

The Car with the

Half Million Dollar Motor

Less Gas and more mileage
32 h.p. motor that goes up the hills on High
Lowest License and best appearing
See the Briscoe in our Show-room before buying

GEO. Y. DEACON

Phone 26 LACHUTE MILLS, QUE.

Best Meats at Reasonable Prices.

Telephone No. 136

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

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

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

DRYSDALE & SPEIGHT

BUTCHERS

Main Street, - Lachute, P.Q.

WEDDING BELLS

BROCKIE—FORBES.

The home of Mrs. Simon McKimmie was the scene of a pretty event on Wednesday evening last, when her granddaughter Miss Jennie Forbes was united in marriage to Mr. Jas. C. Brockie, of Montreal, the ceremony being performed by Rev. J. L. George. The house was tastefully decorated with ferns, asters and other flowers, the bride who was given away by her uncle Mr. Wm. Forbes, was gowned in silk embroidered georgette over white silk, veil and orange blossoms and carried a boquet of white roses and sweet peas Her attendant was Miss Margaret Brockie sister of the groom, who wore blue ninon and carried a boquet of pink roses and sweet peas, while Mr. T. C. Cooper, of Montreal, acted as best man. Mr. and Mrs. Brockie left on the evening train for Melochville the summer home of the groom's father where the honeymoon will be spent, followed by the good wishes of their many friends and on their return will reside in Montreal. Among the out of town guests were Mr. and Mrs. Peter Brockie, Mr. and Mrs. C. Cragie, Mr. Wm. Forbes and daughter Lillian, of Montreal, Mr. and Mrs. Albert McKimmie, of Bridgeport, and Mr. Allan McKimmie, of Calgary.

TENDERS

The Lachute Curling Club (Inc.) invite tenders for the building of a new rink. Plans and specifications may be seen at Mr. Rice's Office.

GRENVILLE

Mrs. Harold Gill snd children, visited at Mr. John Gills on Sunday.

Miss Margaret Lyrrell, of Thedfort Mines, is visiting friends in this place.

The Misses MacMillan, of Westmount, are visiting friends in Calumet and Grenville.

Mr. Norman Gill, of Ottawa, spent Sunday with his Father Mr. John Gill of Grenville.

Mrs. Hilliker, of Ottawa, has been visiting at her Father's Mr. J. Gills for several weeks.

Mrs. Willie Robillard, of Fort Arthur, is spedding a few weeks with Mrs. A. Longhren, of Stoneffield,

Mrs. Mahoney and daughter, of Ottawa, were recent guests of Mrs. Louis Champagne of this place.

Miss Alice Cleriihne, of Montreal, is spending a week with her Grandfather Mr. W. Bradshaw of this village.

Mrs. Florence Dakin, of Montreal, is spending her holidays with her brother Mr. Frank Dakin, at Calumet.

Daniel J. Byrne Esq. of St. Philippe, was the guest over Sunday of his sister Mrs. William Byrne of our village.

St. Matthews Sunday School held their annual picnic in Fraser's grove on Wednesday, and reported a good time.

Mrs. George Proulx, of Shawinigan Falls, and Mrs. Romeo Valiquette, and little daughter, of Montreal, are visiting their parents Mr. and Mrs. Levectoire of this place.

LAKEFIELD

having spent the past six weeks visiting there many friends here.

Mr. and Mrs. Bennie Westgate have returned to their home in Boston, after

Mr. Cyril L. Wiston, of Montreal, spent the week-end at Chillwood Cottage.

Mr. Eddie Clark, of Montreal, is spending his holidays at Chillwood Cottage.

Mrs. J. H. Gales and son Howard are spending a few days in Montreal this week.

Mr. D. C. Smith who has spent the past week at Lakeside Cottage returned to his home in Bermuda.

Mr. and Mrs. Bennie Moore and two children and Miss Violet Brown spent Sunday at Lakeside Cottage.

Mrs. A. H. Lupton and two children arrived here on Sunday after having spent the past seven months in England.

Guest at Lakeside Cottage this week are Mrs. Smith, of Bermuda and Mrs. C. Thomas and daughter Cecilia and Mr. Tom Barnes, of Montreal.

Church Notes. Sunday Aug. 31st.
Lakefield,—Morning Prayer 10.30 a. m.
Dunany,—Evensong 2.30 p m.
Louisa,—Evensong 4 30 p m.

A. H. LUPTON.

Public Notice is hereby given that the undersigned have accepted under the Benefit of Inventory, the estate of Noé Forget, in his lifetime Merchant, of the town of Ste. Agathe-des-Monts.

Ste. Agathe-des-Monts, Aug. 25th, 1919.

Joseph Forget. Xalapha Forget. Ida Forget wife duly authorized of Delphis Côté. Alexandrina Forget wife duly authorized of Alphonse Lefebvre.

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.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

Ford

Electric Starting and Lighting

NO car has a better starting and lighting system than that now available to purchasers of Ford Cars.

It is a Ford product, built into the motor—

—a positive starter as reliable as the motor itself:

—a powerful lighting system, uniform under all engine speeds.

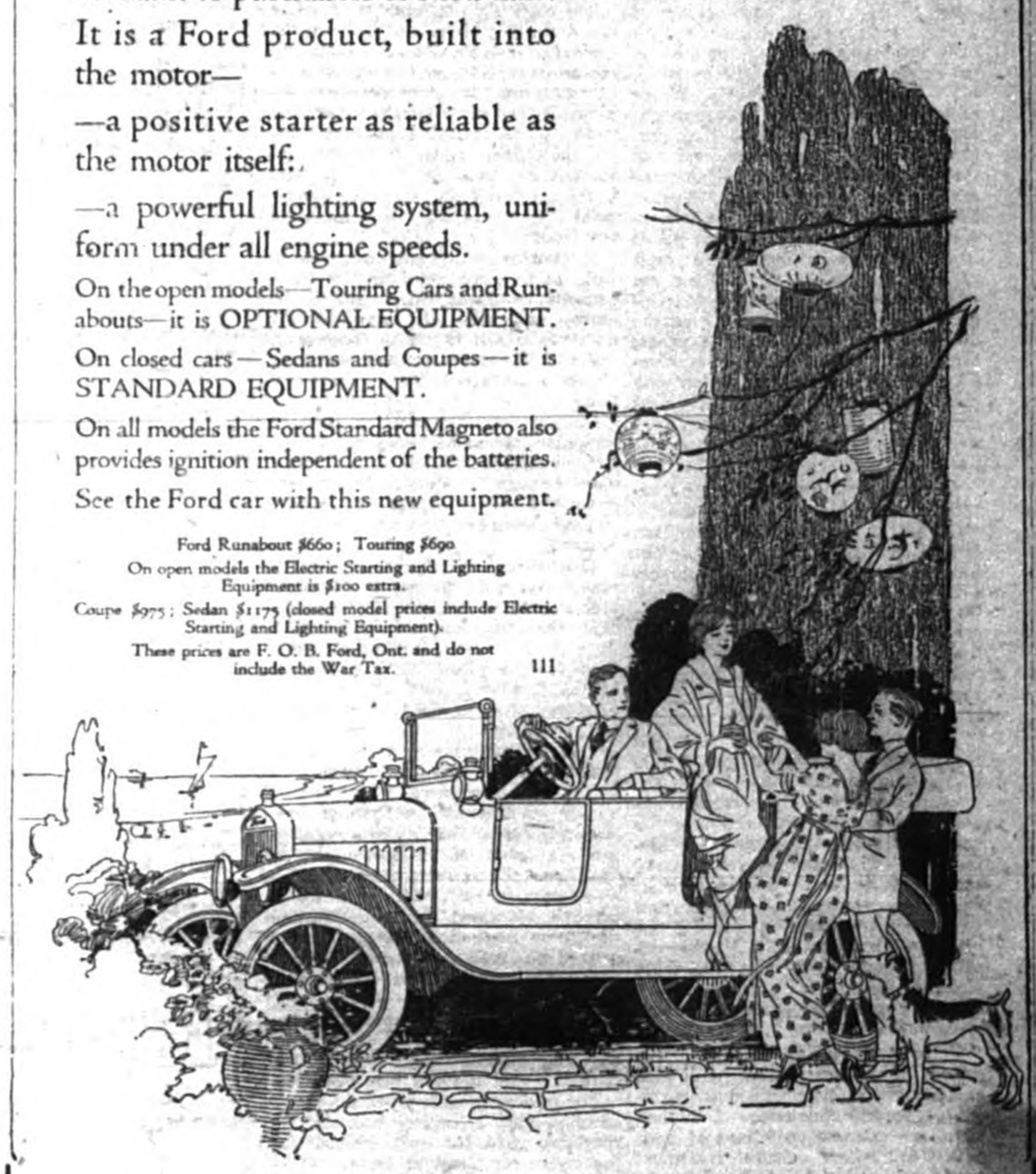
On the open models—Touring Cars and Runabouts—it is OPTIONAL EQUIPMENT.

