

The Watchman,

And Ottawa Valley Advocate.

VOL. XLIIII

LACHUTE, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1919.

NO. 30

HAYING TOOLS

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

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

T. McQuat & Son, Lachute Mills.

CENTRAL MEAT MARKET

Wholesale and Retail
Phone 55

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

A. RAYMOND
Foundry Street, Lachute

GIVE GENEROUSLY

Because the need for distributing the Word of God is greater than ever, the efforts 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'Arbentuil. Tenders must be filed 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 boys', 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.

CRESWELL'S

Canada Cement

Prices Right

R Creswell Regist'd

LOCAL NEWS

Mr. J. H. McPaul 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 McPaul and daughters are visiting friends in Toronto this week.

Mrs. Lyle Beamis, of Boston, was the guest of her aunt Mrs. Jno. McGillivray this week.

Misses Maggie and Vera McPaul, of Montreal, are guests of Mrs. A. McPaul this week.

Mrs. McArthur and daughter, of Montreal, were guests of Mrs. Malcolm Smith this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Golbin 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 Hampton, 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. McPaul.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry McGibbon, of Los Angeles, California, are guests of Mrs. Henry Giles this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Robt. McPaul 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 Louise 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. Brennan 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 Funcheson 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. McQuat 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 Lebrun, of Bridgeport, and Mr. Allan McKimmie, of Calgary, are in town this week for the wedding of Miss Janet 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. Berniquier 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., will collect and deliver within the town limits, all express entrusted to their care. A good efficient service is assured.

An Ice-Cream Social will be held in the Baptist Church, Dalesville, Friday evening, August 30th, at 7 p.m. Good Programme. Admission 25 cts including 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.

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 same 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.

Correspondence.

An Open Letter to Our Lachute Friends.

Dear friends.

On behalf of the members of the Montreal Brotherhood Federation, which met a few days ago in your beautiful town, for the purpose of holding its Fourth Annual Conference. We beg to tender you one and all our sincere and grateful thanks for the kindly way you entertained us in your homes and the genuineness of your greeting to those who had come into your midst as comparative strangers.

What doubt may have been in the minds of those identified with the Brotherhood Movement as to the wisdom of making Lachute the gathering place for 1919, it was instantly dispelled by the warm hearted reception you accorded us, and the cordiality so universally displayed by you all instantly set us at rest, and made us feel that the word "Friend" had taken on a new significance.

Words are totally inadequate to express the deep appreciation we feel for the spontaneous welcome accorded us by those who threw wide open the doors of their homes, the provision made for our material wants, the spirit of comradeship so sincerely displayed, and the manifested desire to make us feel that we had entered homes that were really such because of their hallowed environment.

To the pastors and officials of the churches, to the citizens who so unselfishly aided us by word or action, to those who provided those delightful motor trips to the courteous officials of the manufacturing plants which were thrown open for our inspection, we can only express ourselves in these terms: "We tender you are grateful appreciation and thanks."

Especially would we place on record the untiring efforts put forward for our every need by Mr. John S. Giles, whose self-denying efforts were superb; to Mr. J. D. Campbell, Mr. Jones, Mr. McArthur Jr., and a host of others. We cannot name you all, but we remember you by your deeds.

Lachute friends, your comradeship is very precious to us, and we place you amongst the dear friends who will abide

Bible Society Notes.

The collectors throughout the district which comprises the Lachute Branch are requested to make their returns to the Secretary, not later than the evening of Tuesday, September 9th, in order that a complete report may be presented at the meeting to take place on the 11th.

A most interesting time is anticipated and it is hoped there will be a large gathering to hear Rev. Geo. A. MacLennan, in his address on "Rebuilding the Temple, or The BIBLE and its part in this new world-wide work."

Contributions for the work of the Bible Society may be left with the President, Mr. McFaul, or the Secretary, Mr. S. Goldsworthy.

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



THE WRISTLET WITH THE
DISAPPEARING EYE

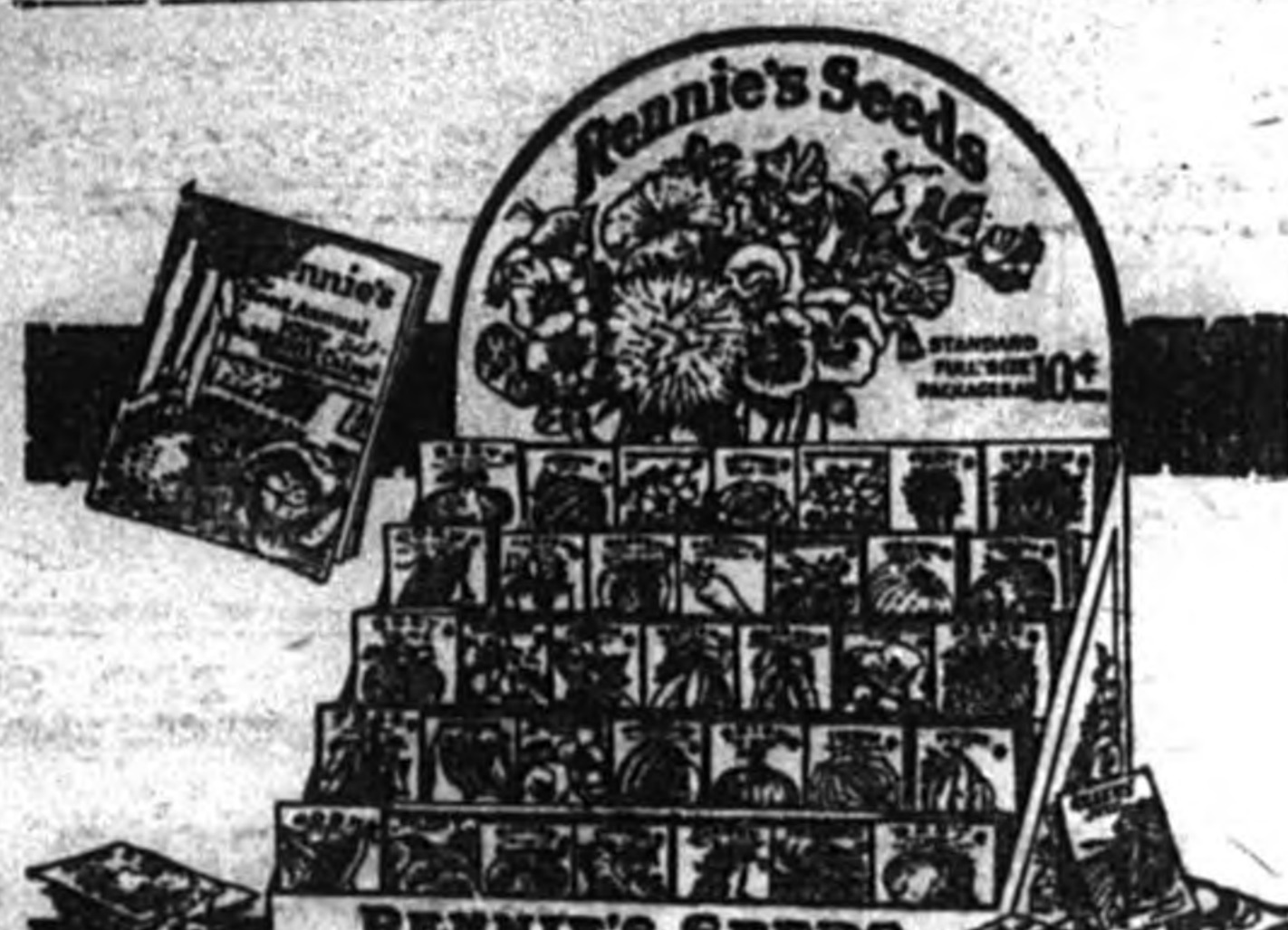
PERHAPS you have never seen just how easily the Waltham can be changed from a wrist watch to an ordinary watch, and worn in a variety of pleasing ways. Then you must come in and see this exquisite model to-day. Ask to see the little eye at the bottom of the case and how it folds back out of sight when 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.

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E. Jousse, Lachute.

7, 15 and 17 jewel movements in solid gold or gold-filled cases at \$16 and up.

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Look for the Rennie Seed Display

15,000 dealers throughout Canada are ready to supply you with these tested seeds. It's time to think about planting your backyard garden. Make your selections now.

Sow RENNIE'S Seeds

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

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

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

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RENNIE'S SEEDS



INTERNATIONAL LESSON APRIL 13.

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

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

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

John 1: 35-51. The Winning of Men. John, and two of His disciples. John believed that the kingdom of the Saviour, so long foretold, was near at hand. But he believed it would be a kingdom of the righteous. Its coming would be preceded by judgment and a sifting of the hearts of men. John, therefore, preached repentance and preparation of heart, and looked for the coming of the promised King and Saviour. He recognized Him in Jesus. "Behold," he said, "the Lamb of God." For as the paschal lamb whose blood upon lintel and doorpost symbolized salvation to the Jew, so would Jesus, he believed, be the Saviour of Israel. The disciples of John were thus introduced by him to Jesus and some of them followed Him. Jesus was unwilling to receive them, and those who are here mentioned be-

came afterward His most attached and devoted followers.

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

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

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

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

Cement Tile for Drainage.

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

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

In An April Shower.

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

PRACTICAL FARMING

Feeding and Caring for a Flock of Pure Bred Sheep.

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

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

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

Just before the breeding season the ewes should be culled; all undesirable taken out; and a certain period given between weaning and breeding time for the ewes to get into condition again. Best results are obtained where the ewes are turned in a nice clover field and flushed just before mating season. It is found that where ewes and rams are in the best of health and condition a greater percentage of twins and triplets is dropped. All ewes should be tagged before the mating season. The best time to breed is in the fall. If you have warm quarters for the ewes and lambs it will pay to have the lambs dropped early; otherwise it is not advisable to do so. It is also found that a small flock of twenty to twenty-five per pen is better than a large one. When ewes go into winter quarters they should be supplied with good, well-cured clover hay. The next best is a mixture of clover and timothy. Pulped turnips at the rate of from 2½ to 3 pounds per head per day should be given up to within a month of lambing, with the addition of ¼ to 1 pound of a meal mixture (100 oats, 100 bran and 50 oilcake). This will keep the ewes in a good, thriving condition. For the best results, ewes should not be too fat, especially at lambing time. We have had our heaviest losses from over-fat ewes. Just previous to lambing (say about a month) the turnips are gradually cut down to nothing. The percentage of bran, if it is good, is increased slightly until after the lambs are dropped. Then the oats are increased, as there is nothing like good oats to stimulate the milk flow. Salt should be supplied at all seasons of the year. A careful watch over the flock at lambing time will often save the lives of many lambs that will, at the end of six or seven months, be worth \$25 to \$30 each.—Experimental Farms Note.

Better Plowing Means More Dollars.

If there ever was a time in the history of the world when the farmer should give close attention to plowing, it is from now on. Strange as it may seem, this most important of all farming operations, this thing from which all cultivation starts, is given the least intelligent thought. The success or failure in the raising of a crop depends more upon the plowing than any other operation connected with crop-growing.

We have not learned, as a nation of farmers, that with the proper use of the plow the weed and insect nuisance of Canada, and the United States, a loss which man attempts to estimate at \$700,000,000 annually, can be eradicated. I say as a nation. There are many individuals who realize the importance of good plowing, and the result they get is proof enough; but the vast majority are still at fault. Think what it would mean in 1919, not only to the farmers of Canada, but to every industry, if that seven hundred million dollars could be turned into commercial channels rather than be fed to weeds and insects, both of which the proper use of the plow could exterminate, and which have no earthly use except to keep the farmer on his mettle.

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

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

and wireworms, and also the opportunity to get on his field earlier in the year with his disk harrow, and make the kind of a seed bed that nature demands for the corn crop. If fall plowing is impossible, spring plowing should start at the earliest possible moment. It is not to be supposed that a farmer can control the weather, but he can place himself in the position to remedy the evil effects of bad weather conditions. He can do this with a plow if he understands how and when.

On account of the different types of soil and different weather conditions in different sections of Canada it is impossible to give a certain set of rules or formulas by which a farmer can plow his ground. We farmers cannot plow, harrow, and cultivate our ground in the same manner any two successive years with the expectation of being able to grow a maximum crop. Nature never gives us the same soil and weather conditions in any two years. We have a new problem every year. The working-out of that problem successfully is determined by our knowledge of the crops we wish to raise, what is necessary for their growth, and how to put our ground in such condition that these things can take place.

The unfortunate part is that the principles back of plowing are not generally understood, and yet they are vitally necessary for the increased crop production to which we are all striving. The plow transforms latent power into kinetic energy. This commonplace instrument decides the destinies of nations; but, in spite of this, its proper use has been given the least thought and attention of any farming operation.

The best plan in this: Write to the Experimental Farm in your own home Province. Tell them exactly what part of the province you live in, and the kind of soil you have on your farm. Most provinces have made a very close analysis of the soil within their borders, and will be able to direct your plowing operations correctly.

Ashes as a Fertilizer.

With potash scarce and high-priced, it behooves every farmer to conserve every bit from every source. Unleached hardwood ashes contain from five to seven per cent. potash and are worth about \$40 a ton for their potash content alone. Besides their potash, they contain from one to two per cent. of phosphoric acid, about fifty per cent. of lime and a small amount of magnesia. The potash in ashes is very soluble; therefore, ashes should be protected from the weather.

Besides their direct action as a fertilizer, the "alkali power" of ashes is great. This power is that which enables ashes to rot weeds and to ferment peat. The mechanical effect of ashes on the soil is also very beneficial—binding sandy soils and loosening clay soils.

The ashes from soft woods contain less potash and less phosphorus than those from hardwoods, but still they contain enough to make them a valuable fertilizer. The ashes of twigs and the younger growth of trees are worth more than the ashes of heart wood taken from the middle of an old tree.

Wood ashes make a profitable top-dressing for grass land and pasture, as they encourage the growth of clover and the better kinds of grasses, which crowd out weeds and inferior kinds of grasses. Ashes can be very profitably used for corn. For this they should be screened and applied with a fertilizer drill, 200 to 250 pounds to the acre. They are very excellent for strawberries, putting firmness into the berries—an absolute essential for shipping purposes.

It has been found possible by aviators to use magnetic compasses by mounting them on horsehair cushions which counteract the vibrations of airplanes.

SEED CORN

Address: IRA L. GRAHAM - Windsor, Ont., Essex County

HARRY'S COLLECTIONS OFFER

These SEED Collections are made up of the ideal varieties and are exceptional value for the money.

From 25c. up to \$2.00
Send for price list and free booklet "How to Make the Garden Pay."

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WANTED RABBITS & BROILERS

Better quality preferred.
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128 Mansfield St. - Montreal

Horse Sense

There seems to be a prejudice in the minds of most farmers against using ensilage as a ration for horses. I say prejudice because I believe that in most cases they have never given it a trial.

About six years ago we decided to experiment with ensilage. We consulted our veterinary, who advised against it, saying that the stuff was not fit to feed a horse. We, however, spent the greater part of the winter experimenting with different rations with ensilage as the base. We tried at first feeding it once a day, at noon, and found that the horses not only ate it with a relish, but seemed to do well on it. We then began feeding the ration in the morning, and at noon, and were really surprised at the results.

With the ensilage we fed we cut wheat or oat straw, and used for the grain ration a mixture of ground corn, oats, and wheat bran, mixed in equal parts. Our method of preparing and feeding this ration was as follows:

In the first place we did not fill our silo until the corn was pretty well ripened, in order that the ensilage would be quite free from acid. We put an abundance of water in with the corn, which helped in pack-

ing, and made the ensilage quite moist when it was ready to fill. After filling the silo we turned the discharge pipe over into that part of the hay mow directly over the feed room. We then put our straw through the ensilage cutter, leaving the knives set the same as for cutting the corn. It is surprising the amount of cut feed that can be stored in a small space.

We placed an iron tank at the bottom of the silo; at a point where the cut straw could be put into it with very little labor. We put the ensilage and cut straw into the tank in the proportion of two baskets of ensilage to one of straw, and sprinkled the corn, oats and bran mixture over the top of the mass, and mixed it thoroughly with a fork or scoop. It was now ready to feed.

We fed each horse what he would eat up clean, which we found to be from a bushel to a bushel and a half, depending on the size of the horse. We fed this ration in the morning, and at noon, then at night we fed a liberal amount of good clover or mixed hay, and ear corn.

We have been feeding this ration for five winters, and we could not ask for better results. The cost of feeding has been reduced at least one-third, and our horses have kept in a more healthy condition than before.

Poultry

The commercial poultryman must catch the birds occasionally for examination and such work requires careful handling and patience. It takes a man with a good temper to catch Leghorn hens during the day. It is not advisable to try to do it as at night the birds can be handled with less confusion. We believe that banding, treating for lice, observation of the laying condition, and culling of the flock should all be done at night. This saves confusion and time. Laying hens are injured by being frightened and the egg production will surely fall if they are chased around the laying house.

If it is necessary to catch birds during the day, take a piece of strong wire about four or five feet long and bend a crook in the end which will just slip over a hen's leg. Then scatter a little scratch grain where the birds can see it and catch the desired birds with the crook. It is easier than making a grab with the hand, which often results only in a scared bird minus a handful of feathers.

When crating birds for shipment they should be caught at night. Several crates of broilers can be gathered from the colony houses at night in a short time. During the day it will be necessary to frighten and chase many of the birds on the range and this is a waste of energy and injures the birds.

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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 rain, 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 is 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 white 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 Averages' own broad, level field, right under his nose!

In half a minute the thing had actually happened; the machine had come to earth and was rolling along the smooth ground. Tom went racing to meet it.

The aviator stepped out, a tall young man with goggles on. "Hello!" he said. "You happened along just at the right time. Can you tell me where I can water my horse? He's so thirsty he won't travel."

Tom understood instantly. "There's plenty of gasoline at our house," he said. "Come on; I'll help you bring some of it down."

It was next to the proudest moment in Tom's short life when he found himself helping to fill the tank of the big flying machine. The proudest moment came just a little later.

The aviator straightened up with a long breath. "Thank you, old chap," he said. "Want to go to Coneyville fair?"

"Go to Coneyville fair?" Tom echoed stupidly. He could not believe his ears.

"Jump out of those overalls, if you do," the young man went on. "I'm already two hours behind time."

Just sixty seconds later Tom Avery was strapped firmly into the aeroplane and the machine was flying. Far down in the pasture the red cows switched their idle tails, the road wound like a ribbon, the farmhouse looked like one of Dotty's toys. White clouds went slipping past, and the wind almost stopped his breath.

When he stepped out of the aeroplane on the Coneyville fairgrounds, the first thing that he saw was Will Waters' face, with mouth hanging open and eyes like blue marbles. The next thing he saw was Grandma Avery's smile as he walked up to join his astonished family.

"Silver lining!" called the little old lady in a loud whisper.

Tom gave a joyful grin. "Gold lining this time," he said, "and no mistake."

Somebody's Sky.

Mother, with thoughtful brow.

You are "somebody's sky!"

So, after the time of the chastening rain

Smile down on the little face soon again:

Like the opening bud on the orchard bough

It needs the warmth of love's sunshine now,

And you are its sky.

Friend, beloved by a friend,

You are "somebody's sky!"

So be glad with his joy,

Give both hands to his need:

So follow wherever his fortunes lead.

Shine when storms burst or lightnings read

It is yours to bring them all to an end

If you are his sky!

Lover, on life's highway,

You are "somebody's sky!"

Some one will forecast their weal and their woe

By your sky's summer ardor or chill of its snow:

So reckon not the clouds round the sunrise that play,

Life's radiant morning and life's twilight grey

Are one 'neath Love's sky.

Picking Up the Crumbs.

It is not necessary for a housewife to purchase boxes of cracker meal or cracker dust for use in preparing croquettes, escalloped dishes, or fried foods. Every one has noticed what a quantity of crumbs are left when slices of bread are cut from a loaf, especially a loaf that is a bit stale. It takes only a few seconds to brush these crumbs up carefully and place them in a receptacle.

If this is repeated after each cutting it is surprising in what a short time a quantity will have been gathered together.

Slices of bread left over from a meal often become hard and stale, and when crushed may be added to the crumbs and used in cooking.

For centuries the Chinese had a monopoly of silk making and jealously guarded the secret of its manufacture, but eventually the knowledge of the art spread to Korea and thence to Japan, where the industry was established about the third century of the present era. The art was carried thence to India and finally reached Europe.

"FRITZ" AS HE APPEARS TO TOMMY

GERMANS AS SEEN BY BRITISH ARMY OF OCCUPATION.

Presence of Allied Armies in Germany

Will Have the Effect of Teaching Huns True Civilization.

Within the bridgehead zones—those parts of Rhineland occupied by the Allied troops—all German soldiers are demobilized. This does not mean that no German soldiers are to be seen. The military note has by no means disappeared from the landscape of town and country. The shortage of civilian clothes is the reason. Fifty months of war seem to have played havoc with Fritz's civies, and new clothes are only obtainable at extortionate prices.

So the Hun soldier has simply stripped badges of regiment and rank off his uniform and returned to his civilian job in a garb which, at a distance, has nothing to distinguish it from that worn by the enemy in the glimpses one had of him at the front, says a British officer. For the most part demobilized Fritz has abandoned his ugly round cap, which has now become the universal headgear of the small boys throughout the occupied territory. Field-grey, especially when old and shabby, is a sordid-looking material, and worn with a greasy green felt hat or a dingy bowler it has an indescribably grotesque appearance. Fritz clings to his serviceable field-boots reaching to the knee, or to his marching-boots worn with field-grey puttees. The appearance of a stout pair of iron-shod field-boots protruding beneath quite a smart-looking civilian overcoat is somewhat disconcerting.

Not Popular in These Days.

When the British Army first reached the Rhine, our men examined the appearance of their enemy at close quarters with some interest. But the German soldier is such a familiar object in daily life in the bridgehead zones that he soon failed to attract attention. Field-grey is everywhere to be seen. It is worn by shop-assistants, cinema-attendants, lift-boys, clerks, barbers, and peasants. We went out for a day's shooting, and the only two grown males among the beaters—the rest were little boys—were in field-grey. You see field-grey in the orchestra at the Opera. The very ploughmen in the fields wear it.

Crossing the big square at Cologne, known as the Neumarkt, one morning, I saw a little knot of German civilians excitedly pointing. "Ein officer!" they cried. Sure enough, a perfectly turned-out Prussian officer, with monocle, grey overcoat, and white leather gloves, trousers strapped over his boots, and jingling steel spurs, came strolling along in the sunshine. The square was full of British soldiers, but none of them took the slightest notice of the phenomenon. The Germans, on

the other hand, to my great astonishment, openly manifested their displeasure. A troop of small boys walked behind the officer, imitating his every movement, and one or two spectators shouted abuse after him.

It is an all but hopeless task to attempt to get a correct picture of what is actually going on inside that curious square head of the vanquished Hun from talking with the demobilized Fritzies 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

THE WEEKLY SERMON

"Come up hither, and I will show thee things which must be hereafter."—Rev. 4, 1.

According to the statement of our subject, before one can speak wisely on the League of Nations one must first discover the light which the seer imparts through his messenger bearing on this point. The revealer holds the key to our understanding of the League's future by holding the light with which one studies the League. The condition to obtain this light and understanding is stated in the text, "Come up hither"—higher spiritual elevation by the one who is seeking this light on things to come.

St. John Reveals the Present.

The viewpoint of the author is always very important in order to understand his statements, which to attain in this case of St. John one must seek to know the very things that St. John was looking into. These are revealed by the answer to the revealer, "And I will show thee things which must be hereafter." It is not supposed by this that the one who studies the future on any question, the League of Nations or eschatology, is to receive his light to read and understand these things direct from God, as St. John did, but that to comprehend the revealer one must be in accordance, tuned to the spirit of the author. He must seek the things St. John sought. Thus many of the difficulties in Revelation will dissolve as the mist before the sun. But to ignore this provision and not rise to St. John's point of view in studying the future of nations, which means seeking to note the things that must be hereafter in the League, as well as many other questions, is to read St. John when looking in another direction and on a lower plane for things that can be seen on only a higher plane. The future of the League of Nations, then, will be discerned correctly as the seer depicts it only as we study St. John's statements in his light. Our vision of the future of nations will be in line with his vision and we shall see things as they will be in the future—"things to come." To regard St. John's teachings on things which must be hereafter as too mystical for profit, which is too prevalent, is by this mental attitude to veil the light

which otherwise would assist greatly in solving the future of the League of Nations. "If the light in you be darkness, how great is that darkness?" Such an attitude is to belie St. John's statement that he writes "to show men the things to come."

To examine the League in the light of Revelation is to assume that there is light there on this subject which cannot be had elsewhere, and it is our privilege to discover, and by it read as well as forecast, what will befall the nations of the world leagued together in the not distant future. I have dwelt thus upon the principle of interpretation of Revelation in order to lay firmly the foundation to build upon. It must be evident to any one on reflection that St. John saw our day in the rise of the new world power in the form of the League of Nations when he tells us:—"And I stood upon the sand of the sea, and saw a beast rise up out of the sea, which means peoples, having seven heads and ten horns, and upon his horns ten crowns, and upon his heads the name of Blasphemy." Notice that not all the powers here enumerated have upon their heads the name of Blasphemy. It is only seven powers of the whole number seventeen that are not Christian.

Meaning of the Revelation.

There are fourteen nations at the present time in the League of Nations, which is nearing completion in Paris. Ten of these leagued nations which are bound together by compacts that compel them to act together as one body with the other seven powers, making in all seventeen, are Christian nations. When all the anti-Christian powers sign the league, ask the question whether such as Turkey, Japan, China, and others will not have rulers as heads that are anti-Christians—"Blasphemy on their escutcheons"? To show that this League of Nations now forming in Paris is this beast notice some of the easily recognized earmarks stated by St. John in describing the beast:—"And the beast which I saw was like unto a leopard, and his feet were as the feet of a bear." Is not this Russia's insignia? "And his mouth as the mouth of a lion"—the British symbol.—Rev. William Winter Mix.

OPINIONS ON WORLD PROBLEMS

BY CHAS. M. BICE, B.A., LL.B., DENVER, COLORADO.

FRANCE, GERMANY AND RUSSIA

The great fear of France, especially among her military men and statesmen, is a Germanized Russia. The French people, with their vision sharpened from a century's experience with Germany, have the same unnamed fear that their next foe will be a greater after-the-war empire, having at its back not only Austria, or what remains of the old Austria, but a reinforced Russia under absolute dictation of Germany. This instinct or intuition is behind France's stand at the peace conference. Other nations can afford to be in a measure idealistic respecting the foundation of a League of Nations, not so Germany's close neighbor. On this side we are 3,000 miles distant, and have little to fear. Great Britain has a navy always at command to prevent invasion. Italy is assured of greater boundary-line protection from the Teuton. Japan is far removed from the scene of possible conflict. The German-Russian danger is ever present, a wolf at the door, for France.

Before the war Russia was the sworn ally of France, the latter was a creditor of the former for many millions of dollars. They were in union for self-protection against Germany. That bond is broken, not to be renewed for many years to come.

France sees in the Bolshevik movement the German hand to gain dominion over Russia in the near future. German gold and German propaganda made possible the rapid rise of the Bolsheviks in Russia until they became as absolute in their dictatorship as the most despotic Czarist Government. The spread of Bolshevism was a war means to undermine the military spirit of Russia, and how well it succeeded the world knows greatly to its cost.

With the war over, Bolshevism is to be the spearhead of German penetration of Russia and final authority. Germany expects to pay her war losses and indemnities—or is that word barred?—from the exploitation of Russia. Bolshevism has entered Germany but in a mild form, and the atmosphere is antagonistic. German temperament is not revolutionary. At any rate it is bourgeois when it is not imperialistic.

So soon as peace treaties are done with, German agencies, principally industrial and commercial, will begin the conquest of Russia. The foundations are already laid. With Russian trade in control of German houses, the rest will be comparatively easy; and by that time, Russia will be ready for the inevitable reaction against Bolshevik extremes and violations. With the tremendous resources of Russia to go upon, Germany will recover before the other nations engaged in her defeat.

These are the arguments of France. If they are true, the nation is not to be blamed for her insistence upon guarantees against a possible invasion liable to come much earlier than some of us believe possible. These are the reasons put forth by France against a recognition of the Bolshevik Government, so-called, and of having to do with Bolshevik agents at Princes Island. The dread of Germany in Russia is the reason why France's representatives at the peace table differ from British and American delegates and look upon the present situation with misgivings instead of optimism; why France, the nation of optimism at other times, is so insistent upon dealing with German Bolshevism and the German Empire in a more rigid manner than some others, and why

to be pitied for having been born German instead of British, not to be trusted and not to be petted.

"Tommy" as an Example.

The German, on the other hand, has rapidly come to revise his opinion—or, let me say, the opinion handed to him by his late Government—about the British soldier. You can almost see the mental process of this change of heart going on in the faces of the gaping crowds which stand all day staring at the big Guards' sentries outside General Plumer's headquarters at Cologne.

There are many very shrewd observers who believe with me that the presence of the Allied Armies of Occupation in Germany will be the means of preparing the Germans, when they have atoned for their crimes, to re-enter the society of decent peoples from which they have been banned. If beyond the bridgehead zone German politicians, inflamed by their newfound liberty, are toying with the dream of resuming hostilities against the Allies, they will find no encouragement from the Rhinelanders.

Though the Allied Troops will some day be withdrawn, their influence will continue to be a steady factor long after the final "Last Post" has been sounded by our buglers on the Rhine.

The brown buds thicken on the trees, Unbound, the free streams sing, As March leads forth across the leas The wild and windy spring. There in the fields the melted snow Leaves hollows warm and wet, Ere many days will sweetly blow The first blue violet.

France is linking the present state of Russia with German designs of aggression in the immediate future. Bolshevism is the "death's head" at the peace table. It must be crushed before a world peace is made possible. The task is admittedly a difficult one, but not impossible. The peace pact, or League of Nations, did not deal with the question as emphatically as we would have wished, but it is only provisional and may be amended to cover this menace more specifically.

THE GREAT SOLVENT.

The reading eye sees red. The newspaper is a record every morning of strife, of guerrilla warfare in different countries, of religious wars, of class wars that are spreading like a prairie fire over the greater part of Europe, and which may not be long confined to even a single continent. We read of the great city of Petrograd being reduced from a population of two million to scarce three-quarters of a million as a result of this endeavor of Bolshevism to rule or ruin by the weight of the sword. Millions are dying in Russia of starvation. The losses in the French Reign of Terror are as a bagatelle compared with the blood-spilling of the Russian Bolshevik reign.