On closed cars—Sedans and Coupes—it is STANDARD EQUIPMENT.

On all models the Ford Standard Magneto also provides ignition independent of the batteries.

See the Ford car with this new equipment.

Ford Runabout $660; Touring $690
On open models the Electric Starting and Lighting Equipment is $100 extra.
Coupe $975; Sedan $1175 (closed model prices include Electric Starting and Lighting Equipment).
These prices are F. O. B. Ford, Ont. and do not include the War Tax. 111



E. F. Ayers

Dealer - - Lachute.

AUCTION SALE

There will be sold by Public Auction at the residence of

H. MAISSONNEUVE
Brownsburg,
Saturday, Aug. 30th, 1919

The following effects:—One piano organ, 2 parlor tables, 1 parlor suite, 1 dining room table, 1 sideboard, 6 dining room chairs, 1 bureau, 1 buffett, 1 parlor rug, 1 Edison Gramophone and 3 records, 3 new stoves, 1 cooking and 2 box stoves, 2 beds, 1 baby cot, lot of carpets, 6 kitchen chairs, pots, pans, cooking utensils

All to be sold without reserve.

Sale to commence at 1.30 p.m.

TERMS: $10 and under cash, over that amount 3 months credit on furnishing opproved joint notes.

W. J. BOYD, Licensed Auctioneer.

There will be sold by Public Auction at the residence of

WILLIAM McMULLAN,
West Ward, Lachute
Friday, August 29th, 1919

The following effects:—1 parlor suite 5 pieces, 1 parlor table, 1 extension table, 2 small tables, 1 bed room set, 1 iron bed, 2 mattresses, 2 sets of springs, 2 dressers, 2 washstands, 1 hall stand, 1 book stand, 1 sideboard, 1 rocking chair, 7 kitchen chairs, 1 kitchen cabinet, 1 lounge, 1 box stove and pipes, 1 cooking stove, a lot of stove pipes, 2 step ladders, 3 coolie cans, 1 washing machine and wringer, a lot of flowers, 3 toilet sets, 1 Sanitary closet, a lot of mats, spinning-wheel, butter crocks, 2 lamps, a lot of pictures, lady's fur coat, man's fur coat, 1 cross-cut saw, carpenters' tools, about 13 cords dry 18 inch hard wood, 7 hens and 1 rooster, 1 grindstone, dishes and glassware, and all the kitchen utensils.

Sale to commence at 1.30 p m. sharp.

TERMS CASH.

Everything to be sold without reserve as proprietor is leaving town.

The house will also be offered by Auction if not disdosed of before day of sale.

W. J. BOYD, Licensed Auctioneer.

—Mr. Jas. Hardie, of Brownsburg, has recently installed a new system in his Popular Ice-Cream Parlor, by which his customers will be supplied with their choice of ices and drinks in the Vortex Individual Sanitary Cups. Mr. Hardie is nothing if not progressive and the people will appreciate his new venture.

FOOTWEAR

FOR

School Boy's and School Girls.

Consisting of Boots that are Strong and Lasting for School use. Growing girls Boots with Low Heels in sizes 1 to 6.

We are ready to supply the Farmer's with the best Working Boot made in Canada.

Extra Special Value in Boys' School Suits.

Always on hand Ready-made Clothing for Men and Boy's, Gents Furnishings, Overalls, Shirts, Gloves, Swearer and Rain Coats.

No Better Values in Town.

Suits Made to Order. - - Boots Repaired.

TELEPHONE NO. 65.

W. G. Staniforth, Lachute

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

O. B. Lafleur & Sons, Limited.

Foundry Street - Lachute

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.

Keeping Up the Pasture.

Overgrazing during a succession of unfavorable seasons, or sometimes during a single season, is probably the most frequent cause of run-down pastures. Weeds will thrive during a season unfavorable for the growth of grass and when the light pasturage is continually weakened and reduced by over-grazing, will establish themselves in the dying sod. On the other hand, when a rank growth of grass stands ungrazed for a long time there is a tendency for the sod to become weakened as the result of a superabundant top-growth. Weeds are then able to grow and multiply, but under these conditions they probably never become so numerous and troublesome as under the extreme conditions of over-grazing. While in the ordinary use of pastures under-grazing is not likely to occur, yet it is well to know in advance the result of such practice. Stock will not eat weeds unless forced to do so, but will graze more and more heavily on the diminishing patches of clean grass; consequently the weeds are continually favored in their competition with the grass for soil space, and unless means are taken to check them they may presently overrun and ruin the pasture.

The first step toward improving unproductive pastures should be the destruction of weeds. Where the land is level and open enough to allow the use of a mower, all undesirable plants should be cut before they make seed. Or the pasture may be fenced off in several areas, taking the weedier ones first, and the stock kept on an area until the weeds are eaten down. In this practice young cattle or sheep should be used.

As the weeds are being destroyed the growth of the grass itself should be stimulated; and according to the present knowledge of pastures the application of stable manure seems the only certain economical means of doing this. Whenever manure is available, apply it to the pasture in light dressings, covering first the scantiest patches, but eventually covering the whole pasture if possible. Another excellent practice is to reseed the more unthrifty patches and then graze them sparingly until they are again thickly revegetated.

Cultural treatment to improve the growth of pasturage, such as disking and harrowing, cannot be recommended for general conditions. Doubtless there are extreme conditions of root-bound sod where cultural treatment would be beneficial in improving the moisture relations of the plant; but these conditions cannot now be clearly defined, and the operation should proceed cautiously, for by tearing the grass roots more harm than good is liable to result.

Likewise the application of commercial fertilizer to pastures is an extremely dubious practice. There is of course a stimulation of plant growth, but at present high prices for fertilizer no profitable returns may be expected under average conditions. Should a decided shift in the present relative prices of fertilizer and meat occur, doubtless a moderate application of phosphatic material, say two hundred pounds of acid phosphate per acre, would be profitable on most soils.

Follow the Binder With the Plow.

July plowing may make from five to fifteen bushels more wheat an acre than September plowing. Early plowing buries the Hessian fly, saves moisture and makes good seed-bed for wheat. Therefore, it pays to follow the binder with the plow.

The right time to plow is just after the grain has been cut, because the ground at that time has an abundance of moisture; having the moisture it plows easier. By plowing at that time a mulch is formed which retains the moisture and rests the land. By turning the stubble under, it has time to rot and act as a fertilizer. The foul weeds are killed out, and the nourishment they would consume remains in the land.

If plowing is delayed, each stubble will act to the ground in the same capacity as the chimney does to the stove—each one will carry off the moisture which is vitally necessary, and with the moisture goes the many elements necessary for crop production.

Disking and then plowing is often advisable because disking will make the plowing much easier. Disking also destroys the Hessian fly and exposes the flaxseed stage of the pest to the hot sun and the attack of insect enemies.

The plowed ground should be cultivated after rains to keep down volunteer wheat and weeds. If the volunteer wheat is destroyed the Hessian fly will be starved, because its main food-plant is wheat. The cultivation of the plowed ground also helps to save moisture and make a better seed-bed for wheat.

Wheat yields varying from eight to twenty-two and one-third bushels an acre for an average of six years, due wholly to different methods of preparing stubble land before seeding, are the result of an experiment at the Kansas Experiment Station, which was begun in 1911. The ground was cropped to wheat continuously, and the same method of preparing the ground was used each season. Wheat was seeded on the same date and at the same rate for all the different methods of preparation, and everything possible was done to prevent anything affecting the crop other than the way the soil was prepared.

The following table gives the method of preparing the seed-bed, and the resulting yield for each method, for the entire six years of work:

Treatment.	Yield Bushels.
Disked at planting, not plowed	8.0
September plowing, 3-inch deep	13.8
September plowing, 7-inch deep	15.1
September plowing, 7-inch deep, but double disked in July...	19.1
August plowing, 7-inch deep..	21.1
August plowing, 7-inch deep, not worked until September	19.3
July plowing, 7-inch deep.....	22.3
July plowing, 3-inch deep.....	17.6

After figuring the cost of preparing the seed-bed, the biggest profit was from the fields plowed seven inches deep in July. The next highest profit was from fields plowed seven inches deep in August.

5½% INTEREST
PAYABLE HALF YEARLY
Allowed on money left with us for from three to ten years.
Write for Booklet.
The Great West Permanent Loan Company.
Toronto Office 20 King St. West.

Horse Sense

Hot Weather Rules.

1. Load lightly and drive slowly.
2. Stop in the shade if possible.
3. Water your horse as often as possible. So long as a horse is working, water in small quantities will not hurt him. But let him drink only a few swallows if he is going to stand still. Do not fail to water him at night after he has eaten his hay.
4. When he comes in after work, sponge off the harness marks and sweat, his eyes, his nose and mouth, and the dock. Wash his feet but not his legs.
5. If the thermometer is 75 degrees or higher, wipe him all over with a damp sponge, using vinegar water if possible. Do not wash the horse at night.
6. Saturday night, give a bran mash lukewarm; and add a tablespoonful of saltpetre.
7. Do not use a horse-hat, unless it is a canopy-top hat. The ordinary bell-shaped hat does more harm than good.
8. A sponge on top of the head, or even a cloth, is good if kept wet. If dry it is worse than nothing.
9. If the horse is overcome by heat, get him into the shade, remove harness and bridle, wash out his mouth, sponge him all over, shower his legs, and give him two ounces of aromatic spirits of ammonia, or two ounces of sweet spirits of nitre, in a pint of water; or give him a pint of coffee warm. Cool his head at once, using cold water, or, if necessary, chopped ice, wrapped in a cloth.
10. If the horse is off his feed, try him with two quarts of oats mixed with bran, and a little water, and add a little salt or sugar. Or give him oatmeal gruel or barley water to drink.
11. Watch your horse. If he stops sweating suddenly, or if he breathes short and quick, or if his ears droop, or if he stands with his legs braced sideways, he is in danger of a heat or sun stroke and needs attention at once.
12. If it is so hot that the horse sweats in the stable at night, tie him outside, with bedding under him. Unless he cools off during the night, he cannot well stand the next day's heat.

The collar should be just large enough to permit a man's hand to pass inside the collar between the lower end of the collar and the neck or breast of the horse. If the collar is too loose it will cause friction; if too tight it will choke the horse, and cause sore withers. Test the fitting of the collar by lifting up the horse's head.

The hames should fit the collar; if too long, they will probably be buckled too tight at the top, and in this way the collar will be made to pinch the horse at the top. Sores thus produced begin by a pimple or very small boil, often overlooked because the mane covers it.

Examine your horse continually, and if there is any sore spot, adjust the collar so that it will not touch that spot. If the skin is merely wrinkled, bathe it with witch hazel or diluted vinegar. If the skin is broken, bathe it with clean water, containing a little salt.

If the collar "rides up," it can be kept down by a martingale running to the girth, or by an extra girth running from trace to trace, back of the forelegs.

The best collar for a mature horse, whose weight does not vary much throughout the year, is the leather collar. For most horses, the best collar is one stuffed with hair, and covered with ticking. With this collar, if the horse's shoulder becomes sore at any point, the lining of the collar can easily be ripped, and the hair removed or pushed aside at that point, so that no pressure will come on the sore place.

Collar pads are much used, but they quickly become dirty, cannot easily be cleaned, and thus cause many sores. Still a pad that makes the collar fit is better than an ill-fitting collar without a pad.

By all means, clean the inside of the collar every night. If you wait until the next morning you are likely to forget it. Of course you will clean the horse's shoulders as soon as the collar is removed. The salt sweat drying on the skin is what does the mischief.

Cayenne pepper is the best remedy for ants.

Put a pinch of salt, not enough to taste, in your fudge. The fudge will be very smooth when poured out and cooled.

PLANT PERENNIALS NOW

They Will Give You Pleasure and Beauty with a Minimum of Yearly Work.

By GRACE W. CROOKS.

The time for planning a perennial garden is in July.

First, as to your house: has it an attractive surrounding? If not, draw your plans for an irregular garden around it, leaving an open space near the corners and recesses of the foundation for foundation planting such as syringas, bridal wreaths and so forth, which are better planted in the spring. Then draw plans for beautifying other portions of your yard, such as along the paths or sidewalks leading up to your house, and in other places where the beds may be pleasing to the eye of the passerby and which will give it a truly lived-in appearance. Indicate on your drawings or working plans the spots where you desire to plant individual hardy plants and where trees and shrubs are to be planted the following spring.