We do not look back at the horrors of the international struggle that ceased three months or so ago, but to what is coming as a result of that fifty-two months of carnage. Elemental forces were set free with the signing of the armistice that are shaking democracies as well as monarchies.

Science was employed to make the war itself more deadly; science has concentrated the evils that follow war and made them felt throughout the earth. The nations are united by wire to a single battery. A spirit of unrest thousands of miles distant can be felt at the other extreme. Internationalism is a fact not to be disputed, whether we will or not. How long did it take under modern conditions of universal communication to spread the "soviet" over the land and make the word international? The Socialist Labor party of Great Britain has issued a manifesto declaring for a Soviet Government there. The East Side of New York is the Russian clearing house for Bolshevism on this continent.

When the President on this republic returned, the port of debarkation was likened in the press to an armed fortress. Sharpshooters were on the tops of buildings to protect him; machine guns were hidden all around for emergency purposes.

Are these things lost to those engaged at Versailles in bringing a measure of peace to a weary world? We believe not. Statesmen and diplomats of the allied nations are fully aware of the cauldron. They are striving to draw out the fire from beneath.

International discontent, international resort to force to upset the whole scheme of things, must be met by internationalism of another kind. The nations that were as one in that other war against monarchy and autocracy must be a unit against the organized and disorganized forces of disorder.

A League of Nations is a necessity for other purposes than those openly set out at the peace table. A League of Nations is required against Bolshevism as well as against Teutonism. For us we cannot break the wire connection with the rest of the world if we would. Psychologically, spiritually, there is a wireless system in use.

Teach Me To Live.

Teach me, dear Master, this happy art,

This wondrous lesson, "How to live." Train me, that I may give To others, and to Thee, my best.

Bring me within the range Of Thy transforming touch. Take this life of mine, humble, commonplace,

And on it trace Thy love and likeness. Touch heart and lips and voice With purity and grace.

Touch mind and soul and secret thought With Thine own loveliness. Breathe into my life Thy gentleness.

Thy strength, Thy kind, sweet helpfulness. Make me beautiful within, And keep my life, dear Master, All-unmarred, untrammelled, And untouched by sin—

All-beautiful for Thee!

"They sent the marine reporter in the absence of the society editor to write up the wedding of an heiress to a foreign nobleman, and how do you suppose he headed it?" "How?" "Tied Up to Her Pier."

"The day returns and brings us the petty round of irritating concerns and duties. Help us to play the man, help us to perform them with laughter and kind faces, let cheerfulness abound with industry. Give us to go blithely on our business all this day, bring us to our resting beds weary and content and undisturbed, and grant us in the end the gift of sleep."

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En Passant.

I AM NOT in jail, but I Bluff. 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, so 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 serviceable 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 as the mammoth steelworker's thunderous blow, people would have found other words to describe the

instruments and their effects and the word hammer would have become as obsolete as its original sponsor.

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 observed, or read about at different times, I believe we could fill a big newspaper with "bluff."

I don't 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 a 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 turned 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, now and then, 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 far sheet remained blank, its virgin whiteness unsoiled, 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 "His 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 Linksmen's holiday.)

A few silk effect dresses in Crepe and Poplin just in stock.

W. BANFORD & SON.

STRAYED.—From pasture near Electric power plant, Ayershire heifer, mostly white, dehorned, tag on left ear. Reward to finder.

H. R. HAMMOND, Lachute.

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 vaccinated within less than seven years. A fine of \$20.00 and an additional fine of \$1.00 per day thereafter according to law. By Order.

The Parish of St. Jerusalem School Board.

WM. COPELAND, Secretary.

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.

Comperetz Dreamland Side Show—A graded carnival of curios and freaks.

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 Whirlpool.

The Ocean Wave.

Over the Falls.

Kentucky Derby.

Over the Top.

Many other attractions.



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 Manchurian 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



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.

Mix In
With The
Fun--
Ask The
Management
About
Costumes

IN 1860 - THE LATE KING EDWARD VII THEN PRINCE OF WALES VISITED CANADA

PRINCE OF WALES VISITS CANADA IN 1919

THEN AS NOW CANADA'S POPULAR CHEW

MACDONALD'S PRINCE OF WALES PLUG CHEWING

The Tobacco with a Heart

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-stop, 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 1853

THE MOLSONS BANK

CAPITAL AND RESERVE \$8,800,000

Over 100 Branches scattered throughout Canada

A General Banking Business Transacted

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SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT

Interest allowed at highest current rate.

Lachute Branch
W. A. HOUSTON
Manager



CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

Mothers Know That
Genuine Castoria

Always
Bears the
Signature
of

Dr. H. H. Hatcher

In
Use
For Over
Thirty Years

CASTORIA

Brotherhood Conference Proved an Unqualified Success.

The Fourth Annual Brotherhood Conference, under the auspices of the Montreal Brotherhood Federation, is now a record in the page of history, and it will linger on the memories of the people of Lachute as an event overflowing with pleasure, profit and inspiration. Our town felt honored when the Brotherhood of Montreal selected this place to hold the annual conference, although it must be admitted that many of us had but a hazy conception of what the movement stood for and the nature of its operations.

But a change has come over us in this regard, and as we listened to those magnificent addresses, came into closer contact with those identified with this work, conversed with the ladies of the party, joined in those soul-stirring Brotherhood hymns, sat spell bound under the fascinating oratory of that superb man, the Rev. W. T. G. Brown, of Kingston, Ont., not to mention the kindly greetings tendered by the members of our various local churches and some of our well-known citizens, there is only one verdict that we can render: That the visit of the M.B.F. members and their friends has left us the richer because of the good fellowship which prevailed and the genuine friendliness which all evinced.

It was the first visit ever paid our town by men representing the Brotherhood Movement as a whole, and we are fully convinced that we are voicing the sentiments of our readers when we give expression to this hope: May they pay us a return visit in the very near future. Our visitors were apparently delighted with the short sojourn in our midst, and were grateful for our efforts on their behalf, but, without anticipating, we can unreservedly express our conviction: that if our Montreal friends should resolve to pay us another visit we should leave nothing undone to make them welcome in every possible way.

Space precludes the possibility of a full report of the conference proceedings, but a synopsis will prove of interest to the readers of the Watchman. The official opening of the Conference was not auspicious, as the rain poured a deluge at the time of the delegates' arrival. But good nature prevailed and dripping ladies perspiring gentlemen lost no time in reaching the Methodist Church, where Conference Secretary H. E. Smith, Assistant Sec. C. R. Racine, and Musical Director J. Gordon Edwards who, with Bro. Jas. Strang, together with Chairman J. S. Giles and Mr. J. D. Campbell, had been busy all day on this important work, were ready to receive the delegates, and in a comparatively short time all were safely housed in the various hospitable homes of those who had agreed to receive them. The appreciative words spoken of those who conveyed the visitors in their autos is proof positive of their gratefulness.

After new friendships had been hastily formed, many wended their way to the Town Hall, when a fine season of entertainment was indulged in, and we were treated to some grand music by the Brotherhood Orchestra. The solos, some solo, recitations, addresses were all fine, and although Mr. Geo. Calder hurt the Conference Secretary by his remarks concerning the Press, the arrival of the Montreal Standard from Montreal, containing the Brotherhood Column Weekly feature, restored happy relations. The ladies and gentlemen who helped to serve the refreshments were indeed welcome, and the favorable comments regarding the abundant supply of ice-cream were long and continuous. About 150 were present at this function.

At 9 o'clock Sunday morning an Ideal Brotherhood Meeting was held in the

Baptist Church, and about 80 ladies and gentlemen were present. Mr. Pugh address was good, the singing an inspiration, and the way the young president of Amherst Park Brotherhood handled the meeting was a revelation as to the value of the Movement for training men for beneficial work among their fellows. The gathering in the Presbyterian Church at 11 a.m. was an unforgettable one. The edifice was filled to capacity, and the presence of the pastors of the various churches was a spectacle of hope and encouragement for the unity of our Protestant forces. The Rev. Mr. George's kindly greeting was beautifully phrased and appreciated by our visitors, and the acting President of the M.B.F., Mr. J. W. Crawford, a model chairman all through the Conference, when he explained the fundamentals of the Brotherhood movement, shed needed light in the hearts of those who were not conversant with the work being done in the name of Brotherhood. Then followed that magnificent sermon by Rev. Mr. Brown. Convincingly, eloquently, and earnestly the preacher reviewed life in all its phases, and said that all things bearing upon life's activities go back to the home. Impressively the speaker remarked (that there must not be weakness in the home, for this meant a weak nation. Scoring the divorce evil, the preacher was emphatic in pointing out the danger of this growing disrespect for the marriage tie. It was a splendid pulpit effort, and the congregation was visibly affected by the serious import of the message.

Rev. Mr. Brown also addressed a fine audience at the afternoon mass meeting in the same church, and in presenting his subject "The Church in Relation to Economic and Social Problems," he laid particular emphasis on the fact that he did not propose to offer a panacea for the ills affecting society, but he was fully concerned that it was the duty of the church to study and endeavor to realize the Kingdom of God and establish a new social order founded on human Brotherhood. Mr. Brown handled his subject with great skill, without arousing a feeling of antagonism in the minds of those of conservative opinions, and satisfying all that the task of establishing a proper social order was the duty of all men. The feature of this service was the fine singing by the male choir, led by Mr. J. Gordon Edwards, and the orchestra under Mr. F. Mills.

Another great success was scored at the evening service in the Methodist church. The building was filled to overflowing, even space inside the platform rail being occupied. Mr. E. R. Owen, president of the Westmount Baptist Mission, spoke on "Slavery," and delivered a most telling address. Following this service, a monster crowd assembled on the lawn and in the vicinity of the Methodist Parsonage, and by means of an electric lantern, hymns were thrown on a screen, and the singing of the vast throng, led by the orchestra, was a sight unique in the history of Lachute. Mr. Geo. Hind Clarke sang the solo of a well-known hymn very effectively, and as the strains of the National Anthem die away, all who had participated in the proceedings of Conference Sunday felt that every moment of the time had been well spent and that unmeasured benefit and inspiration had been derived. That the benediction of God had rested upon the various gatherings was evidenced by the beautiful sunshine and clear blue sky.

The final conference took place on Monday morning in the Methodist Church, and was a invitation to those who were unacquainted with this phase of the Brotherhood work. Resolutions

were submitted and discussed, and the fact displayed. Chairman Crawford kept the proceedings well under control, and the free discussion by those present was most encouraging and helpful. The speakers all presented their cases clearly, concisely, and with evidence of close study, and the outstanding feature of the conference was the address by Mr. H. S. Ross, K.C., who, we understand, has been a tower of strength to the Educational work of the Federation. Many heard Mr. Ross for the first time, and were struck by the earnestness with which he reviewed the problems of to-day. He has evidently given much study to this phase of the movement, and one does not wonder that the Educational Department of the M. B. F. is one of the most vital, aggressive and successful in the history of the movement.

The afternoon was of a recreational character, and consisted of a tennis tournament, motor trips to Brownsburg and visit through the Cartridge Factory, the Paper Mills and the Ayers Limited, all of which proved most interesting and instructive.

All helped to make this event a success, but special praise must be given to Mr. F. Mills and the Members of his Orchestra, the Pastors of the Churches, the acting president of the M.B.F., the soloist, Miss Crawford; the Musical Director, Mr. J. Gordon Edwards; the friends who so kindly opened their homes to the delegates; Mr. H. W. Reynolds, the lantern operator, Mr. H. J. Neale, the organist, not to mention the part taken by Messrs. John R. Nutter, Mr. W. M. Ellis, Sec., Mr. Pugh, Mr. W. R. Young, Mr. C. R. Racine and a list of others. The services rendered by Mr. C. R. Racine and Mr. Sam. Pugh at the evening service at Brownsburg were also much appreciated.

The Brotherhood Conference of 1919 is past, but we shall keep ever fresh in our hearts the memory of those new found Brotherhood friends, and sincerely and wholeheartedly exclaim: "We were proud to welcome you and hope you will soon come to Lachute again."

AUCTION SALE

I have received instructions to sell by Public Auction at the residence of GILBERT HAMILTON, Beech Ridge, Four Miles South of Lachute

Tuesday, September 23rd, 1919
The following effects:—Once horse five years old, 1 horse three years old, 2 milch cows, 3 heifers one year old, 1 one year old bull, 3 two year old heifers, 1 binder, 1 mowing machine, 1 horse rake, 1 Deering broad cast sower, 1 Noxon broad cast seeder, 1 set of smoothing harrows, grabber, 2 cultivators, 1 horse root seeder, 2 two furrowed plows, 2 plows, waggon rack, tumbril cart, set of bob sleighs, one single sleigh, snow scraper complete, double and single express, 2 buggies, sulky, 2 sets double harness set car harness, set of express harness, set of buggy harness, a lot of harness parts, horse fork outfit, fanning mill, cider mill, cream separator, 2 gray robes, 15 fifteen gallon milk cans, horse clipper, gig saw farmer's boiler, ladders, refrigerator, Grinnap evaporator, storage tanks, 200 sap cans and spouts, puncher, logging chains, cross cut saws, a quantity of mixed lumber, a lot of mixed piping, also some household effects.

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

Sale to commence at 1 p.m. sharp.
TERMS: \$10.00 and under, cash, over that amount 9 months credit on furnishing approved joint notes. 4 p.c. off for cash, or 4 p.c. on for credit.

M. Smith, Licensed Auctioneer.

SUPERIOR COURT

FIERI FACIAS DE TERRIS.
Canada } Thomas Ducharme, plaintiff;
Province of Quebec } et vir, plaintiff;
District of Montreal } vs Dame Albi No. 1777. na Boupque, defendant to wit:

1. An emplacement situate at the village of Saint-Placide, known and designated on the official plan and book of reference of this parish under the number seventy three (No. 73)—with a house and other buildings thereon erected;
2. A parcel of land situate in the aforesaid parish of Saint-Placide, known and designated on the official plan and book of reference of said parish as forming part of the lot number seventy two (72), said parcel of land measuring about twelve feet in width by one hundred and forty seven feet in length, English measure, and being bounded in front by Saint-Charles Borromeo Street in rear by the number 74, on one side by the number 73, and on the other side by the residue of number 72—with the buildings thereon erected.

To be sold at the catholic church door of the parish of Saint-Placide, on the EIGHTEENTH day of SEPTEMBER, 1919, at ELEVEN o'clock in the forenoon.

J. W. CYR, Sheriff.

Sheriff's office.
Sainte-Scholastique, 13th August, 1919.

SUPERIOR COURT

FIERI FACIAS DE TERRIS.
Canada } Dame A. Trudel
Province of Quebec } et vir, plaintiff;
District of Terrebonne } vs. Wacław No. 1364. Pazusis, defendant to wit:

That certain piece of land measuring twenty two feet in front (22 feet) by sixty eight feet (68 feet) in depth, commencing at the sidewalk between the buildings formerly belonging to Paul-Emile Forget, on the main street and designated as forming part of the lot number sixty five (lot No. 65), on the official cadastral plan and book of reference of the parish of Sainte-Agathe-des-Monts, in the fourth range of the township of Beresford, more or less, English measure, without warranty as to precise measurement—with a house thereon erected, measuring thirty nine

Farmers Buy Ford Trucks Because

they save labor, save time, save money.

The Ford Truck is the most general-purpose implement on the farm.

The farmer can get his breakfast at home, take his produce to market, and be home again for dinner.

He can command the highest prices for his vegetables and fruit because he gets them to market while the dew is still on them.

He can take his hogs, sheep and other stock to market, as well as haul roots, potatoes and apples from the field.

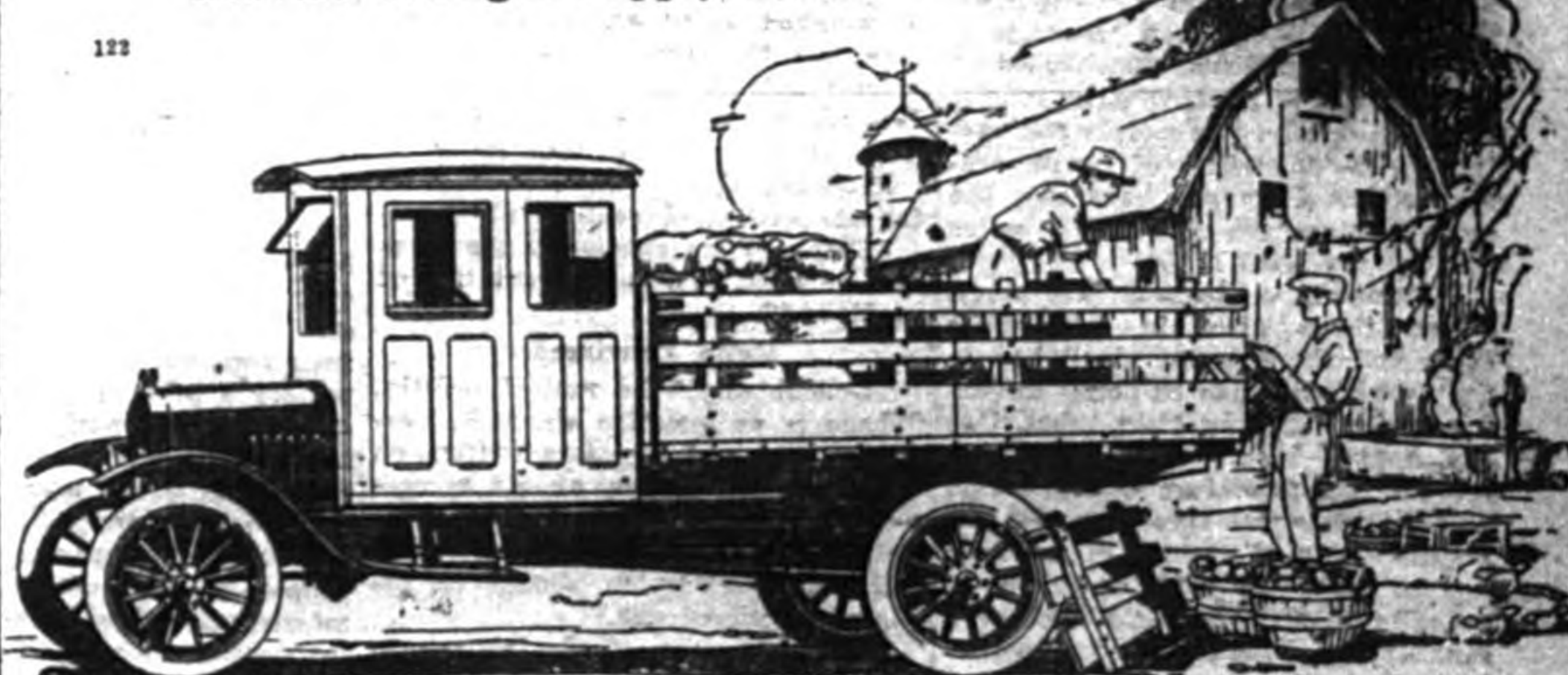
The Ford Truck brings the city to the farmer's door.

It solves the problem of the shortage of labor.

A saving in horses, a saving in men.

Ford One-Ton Truck (Chassis only)
\$750. f. o. b. Ford, Ontario

Buy only Genuine Ford Parts
700 Canadian dealers and over 2,000 Service Garages supply them.



Ford Motor Company of Canada, Limited
Ford, Ontario

feet in depth by eighteen feet in front. To be sold at the catholic church door, in the town of Sainte-Agathe-des-Monts, said district, on the SIXTEENTH day of SEPTEMBER, 1919, at TWO o'clock in the afternoon.

J. W. CYR, Sheriff.

Sheriff's office.
Sainte-Scholastique, 30th July, 1919.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children
In Use For Over 30 Years

Always bears the Signature of *Dr. H. H. Hatcher*

PUBLIC NOTICE

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.

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, Sweater and Rain Coats.

No Better Values in Town.

Suits Made to Order. Boots Repaired.

TELEPHONE NO. 65.

W. G. Staniforth, Lachute



McClary's Sunshine Furnace

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

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

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

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

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

G. Y. Deacon, Lachute.

TRAINING GOVERNMENT MICROBES

VISIT TO ONE OF THE STRANGEST OF BRITAIN'S FACTORIES

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

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

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

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

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

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

"All our girls have had some laboratory experience," said Dr. Blaxall. "They have been technically educated in domestic science at some polytechnic." I wanted to ask about the cleanliness of the place, 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 the air-tight glass cases, we came to the sterilizing department, where steamers and hot-air ovens remove any matter that might be in the wrong place. From here we passed to the cold store, where I inno-

cently stood while Dr. Blaxall secured the door. "Now," he said, "you can tell your readers that this is the coldest room you have ever entered in your life." In two minutes I was convinced. He tapped a thermometer. "The instrument shows 22 degrees of frost," he said.

"Does it, indeed?" I replied, with teeth chattering and eyes watering. "We have a million and a half charges in reserve in this store, and they will keep at this temperature for two years or more."

"I would not like to be kept here for another two minutes," I replied, as I felt my nose turning blue.

"During the war—" "If you don't mind," I urged, "we will discuss further facts and figures in an atmosphere not so Arctic. I am beginning to congeal."

Dr. Blaxall smiled. And as I gradually thawed on the right side of the refrigerating room I heard him say: "During the war, from August, 1914, to November last, we supplied 7,232,711 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 night that men have dreamed of for hundreds of years.

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

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

Nations Not to Share Honors.

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

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

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

First Transatlantic Mail Service.

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

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

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

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

No inkling was given in the cable despatches as to the type of machine Lieutenant Fontan is using.

As long ago as December of last year an English correspondent in Germany reported having seen a mammoth Zeppelin and a monster airplane under construction in Germany, both for transatlantic flight. The airplane was said to have the enormous wing spread of 198 feet, and the dirigible, with nine engines and eight propellers, a carrying capacity of 100 persons. July of this year had been tentatively set for the first flight across the Atlantic of the dirigible, the correspondent learned.

Italy Expected to Race.

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

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

THE KAISER'S CHARACTER.

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

According to the Berlin Deutsche Zeitung, the unpublished third volume of Bismarck's "Reflections and Reminiscences" consists of 261 manuscript pages. The chief interest of the book seems to lie in its history of the ex-Kaiser's early evolution, and of the period when his father, the Crown Prince Frederick, confided to Bismarck his anxiety regarding the political course of Prince William. Bismarck's judgment of the young Prince, and later of him as Emperor, naturally was not favorable.

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

SHIPBUILDING RATE HIGH.

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

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

During the same quarter, 114 steamships of 550,351 tons and three sailing vessels of 1,350 tons were commenced, while eighty-three steamships of 397,186 tons were launched. The same authority gives the total vessels under construction in other countries as 1,765, of 4,942,037 tons, which, with the above figures for the United Kingdom, makes the construction in Allied and neutral countries 2,189 vessels of 6,921,989 tons, gross.

The AUTOMOBILE

It Pays to Drive Carefully.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

A Hint About the Clutch.

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

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

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

HUSBAND FAMINE IN ENGLAND

Surplus of Women is Estimated at Million and a Half.

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

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

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

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

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

Public Ownership.

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

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

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

WAR EVERY TWO YEARS.

That Has Been the Average Since the Days of Napoleon.

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

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

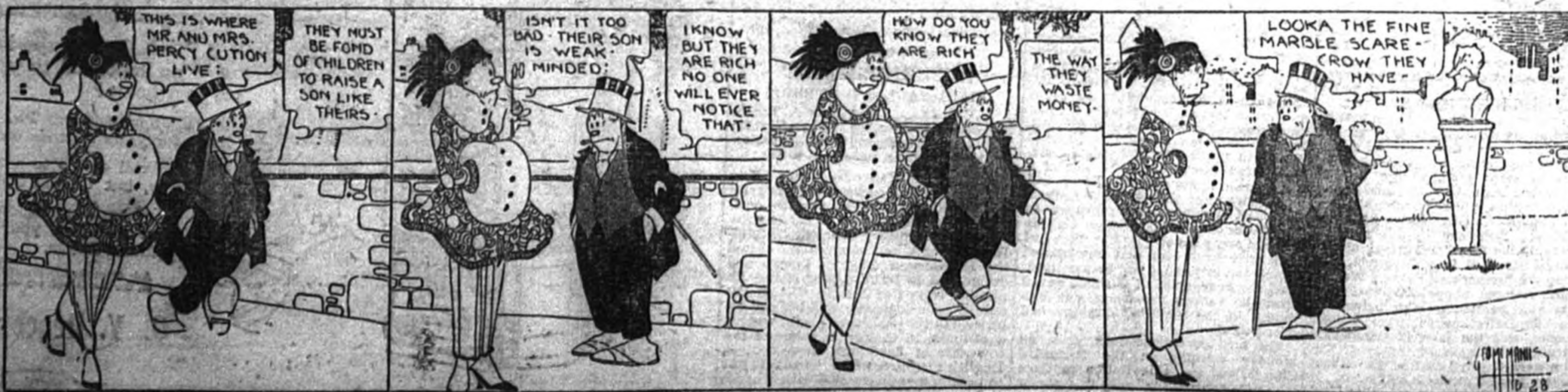
The apparent fact is that wars have sometimes accomplished a great deal of good for the world. They have settled important moral questions perhaps about as often as they have the question of which side is stronger. There are many indeed who believe that it is well that the greatest of all wars, through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

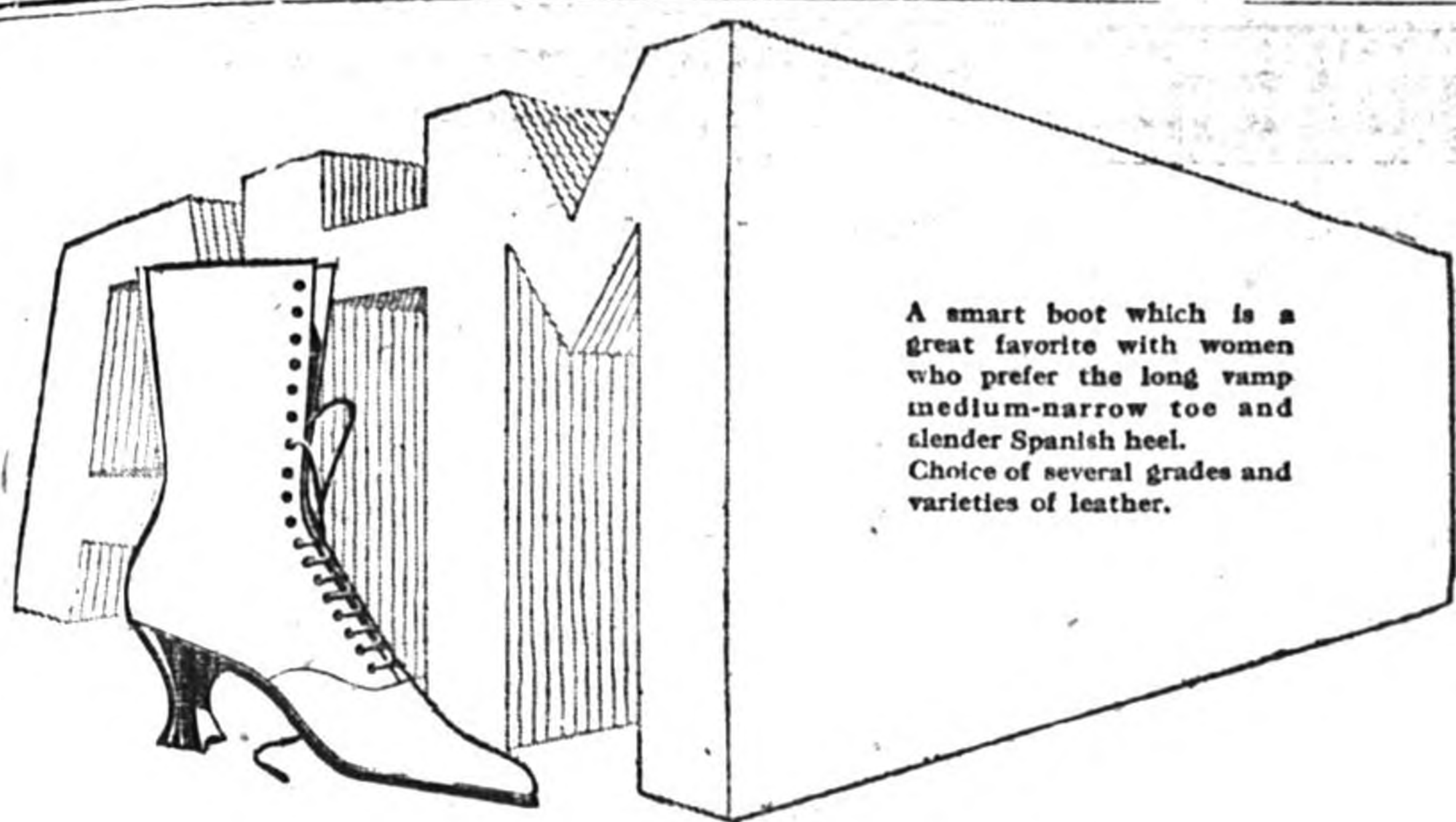
Your 1919 Garden.

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

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

BRINGING UP FATHER





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

"How To Buy Shoes"

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

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

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

AMES HOLDEN McCREADY

"Shoemakers to the Nation."

ST. JOHN MONTREAL TORONTO

WINNIPEG EDMONTON VANCOUVER



When you buy Shoes look for—

—this Trade-mark on every sole

THE SYMBOLISM OF WATERMARKS

ORIGINALLY PLACED ON PAPER AS MAKER'S SIGNATURE

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

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

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

Of Ancient Origin.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Return.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SUN LIFE HAS RECORD YEAR.

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

Its assurances in force now exceed \$340,500,000, a gain of nearly \$29,000,000 during the year. New policies issued and paid for exceed \$51,591,000, while assets, which gained \$7,460,000 during the year, now crowd close to the \$100,000,000 mark. To be exact, these amount to \$97,920,000.

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

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

Pussy-Willows.

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

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

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

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

Sure! High Heels Cause Corns But Who Cares Now

Because style decrees that women crowd and buckle up their tender toes in high heel footwear they suffer from corns, then they cut and trim at these painful pests which merely makes the corn grow hard. This suicidal habit may cause lockjaw and women are warned to stop it.

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

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

An Absurd Question.