After you have drawn your working plans, arrange, during July and August, to have the grass removed from the spots where you wish your garden, loosen up the soil and get everything ready for planting from late August on.

There is one distinct advantage in the plans of a hardy perennial garden over all others; they more often materialize. After the plants are once in the ground they need very little attention. All plants need attention but not all need yearly attention. Peonies do not need to be disturbed for several years, irises not oftener than every four years, while boltonias, asters and rudbeckias, which throw out a side growth, may be transplanted more often either in the same place or in another location. This will give larger flowers and finer colors.

In July and August the magazines begin to show advertisements for fall stock and catalogues may be obtained. These will give you much help. Hardy perennials may be ordered at this time and set out in August, September and October.

Hardy perennials are best planted in the fall as they have time to get firmly established and form a good root growth before winter sets in, and are able to forge right ahead and blossom at the right time in the spring. Some of the most beautiful perennials flower so early in the spring that fall planting is imperative if satisfactory results are to be obtained the first year.

Given a light covering of leaves or straw in the fall after the first light frost, which hardy perennials are well able to withstand, they practically may be forgotten during the cold and stormy days of winter, for they are quietly sleeping, waiting for the first spring rains and warm sunshine to come and wake them up. What a joy it is to see the tender green shoots appear through the ground in the spring.

In riding through the country, I often notice a barren look about the farm houses I pass, due to the lack of attractive surroundings or to the lack of flowers. The first thing, therefore, in planning your perennial garden is to select the best location for it.

The art of gardening is to group plants artistically. We should imitate the natural scenery if possible, and if we have natural surroundings, by all means make the garden fit them. The chief mission of perennials is to fit most admirably in woodlands and meadows, by streams and pools, among rocks and to cover unsightly places. There are really few places where hardy perennials cannot be used advantageously. Therefore, if you have a rock pile, do not try to dig it out but plant Alpines, suited for just such places. If you have a stream or pond, do not try to drain it off but find the hardy perennials that will thrive there. If your land is dry and sandy, do not be discouraged, there are hardy perennials for that, too. There are hardy perennials for shade and for sun.

In making your plans for your hardy garden, select flowers for a succession of bloom. By careful selection one can have flowers from frost to frost.

One of the greatest pleasures to be derived from a flower garden is the ability to have an abundance of flowers suitable for cutting. Perennials are especially good for that purpose and a lasting joy.

When planting your garden do not forget the birds. We all love birds and are anxious to have them come near the house. Keep them in mind and plant some things that are especially attractive to them and you will never regret it.

Peonies are beloved by everyone. They require a sunny location. They blossom in June and by selecting early, medium and late varieties they can be made to bloom for about three weeks.

Irises, if planted for succession, by using dwarf, intermediate, June flowering Siberian, beardless and Japanese varieties, will blossom from tulip-time till mid-July. Irises thrive in practically every kind of soil and do not need wet ground.

Delphinium or hardy larkspur begins to bloom about the end of June, and if cut close to the ground as soon as each crop has finished blossoming, will give a second crop. After each crop is cut, dig in a little bone meal about the plants. Hemoracallis or day lillies are very acceptable hardy plants which start blooming about the time the June flowering irises have ceased to occupy the center of the stage.

Coreopsis and gaillardia start blossoming the last of June and continue during the summer and August, if the blossoms are kept cut.

Phlox flower in late summer and all through the autumn.

Aquilegea or Columbine are most elegant and beautiful, are not very particular about their location, and are graceful and well adapted to lighten up a formal planting. They bloom from late spring through the early summer months.

For late summer and early fall bloom, the baltonia is very good, while hardy asters and rudbeckia or golden-glow are excellent late blooming plants. The beautiful hybrid sunflower is a wonderful magnet for the goldfinch or wild canary, while the hardy salvia attracts the humming bird.

These are but a few of the many hardy perennials suitable for other times and places. All of these plants can be purchased ready for planting at once in the fall, which is the better way, as growing from seed requires much more time.

"There is a reason" why flowers have a place in nature's economy and because of that reason we cannot afford to neglect or leave them out of our lives.

The Dairy

Every man who keeps cows can have a Babcock tester and test his own cows. This very fact is one of the biggest hindrances to cow-testing work, for the man who depends on making his own testing generally does not test his cows, or after starting finds it "too much bother."

The hope of testing and the doom of boarder cows lie in cow-testing associations. A testing association is nothing more nor less than an organization of dairy farmers—generally twenty-six—for the purpose of hiring a tester who will test all their cows.

The tester visits each farm once a month. He generally arrives in the afternoon with his testing outfit, so he can be present for the evening milking. He proceeds as follows:

1. Weighs all feed given to each cow that evening.
2. Weighs and samples the milk from each cow that evening.
3. Weighs all feed given to each cow the next morning.
4. Again weighs and samples each cow's milk.
5. Tests samples of milk from each cow for per cent. of butterfat.
6. Computes total feed consumed by each cow for a month, using the weights obtained as an average.
8. Computes butterfat produced in a month by each cow, using the test obtained as an average.
9. At the end of the year he computes profit or loss for each cow by charging the animal for feed consumed, and crediting her with milk and fat produced.

After finishing a day's work at one farm the tester goes to the next herd. Sometimes he has his own horse and buggy for traveling; in other testing associations the owner of the herd just tested takes the tester to the next farm. Often the tester is of assistance in locating or selling good cows, bulls, feed, etc. He is paid by the month, and boarded by the members of the association.

A cow-testing association costs only the wages of the tester, and a part or all of the equipment he uses. Some testers are paid at the rate of $50 a month, others more. While these records may be obtained by the dairyman himself, it is generally more economical to have a tester do the work.

The amount it will cost each man depends on the number of members. A tester should have twenty-six herds—one herd for each working day in the month. There should be at least 400 cows. Some associations have adopted a flat rate of $1.50 a cow, with a minimum herd charge of $15. Other associations fix a certain rate for each month. The advantage of this plan is that all the cows in a herd can be tested for a fixed amount. Some agricultural colleges furnish a testing outfit, record books and record blanks free to testing associations, asking for copies of testing records in exchange.

Whip cream in pitcher. It whips more quickly than in an open bowl with less splatter.

Use fork instead of spoon when blending flour and water. It quickly makes it smooth.

To prevent cheese from becoming dry and mouldy, wrap it in a cloth damped with vinegar and keep in a covered dish.

If any kind of vegetable boils down on the stove, lift out the kettle and let it stand in a big basin of water. Will take out the burnt smell and taste.

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. West, Toronto

Ivy Poisoning.

We must in all cases of dermatitis venenata begin the treatment by washing the parts thoroughly with soap and water, to get rid of the poisonous principle. Then we must use one of the following applications: Black wash (a mixture of calomel and lime water), which the druggist will supply, and which must be thoroughly shaken before use. Or lead and opium wash. Or a tablespoonful of grindelia robusta in a pint of water. Or a two per cent. solution of creolin. Sterile gauze or very clean cloths must be soaked in one of these preparations, applied loosely over the inflamed skin and secured with a gauze bandage. Then put oiled silk over the whole so as to keep the moisture in. Every two hours remove the oiled silk and resaturate the gauze, which has, in the meantime, been drying.

At bedtime and in order to secure for the sufferer some sleep it will be well to remove the gauze and to lave the parts in a saturated solution of boracic acid (one teaspoonful to the pint of water) with twenty drops of carbolic acid to the pint of the solution. Then the lead and opium wash or any of the lotions mentioned can be reapplied and the patient thus made comfortable for the night.

Questions and Answers.

Can you give me some help for my nerve trouble which began with grief over losing a child? I am 48 years of age. Am quite thin. Have little strength and it is so hard to make myself do my housework. The work seems so dreadfully tiresome. Don't advise absolute rest because I positively cannot have this.

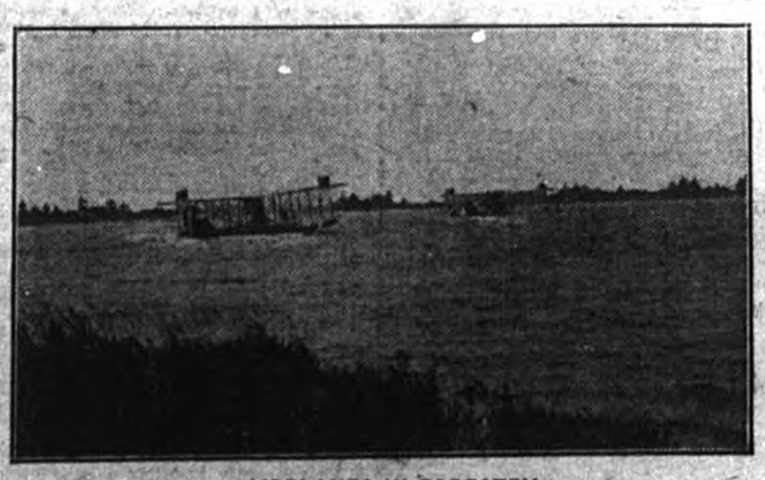
Answer—That is a frequent difficulty. Rest is the one essential, even more so than medicine, especially in many affections of the nervous system and yet rest is what such sufferers cannot or will not take. Information regarding the hygienic life, which you should lead, would have been mailed you if you had sent a stamped and self-directed envelope.

Question—I have a little girl 6 years whom I intend sending to school in the fall. Had I best have the child vaccinated now?

Answer—Yes. So that the child shall not suffer the first few weeks while in school in September.

Question—I am very anxious to know what I can do to overcome getting sick on the street cars and subways, after seeing a movie show.

Answer—Such sickness is called by physicians, car sickness, and is akin to sea sickness experienced on the water. Difficulty with the eyesight is sometimes the origin of this sea or car sickness. No doubt your eye sight has been made worse for the time by the dazzling moving pictures. You had better get your eyes examined for glasses.



AIRPLANES IN FORESTRY.

Two hydroplanes used in scouting over the forests of Quebec to detect fires. In this way thousands of dollars' worth of fire havoc has been prevented this season alone.

Chases Rats With Tractor.

"Get out the gas masks!" That no doubt will be the slogan of whole colonies of rats, at least those which infest the corn cribs of farmers, for J. C. Boyd, a farmer, has devised a method of killing rodents that beats rat poison or any exterminating agency.

Boyd backed up his tractor to his corn crib the other day, which was fairly alive with rats that had defied rat poison and attacks of dogs on the place and turned on the exhaust. Soon there was a gas barrage that Boyd believes was equal to any put on in the late war. The rats began to scamper from the crib and most of them succumbed to the fumes of gas.

Those few that got out of the crib were so weak from inhaling the gas that they could not put up much of a fight and the dogs that had been gathered for the occasion made easy work of them. But inside the crib was the real sight. The dead rats were found by the dozen, and when Boyd finished gathering them up he had more than a tubful of the rodents.

Boyd thinks this is the quickest and most satisfactory method of getting rid of the rats and he proposes to follow the plan until they are exterminated. His neighbors having heard of his successful plan also have begun to adopt it with beneficial results.

A Community Auction.

While not a stranger to many places the community auction recently held here proved to be a successful innovation for our town. It is intended to make it an annual event.

Anyone having anything to sell had it listed on the sale bill. Nearly all the property, except live stock, was gathered at the place of sale the day before. The place was on the premises of a closed hotel in the village. It was supposed to be a cash sale, but those who wished other arrangements were advised to consult with the owners before the sale.

Probably never before in the history of the town was such a collection of live stock, vehicles, tools, household goods, etc., seen at any auction. The sale began at ten A.M. and lasted till late in the afternoon. The town was crowded. The Ladies' Aid of one of the churches served a twenty-five cent dinner which was well patronized. Each store offered special bargains as an attraction.

The sale had been well advertised through the local newspapers and notices in all the public places. The people were not slow to respond. They read, they came and, best of all, they bought. Many things were sold that could not have been sold in any other way. The community auction was really a mutual benefit affair. Some of the property which did not sell for enough to satisfy the owners was bid in, but the amount was comparatively small.

A few drops of vinegar will sour milk.

Do You Tell Your Wife?

No Secrets Between Married Lovers—That's the Only Way to Happiness.

"Always tell your husband what you feel sure he will find out, anyway," said a clever woman-of-the-world to a newly-married friend. "It's a good plan to have the first telling of whatever may be told about you and your affairs."

And no doubt the advice, though cynical, is very sound. But it does not go far enough. The lady would have been wiser if she had counselled her friend always to tell her husband everything he ought to know, whether he would be able to discover it or not. Confidence between man and wife is very essential to wedded happiness.

But confidence is one thing and confidences are another. It is neither necessary nor wise for a married couple to share every thought and every feeling. A wise and delicate reserve is more conducive to sympathy and affection than a blunt frankness which reveals everything without stopping to think of its effect on the hearer.

There are certain things which it is well to forget. For example, it serves no good purpose for a married couple to drag all their old love-affairs into the light for inspection. They belong to the past, and are best buried with it. They have, or should have, no effect on either the present or the future; and that is all that really matters.

But if either has some secret of the past that may come to life to spoil their happiness, by all means let it be exhumed, frankly examined and explained, and then decently buried.

When once the two separate life-paths are merged into one there should be no concealment of anything that can possibly affect their mutual understanding or happiness. And, as confidence begets confidence, each will vie with the other in "placing his or her cards on the table."

"Why did you not tell your wife?" a Metropolitan police magistrate recently asked a prisoner in the dock, who had been brought to crime by debt. "If you, and scores of men like you, only had the courage and candor to tell your wives the truth about your financial situation before affairs became absolutely desperate, you would never get into this position."

But, of course, there are matters which even the most confiding of husbands must not tell his wife—such as secrets affecting others entrusted to him in his business or professional character. These should be kept inviolate; nor would his wife wish it otherwise. For the rest, their motto should be "trust me all in all"; for in that way alone happiness lies.

FABULOUS FINDS IN DIAMOND MINES

PICKING UP FORTUNES IN WILDS OF SOUTH AFRICA.