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

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

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

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

Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia.

A Practical Example.

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

"For his magazine."

"Yes."

"Well?"

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

MONEY ORDERS.

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

The Victor.

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

Minard's Liniment Cures Dandruff.

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

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 neglected scalp; of dandruff—that awful scourge. There is nothing so destructive to the hair as dandruff. It robs the hair of its lustre, its strength and its very life; eventually producing a feverishness and itching of the scalp, which if not remedied causes the hair roots to shrink, loosen and die—then the hair falls out fast. A little Danderine to-night—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 'Nether 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.



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 Spohn Compound an enviable record as a preventive and cure. A few drops daily will keep the animal in good condition and his system will resist disease. Regular doses prescribed will cure Distemper.

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

FERTILIZERS
GARDENS, LAWNS, FLOWERS.
Complete Fertilizer. Write George Stevens, Peterborough, Ont.
LIVE POULTRY WANTED.
LIVE POULTRY WANTED.
50c. PAIR OF PIGEONS AND UP.
Write for Prices. L. Weinrauch & Son, 10-12 St. Jean Baptiste Market, Montreal, Que.

AGENTS WANTED.
PORTRAIT AGENTS WANTED.
Good prints; finishing a specialty; frames and everything at lowest prices; quick service. United Art Company, 1 Brunswick Ave., Toronto.

FOR SALE
WELL EQUIPPED NEWSPAPER and job printing plant in Eastern Ontario. Insurance carried \$1,500. Will sell for \$1,200 on quick sale. Box 42, Wilson Publishing Co., Ltd., Toronto.

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

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

CURE YOUR BRONCHITIS, COUGH, COLDS, WHOOPING COUGH, AND HOARSENESS AS WE CURED OURS.
We have hundreds of testimonials from every part of Canada testifying to the wonderful healing power of our 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 18 years; one bottle cured her. John B. Gibbs, Fenella, suffered fifteen years with Bronchitis 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 band 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 15 cents extra for mailing. Three bottles mailed free for \$1.50. Sold only by Buckley, The Druggist, 97 Dundas St. East, Toronto.

ASTHMA
INSTANTLY RELIEVED WITH
ASTHMADOR
OR MONEY REFUNDED. ASK ANY DRUGGIST or write Lyman-Knox Co., Montreal, P.Q. Price 50c. Remember the name as it might not be on the label.

Superior Attraction.
Beautiful Ernestine was sobbing as though her heart would break.
"What is it, dear?" asked the girl friend.
"Why," she sobbed, "I told Jack, after he proposed, to go up and see papa."
"What of that?"
"Why, they started playing cards, and now he goes up to see papa every night."

Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere.

The Bible mentions nineteen different stones, six varieties of metals and thirty-five different animals.

GET SLOAN'S FOR YOUR PAIN RELIEF

You don't have to rub it in to get quick, comforting relief

Once you've tried it on that stiff joint, sore muscle, sciatic pain, rheumatic twinge, lame back, you'll find a warm, soothing relief you never thought a liniment could produce. Won't stain the skin, leaves no muss, wastes no time in applying, sure to give quick results. A large bottle means economy. Your own or any other druggist has it. Made in Canada. Get it today.

Sloan's
Liniment
Kills Pain
50c, 60c, \$1.25.

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

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

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

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

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

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

INSTANT POSTUM

A rich enjoyable table beverage

G. L. MEIKLE & CO. Groceries and Hardware

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

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

Paroid Roofing.

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

G. L. MEIKLE & CO. White Front.

We Invite Farmers' Accounts

Our service to farmers is as complete as 87 years of growth and knowledge of Canada's agricultural condition can make it.

We collect or discount sale notes, cash produce cheques—by mail when desired—and make advances to responsible farmers.

We extend courteous, friendly service to our farmer customers at all times.

—THE Bank of Nova Scotia

Paid-up Capital - - - \$ 9,700,000
Reserve Fund - - - 10,000,000
Resources - - - 220,000,000

J. E. FARRIS,
Manager,
Lachute Branch.



Will there be a
VICTROLA
in your Home this
Summer?

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

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



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

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

OMER PAQUETTE - - Agent

For the Montreal Berliner Gramophone Co'y, Limited.

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

GEOFFROY BEDARD

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

BUY NOW

IT IS A MATTER OF ECONOMY! I keep as
usual a complete line of Gent's Furnishings, 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 Mopul Engines,
Chatham Waggon, Steel Farm Trucks, Buggies and Expresses,
Peerless and Invincible Wire Fencing and Gates, Poultry Netting,
Screen Wire, Pumps, Stoves, Ranges, Washing Machines, Wringers,
Oils, Shingles, Rope, Binder Twine, Hay Fork Tools, Whips, Rugs.

Beatty Bros. Stalls and Stanchions Litter and Feed Carriers.

JOHN McFAUL,

Successor to

ROBERT MILLER

Telephone No. 50.

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

Deliveries made with prompt attention.

J. D. CAMPBELL
Main Street, Lachute.

THE PROVINCIAL BANK OF CANADA

Incorporated by Act of Parliament, July 1900.

Capital 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 busi-
ness entrusted to its care. The most careful atten-
tion is given to all enquiries.

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

Accounts opened and operated by mail.

Special attention given to Sale Notes.

General Banking Business Transacted.

Offices Lachute, Brownsburg and St. Philippe

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 Ma-
chinery and Repairs.

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

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

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

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

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

DR. S. B. FRASER,

M.D.C.M. MCGILL

Physician & Surgeon,

BROWNSBURG, - QUE.

W. X. BEAUCHAMP,

LICENSED AUCTIONEER,

Sales conducted in English
and French.

GRENVILLE, - QUE.

JOSEPH GIROUARD

NOTARY & COMMISSIONER

ST. BENOIT, - QUE.

Wills, Successions, Administration
of Estates, Investments.

At St. Andrews every Tuesday.

Telephone at St. Andrews & St. Benoit.

DR. G. A. CLUNIE, L.D.S.

SURGEON DENTIST

Office over Banford's Store.

Here Every Day.

MALCOLM SMITH,

LICENSED AUCTIONEER.

Sales conducted in English
and French.

P. O. Box 10 Phone No. 131 r 3
LACHUTE, - QUE.

GAETAN VALOIS, L.L.L.

NOTARY

Money to loan on security

Depositor of the late J. E.

Valois, notary's papers.

LACHUTE, - QUE.

W. J. BOYD,

LICENSED AUCTIONEER

Sales conducted in English and
French.

Telephone 73.

LACHUTE, - QUE.

OVILA CARRIERE,

FIRST-CLASS LIVERY

Good rigs, Good Horses,

Meet Every Train. Phone 34.

Robert St., LACHUTE, P.Q.

L. L. LEGAULT, K.C.,

ADVOCATE,

Telephone No. 60

Main St., LACHUTE.

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

SURGEON DENTIST,

Raymond's Block

Main Street, Lachute.

The Watchman,

And Ottawa Valley Advocate.

VOL. XLIIII

LACHUTE, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1919.

NO. 31

HAYING TOOLS

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

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

T. McQuat & Son, Lachute Mills.

CENTRAL MEAT MARKET

Wholesale and Retail
Phone 55-

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

A. RAYMOND
Lachute

FOR SALE.—A lot of Pure Bred-toy Single comb White Leghorn, Barred Plymouth Rock, Rhode Island Red, Cockerels, also few Pullets. Prices right. Apply at once to
C. LUMINIS, R. R. No. 5, Lachute.

Wanted to Purchase.
Soft and Hard Wood Slabs also Cordwood in lots of 25 cords or more. State price quality also quantity. All wood bought, paid cash. Apply to
THOMAS DUNN,
406 Aylwin St., Montreal.

New Express Delivery.
Commencing Sept. 1st, the Canadian Northern Express Co., will collect and deliver within the town limits, all express entrusted to their care. A good efficient service is assured.

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'Ardenne. Tenders must be filed 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 boys', 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.

We have a choice lot of Blue Serges for costumes. As things go now. The prices are much below present values.
W. BANFORD & SON.

CRESWELL'S

Canada Cement
Prices Right

R. Creswell Regist'd

LOCAL NEWS

Mr. Guy Todd, of Montreal, spent the week-end in town.

Messrs. Ernest Wood and A. Doig spent the week-end in Merrickville.

Mr. Donald Beers, of Lindsay, is spending a couple of weeks in town.

Col. G. J. Barr, of Hemmingford, was the guest of Mrs. Hamilton last week.

Mrs. Winch, of Ste. Rose, was the guest of Mrs. Jas. McKimmie last week.

Mrs. Bryant, of Montreal, is the guest of her son Mr. W. Bryant for a few weeks.

Miss Norah Rogers left last week for Howick where she has accepted a position as teacher.

Mrs. John Turner and son Leslie, of Montreal, spent a few days in town visiting friends.

Rev. J. A. and Mrs. Lackey are spending a few days in the Ottawa district visiting friends.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Horsey and children, of Buffalo, are guests of Mrs. Wm. Banford this week.

Mrs. Jos. Berniquier Jr. was called to Halifax suddenly this week owing to the death of her sister.

Mrs. M. McLeod, of Brownsburg is spending several weeks in Pembroke, Cobden and North Bay.

Mr. St. Louis, of Detroit, and Mr. R. Walker, of Buffalo are guests of Mrs. Jno. McPaul this week.

Mrs. McMillan and son Kenneth and Mrs. Gray, of Dorval, were guests of Mr. B. Rodger last week.

Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Larue, of Three Rivers, are guests of Mr. Alfred Marchand for a couple of weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. Mackie, Mr. Peck and Mr. Norman Scott, of Montreal, were guests of Mrs. Mackie last week.

Misses Ella and Winnie Riddell left this week for a two months visit to Vancouver and other points West.

Mr. and Mrs. J. McKennell, of Montreal, spent the week-end the guest of Mrs. W. A. Gordon, East Settlement.

Mrs. Edward Lariviere and son Duane Montreal, spent the week-end with her parents Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Funcheon.

Extra Sunday evening train C.P.R. leaving Lachute at 8.25 p.m. for Montreal, will not run after Sunday, Sept. 7th.

Misses A. Parkin and R. Atkinson, also Mr. J. Armstrong of Montreal, were the welcome guests of Mrs. Underhill this week.

Mr. Elmer Giles B.A., has accepted the Principalship of the Valleyfield Academy and left for his new duties last week.

Mr. Goyette wishes to inform the public that they can procure good meals, at The People's Restaurant at reasonable prices.

Mr. John Hope, Miss Carr and Miss Ruby Hampton are spending this week in Arnprior the guests of Mr. Jas. Griffith.

Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Picken and children, of Montreal, are guests of Mrs. Malcolm Smith, Beech Ridge, for a couple of weeks.

Mrs. Zimmer and son, of Chateau Junction, Miss Wray, of Maisonneuve, and Mr. Carson, of Montreal, were guests of Mrs. F. Cowan this week.

Mr. W. R. McAdam, of Chapleau, Ont. accompanied by his daughter and son, and brother John, were on a visit to their father in Chatham last week.

Mr. Arthur Sheppard left for New York on Wednesday, after spending a pleasant week at "Hillcrest" the guest of his sister, Mrs. Percy Funcheon.

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.

Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Randall and children who have been visiting friends in the vicinity for the past two months have now returned to their home in Boston, Mass.

Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Cleland and son have removed to Hawkesbury where they will in future make their home, their house having been purchased by Mr. Wm. McPaul.

Church of England Services in the Parish of Lachute will be held (D.V.) on Sunday, Sept. 14th, as follows:—St. Simeon's Church Lachute, only one service at 11 a.m. Brownsburg 3 p.m.

A special train in connection with the Ottawa Exhibition will be run on C.P.R. Thursday, Sept. 11th, from Lachute, leaving at 7.30 a.m. and returning from Ottawa (Broad St.) at 11.30 p.m. same day.

Miss Marie Mullen, Miss Sarah Mullen and nephew Whendell, who have been spending the past two months visiting their relatives and many friends, returned to their home in Brooklyn, N.Y. on Sunday last.

Next Sunday the services in the Methodist Church will take the form of Special re-union services, and the Rev. A. A. Radley will be the preacher both morning and evening. A social evening is also to be spent on Monday, when an interesting programme will be given and refreshments served.

Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Thorburn motored up from Montreal this week and were the guests of Mrs. M. Jones.

Mrs. Geo. Murdoch Sr., and Miss Hazel Morrison were in Montreal this week attending the marriage of Miss Hazel Adams to Mr. Stuart Morley, of Glace Bay, N.S.

Nursing Sister Pearl L. Pahl who is on her way home to Winnipeg, after an absence of three years overseas, has been here on a short visit to her aunt Mrs. Jas. R. Earle.

—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.

The next Communion of the Lachute Presbyterian Church will take place on Sabbath Sept. 14th, at 11 a.m. All members are cordially and urgently requested to be present. A very large attendance is expected.

An Open Letter to Our Lachute Friends.

Dear friends,

On behalf of the members of the Montreal Brotherhood Federation, which met a few days ago in your beautiful town, for the purpose of holding its Fourth Annual Conference. We beg to tender you one and all our sincere and grateful thanks for the kindly way you entertained us in your homes and the genuineness of your greeting to those who had come into your midst as comparative strangers.

What doubt may have been in the minds of those identified with the Brotherhood Movement as to the wisdom of making Lachute the gathering place for 1919, it was instantly dispelled by the warm hearted reception you accorded us, and the cordiality so universally displayed. Words are totally inadequate to express the deep appreciation we feel for the spontaneous welcome accorded us by those who threw wide open the doors of their homes, the provision made for our material wants, the spirit of comradeship so sincerely displayed, and the manifested desire to make us feel that we had entered homes that were really such because of their hallowed environment.

To the pastors and officials of the churches, to the citizens who so unselfishly aided by word or action, to those who provided those delightful motor trips to the courteous officials of the manufacturing plants which were thrown open for our inspection, we can only express ourselves in these terms: "We tender you are grateful appreciation and thanks." Especially would we place on record the untiring efforts put forward for our every need by Mr. John S. Giles, whose selfdenying efforts were superb; to Mr. J. D. Campbell, Mr. Jones, Mr. McArthur Jr., and a host of others. We cannot name you all, but we remember you by your deeds.

Lachute friends, your comradeship is very precious to us, and we place you amongst the dear friends who will abide in our hearts.

Bible Society Notes.

The collectors throughout the district which comprises the Lachute Branch are requested to make their returns to the Secretary, not later than the evening of Tuesday, September 9th, in order that a complete report may be presented at the meeting to take place on the 11th.

A most interesting time is anticipated and it is hoped there will be a large gathering to hear Rev. Geo. A. MacLennan, in his address on "Rebuilding the Temple, or the BIBLE and its part in this new world-wide work."

Contributions for the work of the Bible Society may be left with the President, Mr. McPaul, or the Secretary, Mr. S. Goldsworthy.

BIRTHS

MCADAM.—At St. Canute, Aug. 24th, 1919, 40 Mr. and Mrs. Richard McAdam, a daughter.

MCVICAR.—On Saturday, Sept. 6th, 1919, to Mr. and Mrs. A. McVicar, a son.

WOOD.—At Barbyte Farm, Merrickville, Ont., on Sunday, Aug. 31st, a son to Mr. I. A. Wood.

IN MEMORIAM

In fond remembrance of Driver Jack Menzies, of the 79th Battery, who died of wounds "Somewhere in France" on Sept. 6th, 1918.

Inserted by his mother & sister.

CRUISE.—In loving memory of Driver J. W. Cruise, 79th Battery, who died of wounds in Wimerenx Hospital, France, Sept. 4th, 1918.

I think I see his smiling face as he bade his last good-bye, And he left his home forever in a distant land to die. He sleeps beside his comrades in a grave across the foam, But his name is written in letters of love on the hearts he left at home.

Inserted by his Father, Mother, Sisters & Brothers.

In proud and loving memory of Drivers Willis Cruise and Jack Menzies who died of wounds "Somewhere in France" Sep. 4th and 6th, 1918.

We had pictured them safely returning And longed to clasp their hands. But God has postponed the meeting It will be in a better land.

Sadly missed by their friends.

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 repeated also new stock of Summer Groceries all nice and fresh.

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

R. McFAUL,

MAIN STREET. LACHUTE

THE WRISTLET WITH THE DISAPPEARING EYE

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

The Waltham

E. Jousse, Lachute.

7, 15 and 17 Jewel movements in solid gold or gold-filled cases at \$10 and up.

Watchmaker, Jeweller and Optician
MAIN STREET, LACHUTE.

The Elephant as a "Lumberman"

The elephants are our chief standby in Siam and without them teak could not be worked, as it grows in such inaccessible places that no hauling machine could be brought near the trees, says a writer in Asia. Elephants can climb like cats. It is marvelous to see them pick their way up and down steep slopes, but sometimes they lose their foothold. One of our elephants fell down a steep river bank last year, hit her head against a rock and broke her neck. The work of the elephants consists in climbing up to the fallen trees and pushing or rolling them down hill to a spot where it is level enough for dragging chains to be attached.

Then they drag the logs down to the nearest floating creek, often six or seven miles away. An elephant can handle from fifty to seventy logs per season, which lasts from about the first of June till the end of February. Then it becomes too hot for them to work and they go into rest camps until the next rains. The elephants do their work in floating streams, working the timber with the current, releasing logs from jams and rolling the stranded logs back into the water. The elephant drivers have a special "elephant" language which the animals

understand—a special vocabulary with such terms as "push sideways," "roll," "pull out," "stop," "lift your chains."

It is very interesting and exciting to watch the elephants at work in high water. They are magnificent swimmers. When they swim from bank to bank, herding the logs that require their special attention, you see nothing of them except the tips of their trunks through which they breathe, and the mahouts, or drivers, who are generally in water up to their waists. If a big stack or jam breaks suddenly where elephants are working, they know the danger of being overtaken.

They trumpet and clear off to either bank or swim downstream as fast as they can go. I once saw an elephant working at the head of a jam slip off a rock into deep water and get swept under the stack. We all believed that he was a goner, but every now and then we were surprised to see his trunk comes up through the logs, suck in a long breath and disappear. The trunk would reappear each time further downstream. He finally emerged at the foot of the jam, very much blown, but otherwise none the worse for his accident. But he would not go near a pile of timber in high water for a year afterward. This particular work is called "hounding."

PARTITION OF TURKISH LAND

HARD PROBLEM AWAITING SETTLEMENT BY ALLIES.

Claimants to Portions of Empire Are Numerous and Their Contentions Conflict in Many Instances.

The question of what shall be done with Turkey is one of the most difficult problems before the Peace Conference. The Turkish delegates summoned to Paris were told to go home as much because the Allies were not agreed among themselves on a course of action as because the visitors protested that their people as a whole were not responsible for joining the Germans in the great war on civilization. To this plea the Allies wisely replied to the effect that a nation so easily led into evil deserves the guiding care of a stronger power to keep it within circumspect bounds. But that did not bring the conference nearer to a solution of the question, which is economic and religious as well as political.

There has been proposed the creation of seven separate states out of the former Turkish empire: Armenia, Mesopotamia, the Hedjaz, Palestine, Syria, Anatolia and Constantinople, besides Greek and Italian occupation where those populations predominate. The status of only one of these new states has been definitely fixed. The Hedjaz, or the kingdom of Arabia, was recognized by Great Britain and by France more than two years ago. She materially aided in the conquest of Palestine and had a representative at Versailles, who signed the peace treaty. Whether a mandate is needed or not, the kingdom will henceforth constitute a definite political unit and is quite likely to draw to its allegiance the wandering Bedouin tribes as well as the emirs of Nejd and Jebel Shammar, in the oases of the desert.

Incidentally, too, this arrangement offers an opening for the settlement of the Mohammedan question. One objection the Turkish delegates raised to the expulsion of the Sultan from Constantinople was that the Moslems looked upon the ruler at Istanbul as head of their faith, and that to transfer him to Asia Minor would be considered an affront by millions of their coreligionists of India, Egypt and the whole north of Africa. This plea, it was thought, would stop Britain, France and Italy from taking such action. But the conference delegates in their reply pointed out that disappearance of Ottoman rule had never prevented the free practice of the Mohammedan religion. They might have added that a large part of the Moslem world has regarded the Sultan as a usurper of the caliphate.

Sultan Not Recognized.
The religious supremacy of the Ottoman sultan has never been recognized by vast Mohammedan populations of India, China, Egypt and North Africa, including Morocco. Constantinople never was regarded as a holy city like Mecca or Medina, and its ruler was considered a usurper. The real caliphate by a great part of the Moslem world is believed to reside in the Sheriff of Mecca, Hussein Ibn Ali, now king of the Hedjaz, thirty-sixth in direct line of descent from Ali, the fourth caliph and son-in-law of Mahomet.

Prince Faisal, son of King Hussein, represented the Hedjaz at the Peace Conference and made quite a sensation driving around Paris with the flag of his country, which shows a red triangle against the staff, with three stripes, black, green and white, flying from the radiator of his automobile. He asked of the Peace Conference the complete independence of the Hedjaz, to which he would annex Upper and Lower Mesopotamia, Syria, Yemen and Nejd. These sweeping demands have stirred up both the British and the French against him. The British will certainly claim at least a mandate for Lower Mesopotamia and the French want to have charge of Syria. Yemen

and Nejd are really of Arab population.

The Syrians all over the world are indignant at the proposed transfer to the Hedjaz of a large part of what they call their country, although they haven't got any of it yet. The nearest they came to self-rule was before the war when France forced upon the sultan the appointment of a Christian governor of Lebanon. Now they are claiming a greater Syria to consist of Palestine, Beirut, Lebanon and parts of Mesopotamia, Armenia and Anatolia, stretching from the Mediterranean to the Persian border, which it touches for about sixty miles, including Mosul, and thence trends northwest, taking in Diarbekir, Kharpat and Sivas, whence it follows the western side of the anti-Taurus mountains and cuts the Taurus range to reach the Mediterranean near Cape Cavalero.

This was the scope of French influence under the Franco-British-Russian treaty of 1915-1916, according to which Haifa and Acre were to be made British and Alexandretta to be a free port. But since the victories of General Allenby on the coast and General Marshall on the Tigris, aided by Arab contingents in the west and friendly Bedouins in the east, the British have come to favor the views of Prince Faisal and would give to the Hedjaz not only Mosul and Damascus, but Homs, Hama and Aleppo. This would confine Syria virtually to Lebanon and the old Turkish vilayet of Beirut.

Syrian Contentions.
The Syrians argue that the trade of Damascus would find its way to Haifa and Acre and the trade of Mosul and Aleppo reach the Mediterranean through Alexandretta, leaving Syria out in the cold. They contend that the racial unity between the Arabs and the Moslem Syrians is a fiction; that the latter are to a large extent former Christians who from fear of persecution have adopted the religion of their conquerors, and that 300,000 Arabs in the Hedjaz should not be permitted to rule over nearly 3,000,000 Syrians in the parts of Syria and Mesopotamia which it is claimed form part of the new Arab empire.

Finally there is work cut out for the Allies in Asia Minor, where three Turkish armies are not yet disbanded, their generals refusing to take orders from Constantinople. One of these is at Amasia, northwest of Sivas, prepared to resist any attempt to liberate the Armenians. The second is concentrated south of Konia and is threatening the Italians who have taken possession of Adalia on the coast. The third is fighting the Greeks south of Smyrna, which the Allies permitted the Greeks to occupy.

"HOME DISTRICTS" OF BIRDS.

Watching the Migration of Birds in Great Britain.

Suppose a bird spent the summer in a tree at the end of your garden, migrated in the autumn, and returned again next spring. Would you know him?

Probably not. But it is just possible that he might bear an identification mark in the form of a small ring round his leg. About ten years ago a scheme by which the migration of birds could be watched was launched in the British Isles, and now some ninety thousand birds have been ringed, each bearing its own special letters and number. Nearly three thousand of these have been identified again at a later period, either at some remote quarter to which they have emigrated or on their return to Britain.

One tiny wood-warbler, which was ringed when a fledgling, was discovered twelve months later nesting within two hundred yards of its old spot. It had probably travelled thousands of miles in the interval. Other ringed birds have been found at Cape Colony, Natal and the Transvaal, and in Scandinavia and Russia.

Birds nearly always have two "home districts," and are faithful in turn to each.

Scoop out fresh tomatoes, break an egg into each and season well. Strew with crumbs and a bit of butter and bake a few minutes.

BRITISH CENSOR'S SECRETS REVEALED

EFFICIENT ORGANIZATION WHICH TRAPPED SPIES.

Confused Enemy Propaganda and Discovered Information of Military and Economic Conditions.

Merely as an introduction of what may be expected to come as to the active mystery which surrounded the British secret service during the war, the Government, on June 17, issued a statement setting forth in a general way, but with some episodes and some documents, the operations of the British Postal Censorship from its inception at the outbreak of the war.

The veil is partly lifted as the department is expected to close shortly. The ingenuity displayed in deciphering codes, in discovering invisible handwriting, in obliterating all trace of its chemical treatment of suspected letters, and, above all, in preventing the undue dislocation of trade stand to the credit of the department.

One instance of success achieved by the chemical section is typical: Invisible writing may be done in saliva, milk, lemon juice, or in various chemical solutions. Each is revealed by its own peculiar treatment yet a chemical solution was discovered in the censorship laboratory which alone succeeds in revealing all of these forms except in the case of only a few chemicals themselves. The statement reads:

Magnitude of the Work.

On Aug. 3, 1914, the day before war was declared against Germany, an officer was instructed to take up the duties of the postal censorship. During the following days a few officers and volunteers assisted in opening the mails for Germany and a staff of civilian censors began to be assembled. At the end of December, 1914, the staff numbered 170 and was housed in the General Post Office. By the end of October 1918, it had increased to 4,680, of whom 1,093 were men and 3,587 were women. The bulk of this staff was housed in Strand House and occupied six floors and the basement of that large building. Of the remainder 173 men and 1,254 women worked in the Censorship at Liverpool, where the mails between United Kingdom and North and South America are handled.

Each examiner read on an average 110 private letters or 86 commercial letters a day. The average number of letters censored in a day was 375,517, weighing about four tons. Of these 116,700 were commercial letters and 258,817 were private letters. In the censorship of private letters and parcels women have been found specially useful, as they have a wonderful memory for detail and can recognize again peculiarities in handwriting, form and expression which they have once remarked. At first the censorship was confined to mails passing to and from the United Kingdom. The examination of such mails has materially contributed to the detection of many spies and enemy agents both in this country and abroad, and has prevented the leakage of much valuable military information to the enemy. It has enabled the trading with the enemy laws and regulations to be effectively enforced and has supplied the evidence relied on by the Crown in the more important prosecutions for breaches of those laws. It has provided the only means by which the passage of securities and remittances to and from the United Kingdom could be effectively supervised and has thereby insured the observance of the various financial regulations imposed from time to time by H. M. Government. It has provided a means of control without which the legislative restrictions upon private dealing in certain commodities vital to the conduct of the war could not have been enforced, and the protection thus afforded to the various purchasing authorities against speculative operations is known to have enabled them to save many millions sterling on their purchases.

Effects of the Censorship.
The censorship resulted in:
(a) The complete stoppage of enemy channels of communication.
(b) The Seizure of Enemy Remittances and Securities—The approximate total value represented by instruments of exchange and other documents facilitating the transfer of funds for enemy benefit which have been detained from Jan. 1916, to the end of 1918 amounted to £29,000,000. During the same period about £2,000,000 worth of securities suspected of being transmitted for enemy benefit were placed in prize.
(c) The Detection of Schemes for Evading the Blockade—The significance of this will be appreciated when it is remembered that the approximate value of the cargoes placed in prize exclusive of ships is over £30,000,000 sterling, and that the goods actually condemned and sold up to the beginning of the present year realized approximately £5,000,000 sterling. The censorship has, therefore, been justly called the "Eyes of the Blockade."
(d) The Interception of Enemy Propaganda—There was hardly a corner of the globe where the enemy did not attempt to propagandize, and his endeavors by this means to excite unrest among the subject races of the Allies, and to arouse dissension among the Allies themselves, were of a most insidious character.

(e) Acquisition of Intelligence.—The censorship has throughout the war thrown valuable light upon the military and economic conditions existing in enemy countries. It has also furnished much naval, military and air information, but for obvious reasons it is undesirable to give details with regard to its work in that particular direction.

WATER CARRIED 96 MILES.

Winnipeg Has Completed One of the World's Big Engineering Enterprises.

Winnipeg's new water supply system, a concrete conduit 8 feet in diameter, 96 miles long and costing \$15,000,000, has just been completed and the water has been turned into the city mains. The aqueduct has been pronounced one of the world's major engineering feats. It was begun in 1914. Only four cities in the world have gone further for their water.

The aqueduct brings 85,000,000 gallons every twenty-four hours from Shoal Lake, an arm of the Lake of the Woods, the famous haunt of sportsmen, southeast of Winnipeg. Shoal Lake has an area of 107 square miles. The Lake of the Woods has an area of 1,500 square miles. The lakes are 300 feet above the level of the city and the flow of water is sustained by gravity.

The conduit tunnels under the Red River, Whitemouth River and several smaller streams. It passes twenty feet beneath the bed of Red River through solid limestone. The length of river siphons and pressure sections is seven miles.

Winnipeg, in its early history, obtained its water from Red River. Fifteen years ago, after several typhoid epidemics, a system of artesian wells was established. But while excellent for drinking, the artesian water was so hard it ruined boilers, water tanks and city basins and had to be chemically softened for household purposes.

To build the aqueduct the city constructed its own standard gauge railway and a telegraph line. The city also operated its own gravel pits, rock quarries and cement plants.

HOW THE CHINESE PRODUCE "WILD SILK"

The true silkworm has been so long domesticated—the period extending over some thousands of years—that its moth has lost the power to fly.

A related species, however, in Manchuria has never been reduced to any systematic captivity, and its cocoons are found attached to the branches and twigs of dwarf mountain oaks, on the leaves of which it feeds. The foodplant of the true silkworm, of course, is the mulberry.

From these cocoons, gathered from the trees, is reeled a so-called "wild silk," of very excellent quality. Fabrics woven of it, and known commercially as "ponge silk," are quite beautiful. Commonly they are dyed, but their natural golden brown color is much admired, and they wear remarkably well.

The Chinese subject this insect to what might be called a semidomestication, collecting the cocoons from the trees and keeping them indoors until the moths emerge. After twenty-four hours (allowed for mauling) the males are liberated and baskets filled with straw and twigs are provided to attract the egg-laying females.

When the eggs have been laid upon the twigs and straw, and are hatching or about to hatch, the baskets are carried to the trees and hung upon the branches, in order that the baby caterpillars may feed on the leaves. In due time they spin cocoons, and thus the cycle is repeated year after year.

Like other insects, the wild silkworms have enemies, certain birds and greedy ants being the worst. Accordingly, it is necessary to keep a continual watch on the scrub-oak trees, which, in order that the protection may be effective, are kept pruned and cut down to a height not exceeding six feet. Women and children attend to this part of the work.

The cocoons are gathered by farmers and packed in woven willow baskets. In this shape (a basket holding about 30,000) they are forwarded to commission merchants in Antung and Kaiping and eventually find their way to factories where the silk is reeled from them.

METHODS OF SAVING COAL.

British Educational Scheme Shown on the Screen.

The folly of wasting coal for household fires or power use at this time of world shortage is the subject of a new film, called "Coal, Its Waste and Possibilities," to be produced by the Fuel Department of the Automobile Association, England. The pictures will illustrate the old-fashioned and wasteful methods of using coal as contrasted with the more scientific methods.

By means of the latter one ton of coal will produce 100 pounds of tar, and out of it sufficient oil to drive a patrol boat 10 miles, as well as enough ammonium sulphate to manure an average-sized field.

All the various processes of extracting these compounds will be shown on the film, down to the final production of benzole motor spirit, 2½ gallons of which, sufficient to drive a car 40 miles, can be obtained from one ton of coal.

The War Office states that the Army Council have decided to maintain Queen Mary's Army Auxiliary Corps as a part of the army organization.

Some Curious Old Bibles

"Then the eyes of them both were opened, and they knew that they were naked and they sewed fig tree leaves together and made themselves breeches."

The quotation constitutes a version of the Adam and Eve story of Genesis. It is taken from the rarest of the various editions of the Bible known as the "breeches" Bible, printed in London in 1615 by Robert Barker, "printer to the King's most Excellent Majesty."

As if the fact that Adam and Eve were naked, and had decided to don breeches, were insufficient, a footnote on the subject is introduced. It specifies that the breeches "were things to gird about them."

Reference books said that it was the most popular Bible that ever appeared in England and that for 60 years it held its own against all rivals, contesting the ground with authorized versions.

Two other editions of the Bible possessed by Carnegie Library were published in 1551 and 1557, respectively. The first, sometimes called the Treacle Bible, is named from its rendering of Jeremiah 8:22. "Is there no 'triacle' in Gilead?" it asks. The word triacle is used instead of "balm."

"But man is borne unto labor lyke as the sparkes fleece up out of the hottes coles," says Job, fifth chapter, seventh verse.

In an even earlier edition, 1535, not possessed by the library, the same passage is given: "It is man that is born to misery lyke as a byrd for to flee."

Other curious sayings of the same edition are: "The dove bare an olive leafe in her nebbe;" "our heart had fayled us, neither is there good stomach in any manne;" "and brake his brain-panne." The frontispiece of the 1557 edition announces it to be "the Holy Byble conteynynge the olde testament and the newe—set forth by authority."

The 1551 edition, the Bug Bible, is so called because of the use of the word "bugges." Psalms xci-5: "So thou shalt not neede to be affrayde for anye bugges by nyghte nor for the arrow that flyeth by day."

A reference explains that bug was originally identical with "bogie" and has virtually the same meaning as "terror," the word substituted in the authorized version in 1611. It is the rarest of the many English editions of the Bible. In Genesis 39, line 7, it states: "And the Lord was with Joseph and he was a luckye felowe."

PAID BY FISH

Newfoundland's Industry Covers Her Share of War Cost.

Newfoundland's great fishing industry was the means of bringing the colony through the war financially unscathed, says a St. John's despatch. Estimates just made public indicated that notwithstanding generous provision for all public services, the surplus revenue for the year ended June 30 would be at least \$2,160,000, or nearly double the surplus of the year previous, and three times that of 1916-17. Every attempt will be made to develop further the world market for the fishery products, but the return of pre-war fishing activities in Europe is expected to put an end to the trade advantage enjoyed by Newfoundland during the past five years.

RECOVERING SUNKEN LOGS.

Compressed Air to be Used to Raise Lost Timber.

To recover from the bottom of Canadian streams the sunken logs that are lost while on the way from the logging camps to the mills a newly organized corporation will employ machinery specially adapted to the purpose instead of the ordinary devices used for moving timber.

Compressed air and high pressure water streams will be used to loosen the logs. As 10 per cent. of the logs cut sink and remain embedded for various periods without losing their value by deterioration, the business of raising them should prove to be one of great commercial importance to lumbermen.

A Speedy Watch.

"Like a lift, sir," said the countryman civilly, as he overtook a footman travelling on the road.

As they jogged along they chatted about all sorts of things. Presently the old chap pulled out a watch of the turnip variety.

"Can 'ee tell me the toime, sir?" he asked.

"Certainly. It is exactly three o'clock," replied the other, as he watched the driver adjusting his watch. Then he stopped him. "I said three o'clock, not twelve," he added.

"Oh, that be all right, sir," said the carter, as he slipped his timepiece into his pocket. "Her'll soon make that oop. Her be a wunnerful goer!"

His Caddie's Advice.

Clergyman, playing at historic St. Andrew's for the first time, to caddie—What is that yawning abyss in the distance, caddie?

Caddie—That's hell, sir.

Clergyman—Indeed! What a name to give a bunker!

Caddie—Ye see, sir, it's called hell because yince ye get in ye canna get out.

Clergyman (after playing and landing in the bunker calls for his niblick and plays a good shot out of the hazard)—What have you got to say to that now?

Caddie—O' that I have to say, sir, is, when ye dee tak yer niblick wi' ye.

Why Silk Dresses Rustle.

Silk dresses are said to act as good as any barometer for weather forecasting. They rustle much more loudly in dry weather because they are almost devoid of moisture, and the friction between their folds is considerable. In damp weather, the silk is said to absorb a portion of the moisture and becomes more silent.

There is nothing that contains so much food value in so digestible a form as a fresh egg.

President Poincare has presented the Cross of the Legion of Honor to the city of Rheims.

South Africa is now coming into the Empire ring as a great cheese-producing country.

Honesty, wallflowers, Canterbury bells, delphiniums, foxgloves and other perennials should be sown now for flowering plants next year. Make the soil very fine in the beds and keep the soil moist.

FLAX GROWING IN CANADA

ONTARIO GROWS A SUPERIOR QUALITY OF FLAX.

Dominion on Fair Way to Come Into Its Own Share of This Very Profitable Field of Endeavor.

The war has worked wonders in shifting actually and potentially the industrial balance of the world. Countries that dominated in some of the long established productive activities have lost their pre-eminence. This is the case with flax and the weaving from it of fine linens.

In Canada, thanks to the energetic steps taken by the Dominion Department of Agriculture, the farmers are being encouraged in every way to go in for the cultivation of flax. The manufacturing end also is being promoted. Canadians believe they can make themselves entirely independent of foreign flax, and they are equally confident that their projected factories will make it possible for them to weave abundantly and of the very best of linen fabrics.

From 1,400 Acres to 25,000.

Four years ago the flax fibre industry in Canada was so small that it was insignificant. The year after the conflict began there was planted in flax only 1,400 acres throughout the length and breadth of the Dominion. Last year the area devoted to this crop amounted to 18,000 acres, and during 1919 the fields have spread to 25,000 acres. According to a report issued a few weeks ago by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, "there was only nine fibre scutching mills in operation in 1915, and these plants were scattered over a restricted region in southwestern Ontario. They were the only ones remaining of a larger number formerly engaged in the industry but which were gradually forced to suspend operations because of the competition of Russian grown fibre and the cheap labor available abroad. Since 1915, however, conditions have improved, and new scutching mills have been established. In 1918 there were forty-seven plants in the Dominion. Fibre is being grown in Ontario superior to any quality of the Russian product and equal to the highest continental standards."

Some millions of dollars are now devoted to developing linen weaving mills in Canada, and it is the determination of our manufacturers to increase these establishments and to make the Dominion a great linen centre.

AN IRRITATING CONTRAST.

Between Ruined France and Prosperous Germany, says Traveller.

"The desolation of the once pretty villages of France was beyond description," says a war worker just returned from the battle zone. There was nothing in most cases that resembled a house at all, but we would see the peasants gathered over a particular heap of broken bricks and agreeing after much argument that this was the site of their old home. Then they would dig away the top layer of the debris, make a shelter with tar paper, and go to work clearing away their garden. Before the house was settled they would have a garden planted.

"It was in contrast with these desolate scenes in France that the pictures of prosperous Germany was so irritating to the Allied Army of Occupation. It was but a few hours ride from these stricken villages, with no homes, no food, no coal and no young men, to the well-ordered German villages, with the fat asparagus beds in perfect condition and every tomato plant tied up in its own neat little stick."

Give clover fields plenty of lime and acid phosphate.

Fertilization should be removed by rubbing with soap and laying the garment in the hot sun.

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.

Summer on the Dairy Farm.

The misty morning air, moonlight, balmy evenings, murmuring brooks, soft breezes, luxuriant herbage and lowing herds are phrases for poets, not dairy farmers, to conjure with. The man who provides means for contenting against the hot, blistering sun, flies, drought, stagnant water, declining milk yields and loss of flesh condition finds more prose than poetry in the management of dairy cattle during the summer months. Farmers have learned to care for cows better in the winter than in the summer.

To maintain a cheap and satisfactory flow of milk, pastures must be supplemented with some cheap, bulky food as well as grain. Dairy farmers are finding the silo of incalculable value in avoiding summer losses. Silage feeding in many localities has reduced milk losses and solved the problem of maintaining the cattle in a thrifty, flesh-gaining condition during the summer. During recent years thousands of dairy farmers have avoided losses which formerly amounted to from twenty to thirty per cent, and the expenses for silage were repaid two times over in the actual saving of flesh condition and growth of the animals. The summer silo marks the elimination of drought losses from the accounts of the dairy farm. With silage at hand one may rely on pasture simply to supply its crop of feed as a contribution to the ration which is completed whenever necessary by additional feed. More uniformly profitable milk yields and growth of young stock are thus secured in spite of the eccentricities of the weather. With the losses from drought eliminated every possible pound of feed is made into milk, growth and fat.

Next to feed, water has the greatest influence upon the flow of milk and the health of the cattle. Cows should have as much water as they will drink during the summer. The supply should always be pure. The drinking of impure water not only has a deleterious effect upon the milk, but it leads to parasitic infection which lowers the cow's vitality and lessens the flow of milk. If the water in the pasture cannot be procured from a clean spring or running stream it should come from a deep well that is not subject to surface drainage. The same principles apply to the quality of water used for washing dairy utensils. Impure water used for washing utensils is a frequent cause of bad flavored milk. Of the inorganic foods perhaps the only one that needs to be supplied is common salt. The other constituents are present in sufficient quantities in the food and water.

No one thing will do as much toward insuring a high grade of milk during the summer months as keeping the utensils clean and sanitary. Milk may be produced in any ordinary farm from healthy, well-fed cows and drawn in a cleanly manner, but the good effects of such care will be wasted unless it is extended to the utensils. The various kinds of bacteria are unusually active in warm weather. Many thousands may be concealed in a crevice so small that it can hardly be seen, and if these get into the milk they may increase more than one thousand fold within twenty-four hours. A little milk left in the seams, or about the rim of the pails and cans harbors thousands of bacteria, and their injurious effect is sure to be great if the conditions are favorable for their development.

There seems to be a general tendency on the part of dairymen to neglect sanitary conditions about the premises during the summer. While the work in the field is pressing, the gutters are allowed to become full of manure, the alleys scattered with litter, the windows and walls dirty and covered with cobwebs and a general air of neglect is apparent. Special effort should be made to keep manure cleaned up about the stables and yards during warm weather. Manure piles

are an ideal place for flies and bacteria to thrive and multiply. It is impossible to produce high grade milk under filthy surroundings. Cows that are kept under such conditions will waste through the manure and get their legs plastered with it during rainy weather. It pays to clean up the yards early in the season and destroy the breeding places of flies and vermin. Lime spread liberally in the yards and stable will keep down foul odors and make life less comfortable for flies and vermin. Sawdust is an excellent absorbent to use in the gutters while the cows are being kept on grass and other succulent foods.

The work of handling the milk so that it will keep until ready for shipment or delivery to the creamery, factory or condensary is greatly simplified if one has an abundance of ice at hand. The milk should be removed from the stable at once, the cans put in a tank of cold water, and the temperature reduced as quickly as possible by frequent stirring. This removes the animal heat without exposing the milk to the air which even under the most ideal conditions is sure to have more or less bacterial dirt floating in it. Cold and cleanliness are the agents that must be employed in making high grade milk during the summer.

After providing an abundant supply of bulky, succulent feed and clean and sanitary surroundings the next problem is handling the herd so that the losses from flies during the hot season will be minimized. Anything we may do to alleviate the suffering of the stock during this period will be amply repaid in the increased flow of milk and gains in flesh condition. One pint of blood from each cow daily is the heavy toll demanded by flies during their period of greatest activity. Such losses and suffering mean that they cannot produce profitably at the pail. In nearly all dairy localities flies cut down milk receipts from thirty to forty per cent. No dairy farmer can afford to stand such losses. Keeping the cows in darkened stables during the heat of the day and spraying them with fly repellents greatly reduces their suffering. A spraying material made up of fish oil one hundred parts, oil of tar fifty parts and crude carbolic acid one part, applied every other day will give excellent results. A number of the commercial dips and sprays will produce equally good results. It is imperative that we use some form of fly repellent if we get best results from the cows during fly time. Young calves should be kept in a darkened stable during the day and turned out in the pasture at night for exercise during fly time.

Grade the Pullets.

There is a loss in farm poultry flocks from keeping all of the pullets that grow instead of culling them rigidly and keeping only the most vigorous of the best breeding. It will pay to divide the pullets into three grades. The first grade will be the birds which have feathered early and grown rapidly and were hatched from the best breeding stock on the farm. Such pullets should be suitable to keep until they are two years old with occasional culling to remove any birds that fall below expectations.

The second grade of pullets can contain the birds which may be satisfactory to keep for eggs during their pullet year. They can be forced for eggs and then sold for meat at the end of their laying period. If any of them develop unusual qualities of value they can be advanced to the first grade and held over another year for breeding stock.

The third grade pullets should be marketed the same as broilers. They will contain the birds that feather slowly and seem to lack the vigor that is necessary for good laying or breeding stock. They are the type of birds too frequently saved over in the farm flock and they seldom produce enough eggs to pay their cost of production.



Bank Another \$40 Per Acre On Your Fall Wheat

No crop Ontario grows shows better profits with proper fertilizing than Fall Wheat. Returns 12 to 20 extra bushels per acre—with the same labor cost. Remember—these are proven over and over again. Sown with the seed, "Shur-Gain" Fertilizer starts the plant off with vigorous growth, gives strong, numerous rootlets that shake off the heaving and root-snapping influences of frost, and supplies the rich, balanced nourishment needed for a heavy crop.

"Shur-Gain" Fertilizers
Are compounded by experts who know from actual field experience what Ontario farms need. They are concentrated, finely ground, quickly assimilated by the soil. They give nitrogen, the stalk-framer; phosphoric acid, the plant ripener and root invigorator, and potash for strength and disease resistance. Forty years of success.

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This advertisement will be wasted if we don't impress you with the danger of delay in ordering, risking shipping delays, last-minute rush and scarcity of materials. Don't let the other fellow beat you out. Get early shipping discounts. Get your "Shur-Gain" now. See or phone your dealer to-day.

GUNNS LIMITED - WEST TORONTO

In addition, they lower the vigor and general laying average for the flock and reduce profits and chances for flock improvement.

The pullets of the third grade should not be sold to beginners for breeding stock or layers as this is very unfair. The amateur breeder will try to be successful with them and fail, and a good friend to the poultry business and a successful breeder may be lost because of the first failure with poor stock. Too often breeders with good stock sell their cull pullets to amateur breeders and it always injures their future business and is thus as unprofitable to them as to the buyer.

The pullets of the second grade may not be good enough for the owner's flocks and yet be very satisfactory to a buyer who may wish a small flock of layers. It is fair to sell such stock as the buyer can often be very successful with them. In that way a new poultryman is made and such a man is apt to purchase higher class birds after enjoying some success with birds not quite so good.

It pays to keep the best grade of pullets where they can receive first-class care. This develops them into fall layers and if they lay all winter without too much forcing, the eggs laid in the spring can be used for hatching. Of course, these eggs will not be as good as the eggs laid by mature hens which have not laid often during the winter. However, they will produce very good chicks. This means that the pullets must be isolated from the cockerels and the old hens so that they can be given rations which promote a rapid, even growth and will not be disturbed at feeding time by other stock.

All the pullets should be given a separate range as soon as they have feathered out so they can be easily separated from the cockerels. This gives the poultryman a better chance to study the pullets on the range and the constant observation enables him to grade them fairly accurately. Strangers watching a poultry flock will wonder how the birds can be told apart if they are the same age and of the same breed. The poultryman of experience soon learns that the young poultry have an individuality of their own and he soon learns to watch the progress of certain birds the same as he would study certain calves or colts.

Where I Rest.

There is a place where I am wont to stray
When every hope seems vanquished by a grim
Relentless Fury, and the chosen way
Grows shadow-cast and dim.
The placid stream allays my shapeless fears:
With quiet faith it flows serenely past,
Until ashamed of my rebellious tears,
I find them gone, at last.
My pettiness is lost amid the sight
Of that vast out-of-doors before my eyes;
The stretch of sturdy hills, the fields of light,
The sweep of glowing skies.
There comes a clearer vision to me there,
A quiet courage for the daily test,
And in the wonders of God's open air
I am again at rest.

Selecting Memorials

Man has always been a maker of memorials. His desire to be so is a manifestation of his innate craving for immortality. From the very earliest times he has aspired to keep alive at least the memories of great men, or of great deeds, or of astounding events. The Greatest of Teachers did not neglect this elemental phase of human character and one of the most beautiful services of the Christian church was founded as a memorial. With this end in view, too, men have created, often with tremendous expenditure of labor, many different kinds of commemorative monuments. In most instances these structures have long been of great historical value. The pyramids and obelisks of Egypt, the sculptured friezes and other forms of architecture of the Greeks and Romans and the altars erected by the ancient Israelites, each and all proclaimed in unmistakable terms the character and spirit of the men who erected them, quite as much as they kept alive the memories of the objects they were designed to commemorate.

During the past six months, very much has been said and written about memorials that will most fittingly call to the mind of future generations the splendid deeds of sacrifice performed throughout the war. To do this in the fullest and noblest sense, the memorials should possess characteristics that will symbolize the spirit that animated the men who fought and died. It is left for those who sacrificed in a lesser degree, or sacrificed not at all, to determine how these characteristics are to be exemplified.

The greater number of the memorials so far suggested are designed with a view to their being of service to the communities in which they will

be erected. The time when it was the custom to place bronze effigies of soldiers on granite pillars as an excuse for forgetting deeds of valor is happily past. At the same time, the building of hospitals, schools, halls, libraries, churches and other community institutions for memorial purposes should be more than expression of a materialistic age. Such institutions may be of deep and lasting service, or they may be merely utilitarian. Such structures can be memorials in any real sense only if those who erect them have felt deep within them the spirit of service and have given adequate thought to the visible embodiment of that spirit. Further, there is a danger that these, of themselves, will in time lose their glamor. To prevent this, it will be desirable to hold patriotic festivals in them on the anniversaries of the great battles of the war in which special attention should be paid to the spirit of service as well as to the memory of men and women who transcribed their conception of service in terms of supreme sacrifice. It is essential that memorials, whatever their form, should convey something of the beauty and courage and love of country that inspired the heroic deeds. It is important that they should be well and truly built, so that centuries hence they will recall these deeds to men and women and create in them a desire to cherish the memories of those who died in a titanic struggle for human freedom. In any case, it should be realized that future generations will be in a position to judge with unflinching accuracy whether the motives that prompted the building of the memorials were worthy ones or merely sham. —A. D., in Canadian Municipal Journal.

Health Talks

By John B. Huber, AMMD

Dr. Huber will answer all signed letters pertaining to Health. If your question is of general interest it will be answered through these columns. If not, it will be answered personally if stamped, addressed envelope is enclosed. Dr. Huber will not prescribe for individual cases or make diagnosis. Address Dr. John B. Huber, M.D., care of Wilson Publishing Co., 73 Adelaide St. West, Toronto.

How To Prevent Hydrophobia.

The only way to prevent hydrophobia is by administrative measures strictly enforced.

England not only has a muzzling order; but what's more, she strictly enforces it. Those who idolize dogs at the expense of human life get no sympathy. The result? Whilst hydrophobia used to be very rife on the Tigh Island, the dreadful disease is now practically unknown there.

When stray dogs are captured methodically and without let up hydrophobia diminishes progressively to the vanishing point. When the pursuit of the civic mongrel is relaxed rabies again puts up its horrid front and the number of its victims increases. All dogs that are worth the price of a muzzle or a leash should be muzzled or leashed; the others should be destroyed. After all, the right fate for the unclaimed, starved, miserable dog is the blessed nemesis afforded by the town pound; or, far best of all, the pathological laboratory, where those wicked visisectonists work under the shameful pretense of assuaging human suffering and of benefiting humankind. Let us not be molly-coddles here.

And remember that besides rabid dogs there may be other rabid animals. Wolf bites are most dangerous by reason of the vicious character of the wound and the virulence of the poison. Cat bites come next; and then dog bites and so in order, rats, foxes, jackals, bears, horses, cattle, sheep, pigs. But the wolf's, and next the

dog's bites, are generally responsible for the disease in the animal world.

Bites on exposed surfaces are more dangerous than through the clothing; saliva is wiped from the teeth on the latter and little or none enters the wound. For the same reason long-haired dogs and sheep escape infection. Face bites are the more dangerous. Happily the majority of those bitten by a rabid animal do not develop rabies—one in seven is about the proportion.

Question and Answers.

My daughter is a school girl aged 16. She has inflammation of the inner lining of the white of the eye. Can it be cured and will her eyes be as strong as ever again?

Answer—This lid inflammation is called conjunctivitis. It requires local applications which should be made only by the family doctor. For an eye wash a teaspoonful of boracic acid in a pint of water, that has been boiled, is right. Practically all eye troubles, that produce matter, are contagious. For the sake of others, therefore, as well as for your own family's sake, have this inflammation attended to at once. It can be cured, and if the trouble is attended to promptly, the eyes, in most cases, will be as strong as ever.

What is dry pleurisy? I have been told I have that. Also, one side of my chest is bigger than the other. Does this mean tuberculosis?

Answer—I am sorry to say that in many cases, pleurisy is the forerunner of tuberculosis. Further information is being mailed you.

Moose

The Dairy

One of the best investments the breeder or farmer can make is a safe and comfortable house and yard for the breeding boar. It should be away from the rest of the hogs, but connected with the other yards with a lane or driveway. A comfortable colony house and a strong iron fence enclosing a small yard, and a larger yard making altogether an acre of land will be sufficient to give him the necessary exercise and afford good grazing when the ground is not covered with snow. If the soil is good and the lot properly drained by a porous subsoil or tile it will produce a variety of grasses and clovers, such a combination as will suit the needs of the hog. Alfalfa is not well suited for the small yard so one must provide grasses that are. Bluegrass, orchard grass, timothy and red-top mixed will survive and last for years unless abused or rooted out. To start such a combination of grasses in the boar pasture prepare the ground in the spring, sow oats and peas mixed and seed with timothy, clover, orchard grass and red-top mixed equal parts and add one-third the amount of bluegrass. The lot will be ready for grazing in six weeks. Such a seeding will come on and furnish grazing for a long time.

Alfalfa is such a valuable crop for grazing that it will pay one to have a field adjoining the boar's yard, so that he may have access to it when it is ready for grazing. If the growth is too luxuriant for him to graze profitably alone turn one or two bred sows in with him to get the full benefit of the crop. By changing him as the conditions of growth in the two lots demand and allowing one or two sows to run with him when there is an abundance of grazing he will always have better grazing than when only a small lot is used. Of course, if he is to have good grazing he must have rings in his nose to prevent rooting.

Such a house, yard and pasture for the boar will save a lot of unpleasant and risky work in caring for the hogs, more especially when an aged boar is kept on the farm. Besides there is no more disgusting feature of hog raising than to have breeding boars breaking through fences and running about the premises rooting up the gardens and shrubbery and tearing up things in general. The man who takes pride in his work and keeps a breeding record of his sows will not allow his boars free run of the premises.

A rank growth of weeds becomes an asset when plowed under before they make seed.

One farm flock of 75 hens is reported as laying 120 dozen eggs in July and August which sold for \$30, the hens gleaming their entire living during that time from grain picked up from harvested fields of wheat, oats, and rye.

Invest Your Money

in
5½% DEBENTURES
Interest payable half yearly.
The Great West Permanent
Loan Company
Office 20 King St. West

The farmer of moderate means can use an ordinary herd of cows as a part of the foundation of a splendid grade herd if he selects a good sire of either one of the great dairy breeds. He can secure one or two heifers of the breed of his choice for a moderate outlay of money and gradually as time goes on he can sell his grade cows to his less fortunate neighbors and fill their places with pure-bred animals grown on his own farm. By and by he will find himself with a pure-bred herd and it will have cost him no large amount of money at any particular time. Such a course and such results are within the reach of most farmers throughout the country. The cow must be in proper condition to go through the work of making a good production record, whether for seven days, thirty days, ninety days or one year. Few breeders of dairy cattle realize what condition means in making a great production record. It is often the extra few pounds of flesh and reserve energy that means the breaking of a world's record for milk and butter-fat production and places some breeder on the highest pinnacle of fame. It is difficult to define exactly just how to put on this extra flesh and bring the cow safely through her calving period, but it is seen only when cows begin their official tests as vigorous and well-fleshed as skillful feeding can make them. Condition, as meaning capable of maximum production, is necessary before a phenomenal record may be looked forward to in the coming test.

A good motto for the gardener and truck grower to keep in mind these days is "Get the weeds conquered before they conquer you."

Sell only clean eggs of good size at top prices. Use small, odd shaped and soiled eggs at home. As a rule it is not advisable to hold eggs for a rise in price.

When hens are being compelled to forage for the greater part of their living, drop into their roosting quarters frequently in the evening and feel of their crops. It is the full crop, like the full dinner pail, that gives results. If the crops are not well filled, supplement their gleanings with a good feed of grain at night. There's money in it.

THE CHEERFUL CHERUB

Stars shine all night while everyone's asleep,
And flowers give sweet scents all summer long,
And so though no one ever looks at me,
Through life I'll always sing my little song.
R.T. CANN



Now is the Time

To prepare your stock for the

Toronto Fat Stock Show

To be held at

UNION STOCK YARDS

DECEMBER 11th and 12th

Early preparation produces the prize winners.

Premium List, which will be ready for distribution in three weeks, carries more classes than ever before.

The Watchman AND Ottawa Valley Advocate

FRIDAY, SEPT. 12, 1919.

The Watchman will be published every Friday.

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

J. S. GILES, Editor and Prop.

5c a line for Poetry accompanying Memorial Notices.

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

Notices of Births, Marriages and Deaths 25c.

Legal Advertising, \$1.40 per inch.

The Argenteuil Fair.

Although considered a little early this year, the directors of the Agricultural Society are coming in for congratulations upon their wisdom of choice in selecting such fine days for the fair, for the gate receipts amounted to \$1445 which is the largest two days receipts in the history of the Society.

As regards the exhibition itself, it was not far varied reasons up to the usual standard.

Many of our strong exhibitors failed to materialize and in consequence there was not overly strong competition.

The following is the prize-list in full:

Horses

Percheron Registered.

Stallions 4 years and upwards, —J. E. Arnold & Son.
Stallions 3 years, —J. E. Arnold & Son.
Stallions 2 years, —J. E. Arnold & Son.
Stud Colt 1 year, —J. E. Arnold & Son.
(2) Jas. Murdoch.

Belgian Registered.

Stallions 3 years, —J. E. Arnold.
Stud Colt 1 year, —J. E. Arnold.
Standard Bred Registered.
Stallions 4 years and upwards, —Davis and Co.

Belgian Registered.

1 year Filly, —J. E. Arnold & Son.
Percheron Registered.
Mare and Foal (Mare only judged), —Jas. Murdoch, (2) J. E. Arnold & Son.

Three year old Filly, —J. E. Arnold & Son.
Two year old Filly, —J. E. Arnold & Son.

One year old Filly, —J. E. Arnold & Son.
Foal of year 1919, —J. E. Arnold & Son.

Mare Single, in Harness, —J. E. Arnold & Son.
Hackney Registered.
Mare Single, in Harness to Carriage, —John Hay.

Clydesdale Registered.

Stallions 4 years and upwards, —Jno. Sauve, (2) And. Elliott, (3) W. J. Burke.
Stallions 2 years, —Robt. Morrison, (2) W. E. Bradford.

Mare and Foal (Mare only judged), —Jas. Bain, (2) F. L. Morrison.
Three year old Filly, —Geo. Stanforth.
Two year old Filly, —John Hay, (2) W. J. Burke, (3) Jas. Bain, (4) Geo. Stanforth.

One year old Filly, —Andrew Boas.
Foal of year 1919, —Jas. Bain, (2) F. L. Morrison.
Mare Single, in Harness, —Andrew Boas.

Grade Heavy Draught.

Mare and Foal (Mares only judged), —Wm. Hay, (2) John Heatlie.
Three year old Filly or Gelding, —Jno. Bradley, (2) David Todd.

Two year old Filly or Gelding, —W. A. Bradley.
One year old Filly or Gelding, —John Bradley.

Foal of year 1919, —John Heatlie, (2) W. A. Bradley.
Single Draught Horse in Harness, —J. Bradley, (2) Wm. Heatlie.

Pair Draught Horses in Harness, —J. Bradley, Wm. Elliott.

Agricultural

Mare and Foal (Mares only judged), —John Bradley, F. L. Morrison.
Three year old Filly or Gelding, —G. A. Clark, John Boyd, Wm. Hay, James Drew.

Two year old Filly or Gelding, —David Todd, W. A. Bradley, Gordon Townsend.
Foal of year 1919, —F. L. Morrison, Wm. Hay, John Bradley, W. J. Burke, W. J. Rodger.