Romantic Stories Told of Some of the World's Historic Diamonds—Gem Worth Many Millions.

There is scarcely a page of the history of the diamond industry that is not full of romance, as strange as any you will find in books of fiction.

Take, for example, the story of the finding of the famous Excelsior diamond, a stone of the finest water, more than five times as large as the Koh-i-noor itself before that historic gem was re-cut.

The contract of a syndicate of London diamond merchants at Jagersfontein, in the Orange Free State, was about to expire. It had, in fact, come to its very last hour, when one of the Kaffir boys turned up with a stroke of his pick an enormous stone nearly six and a half ounces in weight, two and a half inches long, and two and a quarter inches wide.

Regardless of the War Overhead.

Seizing the stone, the native ran with it hot-foot to headquarters, and was rewarded for his good fortune by a present of five hundred dollars and a horse and cart in exchange for a diamond which, in its rough state, was valued at five million dollars.

A few weeks later another magnificent stone, more than three ounces in weight, and two and a half inches across it major axis, was found in the De Beers Mine by a native boy, who stole it. His illicit ownership, however, was brief, for within three hours it was recovered by a detective.

While war and famine were rioting over the Kimberley Mine, nineteen years ago, the Kaffirs were placidly continuing their quest of diamonds 600 feet below the thundering guns. One day, so the story is told, "one of these moles in human form" came upon an irreguar pebble, which shone like a moon in water on a crisp October night.

Quickly reporting his find to the overseer, the Kaffir was credited with a gem of unusual size and remarkable purity. When the diamond was placed on the scales, it was found to weigh 221 carats, or more than either of those historic gems, the "Regent" and the "Orloff."

Sold For One Franc!

Still more romantic are the stories of some of the world's historic diamonds. The "Florentine," or "Grand Duke," for example, a stone of 139 carats, valued at $800,000, was picked up by the roadside after the battle of Granson in 1475. Its finder, thinking it was a worthless piece of glass, promptly flung it away; but on second thought picked it up again, and was glad to part with it for a franc (about 20 cents) to a priest, who, in turn, was delighted to dispose of it at a profit of a hundred per cent., one two-millionth part of its value.

The "Regent," which is treasured in Paris, and is the queen of all the French national gems, was picked up in 1701 at the Parteal mines on the Kistna, by a slave who, concealing it in a hole cut for its reception in his thigh, escaped with it to the coast. Here he sold it to an English skipper, who, instead of paying the small sum demanded, treacherously killed the slave.

In later years the "Regent" was purchased by Thomas Pitt, grandfather of the first Earl of Chatham, who, after having it cut—a process which reduced its weight from 416 to 136½ carats—sold it for $675,000 to the Duc of d'Orleans, Regent of France during the minority of Louis XV.

The "Orloff," a magnificent stone of 193 carats, and the chief adornment of the sceptre of Russia, was for centuries one of the eyes of an idol in a temple in Mysore, until a French soldier stole it. After many vicissitudes and changes of hands it was purchased at Amaterdam by Prince Orloff for his splendid mistress, Catharine the Great of Russia.

Valued at Many Millions.

Still more romantic is the story of the Braganza diamond, a stone of 1,680 carats, and "as large as a goose's egg," which, for more than a century, has been the proudest possession of the Portuguese Crown. This amazing stone, which Mr. Streeter, the great authority on gems, has valued at $290,000,000, was picked up by three Brazilian outlaws in the half-dried bed of the Abaite river, in the province of Minas Geraes.

The outlaws took the stone to the nearest village priest, who obtained access for them to the Governor, into whose possession it was given. The diamond, the largest and finest hitherto found, was despatched to Libson, with the result that the three outlaws received the royal pardon and a rich reward, while the padre to whose friendly offices they owed their good fortune was given high preferment in the Church.

SKELETONS ON THE SCREEN.

Films For The Teaching of Medical Students.

The advantages of the cinema in the teaching of the human anatomy were shown at the summer meeting of the members of the Anatomical Society of Great Britain and Ireland, held at the Royal College of Surgeons, London. Professor Keith presided.

Major Distin Maddick, formerly a student of St. Thomas' Hospital, who is the originator of the idea, exhibited a film showing a human skeleton being gradually dismembered from head to feet, and then reconstructed again. Attention was called to the various bones by an ingeniously contrived moving pointer. It is claimed that by means of these film lessons medical students can obtain an elementary knowledge of anatomy which will be of great assistance to them when they begin the more serious part of their medical education.

Professor G. Elliott Smith said that it would be of the utmost importance to the medical student if films could be produced illustrating the movements of each joint of the body and the movements produced by different groups of muscles. Films of that kind would be of enormous value in the teaching of such anatomy as students needed in their clinical work.

Professor Wright (London Hospital) said that the cinema would be particularly useful in large classes.

Professor Waterston suggested that with the cinema might be associated the eppidiascope, which was, perhaps, more vivid in showing the actual bones on the screen. It might be possible also to associate the X-rays with the films.

WHAT IS A SAUSAGE?

Bread Crumbs and Nuts Ground With Cheese is a Sausage.

The mention of the word sausage has been in foregone times unconsciously connected with the word "German." Now it will be visualized as being in connection with the something "Yankee" should Canadians find that what they purchase as pork sausages are in reality a conglomeration of nuts, bread crumbs and cream cheese, with herbs to taste.

This modern "meatless" meat is purchased in the state of Massachusetts, where it is added to the state's famous baked beans and brown bread.

The United States Government describes the mixture as: "The sausage which resembles in flavor that made from pork, is made from cottage cheese, bread crumbs and nut meats, and is flavored with herbs. Its food value is nearly equal to that of pork sausage."

KINGS OF THE TURF PAST AND PRESENT

BRITISH SOVEREIGNS FROM RICHARD I. TO GEORGE V.

Have Acted as "Starters" and Even Ridden Winners—His Majesty as a Sportsman.

The fact that King George is running horses under his own colors is very welcome to the world of sportsmen.

British Sovereigns have, with few exceptions, taken a keen and practical interest in the Turf ever since, and practically before, the long-gone days when Richard of the Lion Heart offered "forty pounds of red gold" to be raced for yearly at Smithfield, "in summer time, at Whitsuntide."

From the first Richard to the sixth Edward there were few of our rulers who were not proud of their steeds, and spared no effort to improve the breed of their racers, importing the finest animals money could buy from Italy, Spain and the East.

But it was Henry VIII. who first qualified for the title, "King of the Turf," when he took a leading part in establishing a highly popular race-meeting at Chester, founded the Royal paddocks at Hampton Court, and compelled every man who could afford the luxury, to keep a number of "running horses," according to the length of his purse.

Charles II. as a Jockey.

With the coming of the Stuarts, horse-racing became firmly established as a great national sport under Royal auspices. James I. carried his enthusiasm to such an extent that he not only promoted race-meetings at Richmond, in Yorkshire, at Croydon, Newmarket, and Lincoln, but he travelled to them all in State, took the keenest interest in the racing, and on more than one occasion officiated as judge or starter.

Even the first Charles, troublous though his reign was, found distraction in the Turf, and was rarely absent from any race of importance from Epsom to Chester.