Single Agricultural Horse in Harness, —Robt. Morrison, John Bradley, James Hay, Wm. Elliott, W. J. Rodger.
Pair Agricultural Horses in Harness, —John B. Bradley, David Todd, W. J. Rodger, Wm. Hay.

General Purpose.

Mare and Foal (Mares only judged), —Murray McQuat.
Three year old Filly or Gelding, —Jas. Drew.

Two year old Filly or Gelding, —Jno. Bradley, Jas. Murdoch, Jas. Drew.
One year old Filly or Gelding, —W. D. Pollock, John Bradley, A. Doig, M. McQuat, W. Bradley.

Foal of year 1919, —John Boyd, Murray McQuat.
Single General Purpose Horse in Harness to Vehicle, —Chas. Rodgers, Wm. Bradley, Geo. Murdoch, W. Bradley, Jas. Murdoch.

Pair General Purpose Horses in Harness to Vehicle, —Chas. Rodgers, Wm. Murray, W. A. Bradley, Jas. Murdoch, W. Heatlie.

Carriage.

Mare and Foal (Mare only judged), —W. A. Bradley, Wallace Thompson, Jas. Hay, Jas. Murdoch.

Three year old Filly or Gelding in Harness to Carriage, —John Hay, Paul Nicol, Norman Boyd, D. V. Cameron.

Two year old Filly or Gelding, —Jno. Heatlie.
One year old Filly or Gelding, —W. G. Heatlie, W. A. Bradley, D. Cameron.

Foal of year 1919, —Wallace Thompson, Jas. Murdoch, Jas. Hay.
Single Carriage Horse in Harness to Carriage, —J. T. Ayers, John Innis, W. G. Heatlie, John Bradley, D. Cameron.

Pair Carriage Horses in Harness to Carriage, —J. T. Ayers, John Hay.
Roadsters in Harness to Carriage, —Davis Co's, Villeneuve, John Bradley, Jason Stewart, L. Tomalty.

Pair Roadsters in Harness to Carriage, —Percy Barwash, John Bradley, Lloyd Tomalty.

Hunters and High Jumping.
Hunters Over Hurdles, —John Heatlie.

Horned Cattle

Pure Bred Ayrshire.

Bull, 2 years, —J. H. Black, E. McQuat.
Bull, 1 year, —J. Fair, Geo. Armstrong, Wm. Todd, Ed. Kettle, S. K. Smith.

Bull Calf sr., on and after Aug. 1st, '18, —J. A. Smith, Wm. Hay, E. Kettle.
Bull Calf jr., on and after March 1st, '19, —Wm. Todd, Alex. Doig.

Milch Cow, —J. H. Black, C. Rodger.
Dry Cow, —E. Kettle, Chas. Rodger.
Heifer, 3 years, —J. H. Black, E. Kettle, E. Kettle, E. Kettle.

Heifer, 2 years, —Ed. Kettle, J. H. Black, Chas. Rodger, Ed. Kettle.
Heifer, 1 year, —J. H. Black, Ed. Kettle, Ed. Kettle, C. Rodger, Wm. Todd.

Heifer Calf sr., on and after 1st Aug. '18, —1st and 2nd, J. H. Black, Chas. Rodger.
Heifer Calf jr., on and after 1st March '19, —Chas. Rodger, Jas. Murdoch, Wm. Todd, Wm. Hay.

Pure Bred Holstein.

Bull, aged, —Geo. Murdoch, G. Mat thews.

Bull, 1 year, —Jas. McKenzie, W. Wilson, John Mason.

Bull Calf jr., on and after 1st March '19, —Geo. Murdoch, Jas. Paul.
Milch Cow, —3rd Wm. Wilson.

Heifers, 3 years, —G. Mat thews.
Heifers, 2 years, —W. Wilson, Jas. McKenzie.

Heifers, 1 year, —Jas. McKenzie, G. Mat thews.
Heifer Calf sr., on and after 1st Aug. '18, —W. Wilson.

Heifer Calf jr., on and after 1st March '19, —Geo. Murdoch.

Pure Bred Short Horn.

Bull, aged, —Robt. Goodfellow.
Grade Cattle.

Milch Cow, —1st and 2nd J. H. Black, Wm. Hay.

Dry Cow, —J. H. Black, Jas. Hay, Chas. Rodger, Chas. Rodger, J. H. Black.

Heifer, 3 years, —1st and 2nd J. H. Black, Chas. Rodger.
Heifer, 2 years, —J. H. Black, C. Rodger, J. H. Black, J. H. Black, Wm. Todd.

Heifer, 1 year, —J. A. Smith, Geo. Fraser, J. H. Black, D. V. Cameron.
Heifer Calf sr., on and after 1st Aug. '18, —Chas. Rodger.

Heifer Calf jr., on and after 1st March '19, —J. A. Smith, Wm. Hay, 3rd & 4th Wm. Todd.

Swine

Yorkshire, with certificate of pedigree
Boar Aged, —John Fair.

Sow aged, —Jas. Drew, Dav. Todd, A. Tomalty.

Sow under 6 months, —A. Tomalty.
W. J. Rodger, Jas. Drew.

Sow of 1919, —Wm. Hay, Jas. Drew.
Berkshires.

Boar aged, —Wm. Hay.
Sow under 6 months, —Wm. Hay.

Grade

Sow aged, —James Drew.

Sheep

Cotswold, Leicester and Lincoln.
Ewe aged, —Thompson Bros., Felix Sauve, F. L. Morrison, Thompson, F. Sauve.

Ewe 1 shear, —Romeo Laurin, Thompson Bros., Thompson Bros., F. Sauve.

Ewe Lambs, —F. Sauve 1st, 2nd and 3rd, Thompson Bros. 4 and 5.
Shropshires, Oxfords, Hampshire or South Down.

Ewe aged, —Wm. Hay, Alex. Doig, F. L. Morrison, G. Mat thews, Jas. Bain, J. Ewe 1 shear, —Wm. Todd, W. Hay, J. Bain, E. McQuat, Wm. Hay.

Ewe Lambs, —J. Bain, S. B. Centre, G. Mat thews, E. McQuat, Wm. Hay.

Pure Shropshire

Ram aged, —Wm. Nichols, J. Sauve.
Ram Lamb, —W. Nichols, J. Sauve, W. Nichols, J. Sauve.

Ewe aged, —W. Nichols, J. Sauve, W. Nichols, J. Sauve.

Ewe 1 shear, —W. Nichols, 1st and 4th, J. Sauve 2nd and 3rd.

Ewe Lamb, —W. Nichols, J. Sauve.
Pure Leicester

Ram aged, —F. Sauve, R. Laurin.
Ram Lamb, —F. Sauve, R. Laurin.

Ewe aged, —R. Laurin, F. Sauve 2nd, 3rd and 4th.

Ewe 1 shear, —R. Laurin, F. Sauve.
Ewe Lamb, —Felix Sauve.

Pure Oxford

Ram aged, —Alex. Doig, Jas. Bain, E. McQuat, Wm. Hay, B. McQuat.

Ram 1 shear, —G. Mat thews 1st, 2nd and 3rd, Jas. Bain.
Ram Lamb, —G. Mat thews 1st, 2nd, and 3rd, A. Doig, Jas. Bain.

Ewe aged, —Jas. Bain, G. Mat thews, G. Mat thews, F. L. Morrison.

Ewe 1 shear, —G. Mat thews, J. Bain, G. Mat thews, A. Doig, Wm. Hay.

Ewe Lamb, —G. Mat thews, Jas. Bain, J. Bain, Wm. Hay, G. Mat thews.

Poultry

Plymouth Rock Barred.

Cock, —J. Murdoch, W. E. Brown, G. Mat thews.

Hen, —J. Murdoch, W. E. Brown, G. Mat thews.

Cockerel, —J. P. Bradley, R. J. Bradley, W. J. Rodger.

Pullets, —J. P. Bradley, W. J. Rodger, R. J. Bradley.

White Wyandotte.

Hen, —Gordon Todd.

Cockerel, —1, 2, & 3, Gordon Todd.

Pullets, —
Rode Island Red, Rose Comb.

Cock, —H. Lavigne, G. Mat thews, G. Stanforth.

Hen, —
Cockerel, —
Pullet, —
G. Mat thews.

Rode Island Red, Single Comb.
Cock, —1 & 2 H. Lavigne, 3, J. Mason.

Hen, —
Cockerel, —H. Lavigne.

White Leghorn.
Cock, —D. McPhail, W. A. Gordon, Jas. Murdoch.

Hen, —F. L. Morrison, W. A. Gordon, F. L. Morrison.

Cockerel, —Jas. Murdoch, 2 & 3, H. Lavigne.

Pullet, —W. A. Gordon, J. Murdoch, Brown Leghorn.

Cock, —W. A. Gordon.
Hen, —F. L. Morrison, W. A. Gordon.

Cockerel, —W. A. Gordon, 2 & 3 H. Lavigne.

Pullet, —H. Lavigne, W. A. Gordon, H. Lavigne.

Anconas.
Cock, —W. A. Gordon.

Black Minorcas.
Hen, —F. L. Morrison, E. R. Morrison.

Cockerel, —
Pullet, —
Bantam Game, Black Red.

Cock, hen cockerel and pullet, —All 1st Wm. Hay.

Bantam A. O. V.
Cock hen cockerel & pullet, —All 1st W. G. Falle.

Turkeys Bronze.
Male, —W. D. Pollock, Jos. Sauve, R. R. Morrison.

Female, —E. R. Morrison, W. E. Brown.
Turkeys 1919.

Male and female, —W. E. Brown.

Butter and Cheese

Butter in lb. blocks, (2 blocks) and prints 6 prints, —R. J. Bradley, A. Tomalty.

Butter in tinnet, not less than 25 lbs. R. J. Bradley.

Factory cheese, each to weigh at least 75 lbs. uncolored, and made in the county, —E. Smillie, N. Pheasme, Lloyd Tomalty.

Factory cheese, colored, —E. Smillie, Lloyd Tomalty, A. R. Allard.

Honey, —E. R. Morrison, O. A. Hyde.
Honey in Comb, —C. A. Hyde.

Maple Sugar, 5 lb. —Mr. G. Stanforth.

Maple syrup, 3 half pint bottle, —W. Heatlie.

Bread, Buns, Preserves, Canned Fruit, &c.

Best home-made bread, —C. Hyde, R. J. Bradley, J. Drew, A. Doig, A. Tomalty.

Best home-made buns, —Mrs. G. Stanforth, A. Tomalty, C. Hyde, R. J. Bradley, A. Doig.

Best home-made rolls, —A. Doig, J. Drew, C. Hyde, G. Stanforth, R. J. Bradley.

Best exhibit canned apples, —Jas. Drew, C. Hyde, Miss J. Drew.

Canned cherries, —Mrs. Stanforth, Stephen Centre, Miss J. Drew.

Canned Gooseberries, —James Drew, Miss J. Drew.

Strawberries, —Miss J. Drew, Stephen Centre, Jas. Drew.

Red Currant Jam, —James Drew, Mrs. W. McQuat, Mrs. Stanforth.

Black Currant Jam, —Jas. Drew, Stephen Centre, Mrs. W. McQuat.

Gooseberry Jam, —Miss J. Drew, Chas. Hyde, Mrs. McQuat.

Plum Jam, —Miss J. Drew, Mrs. W. McQuat, Jas. Drew.

Apple Jelly, —Mrs. W. McQuat, Miss J. Drew, Jno. Heatlie.

Red Currant Jelly, —Stephen Centre, Chas. Hyde, Miss J. Drew.

Crab-apple Jelly, —Chas. Hyde, W. Hay, Mrs. Stanforth.

Preserved Citron, —Stephen Centre, Miss J. Drew.

Home-made hard soap, —C. Hyde, Mrs. W. McQuat, Mrs. H. McQuat.

Apples, St. Lawrence, —Jas. Drew.

Fameuse, —Jas. Drew.

Wealthy, —Jas. Drew.

Duchess, —J. E. Arnold & Son, Mr. H. McQuat, F. L. Morrison.

Apples, Wolfe River, —Jas. Drew.

Apples, McIntosh Red, —Jas. Drew.

Apples, Alexander, —Jas. Drew.

Apples, Russets, —Jas. Drew.

On plate of any other apples, not more than 5 on plate, —E. R. Morrison, Jno. Heatlie, F. L. Morrison.

Black Grapes, —W. Heatlie, J. Drew, F. E. Morrison.

Red Grapes, —W. Heatlie.

Emblen Geese.

Male and female, —J. P. Bradley, 1919 Class, —

Pekin Ducks.

Male and female, —R. J. Bradley.

Indian Runner.

Male and female, —Walker McArthur.

Rabbits

Pair, —Geo. Murdoch.

Pen Barred Rocks, —W. J. Rodger, Kenneth McQuat.

Pen White Wyandotte, —1 & 2 Gordon Todd, John Hay.

Pen Rhode Island Red Rose Comb, —and H. Lavigne.

Pen Rhode Island Red Single Comb, H. Lavigne.

Pen Brown Leghorn, —F. L. Morrison, H. Lavigne.

Pen Black Minorcas, —F. L. Morrison, Pen Bantam A. O. V., —John Hay.

Pen Geese, —J. P. Bradley.

Pen ducks, —R. J. Bradley.

Pen Turkeys, —E. R. Morrison.

Roots and Vegetables

Sugar Beets, —Felix Sauve, Frederick Stein, Miss J. Drew.

Table Beets, —F. Sauve, S. B. Centre, John Heatlie.

Field Turnips, —W. Todd, P. Sauve, James Hay.

Table Turnips, —F. Sauve, S. B. Centre, Jas. Hay.

Carrots, white half long, —F. Sauve, Mangles, intermediate, —F. Sauve, P. Stein.

Carrots, red half long, —Jno. Heatlie, S. B. Centre, W. Wilson.

Pumpkins, —John Heatlie, W. Heatlie, Squash, —Ed. Lemay, Geo. Murdoch, Miss J. Drew.

Cabbage, 5 heads, —S. B. Centre.

Tomatoes, 5 on plate, —John Heatlie, R. J. Bradley, W. A. Houston.

Onions, five on plate, —W. Wilson, Dav. Todd, S. B. Centre.

Trace of onions, —W. Heatlie, S. B. Centre, W. Wilson.

Celery, one bunch, —F. L. Morrison.

Melons, —W. Heatlie, S. B. Centre, F. L. Morrison.

Early Rose, —J. E. Arnold & Son, Jno. Hay, Wm. Hay.

White Carmen, —F. A. Morrison.

Early Gem, —S. B. Centre.

Green Mountains, —Geo. Murdoch, W. Hay, Arthur Tomalty.

Irish Cobbler, —W. Hay, P. Sauve, R. J. Bradley.

Any other variety potatoes, —S. B. Centre, Wm. Hay.

Best trace of corn in ear, not less than 2 ears in each trace of year 1919, —F. L. Morrison, Wm. Todd, S. B. Centre.

Wheat in bag, 1 bushel of year 1919, —Felix Sauve, John Mason, J. E. Arnold & Son.

Oats in bag, 1 bushel of year 1919, named variety, —J. E. Arnold & Son.

Barley in bag, 4 or 6 rows, 1 bushel of year 1919, —J. E. Arnold & Son.

Peas in bag, 1 bushel of year 1919, —Felix Sauve, Ed. Lemay.

Timothy seed, 1 bushel year 1919, —Wm. Todd, Felix Sauve.

Fodder corn in sheaf, name of variety, —Kenneth McQuat, F. L. Morrison, Geo. Murdoch.

White Beans, 1 bushel year 1919, —F. Sauve, F. L. Morrison.

Parsnips, —S. B. Centre, F. L. Morrison.

Fancy Work

1 pr. towels embroidered, —Mrs. Stanforth.

1 pr. guest towels, —Mrs. Stanforth, Mrs. McQuat.

4 doz. table napkins, embroidered, —Mrs. Stanforth.

1 pr. towels with crochet work, —Mrs. Stanforth, Mrs. McQuat, Miss Isabel Ayers.

1 pr. pillow cases, embroidered, —Mrs. Stanforth, H. M. Lavigne.

1 pr. day slip, —Mrs. Stanforth.

1 pr. pillow shams, —Mrs. Stanforth, Mrs. McQuat.

2 prs. pillow shams, drawn work, —Mrs. Stanforth.

Junior Champion Ayrshire bull, one year and under.—J. A. Smith.
Additional to 1st prize on Holstein bull calves jr.—Geo. Murdock.
Junior champion Holstein bull, 1 yr. and under.—Geo. Murdock.
Junior Champion female any breed, 1 yr. and under.—J. H. Black, Chas. Rodger.
Ayrshire herd.—J. H. Black, Eddie Kettyle.
Grade herd with pure bull.—J. H. Black, Chas. Rodger.
Three animals, get of one sire.—J. H. Black.
Display of cattle all kinds owned by one exhibitor and judged in ring.—R. Morrison, Eddie Kettyle, C. Rodger.
Canadian Bankers' special.—Calf, pure bred or grade.—C. Rodger, W. Todd, J. A. Smith, Jas. Murdock, W. Hay.
Two pigs, Pure bred or grade.—W. J. Brown, W. Hay.

Specials on Sheep.

Oxford Ram.—G. Matthews.
Leicester Ram.—Felix Sauve.
Flock Sheep.—F. Sauve, G. Matthews, Wm. Nichols.
Pair fatted lambs, not exhibited in any other class.—Wm. Todd.
Shropshire Ram.—Wm. Nichols.

Specials on Swine.

Best sow and Litter.—Arthur Tomalty.
Largest and best collection of pigs, any breed.—Wm. Hay.
Best pair Yorkshire pigs either sex, under 9 months.—W. J. Rodger.
Best pair Berkshire pigs either sex, under 9 months.—Wm. Hay.

Specials on Poultry.

To one taking most prizes in ducks.—R. J. Bradley.
To one taking most prizes in geese.—J. P. Bradley.
To one taking most prizes in turkeys.—W. E. Brown.
Largest and best collection of poultry any breed, by one exhibitor.—H. M. Lavigne.

Specials on Ladies' Fancy and Useful Work.

Best collection Fancy Work.—Mrs. G. Staniforth.
Best Handker Embroidery.—Mrs. G. Staniforth.
Embroidery table centre fine.—Miss Isabel Ayers.
Best crocheted work.—Mrs. H. McCrea.
Best collection homemade knitted work.—Mrs. H. McCrea. Mrs. George Staniforth.

Specials on Paintings and Flowers

Best collection of paintings.—Mrs. G. Staniforth.
Best map of county by pupils not over 15, attending school in county.—Wm. Scott.
Best copy book written in school by pupil attending school in county.—Wm. Scott.
Best bouquet cut flowers.—Chas. Hyde, Mrs. Henry McCrea.
Best collection flowers in pot.—Mrs. J. Drew, Mrs. H. McCrea.
Best collection Begonias in pot.—Mrs. J. Drew, Mrs. H. McCrea.

Specials. Butter & Cheese.

Best collection butter.—R. J. Bradley.
Best factory cheese uncolored made in county.—E. Smillie, N. Pheume.
Best dozen brown shelled eggs.—Chas. A. Hyde.

Specials on Bread & Pie.

Best Pumpkin Pie.—Mrs. W. McOnat, R. J. Bradley.
Best home made loaf bread made from Purity Flour.—Alex. Doig.
Best home made rolls and buns, made from Purity Flour.—Alex. Doig.

Specials on Fruit

Best and most tastefully arranged basket of Canadian Fruit, not restricted that exhibitor shall have grown same.—F. L. Morrin.
Best collection fruit.—Jas. Draw.

Specials on Grain Roots and Vegetables.

Best collection Field Roots.—F. Sauve.
Best collection Grain in bags.—Felix Sauve.
Best bushel wheat in bag.—F. Sauve, John Mason.
Best collection Garden Vegetables.—S. B. Centre, W. J. Bradley, Miss Drew.
Largest Collection Weed Seeds found on a Canadian Farm & correctly named.—Geo. Staniforth, W. Wilson, Mrs. W. McOnat.

Races.

County race.—F. Cushing, D. V. Cameron, Jas. S'urloch, Jno. Hestlie.
Free for all.—F. Cushing, D. Higginson, John Hestlie.

GRENVILLE

Mr. Harold Gill, of Montreal, spent the week-end with his family here.
Miss Tyrrell, of Thetford Mines is the guest of Mrs. Richard Dodd.
Mr. Stewart Gendie, Laprairie, spent the week-end with his family here.
Mrs. John Milne, of Montreal, spent the week-end here visiting her old home.
Mr. Weymouth Gaudry, of Montreal, was the guest of his mother on Monday last.
Mr. James Tompkins, of Laprairie, was the week-end guest of his mother, Mrs. W. Tompkins.
Miss Ellen Steele returned to Montreal on Tuesday, to resume teaching in the Mount Royal School.
The Misses Gladys Grey and Lois White, visited friends in Maribel on Wednesday.

DALESVILLE

Miss Margaret Barker is spending this week in Montreal.
Mr. Sauve and Miss McFayden spent the week-end with Mrs. Collins.
Mrs. T. R. Cragreen and children returned to Montreal this week.
Mr. Frank and Miss Bessie McAdam spent Sunday with Mrs. Silversen.
Mr. Hadley spent a few days here this week selling his property and household effects.
Mr. W. Brown and Mr. Wall of Montreal, were guests of Mr. C. Burk during the week-end.
Mr. J. Brown and Mr. Finley, of Montreal, were guests of Mr. R. McCormick for Labor Day.
Mr. Stuart Campbell, of Lachute, and Messrs. Ross and Howard Campbell of Ottawa, visited Mrs. J. A. Campbell on Sunday.
Mrs. Cragreen Sr., and Miss Hazel Chapman who spent the past six weeks with Mrs. James Bigelow returned to Montreal last week.

CUSHING

Miss Annie Weir is visiting her sister Mrs. George Brombey, in Montreal.
Miss Eunice Leroy, of Port Arthur, is a guest of her uncle Mr. O. E. Leroy.
Mrs. W. J. Canning and daughter Margaret, spent Thursday in Hawkesbury.
Mr. and Mrs. S. O. Hartley and family have also returned to their home in the city.
Mr. and Mrs. A. Walford have closed up their summer residence here and returned to the city last week.
Mr. and Mrs. Henderson Weir and their two little daughters, left on Friday for their home in Thorold Ont.
Master Charles Kelly, of Montreal, who has been spending his vacation at Miss E. Wheelahan, left for home on Monday.
Miss Bessie Gotto who has been visiting Miss Grace Fraser for the past six weeks left on Saturday for her home in Montreal.
Mr. and Mrs. Johnson and family, who have been occupying the residence of Mr. L. Cushing, returned to the city on Monday.
Miss Florence McGillivray, of Montreal, and Miss M. I. Riddell, of Lachute, were guests of Mr. and Mrs. P. Nicholls over the week-end.
Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Thompson and daughter Edith, also Mrs. McNamy, of New York, were recent guests of their brother, Mr. Geo. Nicholls.
Miss Phyllis Holliday who spent last week with her grandmother Mrs. James Watson, returned to Montreal on Saturday accompanied by her cousin Miss Lois Keatley.
The unveiling of the tablet and monument, erected to the memories of the late Rev. Jas. and Mrs. Fraser, will take place at the morning service 11 a.m. (Standard Time) in St. Mungo's Church, Cushing, on Sunday, Sept. 21st. The Rev. Dr. Donald Ross, of Kingston, will preach.

Bring us your eggs. We need all you can bring. The price is high.
W. BANFORD & SON.

Best Meats

at Reasonable Prices.

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

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

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

DRYSDALE & SPEIGHT BUTCHERS

Main Street, - Lachute, P.Q.

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.

AUCTION SALE

There will be sold by Public Auction at the residence of
MRS. CHARLES CALDER,
Foundry Street, Lachute
Saturday Sept. 20th, 1919.

The following effects:—Doherty organ, 1 book case, 1 couch and 2 chairs upholstered, 1 wicker chair, 11 chairs, 1 bed room set consisting of white enamel bed mattress spring, dresser and wash stand, 1 single bed, 1 extension table, 1 leaf table, 3 parlor tables, 1 cupboard, 1 ladder 15 feet, 1 step ladder, cooking stove, gasoline stove, heater with pipes, refrigerator, garden sprinkler, garden hose, garden tools, wash boiler, tubs, board, 2 bread boxes, cloth horse, 1 set flat irons, 1 paper press, 1 chamber set, 2 ice cream freezers, 1 vacuum cleaner, several pairs lace window curtains, 2 pairs portieres, home-made carpets and rugs, 1 clock, potted house plants, stone jars, screen, kitchen utensils, and many others articles too numerous to mention.

All to be sold without reserve.
Sale to commence at 1.30 p.m. sharp.
TERMS: \$10.00 and under cash over that amount 6 months credit on furnishing approved joint notes. 6 p.c. discount per annum off for cash.
W. J. BOYD, Licensed Auctioneer.

I have received instructions to sell by Public Auction at the residence of
GILBERT HAMILTON,
Beech Ridge, Four Miles South of Lachute

Tuesday, September 23rd, 1919
The following effects:—Once horse five years old, 1 horse three years old, 2 milch cows, 3 heifers one year old, 1 one year old bull, 3 two year old heifers, 1 binder, 1 mowing machine, 1 horse rake, 1 Deering broad cast seeder, 1 Noxon broad cast seeder, 1 set of smoothing harrows, grubber, 2 cultivators, 1 horse root seeder, 2 two furrowed plows, 2 plows, wagon rack, tumbril cart, set of bob sleighs, one single sleigh, snow scraper complete, double and single express, 2 buggies, sulkey, 2 sets double harness set cart harness, set of express harness, set of buggy harness, a lot of harness parts, horse fork outfit, fanning mill, cider mill, cream separator, 2 gray robes, whiffletrees, neck-yokes, hoes forks, 2 fifteen gallon milk cans, horse clipper, gig saw, farmer's boiler, ladders, refrigerator, Grimm evaporator, 2 storage tanks, 200 sap cans and spouts, puncheon, logging chains, cross cut saws, a quantity of mixed lumber, a lot of mixed piping, also some household effects.

All to be sold without reserve, as the proprietor has sold his farm.
Sale to commence at 1 p.m. sharp.
TERMS: \$10.00 and under, cash, over that amount 6 months credit on furnishing approved joint notes. 4 p.c. off for cash, or 4 p.c. on for credit.
M. Smith, Licensed Auctioneer.

CANADIAN PACIFIC The York

A New Daylight Train to Toronto via Belleville

Leaves Ottawa Central (opposite Chateau Laurier) at 1.00 p.m., daily except Sunday, arrives Toronto Union Station at 9.30 p.m.
Also a night service as heretofore, via Peterboro, leaving Ottawa Central at 10.35 p.m., daily, arrives Toronto 7.20 a.m.

Equipment.—Day service: Coach, Smoker, Cafe-Panor Car and Observation Parlor Car. Night Service: Coach, Smoker, Sleeping Cars, and Ooartment Sleeper.

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J. S. GILES, Agent.

You want the Best Perfect Pressed Brick.

Incomparable in test for breaking, strength and moisture, aged and proved quality and appearance. Fire resisting qualities unequalled.

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Telephone 131 & 21. Lachute

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CONNOR'S WASHING MACHINES.
GOODRICH TIRES & AUTO SUPPLIES.
Telephone Central till May 1st, ST. ANDREWS EAST, - P.Q.

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.

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 in the United States.

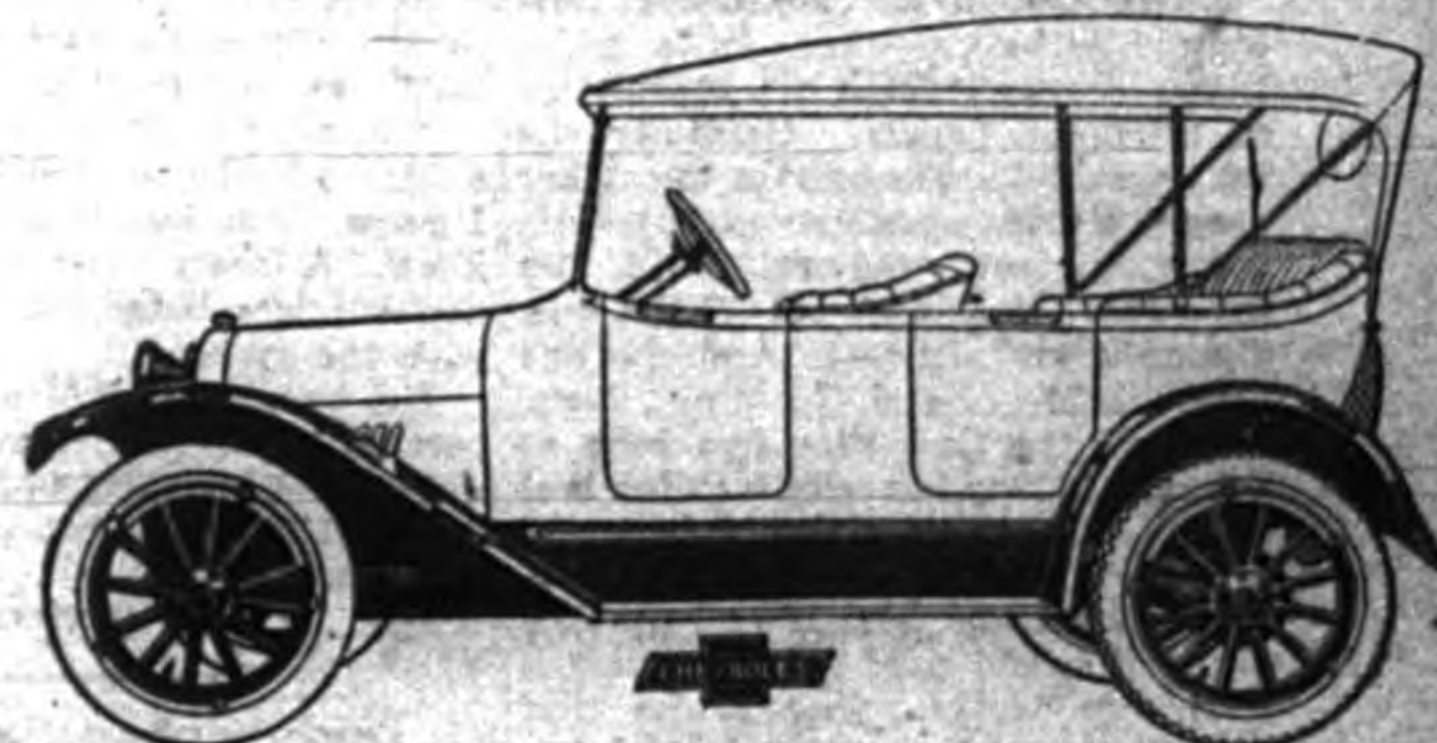
Mercantile life, civil service, commercial school teaching are all open to our graduates, many of whom are now conducting successful businesses.