But the "Merry Monarch" eclipsed all his predecessors in his passion for and patronage of the racecourse. There were very few meetings which were not graced by his presence; and in his younger years his Majesty proved himself a first-rate jockey, winning several plates in fine style at the welter-weight of 12 stone.

He spent large sums in scouring the Continent in search of suitable mares to improve the breed of British horses and every year transported his Court bodily to Newmarket, where for weeks he varied his "revelling" with indulgence in his favorite pastime of presiding over and watching the racing.

The Other Georges.

William III. was so keen on the sport that he not only founded an academy for riding, and gave plates to be raced for in all parts of the kingdom, but ran his own horses at Newmarket every year from 1695 to 1702; and it is to Queen Anne that we owe the cradling of Ascot with all its glories.

Each of our first four Georges, in varying degrees, took the Royal pastime under his wing; but it was to the fourth of the name that the Turf owed most. For seven seasons the "First Gentleman in Europe" was one of the most successful owners in England, his victories including the winning of the Derby of 1788; and there was scarcely a meeting from Doncaster to Brighton, at which he was not the "soul and centre of attraction."

And so it was with his Royal brothers, from "jolly, cursing Frederick, Duke of York," one of the most popular sportsmen ever seen on a racecourse, who won the "Blue Riband" twice, to William IV., who, though he knew more about "sea-horses" than race-horses, was passionately devoted to the Turf to the last.

But all previous wearers of the British Crown must yield pride of place to Edward VII., who from his first modest appearance on a racecourse, in 1871, when he failed to capture the regimental trophy of the 10th Hussars, to his last day, was one of the most enthusiastic and popular sportsmen the Turf has ever known.

It was but fitting that all its chief laurels should fall in time to the "King of British sportsmen and Emperor of all good fellows.'

Forest Protection on Ottawa River.

The report of the Ottawa River Forest Protective Association for the year 1918 shows that protection was afforded an area of 33,000 square miles, at a cost of slightly under $3 per square mile, or less than one-half cent per acre. The total of licensed timber lands within the Association limits is approximately 25,000 square miles, there being over 6,300 square miles of unlicensed Crown lands, in consideration of whose protection the Provincial Government made the Association a grant of $3,500. The year 1918 was favorable for forest protection in the district in question, the total loss of timber on Association territory being 275,000 feet of timber scorched, and damage to other property valued at $5,140.

The beneficial results of organization, special training and modern equipment in forest fire protection work are rapidly justifying themselves.

DOES HONESTY PAY?

Financially, the Answer is "No," Says a Lost Property Expert.

When I was on the staff of a well-known theatre all lost property found after the performances was brought into my office, where I kept an accurate descriptive list of every article, giving the name of the finder, time when found, and part of the theatre in which found.

On one occasion an old man came in and told me he had dropped a purse containing $25 in the stalls the previous evening, and wished to know if I knew anything about it. I gave him the money, which had been found that morning by one of the cleaners, and, without waiting to say "Thank you!" he pocketed his money and walked straight out.

Another time a poor old woman employed as a cleaner brought into my room a gold-chain bag, worth at least £40, and probably considerably more. It contained nearly £20 in notes, some silver, and various odds and ends. Shortly after this a footman arrived to make inquiries. On seeing the bag he recognized it as the one which his employer had lost, and, with an air of condescension, offered me the noble sum of 3s. 6d. for the finder.

Most people are very mean when it comes to paying rewards, bu tthere are a few exceptions. I remember a lad of twenty coming to claim a pair of kid gloves which he had dropped in the upper circle, and leaving 5s. for the finder. I found that in almost every case the people of small means were the most generous in the way of rewards.

Referring to my list, which I still have, I see that 10s. was given as a reward for an umbrella not worth more than a guinea; a sovereign for a string of imitation pearls worth about £3; the same for an antique Egyptian charm, the value of which I could not estimate; and 4c. for a pair of silk stockings in a cheap vanity bag.

On the other hand the owner of a diamond and ruby pendant left 5s. for the finder; a diamond dog-collar, found in a box, and worth hundreds of pounds, produced a reward of £3; and 2s. 6d. for a diamond ring in a velvet-lined box.

On one occasion I happened to mention before some of the artistes that 3s. had been left as a reward for one of the cleaners who had found a pearl pendant in the stalls. They were very indignant about this, and declared that the cleaner must have an adequate reward for her honesty. Between them they collected £10—even the chorus girls subscribing their mite.

TREE MEDICINE.

Experiments to Restore the Forests of Britain and Europe.

Owing to the depleted state of our forest land, says an English newspaper, anything that will encourage tree growth is doubly welcomed at the present time.

One of the least known, yet successful, methods, is that of blasting. It was discovered some years ago by an orchard owner who found the ground too hard to dig a suitable trench for apple trees he wished to plant. He had a number of charges of dynamite put in the property, and was subsequently astounded by the extraordinary growth and fruitfulness of the orchard. This he attributed to the use of dynamite, and rightly so.

We are now experimenting with dynamite on our own timber lands, and France is also adopting the same scheme. Much of the ground in Flanders is already prepared, owing to the vast quantity of explosives used.

The process of tree-blasting is a simple one. Having first shattered the subsoil, the roots of trees planted there are enabled to penetrate to a greater depth than if the ground were ordinarily treated. The explosive, besides being a valuable fertilizer, also shatters the under-clay, and renders it porous, thereby introducing a better, and a natural, drainage system.

Timber owners in New Jersey are now experimenting with vast tracts of land. Many trees thus planted have recently been dug out, and their roots and appearance examined. In almost every case it has been found they are physically far in advance of the ordinary tree. The process is estimated to cost about ten dollars per hundred trees.

Chasing Criminals Through The Air

Undoubtedly one of the problems which Scotland Yard will have to cope with in the near future will be the pursuit of criminals through the air.

Plans for the organization of a corps of aerial trackers with a special Scotland Yard aerodrome from which detectives could make an immediate start in pursuit of wrongdoers who sought to escape the clutches of the law through the air, are already being carried out.

It may be some time before criminals include private aeroplanes among their equipment, but it will be a comparatively easy matter for the swell cracksman and wealthy murderer to arrange for an escape by air.

Whether he will succeed depends on the aerial organization of Scotland Yard and the alertness of the customs and coastguards. Quick communication between the police and the latter may result in an easy capture.

As a member of the Criminal Investigation Department points out, although the air is wide the flying criminal has got to come down somewhere, and by wireless his description and that of his machine can be flashed over the world in a few minutes.

One method of stoppage and detection will be through the medium of a series of sound-detecting instruments along the coast, linked up by telephones with each other, and also with corps of aerial police. The noise of the machine will be detected, and if it does not land for inspection, as required by aerial navigation rules, it will be located and reported, and a strict watch will be kept at all points.

Control of flying machines is being so organized that every machine entering Britain, for instance, will have to land for inspection.

The watch will be so strict that the possibility of evading the cordon of guards will be very slight. Other countries, in accordance with the suggestions of the Aerial Advisory Commission of the British Peace Delegation, are adopting similar plans for the control of air traffic. The chances of the flying criminal escaping justice, therefore, are not of the roslest.