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.

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.

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, Sweater and Rain Coats.

No Better Values in Town.

Suits Made to Order. - Boots Repaired.
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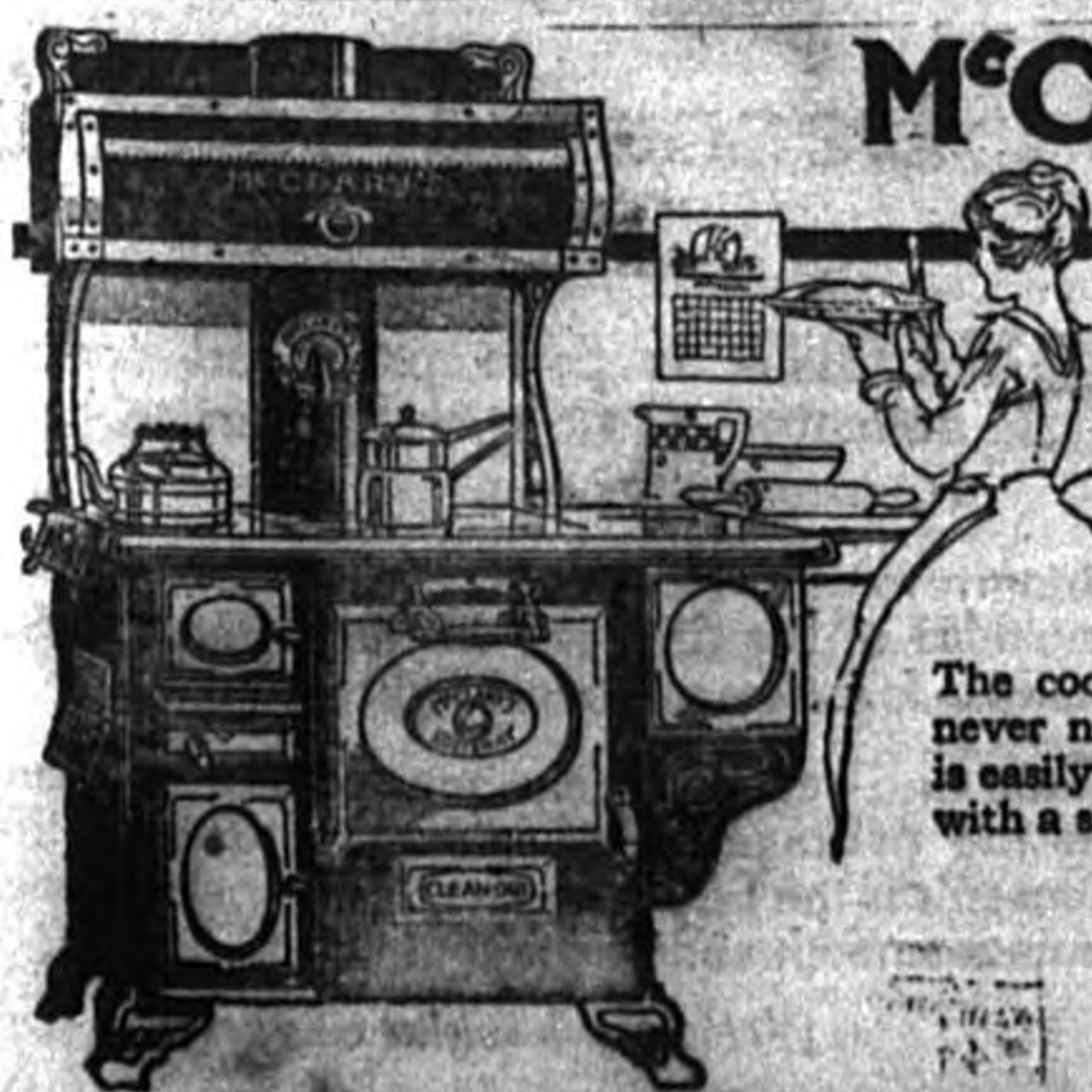
W. G. Staniforth, Lachute



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

O. B. Lafleur & Sons, Limited.

Foundry Street - Lachute



McClary's Kootenay

SURELY it is every woman's right to have a range like the Kootenay!—a range that she can depend on—a range that is a real joy to work with—a range easy to keep clean—a range that "keeps the oven hot" with a small fire.

The cooking-top is burnished brighter than steel; it never needs blacklead. The oven wall of nicked steel is easily cleaned. The duplex grates clean down the fire with a single swing of the lever. See this famous range.

G. Y. Deacon, 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.—(Cont'd.)

Fresh from her vigils of the night before, with its self-accusations and its heroic resolutions, she was so chastened and softened that there was more of grief than anger in her first outburst.

She began to cry a little wildly. Burke was going away. He wanted to go. He said they—they got on each other's nerves. He said they needed a vacation from each other. Needed one! As if they didn't! It wasn't that. It was his father's idea. She knew. It was all his fault! But he was going—Burke was. He said he was. There would not be any chance now to show him the daintily-gowned wife welcoming her husband home to a well-kept house. There would not be any chance to show how she had changed. There would not be—

But there would be—after he came back.

Helen stopped sobbing, and caught her breath with a new hope in her eyes. Dorothy Elizabeth began to cry, and Helen picked her up and commenced to rock her.

Of course there would be time after he came back. And, after all, might it not be the wisest thing, to be away from each other for a time? Why, even this little while—a single night of Burke's being gone—had shown her where she stood!—had shown her where it was all leading to! Of course it was the best way, and Burke had seen it. It was right that he should go. And had they not provided for her? She was to go—There was a check somewhere—

Burrowing in her lap under Dorothy Elizabeth's warm little body, Helen dragged forth an oblong bit of crumpled paper. Carefully she spread it flat. The next moment her eyes flew wide open.

One thousand dollars! No, ten thousand! It couldn't be! But it was. Ten thousand dollars! And she had been scolding and blaming them, when all the time they had been so generous! And it really was the best way, too, that they should be apart for a while. It would give her a chance to adjust herself and practice—and it would need some practice if she were really going to be that daintily-gowned young wife welcoming her husband to a well-kept home! And with ten thousand dollars! What couldn't they get with ten thousand dollars?

Dorothy Elizabeth, at that moment, emitted a sharp, frightened cry. For how was Dorothy Elizabeth to know that the spasmodic pressure that so hurt her was really only a ten-thousand-dollar hug of joy?

In less than half an hour, Helen, leaving the baby with Bridget, had sought Mrs. Cobb. She could keep her good news no longer.

"I came to tell you. I'm going away—Baby and I," she announced joyously. "We're going next week." "Jimmy! You don't say so! But you don't mean you're going away to live?"

"Oh, no. Just for a visit to my old home town where I was born—only 'till it's a good long one. You see, we need a rest and change so much—Baby and I do." There was a shade of importance in voice and manner.

"That you do!" exclaimed Mrs. Cobb, with emphasis. "And I'm glad you're going. But, eakes alive, I'm goin' ter miss ye, child!"

"I shall miss you, too," beamed Helen cordially.

"How long you goin' ter be gone?" "I don't know, exactly. It'll depend, some, on Burke—I mean Mr. Denby—when he wants me to come back."

"Oh, ain't he goin' too?" An indefinite change came to Mrs. Cobb's voice.

"Oh, no, not with us," smiled Helen. "He's going to Alaska."

"To—Alaska! And, pray, what's he chasin' off to a heathen country like that for?"

"Tisn't heathen—Alaska isn't," flashed Helen, vaguely irritated without knowing why. "Heathen countries are—always hot. Alaska's cold. Isn't Alaska up north—to the pole, most? It used to be, when I went to school."

"Maybe 'tis; but that ain't sayin' why he's goin' there, instead of with you," retorted Mrs. Cobb. In spite of the bantering tone in which this was uttered, disapproval was plainly evident in Mrs. Cobb's voice.

"He's going with his father," answered Helen, with some dignity. "His father! Humph!"

This time the disapproval was so unmistakably evident that Helen flamed into prompt defence, in righteous, wifely indignation.

"I don't know why you speak like that, Mrs. Cobb. Hasn't he got a right to go with his father, if he wants to? Besides, his father needs him. Burke says he does."

"And you don't need him, I s'pose," flamed Mrs. Cobb, in her turn, nettled that her sympathetic interest should meet with so poor a welcome. "Of course it's none of my business, Mr. Denby, but it seems a shame to me,

for him ter let you and the baby go off alone like this, and so I spoke right out. I always speak right out—what I think."

Helen flushed angrily. However much she might find fault with her husband herself, she suddenly discovered a strong disinclination to allowing any one else to do so. Besides, now, when he and his father had been so kind and generous! She had not meant to tell Mrs. Cobb of the ten-thousand-dollar check, lest it lead to unpleasant questioning as to why it was sent. But now, in the face of Mrs. Cobb's unjust criticism, she flung caution aside.

"You're very kind," she began, a bit haughtily; "but, you see, this time you have made a slight mistake. I don't think it's a shame at all for him to go away with his father who needs him; and you won't when you know what they've sent me. They sent me a check this afternoon for ten thousand dollars."

"Ten—thousand—dollars!"

"Yes," bowed Helen, with a triumphant "I-told-you-so" air, as Mrs. Cobb's eyes seemed almost to pop out of her head. "They sent it this very afternoon."

"For the land's sake!" breathed Mrs. Cobb. Then, as her dazed wits began to collect themselves, a new look came to her eyes. "They sent it?" she cried.

"By special messenger—yes," bowed Helen, again importantly.

"But how funny to send it instead of bringing it himself—your husband, I mean."

Too late Helen saw her mistake. In a panic, now, lest unpleasant truths be discovered, she assumed an especially light, cheerful manner.

"Oh, no, I don't think it was funny a bit. He—he wanted it a surprise, I guess. And he wrote a letter, you know. A lovely letter, all about what a good time Baby and I could have with the money."

The suspicion in Mrs. Cobb's eyes became swift conviction. An angry red stained her cheeks—but it was not anger at Helen. That was clearly to be seen.

(To be continued.)

AGE-OLD DOOR-KNOCKERS.

The origin of door-knockers is almost lost in obscurity, and their development from mere articles of utility to objects of art has been a long, slow process of evolution covering centuries and antedating western civilization by many hundreds of years.

The first general use of knockers that is positively known was among the ancient Greeks, who probably adopted them from the Egyptians. We are told that the Greeks considered it a breach of good manners to enter a house without warning the inmates, and that the Spartans gave this notice by shouting their arrival, while the Athenians announced themselves by using the knocker. Its introduction doubtless came at the time when doors superseded hangings, for the purpose of insuring greater safety or privacy.

In the Greek houses of the better class a porter was in constant attendance at the door to admit visitors. Slaves were usually employed in this capacity, and were chained to the door posts to prevent their wandering and shirking the monotony of the task. They often went to sleep while on duty and in order to awaken them a short bar of iron was fastened to the door by a chain to be used as a rapper by those desiring entrance to the house.

It is said that this strictly utilitarian rapper, as it was first called, was often wrenched from the door to be used as a weapon of offense by visitors who were not friendly disposed toward the householder. A later development was a direct consequence of this misuse, the next type being in the form of a heavy ring fastened by a strong clamp or plate to the door, thus serving the double purpose of knocker and handle.

From Greece the custom was transferred to the Romans, and with the western trend of early civilization to nearly every country of Europe. The introduction of knockers to England, where together with Italy and Germany they have attained the greatest artistic development, was no doubt due to the Roman conquest of western Europe and Britain.

Life's Garden.

In everybody's garden you'll find a red rose tree
With crimson blossoms on it and honey for the bee;
And in everybody's garden there's a little bunch of rue,
I find one in my garden and you will find one, too.

And on everybody's garden sometimes the rain must fall,
Or else the crimson roses will not blossom out at all;
And sometimes the sun is shining and the summer skies are blue;
But in everybody's garden there's the rosebush and the rue.

Minard's Liniment Cures Gargot in Cows

VILLAGE INNS IN JAPAN

With the advent of the "modern hotel" in Japan the old inns, or rest-houses, have been to a large extent relegated to obscurity, but some still survive in parts where European travelers seldom penetrate. The kind of welcome accorded to visitors in one of the village inns is very far removed from western ideas of hospitality. Here is the interesting experience of a traveler:

"As soon as I arrived I was conducted by the polite hostess into the chief guestroom, which looked out upon the cool orchard of a temple.

"Cushions were brought in, and bright kimonos. I took off my dusty English clothes, and put on first the lower kimono, made of cotton; and then a gaudy silk one, bright with the colors of the hotel, which its guests display during their stay as openly as an English cricketer his club blazer.

"The room, like all Japanese rooms, was bare except for a single decoration. There is always a special corner, for the room's ornament, which is sometimes a vase of flowers, sometimes a piece of china, sometimes simply a painting upon silk or a woodcut. The subjects are not seldom such as to bring a blush to the European cheek, but they have no such effect on the Japanese, who seem more concerned with the arrangement than the subject of the ornaments. There are strict rules for decoration; it is laid down, for example, that flowers of different colors should not be mixed in one vase.

"At length, because I was famishing, a low table and a brazier were brought in and set in front of me and my cushions.

"Every time I thought I had finished, the hostess or one of the maids would trip in with another tray of dishes and put them before me on the table. Had I not been able to use chopsticks before, I should certainly have become expert by the end of that long meal.

"A little while after the meal—for it did end at last—I was told that the bath was ready. I was taken to the open courtyard and introduced to the arrangements there.

"Two huge barrels were sunk in the earth, one filled with hot, the other with cold water. There was a thin screen on two sides—not against prying eyes, but simply to keep off the wind. Indeed, as I began to take off my kimono an interested audience of both sexes turned to watch me. This was unpleasant, and I did my best to dodge their gaze behind the screen.

"I might have saved myself the trouble. A moment later, in reply to the calls of the innkeeper and his wife, their daughter came up hastily to bathe me, as her duty was. She was not in the least embarrassed—and I soon had other things to worry me, for when, at the young lady's direction, I let myself down into the hot tub I discovered that, in the usual Japanese fashion, the heat of the water in it was not less than 115 degrees Fahrenheit.

"Up to my neck in that hot bath I suffered exquisite torture, which turned to complete agony when I stepped on the still hotter kettle lying on the bottom of the tub. The innkeeper's daughter pulled me out, red as a lobster and very nearly boiled. She dropped me, more dead than alive, into the cold tub, pulled me out again, and dried me.

"Then she bowed politely, and left me to return to my room."

The War Office states that the Army Council have decided to maintain Queen Mary's Army Auxiliary Corps as a part of the army organization.

Mrs. Creighton, widow of the former Bishop of London, says the French women show far greater capacity than English women in matters of finance.

Sailor Thoughts.

Some one will think of me
When I am far away
On the open sea;
When the great waves roll and play
Upon the beach,
And the sea-bird's screech
Sets all the breakers free.

Some one will watch and pray
For the unfurled sail to creep
To the sleepy bay;
And a loving heart will weep,
As sunset's sun,
Or moon begun,
Brings no returning day.

Some one will welcome home
This weather-beaten ship
From the salt sea foam;
And breathe with earnest lip
A heart's request—
Nay! Love's behest—
"No more the waves to roam."

A Remarkable Case.

"Is this a healthful town?" inquired the home seeker, of a native.
"Yes, certainly," was the answer.
"When I came here, I hadn't the strength to utter a word; I had scarcely a hair on my head; I couldn't walk across the room, and I had to be lifted from my bed."

"You give me hope!" cried the home seeker with enthusiasm. "How long have you been here?"
"I was born here," replied the native.

That is one thing that our victory has given us. It has given us back that glad time by sea, or among the hills, or on the moor, or down the lane, that meant so much to us once. For this we are deeply thankful.—Thomas Carvels.



Woman's Interests

Preparing For Threshers.

"Much of the burden of preparing meals for threshers could be eliminated if the housekeepers would choose foods with care and apply their skill to the preparation of simpler meals," writes an experienced housekeeper. "The menu should include a tissue-building food, such as meat or a meat substitute; a starchy vegetable like potatoes; one or two green vegetables such as onions, cabbage, string beans, tomatoes or corn; bread and butter; a simple dessert of fruit, pudding, plain cake or pie, with tea or coffee.

"The following dinners were served on three successive days by a young woman who has learned the secret of simplicity and careful planning:

"First day: Roast beef, gravy, browned potatoes, green beans, sliced tomatoes, bread and butter, honey, cream pie, coffee, iced tea.

"Second day: Beef loaf, mashed potatoes, rice and tomatoes, cabbage salad, apple sauce, pumpkin pie, cheese, iced tea, coffee.

"Third day: Baked chicken, mashed potatoes, baked beans, beet pickles, sliced tomatoes, corn bread, apple butter, fresh blackberries and cream, iced tea, coffee.

"The woman who planned these meals, writes: 'I begin my threshing period by getting as much ready as possible of such foods as would not be wasted should rain or a breakdown occur. Two or three days beforehand I make a large batch of spiced cookies, a quart of salad dressing, and a gallon of beet pickles. The day before the threshers arrive I make pie shells, bake bread for two days, and supplement my supply with corn bread or oatmeal bread.

"On the first day I have pie filling to make, potatoes and tomatoes to prepare. I cook the meat in a large roaster and it is cooked in time to remove from the pan and give room for the potatoes.

"The second day I use any leftovers for meat and gravy in the meat loaf, and left-over tomatoes with the rice. The meat loaf does not take so long to cook as the roast, so I get the pies out of the way early. By planning the meals and getting things I mentioned ready beforehand I can manage with the help of one person. I could have more help, but I much prefer having fewer people about."

The following menus may be helpful in planning the meals for the harvest season:

"Dinner: Baked ham, boiled potatoes, creamed peas, stewed apples, radishes, bread, lemon pie, iced tea, milk.

"Supper: Cold sliced ham, mustard, potato salad, buttered beets, pickles, bread, preserves, baked custard, cocoa, iced tea and milk.

"Dinner: Boiled dinner, horseradish, lettuce salad, bread, jelly, tapioca pudding, coffee, milk.

"Supper: Corned beef hash, poached eggs, greens, sliced tomatoes, bread, fruit, cake, tea, milk.

"Dinner: Meat loaf, tomato sauce, cottage cheese, French fried potatoes, turnips, radishes, bread, apple dumplings, iced tea, milk.

"Supper: Sliced meat loaf, spaghetti with tomato sauce, creamed peas, fresh onions, bread, jelly, sponge cake with whipped cream, tea, milk."

Choosing Breakfast Foods.

With such a bewildering number of foods to choose from, how is the housekeeper to know which one to choose? In the majority of cases the question is settled by selecting the one everybody in the family likes best. Or if no two like the same one, the average Canadian mother keeps everybody's preference on hand and increases her work fourfold by catering to father, Susie and little John. A smaller number, imbued with a sense of thrift, select the breakfast food which they think the cheapest, but are often led into buying the most expensive sort because its price per package is the lowest, making it seemingly the cheapest.

Cereals should be served in every home, and as their place is so important the housekeeper should know how

to select them wisely. They are among the best of foods, since they contain all the food principles, carbohydrates, in which they are high, proteins, fats and mineral matters, and very little water. They are lower in protein and fat than meat, but much higher in carbohydrates, and as we need more carbohydrates than either proteins or fats, they thus form a more desirable staple food. The following table will show the calories per pound in the most widely used cereals as compared with meat, fowl, fish, and eggs. No attempt at comparing costs is done, because prices now are so abnormal and so widely different in localities. The cost of one pound of the food named in your locality will show you which food will give you the most for your money.

Wheat yields 1,568 calories a pound; oats 1,649 calories; corn, 1,650; rye, 1,551 calories; barley, 1,505 calories; rice, 1,420 calories; dried beans, 1,605 calories; round beef, 950 calories; chicken, 505 calories; eggs, 692 calories; fish, 370 calories.

In selecting the food to be served the wise housekeeper wants to know which is best and cheapest. This question each must answer for herself by first determining which is digested without any undesirable after-effects by the members of her family. This will be the cheapest food in the long run. Oatmeal is claimed by all to be the cheapest breakfast food, but if any member of your family can not digest it, it is far from cheap for that individual. In my own family one child has never been able to digest oatmeal. Four weeks of oatmeal breakfasts means two or three trips to a doctor. This naturally takes ten times the money saved in serving oatmeal. For that child a wheat food, even at twice the cost per pound of oatmeal, is much cheaper in the long run.

In determining the price it is always safe to say that uncooked foods are cheaper than the ready-to-eat variety. Especially is this true in the country where the wood or coal range will be going anyway and no extra expense is involved for fuel. City housewives sometimes claim that they spend for gas all they save in buying uncooked foods. This is doubtful, and the extra expense could be saved anyhow by cooking the cereal in the fireless cooker. Experiments have shown that when oatmeal sufficient to yield 1,000 calories costs four cents, corn flakes sufficient to furnish 1,000 calories costs seven and six-tenths cents and puffed rice twenty and two-tenths cents.

The time at the disposal of the housewife is also an important factor to reckon with in figuring the cost of anything. The overworked, hurried housewife may save herself dollars and cents by serving the prepared foods, especially if the breakfast contains hot dishes like bacon, sausage, chops and potatoes, or eggs and toast. You must consider your own individual problem and decide what is best for yourself. But in doing so do not be swayed by preconceived prejudices about food. Don't say, "the children like it." Say, rather, "this is best for the children, and they must learn to like it." If the food is nourishing and good and does not distress the child after eating, there is no reason for the mother to burden herself preparing dishes just to please whims.

For the family where all cereals are alike easily digested, the following table from "Feeding the Family" will be a good guide in securing the greatest returns for your money. (The prices are those of 1916):

	Total Calories	Protein Calories	Price Package
Flaked wheat	2,495	368	13c
Rolls oats	2,475	456	10c
Cracked wheat	2,325	491	10c
Shredded wheat	1,551	205	13c
Cornflakes	1,080	66	10c
Puffed rice	702	64	10c
Puffed wheat	690	102	12c

Homely Wrinkles.

To cut fresh bread dip your knife in

W. L. McKinnon Dean C. Foster

Victory Bonds

Sellers of Victory Bonds will find definite prices quoted on the financial page of the Toronto morning papers.

W. L. MCKINNON & CO.
Dealers in Government and Municipal Bonds
McKinnon Bldg., 19 Melinda St., Toronto

boiling water and you will be able to cut the thinnest slice of bread from a fresh loaf.

A teaspoonful of peanut butter in home-made candy gives a delicious flavor. A little in salad dressing gives the nutty flavor one enjoys in a salad.

To remove the dust from velvet or plush sprinkle salt over it and brush off with a stiff brush.

If a cake or loaf of bread is thoroughly baked there will be cracking and ticking noise when held close to the ear.

To have fudge of a creamy texture place the pan in cold water immediately on taking it from the fire and stir—don't beat—the candy with a silver spoon.

Bread for sandwiches should be cut in even slices a quarter of an inch thick and always cream the butter to be used so as not to crumble the bread when spreading.

To remove iron rust from linen wet the spots and stretch over a basin full of hot water, put a little salt of lemon on the spots; as soon as they disappear wash out in several clear waters.

Wooden skewers which come in joints of meat should be washed and kept. When cleaning paint they are extremely useful if wrapped in the flannel for removing dirt from niches and corners.

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

Nations will respect each other more by the mutual study of their literature than by any other way.—Professor Gilbert Murray.

SALT

All grades. Write for prices.

TORONTO SALT WORKS

Q. J. CLIFF TORONTO

CLARK'S SOUPS

GOVERNMENT GUARANTEED

FOR PURITY



MAKE

COOKING

EASY

AND

DINNER

DELIGHTFUL

W. CLARK LIMITED MONTREAL

Write for booklet of recipes

BENSON'S CORN STARCH

Desserts—Rolls Sauces

BENSON'S is pure prepared corn starch, delicate and nourishing, unexcelled for all cooking purposes.

It improves the texture of bread, biscuits and rolls if one-third of the flour is substituted with Benson's Corn Starch. It makes pie crusts light and flakey.

There is a recipe for the most delicious Blanc Mange on the package, together with a dozen other uses. Benson's is the best corn starch for making sauces and gravies smooth and creamy.

Write for booklet of recipes



Seasonable Designs



9030—Misses' Sailor Dress (suitable for small women; two styles of sleeve; low waistline; two-piece skirt in two lengths). Price, 25 cents. Cut in 4 sizes, 14 to 20 years. Size 16, blouse, 2 yds. 36 ins. wide; collar, 1/4 yd. 36 ins. wide; skirt, 1 yd. 54 ins. wide. Width, 1 1/4 yds.



9038—Misses' Dress (suitable for small women; in two lengths; blouse closing on shoulder and at underarm; two styles of sleeve and skirt attached to underbody). Price, 25 cents. Cut in 3 sizes, 16 to 20 years. Size 16 requires 3 1/4 yds. 36 ins. wide, or 2 1/4 yds. 54 ins. wide. Width 1 1/4 yds. These patterns may be obtained from your local McCall dealer, or from the McCall Co., 70 Bond St., Toronto, Dept. W.

SOLAR FIREWORKS.

Violent Explosions of Hydrogen Gas on the Surface of the Sun.

We do not think of water as in any way having the nature of an explosive, yet one of its elements—hydrogen—when heated to a high temperature is one of the most explosive substances known. On the surface of the sun there are violent explosions of highly heated hydrogen gas—so violent that they may be seen from the earth. At times, according to Dr. Ellerman of the Mount Wilson Solar Observatory, who discovered these hydrogen bombs, as they are called, they follow one another like balls of a Roman candle at intervals of ten or twenty minutes. The duration of the explosion is usually about two or three minutes. The bombs generally appear on the edge or at one side of sunspot groups that are in the process of developing. Repeated explosions occur almost exactly in the same place.

The presence of the bombs is revealed by the appearance of two intensely brilliant, narrow bands of nearly uniform width on either side of the dark absorption line of hydrogen that is associated with the higher solar atmosphere. The fact that neither the dark line itself nor any other of the absorption lines that belong to the various strata of the sun's atmosphere is interfered with shows that the explosions occur at a considerable distance below the chromosphere—the lowest, densest layer of the solar envelopes, in which are the majority of all the gaseous elements that compose the atmosphere of the sun. Dr. Ellerman first observed the two brilliant bands suddenly appear, one on each side of the dark absorption line of hydrogen, while he was observing the dark line of distortions and reversals in connection with an active sun-spot group.

We Call It Small Town Stuff.

Japanese newspapers divide their news into two classes—"hard" and "soft." The former, says Prof. F. L. Martin, of the University of Missouri, treats of serious and important events, the latter of all sorts of "human-interest" incidents. The third page of the soft-news department is devoted to trivial, gossip stories, of which the following is a sample: "Since Etsunaka, a resident of Osaka, has separated from her master, a coal dealer, she has lost a good opponent for her noted powers of quarreling. The neighbors are breathing freely again at the prospect that they need no longer hear embarrassing quarrels, which have made the neighborhood famous. The reaction has been so great that Etsunaka has been downhearted. She says, 'I feel sick, now that I have no one to quarrel with.'"

THE CAUSE OF BACKACHE

Only in Rare Cases Does Backache Mean Kidney Trouble.

Every muscle in the body needs constantly a supply of rich, red blood in proportion to the work it does. The muscles of the back are under a heavy strain and have but little rest. When the blood is thin they lack nourishment, and the result is a sensation of pain in those muscles. Some people think pain in the back means kidney trouble, but the best medical authorities agree that backache seldom or never has anything to do with the kidneys. Organic kidney disease may have progressed to a critical point without developing a pain in the back. This being the case, pain in the back should always lead the sufferer to look to the condition of his blood. It will be found in most cases that the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills to build up the blood will stop the sensation of pain in the ill-nourished muscles of the back. How much better it is to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for the blood than to give way to unreasonable alarm about your kidneys. If you suspect your kidneys, any doctor can make tests in ten minutes that will set your fears at rest, or tell you the worst. But in any event to be perfectly healthy you must keep the blood in good condition, and for this purpose no other medicine can equal Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

You can get these pills through any dealer in medicine, or by mail, at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 from The Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Thou Art the Queen of Flowers.

There came at purple even
An angel from the skies,
To bear a gift of Heaven
To gladden human eyes;
So now I see adorning
My green and dewy lawn,
This flower of the morning,
Born at the early dawn.

Thou art the Queen of Flowers,
Thou sweet, enchanting rose,
The fairest in the bowers,
Kissed by the breeze that blows;
So sway my heart forever
And make it beauty's throne,
That I, indeed, may never
Dwell in this world alone.

Upon the air ascending,
How fragrant is thy breath,
With dainty odors blending
Beyond the lands of death;
The holy incense offered
Upon the golden shrine,
The sweetest ever proffered
Before the throne divine.

I'll pluck thee for the maiden
Who pledged her love to me,
Whose heart is richly laden
With its sincerity;
She shall become the wearer
Of thee, my rose divine,
For none indeed, is fairer
Than this sweetheart of mine.

Males' Large Majority.

The excess of males over females in the Dominion is 437,347, which is an excess percentage of 130 males per 1,000 females, the male population being 3,821,995 and the female 3,384,648. The number of females per 1,000 males is 886, the deficiency of females as compared with males being greater in Canada than probably in any other country. The disparity is especially strongly marked in the Western Provinces. The last census showed that the number of females per 1,000 males for each province was: British Columbia, 560; Manitoba, 622; Alberta, 673; Saskatchewan, 688; Ontario, 942; New Brunswick, 956; Nova Scotia, 961; Quebec, 980; and Prince Edward Island, 991.—Canada Year Book.

The foreign-born must not be the foreign-thinking.

Frocks of a delicate color always look better if washed in bran water, no soap being used.

England's Latest Child Prodigy

Musical critics, in despair to explain the developed technique and depth of emotional experience of musical prodigies, sometimes fall back on the theory of reincarnation and let it go at that.

Art critics have a facer of the same kind at the exhibition at the Leicester Galleries of the works of a remarkable child, Pamela Bianco, says the Manchester Guardian. She is twelve years old. D'Annunzio has called her "this wonderful child, whose name is like the name of a flower," and Mr. Walter de la Mare has written a poem in her praise.

She was born in Barnes, her father being Italian and her mother an English lady who had some fame as a novelist under her maiden name of Williams. The child lived for a little in the Garden Suburb, but the family soon went to America, afterward to Italy. She is now at San Remo. She is said to have had no art education, but that, I take it, only means art tuition. It is clear that she has educated herself from pictures, particularly from Botticelli and the early Florentines, and also one would say, she has received impressions from Chinese art.

Other wonder children have given us brilliant drawing and extraordinarily fresh observation in line, Pamela Bianco gives us something more of an essence of art. Like Michaelmora, she seems to know the secrets of the masters as one of the family, and not by study or at second hand. Botticelli has created her whole world, but she

AN ARABIAN VICTORY BANQUET

A correspondent of the London Times has written to that newspaper an interesting account of the simat, or banquet, that the Arabian King of the Hejaz gave at Jeddah to celebrate the victorious conclusion of the war:

The guests were invited to be present at sunset. The mayor of Jeddah formally received them and led them upstairs to a large balcony beautifully decorated with precious carpets. Oriental awnings, electric lights and richly upholstered furniture. Here were assembled all the notables of the town. The King came, and all the natives bowed and salaamed, while the officers present shook hands with the King.

The banquet hall was filled by an enormous rectangular table covered with dishes of every kind and color. Each guest had an array of twelve kinds of food in front of him, and, as the table seated sixty-four, you can imagine what seven hundred and sixty-eight plates looked like, each piled with food. In the centre of the table were large dishes, on each of which was an entire sheep's carcass, stuffed with baked rice and hard-boiled eggs. Incense burned in braziers and long, cylindrical-shaped tubes that looked like lighted cigars. In the centre of the table were two men, who served any dishes that were out of the guests' reach.

The guests helped themselves to dishes as they pleased, and it was not uncommon to see persons commencing with all sorts of sweet dishes and finishing with meat. Many of the local guests used only their hands, although a knife and fork were provided for each guest. Several times the King recommended special dishes to his immediate neighbors, and you found your plate filled with food of every description.

After about three-quarters of an hour the King gave the signal for retiring, and everyone stopped as if automatically and filed out of the room. Coffee and cigarettes were served outside under the awning, where the King and the European guests sat in an inner circle, surrounded by the notables a little distance off, while the lesser lights were still farther off.

In the meantime a second party of sixty-four guests of lesser degree entered the dining hall and sat down to the table we had just left. When this group had finished their dinner, yet a third group of guests of still lesser degree were similarly entertained; and finally the waiters, the servants, the military band and the guard of honor were brought in and did full justice to the food, of which there was still much untouched.

A pause in the proceedings occurred when a very nervous-looking man, who proved to be one of the schoolmasters of Jeddah, appeared. He saluted the King and begged permission to speak. Everyone gathered closer and listened intently to the speech, which was a vote of thanks to the King from the people of Jeddah. He spoke in loud, distinct and very classical Arabic. The King sat with crossed legs on his chair and replied every now and then, while occasionally the people joined in, acquiescing in the things the man said.

Canadian troops never lost a gun, neve failed to take an objective, and never were driven from ground once consolidated. They conquered or died on the spot.—Lord Provost Sir J. Lorne MacLeod (Edinburgh).

A very curious net is made by the tailor bird of India, a tiny yellow creature. To escape snakes and monkeys this bird takes a dead leaf, flies up into a tree, and with a fibre for a thread and its bill for a needle sews the leaf to a green one hanging from the tree. The sides are sewn up, an opening to the nest thus formed being left at the top. The leaf, apparently hanging from a twig, would never be taken for a nest.

CHOLERA INFANTUM

Cholera infantum is one of the fatal ailments of childhood. It is a trouble that comes on suddenly, especially during the summer months, and unless prompt action is taken little one may soon be beyond aid. Baby's Own Tablets are an ideal medicine in warding off this trouble. They regulate the bowels and sweeten the stomach and thus prevent all the dreaded summer complaints. They are an absolutely safe medicine, being guaranteed by a government analyst to contain no opiates or narcotics or other harmful drugs. They cannot possibly do harm—they always do good. The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Army Put Canada on French Map.

That business men in France are turning their attention to Canada as a source of supply more than before the war is emphasized in the information reaching the Canadian Trade Commission. It appears that the participation of Canadian troops, many of them with a knowledge of French, has stimulated interest, and has been, so to speak, an advertising force for Dominion trade. A typical instance is quoted by the Commissioner General for Canada in France, who in describing the requirements of a large importing house says:—"I sincerely believe that much sentiment exists here in France from the many interviews I have had and continue to have with men of all sorts—business, commercial and professional. I believe that the sentiment exists that purchases would be much preferable from Canada than from the United States. There is a great deal of love for Canada shown and Canada has become known from the many lines of endeavor undertaken by the Canadian Army."

TORONTO FAT STOCK SHOW.

Careful preparation is the keynote to success in the live stock business, either in the fitting for the show ring or in the marketing of butcher stock. Placing of awards or the topping of the market depends largely on the condition of the animal when shown or offered for sale. Animals to be shown at the winter shows should be selected now and preparations started so as to have them in the best possible condition by show time. The Toronto Fat Stock Show offers an excellent opportunity for feeders who have taken the time to fully condition their stock to get the highest market value, and in addition to compete for the many generous premiums that are offered.

The Canny Scot.

Sir Edward Carson, who recently celebrated his 65th birthday, is a mine of legal anecdotes. One that he is fond of relating concerns a certain Sandy McCute, known everywhere as the canniest Scot north of the Tweed. One day, says Sir Edward, Sandy astonished a solicitor by walking into his office and squandering six-and-eightpence recklessly, simply in order to make some trivial inquiry about the law of landlord and tenant. Ah, but there was a reason behind Sandy's question. "Now that you've heard the case," he asked presently, "ye thinks it worth fightin', do ye?" "Worth fightin', man!" replied the solicitor. "Why, I'm almost prepared to guarantee a favorable verdict." Sandy nodded his head wisely. "Ah, weel," he remarked, "I'm much obliged ta ye, but I dinna think I'll go ta law this time, for ye see the case I've laid before ye is my opponent's."

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.

Alpaca From Waste Wool.

Mr. (later Sir Titus) Salt, who had been for some years connected with the woollen manufacture, happened one day in 1836 to notice at Liverpool some three or four hundred sacks of alpaca wool that had been imported from time to time from South America, in the hope of finding a manufacturer who might buy them for some purpose. Several men had tried to work up this new material, but without success, so there it lay for years, no one seeming to want it, till Mr. Salt came across it and, after a number of trials, in which he modified his wool machinery to suit it, adapting it afresh and overcoming many obstacles, he finally solved the problem by adopting cotton warps, and soon after put on the market a new material, alpaca, a soft, glossy, elegant fabric, which so took the fancy of the public that, in some fifteen years, Mr. Salt amassed an enormous fortune, which thus enabled him to carry on the great philanthropic work which made him famous.

Never wear a blind bridle to keep yourself from seeing the value of your neighbor's ideas and methods.

Some of the old folks talk a lot about the good old days, but most of them have quit taking calomel and quinine.

BITS OF HUMOR



Land of the Midnight Sun.
One-Eye Jake—Does the sun ever set in the east, Pete?
Pete—I don't know, Jake; I ain't been further east nor Montreal.

The Forty Thieves.

Lady—"You're still charging scandalously high for milk. I thought prices were coming down?" Milkman—"It isn't our fault, mum; it's the farmers. They're worse than the Forty Thieves you read about in the Bible!"

Wonderful.

A member of the board of trustees was speaking to some school children. "My young friends," said he, "let me urge upon you the necessity not only of reading good books, but also of owning them, so that you may have access to them at all times. When I was a youth I used frequently to work all night to earn money to buy books and then get up before daylight to read them!"

Countered.

Tommy announced his intention of going to the river for a bathe, and his mother was rather scared. But she was wise, and decided to try a new method.

"I was reading in the paper this morning," she said, "about a little boy who was drowned while he was bathing."

Tommy smiled cynically.
"Wasn't any relation, I wonder," said he, "of the little boy who was killed last week on his way to school?"

Simplified Reading.

The governess was listening to the children's reading lesson, and her attention was, perhaps, wandering a little when suddenly she was brought back to earth by hearing young Timothy declaim:

"This is a warm doughnut. Step on it."
"Timothy, whatever are you reading?" she exclaimed. "Let me see your book."

She looked and this is what she found: "This is a worm. Do not step on it."

Beyond Earthly Hope.

With the light of a great hope in her weary face, the lady settled herself down in the registry office and made known her wants.

"What I need is a girl who will think for herself," she said firmly; "not one I have to watch all day, and correct every other minute. I want one in whom I can repose entire confidence, sure that she will get the meals at the proper times, and in the way I like; one that can cook—"

"Pardon me, madam," said the proprietor of the registry-office coldly. "What you want is not a servant, but a fairy godmother."

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, Etc.

Times Have Changed.

"Times have changed and not for the better I think," says Marse Henry Watterson. "In the old days, family pride and individual ambition ran hand in hand. The son wanted to emulate his father, and the father wanted to see the son make his way in the world 'on his own.' But the change in the times is graphically illustrated in a conversation I overheard recently. 'My son,' said the retired merchant, 'when I was your age, instead of idling and smoking cigarettes I was laboring twelve hours a day building rail fences.' 'I'm proud of you, dad,' retorted the modern youth. 'Had it not been for your pluck and perseverance, I might be forced to do that same sort of work to-day.'"

MONEY ORDERS.

When ordering goods by mail send a Dominion Express Money Order.

Clean Up.

A western mother writes respecting the business section of her town: "Back of almost all of our stores are found horrible conditions; piles of trash composed of papers, packing boxes, sweepings and sometimes garbage, are found. These eventually constitute a rat harbor, fly-producing conditions and also a fire hazard."

Sure! High Heels Cause Corns But Who Cares Now

Because style decrees that women crowd and buckle up their tender toes in high heel footwear they suffer from corns, then they cut and trim at these painful pests which merely makes the corn grow hard. This suicidal habit may cause lockjaw and women are warned to stop it.

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

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

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.

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 \$1,500 on quick sale. Write Wilson Publishing Co. Ltd., Toronto.

POULTRY WANTED

WHAT HAVE YOU FOR SALE IN Live Poultry? Fancy Hens, Pigeons, Eggs, etc. Write L. Weinrauch & Son, 19-18 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 quick sale. Write to address Halliday Company, 23 Jackson W. Hamilton, Ont.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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

Factories For Freezing Fish.

Large factories have been erected in Norway for freezing fish without the use of ice. As the industry is practiced there, the catch of the fishing fleet is cleaned in the home harbor, thence shipped to the factory, where the fish are pressed into blocks and frozen by artificially produced low temperatures. It is stated that the first shipment of the blocks to Christiania was sold with such ease that the manufacturers are now eager to place their commodity on the export market.

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

Six rigid airships of an improved type, representing successive stages of development, are under construction for the British navy. These airships will cost \$11,000,000.

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 quart 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.

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.

CUTICURA HEALS BABY'S FACE

Could Not Sleep Eruption Itched and Burned So.

"I noticed a little pimple on my baby's face. I thought it was from the sun but it kept getting worse and the skin was red and very hot. He could not sleep or rest the eruption itched and burned so, and it caused him to scratch. I was quite discouraged."

"I saw an advertisement for Cuticura Soap and Ointment and sent for a free sample. I bought more and after using two cakes of Cuticura Soap and two and a half boxes of Cuticura Ointment he was healed." (Signed) Mrs. S. D. McGuire, Clarkburg, Ont., Dec. 18, 1913.

Use Cuticura Soap, Ointment and Talcum for every-day toilet purposes. For free sample each of Cuticura Soap, Ointment and Talcum address: "Cuticura, Dept. A, Boston, U. S. A." Sold everywhere.

G. L. MEIKLE & CO. Groceries and Hardware

- | | |
|---------------|----------------|
| Mixed Paints. | Auto Supplies. |
| Paint Oil. | Auto Tires. |
| White Lead. | Gasoline. |
| Turpentine. | Engine Oil. |
| Enamels. | Machine Oil. |
| Varnishes. | Rope. |
| Brushes. | Nails. |
| Flash Lights. | Dry Cells. |
| Tin ware. | Enamel Ware. |
| Dry Felt | Tarred Felt. |

Paroid Roofing.

Our Grocery Department is alw ys well stocked with nice fresh groceries.

G. L. MEIKLE & CO. White Front.

87 Years of Service

The foundation stone of any Bank's success must be service to the public.

The 87 years of steady growth of this Bank, its steady increase in assets and resources, are a measure of the sound, consistent, friendly service it extends to its customers.

May we not serve you, too?

—THE Bank of Nova Scotia

Paid-up Capital - \$ 9,700,000
 Reserve Fund - 15,000,000
 Resources - \$30,000,000
 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. Mouey to Loan. Farms for Sale At Lachute on the Main Street every Tuesday from 10 a.m., to 8 p.m.
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New Proprietorship.

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

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

Everything in Farm Machinery.

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

JOHN McFAUL,
Successor to
ROBERT MILLER

Telephone No. 50.

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

Deliveries made with prompt attention.

J. D. CAMPBELL
Main Street, Lachute.

THE PROVINCIAL BANK OF CANADA

Incorporated by Act of Parliament, July 1900.

Capital paid up and Surplus : \$3,000,000.00
Total Assets : \$31,690,000.00

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
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 Machines, Wringers, Oils and Greases, Hay Fork Tools, Rope, Binder Twine, Hardware, Etc.

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

DR. S. B. FRASER,
M.D.C.M. MCGILL
Physician & Surgeon,
BROWNSBURG, - QUE.

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

JOSEPH GIROUARD
NOTARY & COMMISSIONER
ST. BENOIT, - QUE.
Wills, Successions, Administration of Estates. Investments.
At St. Andrews every Tuesday.
Telephone at St. Andrews & St. Benoit.

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

MALCOLM SMITH,
LICENSED AUCTIONEER.
Sales conducted in English and French.
P. O. Box 10 Phone No. 131 r 3
LACHUTE, - QUE.

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

W. J. BOYD,
LICENSED AUCTIONEER
Sales conducted in English and French.
— Telephone 73.
LACHUTE, - QUE.

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

L. L. LEGAULT, K.C.,
ADVOCATE,
Telephone No. 60
Main St., LACHUTE.

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

The Watchman,

And Ottawa Valley Advocate.

VOL. XLIIII

LACHUTE, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1919.

NO. 32

HAYING TOOLS

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

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

T. McQuat & Son, Lachute Mills.

CENTRAL MEAT MARKET

Wholesale and Retail
Phone 55

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

A. RAYMOND
Foundry Street, Lachute

NOTICE

We have received a number of communications from Fur and Hide Dealer and therefore you will in future see the change in prices every day at our place of business on Water Street. We can secure you the highest prices.

L. KLEIN, Lachute.

Miss A. A. Lavigne announces her Millinery opening for Tuesday Sept. 23rd, at her new store on Foundry Street.

All accounts due H. E. Burwash Reg'd can be settled Friday and Saturday of this week, along with clearance sale of Fall Millinery, Summer Blouses and Mitties etc.

TO RENT.—Until the 1st May next my residence at Lachute Mills, furnished or otherwise as may be desired. Terms moderate. Enquire on the premises J. Palliser.

FOR SALE.—A lot of Pure Bred-to-day Single Comb White Leghorn, Barred Plymouth Rock, Rhode Island Red, Cockerel, also few Pullets. Prices right. Apply at once to
C. LUMMIS, R. R. No. 5, Lachute.

Wanted to Purchase.
Soft and Hard Wood Slabs also Cordwood in lots of 25 cords or more. State price quality also quantity. All wood bought, paid cash. Apply to,
THOMAS DUNN,
406 Aylwin St., Montreal.

New Express Delivery.
Commencing Sept. 1st, the Canadian Northern Express Co., will collect and deliver within the town limits, all express entrusted to their care. A good efficient service is assured.

The unveiling of the tablet and monument, erected to the memories of the late Rev. Jas. and Mrs. Fraser, will take place at the morning service 11 a.m. (Standard Time) in St. Mungo's Church, Cushing, on Sunday, Sept. 21st. The Rev. Dr. Donald Ross, of Kingston, will preach.

We can fit you in boots, heavy or light, men's and boy's, all sizes.
W. BANFORD & SON.

We have a choice lot of Blue Serges for costumes. As things go now. The prices are much below present values.
W. BANFORD & SON.

CRESWELL'S

Canada Cement

Prices Right

R Creswell Regist'd

LOCAL NEWS

Mrs. Taylor is spending a few weeks with friends in Montreal.

Monday, October 13th, has been fixed as Thanksgiving Day.

Mrs. Houston and son Bobby are spending this week in Ottawa.

Mr. and Mrs. John McGillivray spent the week-end in Cushing.

Miss Eva Bradford spent the early part of this week in Ottawa.

Mr. Andrew Elliott motored to Arundel on Thursday to attend the Fair.

Miss Anna Holtz, of Ottawa, was the week-end guest of Miss May Hume.

Mrs. Cook, of Arundel, is the guest of her parents Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Armstrong.

Miss Cowan, of Montreal, was the week-end guest of Mrs. Thos. Christie.

Miss Lena Morrison spent last week visiting friends in Montreal and Cambria.

Mr. Wm. Curran and daughter, of Louisa, left this week for Boston, Mass.

Rev. A. A. Radley, of Ottawa, was the guest of Mrs. Harlow Giles for the week-end.

Mrs. Wm. Heatlie, of Ogdensburg, was the guest of Mrs. Chas. Calder this week.

Mrs. Carpenter, of Red Deer, Alta., is the guest of Mrs. A. Beers for two weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. Harlow Giles Jr., of Montreal, were guests of their parents for the week-end.

Miss Y. Marcell spent last week visiting friends in Ottawa, Renfrew and Carleton Place.

Miss Grace Bradford left this week to take a course in Household Science at Macdonald College.

Mr. John Hay M.P.P. spent last week in Ottawa, where he was one of the judges at the Exhibition.

Miss Annie Roberts, of Montreal, is the guest of her aunt Mrs. Duncan McPhail for a couple of weeks.

Miss Ruth Patton and the Misses Irene and Gertrude Riddell were guests of Mrs. A. Riddell this week.

Messrs. Gordon and Edgar and Miss Clara Maxwell, of Cambria, spent the week-end visiting friends in town.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Elliott also Mrs. Taylor, of Winnipeg, attended the Ottawa Exhibition on Thursday last.

Mr. Jack Hume, of Hill Head, returned home on Tuesday last after a pleasant visit with friends in Russell, Ont.

A large number of our citizens availed themselves of the special train to attend the Exhibition on Thursday of last week.

Miss Rae who has been the guest of Rev. and Mrs. Collins for the summer months returned to New York on Monday.

Mr. Goyette wishes to inform the public that they can procure good meals, at The People's Restaurant at reasonable prices.

Mrs. B. Taylor, of Winnipeg, also Mr. and Mrs. A. Elliott and Master Russell, spent the week-end visiting friends in Millie Isle.

Miss Catherine Burwash who has been spending the summer at home with her mother returned to the Ladies College at Whitby on Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Parris, of the Bank of Nova Scotia, who have been visiting in France and England for the past few months are expected home this week.

A Masquerade Dance is being arranged in the Stone Hall, Cushing, for September 20th. Keep the date open, for it is going to be the best event of the season.

Announcement.
Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Chapman of Chicago, Ill., announce the engagement of their daughter Nurse Chapman to Mr. Ben G. Fraser son of Mr. and Mrs. T. Fraser, of Lachute.

Church of England Services in the Parish of Lachute will be held (D.V.) on Sunday, Sept. 21st, as follows:—St. Simeon's Church, Lachute 11 a.m. and 3 p.m., Brownsburg 7.30 p.m.

—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.

Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Pollock accompanied by their sons James and Edgar also Mrs. J. Moore motored to Ste-Anne-Bellevue this week, to visit their son Sterling, who since his return from overseas has been taking treatment in the Military Hospital there.

Our local fire brigade, who have been practicing on several occasions, lately, were put to a real test on Monday, shortly after the noon hour when the alarm was given that Mr. Pillon's property was on fire. The nearest hydrant being over 2,000 feet away it was some little time before sufficient hose was procured, but although the force of water was not very strong, owing to the high altitude of the surroundings, they were able to save the house and 75 bags of grain. Just how the fire started is unknown, and much sympathy is felt for Mr. Pillon, who is a very hard-working man. His loss of barn and proceeds of harvest are considerable and only slight insurance was carried. A horse that was badly burnt had afterwards to be shot.

Mr. and Mrs. N. P. McGregor, also Mr. and Mrs. A. E. McGregor, left on Thursday for a short trip to Quebec.

Among those registered at Macdonald College this year are the Misses Jean Campbell, Leona Garretsee, Hattie Giles, Doris Hammond, Mabel Rodger, and Mabel Armstrong.

We are sorry to report the death of Miss Angele Groulx, sister of Mrs. T. Marcell, formerly of Lachute but who has resided in Garden Mich., for the last few years, with her sister Mrs. Geo. Marcell.

At the Opening of the Lachute Academy which was held on Tuesday of last week in the Basement of the Presbyterian Church, one of the pleasing parts of the program was the presentation of a solid gold watch to Mr. A. D. Hogg on behalf of the citizens of Lachute, in appreciation of his nine years faithful service at the Academy and as Scout Master. Rev. J. L. George made the presentation, wishing Mr. Hogg every success in his new position at St. Lambert. In replying Mr. Hogg spoke of the great appreciation he felt at this token of regard and respect.

Methodist Re-union.
The Rev. A. A. Radley, of Ottawa, (President of Montreal Conference) was the preacher at the Methodist Church on Sunday last, where he gave two excellent addresses which were listened to with rapt attention, his many old friends and former co-workers being delighted to have him in the town again. On Monday evening a re-union of the Church and congregation was held, but the attendance was not very large although those present returned home feeling a good time had been spent. A short address was given by the Pastor Rev. Mr. Wornell, after which piano duets were given by the Misses Hanson and E. McIntyre, solos by Miss Stella Armstrong and J. S. Giles, Mrs. Wm. Bryant also contributed greatly to the enjoyment of the evening by her excellent recitations. At the close refreshments were served by the Ladies of the Church. This is the first of a series of Socials by which the pastor hopes to bring the congregation together in a social manner, and to add to the work and interest of the Church.

Bible Society Notes.
The annual meeting of the Lachute Branch of the Montreal Auxiliary Bible Society, which was held in the Presbyterian Church on Thursday evening of last week—Rev. J. L. George presiding—was the most largely attended such meeting in several years, although it was regretted that still many more persons were not present to hear Rev. George A. MacLennan's most interesting address on the work of the parent organization, The British and Foreign Bible Society.

The report of the work of the local branch showed that the twenty-one collectors had broken all previous records, as will be seen by the figures given below:—

COLLECTED BY:

Miss K. Read \$31.30

Miss E. Lackey 13.25

Miss E. Hamilton 21.00

Miss G. C. McQuat 37.10

Mrs. W. Painter 30.00

Miss K. Shepherd 17.10

Miss Bella Hume 2.50

Miss M. McPhail 4.00

Misses Irene Rodgers & Maria Westgate 8.50

Miss Ethel Scott 4.00

Miss Harriet Hammond 5.50

Mrs. K. D. Bradford 21.25

Miss Emma Smith 11.00

Miss Bessie Hume 7.00

Miss Ruth Todd 5.25

Miss M. Morrin 2.50

Miss E. Nicoll 5.55

Miss Armstrong 2.50

Mrs. Thos. Berry 4.00

Miss H. Cleland 6.80

Miss J. Millar 2.75

Total \$242.85

To the above amount of \$242.85 was added the offering of the meeting, \$8.90.

—a grand total of \$251.75, from which an amount of \$2.85 (postage and printing expenses incurred during the year, and in connection with the meeting) was deducted, leaving a net return of \$248.90, which exceeds the 1918 total by \$29.38.

A vote of thanks to the collectors for their splendid work, and to Mr. J. S. Giles, for kind donation of space in the "Watchman," in which to present the claims of the Bible Society, were recorded. Last years officers were re-elected.

IN MEMORIAM

CAMPBELL.—In ever loving memory of our dear son and brother Archie, who was called away 20th Sept., 1914:

I send my love unto my boy each day; I know not how; I only know it goes Forth from my heart, and, going, ever grows;

That, as it flies, there's nothing can affray;

That like a dove, it fondly keeps its way Through dark and light, along the path it knows;

That in its faithful flight it never slows, And if I toil, or sleep, goes not astray;

I send my love unto my boy, and he— He knows 'tis sent, that I have not forgot; For often when I am alone, I feel His love return—and oh, no words can say

That peace that comes to me! It matters not What woes betide. I have herewith to heal.

MOTHER.

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,

Baker & Confectioner.

Phone. 80.

Always the Best!

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

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

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

R. McFAUL,

MAIN STREET.

LACHUTE

THE WRISTLET WITH THE DISAPPEARING EYE

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

The Waltham

E. Jousse, Lachute.

7, 15 and 17 jewel movements in solid gold or gold-filled cases at \$10 and up.

Watchmaker, Jeweller and Optician
MAIN STREET, LACHUTE.

Soils and Crops

By Agronomist.

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

Co-operation in Threshing.

When a farmer plans to thresh from the field, engages a custom threshing crew to do the work on a certain day and the outfit does not appear until three weeks after the specified time, is it any wonder that the countryman makes a few pointed remarks concerning custom threshermen in general and this one in particular?

Unreliability of custom threshers, labor complications which often arise when two outfits reach a neighborhood the same day, the expense of custom threshing, the careless and extravagant work of some hired machines, and similar factors have caused grain growers in some districts to organize co-operative threshing rings for the purchase, maintenance, and efficient operation of threshing machinery.

During the last two or three years the number of threshing outfits sold to farm organizations has greatly increased, and the tendency at present is toward the formation of smaller co-operative units and the purchase of small outfits. This comes from the necessity for more economical use of labor and the advent of the farm tractor, the power of which can be well utilized to run a small thrasher, which, complete with wind stacker, self-feeder, and weigher, costs about \$1,200. Most of the farmers' clubs are small, so that all members may get their threshing done in about fifteen days. All threshing is completed in reasonable time, so that the grain may be saved to the best advantage.

There are two general methods of ring co-operation, the most common involving the hiring of a threshing outfit, the other its purchase.

Threshing rings are beneficial inasmuch as the threshing calendar in a neighborhood may be so arranged that the work can be carried out with the least possible loss of time in moving from farm to farm. As a job nears completion, the first men through, knowing their assignments in the next place, may go there immediately and have the grain ready to thresh by the time the outfit arrives and is set up. No time is lost either in contracting for an outfit or in securing a threshing crew. Certain men may be used to best advantage by assigning them to one kind of work for the season. Unless the weather man prevents, threshing continues until all the jobs are completed in the circle, and thus little extra work is required in shifting wagon boxes or hay loaders. Usually the threshing season is greatly shortened and this favors the timely completion of the subsequent fall work, such as plowing, seeding, distributing manure, and so on. The threshing ring reduces the work of the housewife, as there are less men to feed during the harvest season.

Practically all the threshing rings perform some outside work as accommodation at the customary rates, or to enlarge the ring in order to secure all the necessary help.

When a ring buys all the machinery new, separator, power, clover huller,

and possibly a grain sheller or a silage cutter—and builds a shed to house the implements, the total capital under pre-war prices required usually amounts to \$3,000 or \$4,000. When it is possible for the company to hire a good engine or some other part of the equipment, it may not be advisable to buy.

Threshing for the various members of the ring is performed on a business basis, an average day's work being regarded as 2,000 bushels of oats, or about 1,000 bushels of wheat or rye. Record is kept of the time put in by each laborer and the costs of the work are distributed among the members on the basis of the amount of grain that is threshed.

Protecting Poultry From Lice.

The best roosts for the poultry house are two by three pieces with the upper edges rounded with the plane. The roosts can be built in section by nailing three roosts to cross-pieces. Then the cross-pieces are hinged to the back wall of the poultry house so that they can be raised and hooked to the ceiling. A block nailed to each side of the front of the section forms the resting place on the dropping boards when the roosts are lowered. This gives the poultryman a chance to thoroughly spray the roosts on all sides and it catches all of the mites.

Some breeders have the roosts fit into grooves from which they can easily be removed at cleaning time. Never nail the roosts to the wall as this increases the danger from mites. Of course, the roosts nailed to a cross-piece form places for mites to hide, but when the sections are raised and hooked to the ceiling the spray does well run into the cracks and destroy the pests.

The best solution to the lice problem is to use blue ointment on each bird at least twice a year. Place a small bit beneath the vent and rub it in thoroughly so that none of the ointment can be eaten by the bird. Place another dab under each wing. Never leave the blue ointment where it can be eaten by poultry or other stock as it is poisonous. In a recent talk with a poultry instructor who has had experience in several districts, he recommended the blue ointment as the best possible protection from lice and superior to any of the various powders he had ever used. It is a time saver, and when the work is done well and more lice will not hatch out and thrive as is the case after the value of a powder has disappeared.

To keep down the mites the roosts and nests must be protected. The mites on the roosts cause the most trouble. During the day they may hang under the roosts in clusters. At night they come up and feed upon the blood of the birds and this helps to de-vitalize them and reduce their capacity for egg production.

Coal tar preparations are highly spoken of as mite protectors and one application will last a long time. Kerosene oil will kill the mites, but the roosts must frequently be painted with it during hot weather. Many of the commercial poultry house sprays are fine to keep the roosts free from mites. There are several lice paints which can be used to advantage on the roosts, nest boxes and possibly over the entire interior of the house. When spraying the orchard with lime-sulphur, some poultrymen give the inside of the poultry house a thorough bath. This kills mites, lice and disease germs and is a very effective way of controlling poultry pests. Some poultrymen use whitewash once or twice a year to kill mites and lice and give the poultry house a clean appearance. Others claim that the whitewash seems to make their poultry houses damp and they prefer the oil sprays and commercial mixtures which do not seem to gather dampness.

When building a new poultry house it pays to start at once and adopt preventive measures against the lice and mites. A new house can easily be protected and then if the treatments are continued with regularity there will never be any trouble from the poultry pests. After a house has once become thoroughly infested with mites and lice it is more difficult to control them as they breed rapidly and if a few are missed by the spray dope during hot weather, thousands will soon inhabit the house.