WONDERS OF NEW SCIENCE.

Another British Triumph in Invention of Searchlight Telephone.

A searchlight telephone, in which conversation is transmitted by a beam of light, has been exhibited at a Royal Society conversazione at Burlington House, London, England.

Clear and distinct messages were received in the principal library, some distance from the transmitter, and the inventor, Dr. A. O. Rankine, stated that the apparatus had been tested over a distance of 1½ miles with success.

Either artificial or natural light can be used, and, unlike wireless messages which are distributed broadcast, "photophone" conversation can only be "tapped" by an interception of the beam of light.

"The idea came to me in a single night," said Dr. Rankine, "and the whole thing was worked out in a week."

Another exhibit which demonstrated how science has been utilized for commercial purposes was provided by a series of photographs showing how X-rays are used to detect defects in airplane timber.

In one instance the radiograph of a plank of silver spruce showed light and dark patches. When the plank was split open extensive beetle borings were found.

Faulty or bad workmanship are easily discovered, and some of the photographs revealed cases where serious results would probably have followed had the material been used in the construction of airplanes, in which the highest perfection is required.

Mr. A. Mallock, F.R.S., has developed a new form of cinematograph, which should prove of distinct value in the evolution of the film industry.

At present the pictures are often exhibited at a rate considerably higher than at which the photographs were taken, in order to avoid the flickering due to the intermittent illuminations.

Mr. Mallock's model illuminates the screen continuously, thus allowing the pictures to be shown at any rate desired—either slower or faster than the speed at which the events occurred.

OLD MOTHER HUBBARD A KING'S DAUGHTER

St. Elizabeth of Hungary is supposed to have been the original of "Old Mother Hubbard." She lived in the thirteenth century and was a daughter of a Hungarian King. She became the wife of Louis, Landgrave of Thuringia, and gained renown for her benefactions. She transformed the Royal palace into a refuge for the sick and the poor and built hospitals and homes for them all over the land. Her sympathy for the sufferings of others was such that she travelled through her domains and personally nursed the afflicted. After the death of her husband she was driven from the palace and spent the remainder of her brief life in wandering the streets, her only refuge being the hovels of the poor people she had served and befriended. At her death thousands wept over the pauper's grave.

MISQUOTATIONS.

Of All Books the Bible is the Most Frequently Misquoted.

No book has contributed more to the general stock of misquotations than the Bible. No book exists in such a multitude of forms, which may account for some of the popular departures from the wording of the King James Version. But it is not easy to supply reasons for most people's habit of saying "In the sweat of my brow," when the text reads "in the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread." Why "the parting of the ways" instead of the "parting of the way"? "Bone of my bone," instead of "bone of my bones and flesh of my flesh" may be due to the desire for perfect parallelism. And the same explanation may hold for "Thus far shalt thou come, but no further," instead of "Hitherto shalt thou come;" But why the general preference for "better part," when we are expressly told that "Mary hath chosen that good part"? The Vulgate, for whatever reason, says "the best part"—optimam partem—often cited in the Middle Ages in proof of the superiority of the contemplative life, as represented by Mary, over the active life, symbolized by Martha. But apparently no such contrast was originally intended. Why, again, "a multitude of sins," when it is said of charity that it "shall cover the multitude of sins"? Perhaps there is no other reason save that the tongue is an unruly member; such at least the world agrees in calling it, though the Biblical text describes it as "an unruly evil."

AN UNSINKABLE SHIP.

It is Reported Has Been Produced in England.

For many years, and particularly during the war, much time has been spent in producing an unsinkable ship. Now a vessel has been designed on the northeast coast of England, which, it is claimed, has this attribute.

The idea is simple, but very ingenious, and consists of the bridge (which will be larger than usual) being hollow and air-tight. Its normal position will be close down to the decks, to which it will be attached by an apparatus which will permit of its being raised to a certain height above the deck.

Should the ship be so damaged that the hull will sink, the bridge will be elevated to the full extent allowed by the deck attachment, and when the hull sinks the bridge not only remains afloat, but will carry the submerged shell. On the bridge accommodation is provided for those on board.

Ship owners who have examined the design consider the idea justifies the claims made in regard to it, and with a view to testing its practicability arrangements are being made for the building of a ship in accordance with the plan.

I Love All That is Fair.

I love all that is fair
And lovely to behold,
The full-blown rose that on the air
Gives love a hundred-fold;
Twilight and midnight hours,
A stretch or starlit sea.
The heavens, with their dreamy showers,
Are loveliness to me.

The pennoned fields of corn,
The skies of azure-gold,
The pealing laugh of morn,
Are loveliness untold;
A dash of blue-bird's wings,
A sail upon the sea,
The simple song the cricket sings
Are loveliness to me.

The low-toned creeping breeze,
That breathes at vesper hour,
Sun, glinting on the bending trees,
Nearby the ivy tower;
The clouds that gently swing
O'er mountain, hill and lea,
The silvery phantom moon a-wing,
Are loveliness to me.

—Aileen Ward

"That which lies in the well of your thought will come up in the bucket of your speech."—Spurgeon.

"There may be wisdom in the multitude of counsellors, but certainly there is not much speed."—Alexander Macmillan.

Bits of Knowledge Here and There

Apart from the human species, no land animals can sing.

Income tax is paid in the United Kingdom by 3,400,000 persons.

Pigeons have been known to fly 600 miles in continuous flight in ten hours.

French brides were married by five thousand Americans on active service.

Diamonds worth $100,000 have been obtained in two months on a farm in the Orange Free State.

12,000 bombs, weighing 553 tons, were dropped altogether by the Independent Force, R.A.F.

The British Government is subsidizing important industries, etc., to the extent of 920 million dollars a year.

Live lobsters were the first merchandise carried by the new air-service between Paris and Brussels.

A new "baby" aeroplane, of Swedish make, weighs only 700 pounds, and has a speed of 80 miles an hour.

One penny is being paid to Aldeburgh, England, school children for every seven cabbage (white) butterflies they catch.

Bonny Rigg, a Scottish town of 3,000 population, has received twenty-two decorations and other military honors.

During the war Britain sent thirty hospital trains to France, as well as nineteen trains for the use of the American forces.

The Independent Force, R.A.F., carried out 205 day raids and 373 night raids, including 70 of 150 miles and nine of 200 miles.

Women strawberry pickers in Derbyshire received seven shillings a day this year compared with three shillings four years ago.

Tooting Hall, in the south-west of London, once the residence of Daniel Defoe, is unfit now for habitation, owing to its tumble-down state.

A Belgian-made glass tumbler which cost 2 cents before the war is now 20 cents. An English tumbler of better quality has risen from 9 cents in 1914 to 18 cents to-day.

Although birds build nests, these are only used for breeding. Thousands of birds are killed by the cold each winter because they have no real "homing" sense.

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Mixed Paints.	Auto Supplies.
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The thought of being dependent some day, when illness or old age takes away one's ability to earn, is rightly distasteful to the Canadian mind.

The simplest, surest way to offset this is to open a Savings Account and add something to it every week. Come in and we will gladly explain.

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Resources - - - 220,000,000

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Special attention given to Sale Notes.

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