Save the chiffon velvet hat trimmings. There is nothing better for brushing the silk skirt free from dust. Keep a piece on the hat rack. It is excellent for brushing felt hats.

Equal parts of kerosene and vinegar make a good polish for the case of a piano, and the keys can be cleaned by wiping them with milk.

If there is no apple corer handy, try a perfectly smooth clothespin. This will extricate the core as effectively as the corer you buy.

When you fill the jar with preserves do not fail to have the syrup overrun the top. This will ensure air-tightness.



FOR the Gillette owner, life is one long holiday from stropping and honing. It is a round of daily luxurious shaves. The shaving quality of the hard-tempered, keen and lasting Gillette Blade is a never failing source of satisfaction.

You, who are planning a vacation, should include one pleasure you can enjoy twelve months each year—buy a Gillette Safety Razor. Free your holiday from strops and hones.

The new Kit Set—the Pocket Edition Gillette Safety Razor—in a limp leather roll case, complete with twelve double-edged blades and a mirror, takes only a few inches of space in your kit.

Remember how the Gillette was the choice of the soldiers of all the Allied armies. You will need a Gillette to remove your open-air growth of beard.

THE PRICE IS \$5.00

Health Talks

By John B. Huber, AMMD

Dr. Huber will answer all signed letters pertaining to Health. If your question is of general interest it will be answered through these columns; if not, it will be answered personally if stamped, addressed envelope is enclosed. Dr. Huber will not prescribe for individual cases or make diagnosis. Address Dr. John B. Huber, M.D., care of Wilson Publishing Co., 73 Adelaide St. West, Toronto.

Screening Houses Properly.

Many of our fellow citizens screen against flies and mosquitoes in such a way that their houses become excellent traps to keep insects indoors—which was presumably not the object in view.

Screening of 16, or better, 18-mesh to the inch should be used. Iron, galvanized steel wire, copper or bronze is used, the screening bought in rolls 100 feet long and from 24 to 49 inches wide. Black iron wire netting is usually 12 to 14-mesh; this is not to be recommended, because the pests can get through it. All mesh, even bronze and copper, should be varnished or painted, to prevent oxidizing and corroding, especially at the seashore. Daub lightly, so that the paint will not run and fill up the openings.

All screen doors should be well-constructed, open outwards, capable of being firmly closed. Where mosquitoes are very thick there had better be a screened vestibule with two entrance doors. Many screen doors don't fit or are made of thin and unseasoned wood. A good door frame is made of cypress or other seasoned wood 1 to 1½-inch thick, well braced and painted. To protect the screening when the door is pushed open (many people use their foot for this) the lower panel should be covered inside with a ¼-inch mesh wire gauze, to protect the screening; several strips of wood 1 inch wide, set 3 inches apart, should be nailed across the lower panel and two or three such strips placed across the lower part of the top panel.

In some climates even the best doors will swell or warp, so that they will not close; if then they are planned to make them close, the wood will shrink in very hot weather leaving cracks for insects to enter through. It is best to have an easy-fitting door, fully ¼-inch clear all around the edge; and then to mosquito-proof this by tacking canvas 1 inch around the top and one side the door, facing on the outer side (not on the screen door) so that this canvas will take up all the lost or extra space. To the lower edge a strip of canvas may likewise be taken to cover any existing opening.

The best window screening is one that is screwed into place, for the season, the entire opening being screened. Whatever screening is used, let there be no minute opening for insects to smuggle through. The wire netting can be tacked directly on the window facing, with half-round material placed over edges to give it a neat finish.

Questions and Answers.

I have a baby boy just ten weeks

old and he is badly troubled with constipation. Is quite well otherwise. I nurse him myself. He is very bonnie, weighing 14 pounds. I am careful of my diet. He only brings back his food once in a great while.

Answer—Full information as to baby and for the nursing mother is being mailed you.

I have a baby girl age 15 months who has a birth mark. I may say it nearly covers her nose. It is red like a beet but as smooth as the rest of her face. I have been advised to have it removed with radium and compressed air. I would like to have your opinion.

Answer—As to baby's birth mark, I would not advise operation. My own inclination would be to leave it alone as it may disappear or be much modified in color. Information about your boy is being mailed you.

How I Killed Five Acres of Quack Grass.

I had a piece of five acres of solid quack grass, and tried summer fallowing, raking and burning the roots, but it seemed to flourish better than ever.

Then I pastured it for some years, planted it to corn and cultivated, but the quack grass was ever present. I then drew the corn off, got a disk harrow with round disks, put two teams, one each side of the tongue, and let them sail, first one way lapping half and then crossways. I then seeded the place to rye, and have not seen anything of the quack on that piece since. That was eight years ago. Now the ground froze quite hard that winter, and I figure the freezing was what killed the quack.—A. H. G.

Ink stains can be removed by applying freshly mixed mustard to the spots. Let it remain one or two hours then wash off and rinse.

THE CHEERFUL CHERUB

I like some things about myself: My curly hair and Sunday clothes. I think I'm pretty nice — I hope My soul won't miss me when it goes.



PLANTING MEMORIAL TREES

Living Remembrances of the Country's Defenders That Will Give Each Man an Enduring Monument.

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Trees are the best memorials. In what more fitting form can the respectful sentiment of the living be enshrined?

The newspapers are surcharged with bright new ideas for the raising of monuments to the soldiers who have fought their last fight and paid the forfeit, and to those who having served valorously have returned to civil life. Nearly always the ideas are boxed in concrete, stone, brick and asbestos—a memorial hall, a bridge, a statue, a hospital.

"He who plants a tree, He plants love, Tents of coolness spreading out above Wayfarers he may not live to see. Gifts that grow are best; Hands that bless are blest. Plant! Life does the rest."

Let us popularize a form of memorial that identifies the individual soldier with an individual living monument. One thousand names may be hidden on a brass tablet within a public hall. There is no reason why this mass remembrance may not be given more distinction and made much more suggestive through a living ever-renewing symbol. Trees will perform this happy function perhaps better than any other medium yet suggested. Let our monuments to the country's defenders represent our personal participation in the act of tree planting rather than a charitable toss of a dollar bill into a collector's hat.

The first essential in planting a shade tree is to prepare a good large hole for it. If it seems needlessly large, all the better. In that case there will be plenty of loose soil around the roots, through which the little rootlets will be the better enabled to feel their way in their search for the soil moisture. One American city, where the shade trees are under a special commission, always makes holes four feet square and three and a half feet deep. These are left for a time and gradually filled up with loose soil, fertilized if necessary; and, when the time comes that the tree is to be planted, a hole is scooped in the loose earth, a little larger than the mass of tree roots, and the tree is planted in this hole.

At the least the hole should be large enough to accommodate the roots of the tree without crowding. The fine top soil first taken out should be put aside by itself, and the coarser soil taken from lower down should be similarly put aside. The tree should be put in the hole in such a way that it will stand a couple of inches deeper than it stood in the nursery. Then, first of all, the fine top soil should be put back in the hole and tramped around the roots, after which the coarser soil may be thrown in. All soil must be firmly packed around the roots, except the two or three inches at the surface, which should be left loose, in order to lessen the evaporation from the soil. Any gravel there may be had better be removed altogether. If the soil is poor, it may be fertilized with artificial fertilizer or well rotted manure, but care should be taken that none of the latter is allowed to be in direct contact with the roots.

Who Is To Blame?

"Well, George," said his wife, as George Morton and she came in from church one Sunday morning, "how did you like the sermon this morning?" "Nothing in it," he replied briefly. "I don't get anything out of sermons nowadays. It seems to me the great preachers must all be dead."

"I wonder if the trouble is with the preacher or you, George?" his wife replied. "If it were only sermons amongst other worth-while things that had lost their interest for you, I shouldn't think so much of it; but do you realize that you can't get interested in a worth-while book, the opera bores you; you can never be got to go to an orchestral concert or a musical recital or a lecture that is meant for intelligent people? The newspaper has taken the place of real reading with you, the musical comedy or the moving picture the place of the opera or the concert. You have acquired an appetite for the frothy, highly spiced things that require no thought."

"Well, if I didn't get a sermon at church, I'm getting one now! But I'll have to admit there's a lot of truth in what you say," he admitted good-naturedly.

"George," she said, "your name is legion. You're just like hundreds of other men who in the rush of business to-day are losing their taste for worth-while things. You remind me of a story I read the other day about a dealer in hides who was inveigled out to dinner by his wife. It chanced that he was seated at table between a brilliant woman novelist and a very clever doctor. His wife thought he would surely have a good time. But she asked what sort of evening he had. He replied, 'Abominable! What did those people know about hides!' He ate, slept, drank and lived hides."

"That's what some of you men are doing with your business. Your brains are a one-track line, and anything that doesn't directly concern your business has no interest for you. I'm not scolding. I simply pity you. The taste for music is essential to a really culti-

The reason for putting the top soil in first is that it contains more plant food in available form than does the deeper soil, and so gives the better chance for the rootlets to absorb it and incorporate it in the tree. The tree is put down in the hole a little deeper than it stood in the nursery because it will thus get a chance to root more quickly, the roots will be kept cool and, further, it will be able the better to resist the wind.

At the time of planting the tree needs to be headed back, that is, to have part of its top removed. In order to understand the reason for this, it must be taken into account that while the young tree has been growing in the nursery, its root system and its system of leaves and branches have been so developed that a balance exists between them, the roots supplying just the quantity that the leaves need for their use. In the process of digging up a tree a certain proportion of the root system has to be sacrificed; to balance this, a portion of the upper part of the tree has to be removed, or else the tree will suffer.

If you are at liberty to select the trees for yourself, do not think that the larger trees are necessarily the best. Smaller trees are easier to transplant, and in the course of a few years will overtake the trees that at the time of planting were considerably larger.

The tree should be planted while in a dormant condition, that is, in the case of a broad-leaved tree, before it leaves out in the spring or after it has shed its leaves in the autumn. Evergreens, or conifers, may be planted later in the spring or earlier in the fall. With the latter, special care must be taken that the roots do not dry out, even for an instant.

Trees planted on the street or as an avenue should not be placed nearer together than forty to fifty feet. If planted much nearer than this, both roots and branches will interfere with those of the neighboring trees, to their mutual detriment.

Trees grown in a nursery will in all probability give more satisfaction than those taken from a woodlot. If, however, for any reason it is desired to make use of the latter, much care should be taken in the selection of the trees. They should be selected either from the outside border of the woodlot or from some well-lighted opening in it. In that way there will be obtained trees which have been used to an abundance of light and air, and so will suffer less through their new surroundings differing from their original environment. The greatest care should be taken to get trees with a good root system. It will be well to remove quite a large mass of earth around the roots, so as to interfere as little as possible with the connections formed between the roots and the soil; in fact, trees can be transplanted at almost any season if a good large ball of earth is left around the roots. The greatest care should, of course, be taken that the roots should not be allowed to dry out, especially in the case of evergreen (coniferous) trees. In other respects the directions already given for planting the trees should be followed.

When mahogany furniture looks a little cloudy put olive oil on a clean cloth and rub it. This will make the surface clean and bright.

Safeguarding Against Wind.

Now that windstorms are far more fierce than when the country was more thickly wooded, there is much more reason to make sure of windbreaks around the home buildings for the comfort and safety of our families and stock. Trees set even a hundred yards from the buildings will not only do much to break the force of windstorms, but, by absorbing the free electricity in the air, will prevent lightning strokes. On or near many farms can be found fine young trees of sugar maple, chestnut, pine, etc. Or a few nuts like hickory, and the seed of shade trees planted in the right spot will soon grow into thrifty trees. The location of the trees should be planned with care, so that shade and protection from the worst storms will result.

When mahogany furniture looks a little cloudy put olive oil on a clean cloth and rub it. This will make the surface clean and bright.

IN TEN YEARS 500 Dollars

If invested at 3% will amount to \$697.76
If invested at 4% interest compounded quarterly, will amount to \$744.26
But if invested in our 5 1/2% Debentures will amount to \$960.20

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Ontario Fertilizers Limited

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Fertilizing Fall Wheat

HOW about using acid phosphate alone?

A total of 90 years' experiments at Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Virginia Experiment Stations shows the following average increases per acre from the use of single element and complete fertilizers.

Material Added	Increase Obtained
Ammonia or nitrogen	36 bu.
Phosphoric acid	5.63 "
Nitrogen and Phos. acid	7.11 "
Complete fertilizers	

You can get an increase from acid phosphate alone BUT you can get over double the increase from complete fertilizers.

Lay your plans for largest returns per acre while wheat prices are high.

Write for free booklet.
The Soil and Crop Improvement Bureau

of the Canadian Fertilizer Association
1212 Temple Building Toronto

STOMACH TROUBLE

Comes When the Blood is Weak and Watery.

Thin blooded people generally have stomach trouble. But they seldom recognize the fact that thin blood is the cause of their indigestion, but it is. Thin blood is one of the most common causes of stomach trouble. It affects the digestion very quickly. The glands that furnish the digestive fluids are diminished in their activity, the stomach muscles are weakened and there is a loss of nerve force. In this state of health nothing will more quickly restore the appetite, digestion and normal nutrition than good, rich, red blood.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills act directly on the blood, making it rich and red, and this enriched blood strengthens weak nerves, stimulates tired muscles, and awakens to normal activity the glands that supply the digestive fluids. The first sign of returning health is an improved appetite, and soon the effect of these blood-making pills is evident throughout the whole system. You find that what you eat does not distress you, and that you are strong and vigorous instead of irritable and listless. You are on the road to sound, good health and care in your diet is all you need. If your appetite is tickle, if you have any of the distressing pains and symptoms of indigestion you should begin to cure yourself at once by taking Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

These pills are sold by all dealers in medicine or you can get them by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

PHYSICAL DIAGNOSIS.

Different Tests Employed by Physician to Obtain Information.

When a physician sets about to determine the nature of the disease from which his patient suffers, he has recourse to many different procedures. He questions the patient as to his symptoms; he uses the thermometer to gauge the height of fever; he feels the pulse, makes a chemical and microscopic examination of the secretions, examines the blood, takes an X-ray picture. If necessary, and especially when he suspects disease of the organs within the chest or the abdomen—resorts to what he calls a physical examination. The information that he obtains by the means last mentioned is called the physical diagnosis.

There are four measures that physicians use to arrive at a physical diagnosis—inspection, palpation, percussion and auscultation.

Inspection is more than its name implies, for it means not only to look at the patient or any part of him, but also to look critically with an expert eye that sees much that is hidden from the casual observer. The physician looks not only at the part that he suspects is diseased but also at the face, in which he searches many valuable indications. A mere glance, for example, may lead him to suspect pneumonia, or peritonitis, a paralytic stroke, or an internal hemorrhage.

Palpation often gives information of the greatest value. The physician, by using his hands, gains knowledge of the patient's temperature in general, or by observing a difference in temperature between two parts obtains clues that may lead to a clear diagnosis in a difficult case. By laying his hand on the patient's chest he is able to locate the point at which the heart strikes the chest wall, and so to determine when the organ is displaced either through increase in size or through being pressed to one or the other side by a tumor or some abnormal condition within the chest; he may also feel the movements of the abdominal organs or the vibrations in the chest caused by adhesions of the lung to the chest wall, and so on.

Percussion consists in tapping the wall of the chest or the abdomen to determine by the sound the condition of density or rarefaction of the organ within. The principle is the same that the plumber uses when he taps a pipe to learn whether it contains water or is empty.

Finally, auscultation is listening to the sounds caused by the closure of the valves of the heart, the breath sounds in the lungs, the movements of air and fluid in the intestines, and so on. That is, perhaps, the most valuable means of diagnosis, and the one that calls for the greatest experience and judgment on the part of the physician.

Each cupful of
POSTUM
is so pure, drug free
and wholesome that
no question arises as
to the second or third
cupful, or "should the
children drink it."
There's a Reason.

SPANIARDS AS NAVIGATORS.

In Early Days They Explored Many Lands But Failed to Determine Locations.

The Spaniards of early days were most adventurous explorers, but, for all their discoveries of distant lands, very poor navigators.

After coming upon the Solomon Islands (in the western Pacific), they could not find them again, and they were lost for 150 years.

The water supply of their ships was kept in big earthen jars. As it was impossible to provide in this way enough to drink for a long voyage, they took to sea many large mats, which when it rained were spread to catch the drops. From the mats the water was drained off into jars.

Probably it was no fault of Columbus, but his first voyage to America, which occupied two months' time, was mainly a drift. When he landed in Cuba he thought he had reached the mainland of Asia, and sent an expedition inland to treat with the Great Khan of Tartary. Later his flagship, the Santa Maria, ran aground off the coast of Haiti, the natives of which island welcomed him most hospitably. He noticed three or four of them whose naked bodies showed scars which they attributed to bites inflicted by man-eating savages of another island called Caniba. Whence the origin of the word cannibal—the island inhabited by these anthropophagi being Porto Rico.

Less than 150 years ago Spain still claimed ownership of the whole Pacific Ocean, declaring it a Spanish lake on the strength of Babo's discovery in 1513. Acting upon this idea the Spanish Government ordered the commandante of San Francisco to seize the Columbia, the vessel that carried the United States flag around Cape Horn.

The Song of the Harbor Bar.

With joyous hearts they sailed away
Over the eastern main,
With martial pipes and music gay
As they whistled some glad refrain;
But I heard the sound of the harbor bar
Singing in mournful strain.

With laughing eyes they sailed away
Over the eastern main,
With a duty to do and a price to pay,
Holding never a thought of gain;
But there came a sound from the harbor bar
As from a soul in pain.

With joyous songs they sailed away,
Over the eastern main,
And many a happy heart to-day
Will herald—returning again;
But the breeze bears the song of the harbor bar
Dirge for our honored slain.

List! you whose loved in silence lie,
Over the eastern main—
Their souls will come at break of day
On the rising sun again.
And the lullaby croon of the harbor bar
Whispers, Heaven's welcome refrain.

The Dead.

The dead abide with us! Though stark and cold,
Earth seems to grip them. They are with us still,
They have forged our chains of being
For good or ill;
And their invisible hands these hands yet hold.
Our perishable bodies are the mould
In which their strong imperishable will—
Mortality's deep yearning to fulfill—
Hath grown incorporate through dim time untold.
Vibrations infinite of life in death,
As a star's traveling light survives its star!
So may we hold our lives, that when we are
The fate of those who then will draw this breath.
They shall not drag us to their judgment bar,
And curse the heritage which we bequeath.

Flying Trips to Europe.

A flier predicts that we shall within a few years fly across the Atlantic in the forenoon and return in the afternoon, no doubt, because after paying fare for flying so high we shall have nothing left upon which to "do" lands beyond the Atlantic.

British scientists have detected traces of light more than 300 feet under water.

BABY'S GREAT DANGER DURING HOT WEATHER

More little ones die during the hot weather than at any other time of the year. Diarrhoea, dysentery, cholera infantum and stomach troubles come without warning, and when a medicine is not at hand to give promptly the short delay too frequently means that the child has passed beyond aid. Baby's Own Tablets should always be kept in the house where there are young children. An occasional dose of the Tablets will prevent stomach and bowel troubles, or if the trouble comes suddenly the prompt use of the Tablets will relieve the baby. The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25c. a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

WORLD'S 2,000,000 LEPEERS.

In Canada the Disease is Little More Than a Name.

It is estimated that there are not fewer than 2,000,000 lepers in the world, 6,000 of whom have been converted to Christianity.

Most of the leprosy of the world is in Asia and Africa, though it is found in South and Central America, South Russia, Greece, Turkey and Spain and on the shores of the Baltic. The disease still lingers in Norway and Iceland, and is not uncommon in Australia and Hawaii, where it was supposedly carried by the Chinese. It was anciently prevalent in all the known world, and in the middle ages was extensively diffused in Europe. Every considerable city on the continent had its leper-house, and in England at one time there were ninety-five religious hospitals for people thus afflicted. In the fifteenth century, however, it underwent a sudden and remarkable diminution and has now virtually disappeared from civilized lands.

Neither geography, climate, diet, heredity nor any other known influence sufficiently explains the cause, the distribution or the behavior of this disease. There is no discovered certain cure for it and the cases of complete recovery, if there have been such, are rare. To most Canadians it is happily only a name made familiar by biblical mention or by reports of missionaries to far-off lands; and the estimate that there are 2,000,000 of these hopeless sufferers in the world comes to many people as a surprise.

I bought a horse with a supposedly incurable ringbone for \$30.00. Cured him with \$1.00 worth of MINARD'S LINIMENT and sold him for \$85.00. Profit on Liniment, \$54.

MOISE DEROSCE.

Hotel Keeper, St. Philippe, Que.

Sour Milk.

During the hot weather we think anxiously of the milk. People are always giving you ways and means of keeping milk when it has gone sour.

Yet there are uses even for sour milk. In France milk is actually set aside to go sour for lots of culinary uses, such as rolls, milk soups, and junkets; and for people who are dyspeptic sour milk is actually better than fresh! Of course, it should be made palatable by salt or sugar, according to preference. It is quite good sprinkled with castor-sugar and cinnamon.

For anyone with poultry sour milk is a good thing. Hens just love it mixed with their food, and it has a splendid effect both on their health and their eggs. Then, as a polish for leather goods, sour milk cannot be beaten, and especially for patent leather boots. Get a chamois leather to rub with, and the result will be a joyful surprise.

As a freckle-remover, a complexion-restorer, or a sunburn-easer, it is invaluable. Are your hands chapped, your skin roughened. Apply sour milk to the spot and all will be well. You need not fear to overdo it. Apply the sour milk freely with a nice soft rag and allow it to stay on ten minutes, and then gently rub it off and in.

Truth Will Out.

Father (severely): "Tommy, did you ask mother if you could have that apple?"

Tommy (six years old): "Ye-es, father!"

Father: "Be careful now. I shall ask mother, and if she says you didn't ask her, I shall punish you for telling an untruth. Now, did you ask her?"

Tommy: "Yes, father, I did truly." A pause then. "And she said I could not have it."

A Suggestion For Large Families.

The ninth baby had just arrived in the grocer's home. Asked the bachelor from next door, somewhat cynically: "What will its name be, or have you run out of names?"

"Run out of names! Nothing!" retorted the father. "We'll just call her Nina."

"Pickles and Charlotte russe, hey? These women give some queer orders, don't they?" "Yes, sir," assented the waiter. "What's yours?" "Piece of hot mince pie with two portions of ice cream on it."

Naval Officer as C.P.S.O. Manager

A particularly interesting naval career lies behind Commander Thomas Fisher, who has just taken up his new appointment in London as General Manager of the Atlantic Lines of the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd. The very broad field of valuable national work in naval, shipping and diplomatic circles during the war covered by Commander Fisher specially fit him for the onerous duties of directing one of the greatest passenger and mercantile fleets in the world.

Commander Fisher was born in Birmingham in 1883, and underwent his naval training at Dartmouth on the old wooden battleship "Britannia." He spent four years in China during the period of the Boxer Rebellion, and then having passed all his examinations with flying colors, he received very rapid promotion, and at the age of twenty was made a Lieutenant. He served for some years in the Mediterranean on H.M.S. Bacchante, flying the flag of the late Admiral Sir Baldwin Walker, Bart, and later on the same ship under Admiral Sir Henry Jackson, the late First Sea Lord. After having qualified as a gunnery specialist Commander Fisher served for a short time on the staff of the Director of Target Practice. Later he joined H.M.S. Bellerophon as Gunnery Officer and when in 1912 Mr. Winston Churchill introduced staff training into the Navy Commander Fisher was one of the first batch of officers to take the Staff course, ultimately being selected to remain on as a lecturer at the Naval College at Portsmouth. When war broke out he went to sea with Admiral Sir Alexander Bethel, the then president of the War College, as Flag Commander in the Reserve Fleet. He was associated here with the important work of safeguarding the passage of the Expeditionary Force to France, and was present at the landing of a small force of Royal Marines at Ostend in September, 1914. With the termination of this work in the winter of 1914 he joined the trade Division of the Naval War Staff at the Admiralty and was there in charge of that part of the organization set up to deal with questions relating to neutral shipping. These were the early days of the blockade and neutral steamers were doing their best to evade the Naval Patrols and carry supplies to Germany via neutral ports. Commander Fisher took a prominent part in devising and carrying out the system of supervising the movements and cargoes, etc., to neutral vessels by means of control over their supplies of bunker coal at ports at home and abroad. This system, when in full working order, materially lightened the arduous task of the cruisers employed on blockade duty, because it was one of the conditions that all ships bound to or from countries adjacent to Germany should call voluntarily for examination at a British port.

Commander Fisher's services in this matter have recently been recognized by the award of a C.B.E.

In 1916 he was employed as technical representative in the various negotiations for the use of neutral shipping by the Allies. This work was of vital importance to France and Italy and indirectly to this country also, in maintaining supplies during the most difficult part of the war. Incidentally, Commander Fisher gathered a valuable knowledge of the shipping interests of Europe.

During this period Commander Fisher served on various Government Committees dealing with commercial and shipping matters, including amongst others the Coal Exports Committee presided over by Sir Douglas Owen and the Board of Trade Committee for the Conservation of Coal, presided over by Sir William Marwood. It is not without interest that the latter Committee, on a motion by Commander Fisher, supported by Sir Richard Redmayne, passed a resolution which ultimately led to the introduction of the Daylight Saving Bill by the then Home Secretary, Mr. Herbert Samuel.

In the summer of 1917, soon after the United States came into the war, a liaison officer was appointed to link the British Ministry of shipping with the American shipping board. Sir Thomas Royden was first chosen for this important post and he was followed by Commander Fisher, who filled this difficult and responsible position with marked success.

In America Commander Fisher had an opportunity of examining at first hand the shipping and transport problems of the States and Canada and in connection with his duties he visited all the principal ports on the Atlantic seaboard, including the Canadian ports of Montreal, Quebec and Halifax.

No Alligators.

A naval officer, wishing to bathe in a Ceylon river, asked a native to show him a place where there were no alligators. The native took him to a pool close to the estuary.

The officer enjoyed the dip. While drying himself he asked his guide why there were never any alligators in that pool.

"Because, sir," the Cingalese replied, "they plenty 'fraid of shark."

"Let every dawn of morning be to you as the beginning of life, and every setting sun be to you as its close; then let every one of these short lives leave its sure record of some kindly thing done for others, some goodly strength of knowledge gained for yourself."—Ruskin.

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

BITS OF HUMOR FROM HERE & THERE



Couldn't Catch Bobby.

Papa: "Bobby, if you had a little more spunk you would stand better in your class. Now, do you know what spunk is?"

Bobby: "Yes, sir. It's the past for spunk."

Nothwithstanding.

Teacher—"Johnnie, give me a sentence to illustrate the word 'notwithstanding.'"

Johnnie promptly—"The boy wore out the seat of his pants notwithstanding."

We Understand.

"I thought you said you knew something about cooking," said a sergeant to a recruit.

"I did say so," the recruit replied.

"Well, how do you make hash?"

"You don't make it; it just accumulates."

Suggestive.

A well-known surgeon was performing an operation on a patient when a fire started in a warehouse across the road, illuminating the whole operating theatre. Having finished, the surgeon turned to the nurse and dryly said:

"I say, nurse, I notice the patient is coming to. I don't want him to think the operation hasn't been a success."

A Thoughtful Act.

The sportsman went out for a day's rough shooting. Not being a particularly good shot, the bag was nil, and, as he did not like to return empty-handed, he bought a hare in the town on the way home. He presented it to his wife, who, after expressing her thanks, thoughtfully remarked: "It was a good thing you shot that hare when you did, John; it wouldn't have kept another day."

It Was His Old Complaint.

Two weary tramps met after a lengthy separation and sat down to compare experiences.

"Have yer been to the front?" asked one.

"Ain't seen yer about lately."

"I've had influenza."

"Influenza? What's that?"

"Well, I don't know how I can exactly explain it, but it takes all the fight out of yer. Yer feels sort of tired like. Don't seem to want to do anything only lie down and sleep."

"Why, I've had that disease for the last twenty years!" exclaimed the first speaker; "but this is the first time I've ever heard its name."

Obedient Mother.

A man had just arrived at a summer resort. In the afternoon he was sitting on the verandah, when a handsome young woman and her six-year-old son came out. The little fellow at once made friends with the latest arrival.

"What's your name?" he asked. Then, when this information had been given, he added, "Are you married?"

"I am not married," responded the man, with a smile.

At this the child paused a moment, and, turning to his mother, said:

"What else was it, mamma, you wanted me to ask him?"

LISTEN TO THIS!
SAYS CORNS LIFT
RIGHT OUT NOW

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

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

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

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 quart 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 drugist will supply three ounces of orchard white at very little cost and the grocer has the lemons.

LIVE STOCK.

"SAPPHIRE" SWINE (BLUE HOGS) actually blue in color. The Blue Hogs are no longer an experiment. We have bred them successfully for twelve years before offering any for sale. They mature quickly, grow very large and the females are the most prolific breeders on earth. Write for information. Mention this paper. The Blue Hog Breeding Company, Wilmington, Mass.

FOR SALE.

NEWSPAPER WEEKLY IN BRUCE County. Splendid opportunity. Write for it. Wilson Publishing Co., Limited, 13 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 53 Wilson Publishing Co., Ltd., Toronto.

POULTRY WANTED.

WHAT HAVE YOU FOR SALE IN Live Poultry, Fancy Hens, Eggs, etc.? Write I. Weintraub & Son, 10-13 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: Holiday 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.

No Place Like Home.

A colored soldier who was on his way to France and who had never seen a body of water larger than a creek was so impressed by the size of the ocean that he refused to look at it after the fourth day out. Suddenly a friend called him.

"What do you want?" he asked dully from his berth.

"Dar's a sailin' ship goin' by. Come and see a sailin' ship."

"Look-a-here, nigger," came the sharp retort, "I'm done sick of youah boats and whales, I'll done sail into you if you don't remember what I told you befoah. Call me when you done see a tree, and foah nothin' else. Understand?"

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, Etc.

The Simple Life.

Punctuation marks are like signposts on a country road; you pause for a moment when you come to them and then go on your way a little wiser for the stop. Can you put the proper signposts in the following four lines?

He liked to do the things he liked
To do the things he liked
To do he liked to do to
The things he liked to do

MONEY ORDERS.

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

"The House Beautiful stands by the wayside." The most precious things are the commonest, and these are to be gained not by large fortunes, but by large souls.—Bishop Westcott.

HOW YOU CAN TELL 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.



There is only one Aspirin, that marked with the "Bayer Cross"—all other tablets are only acid imitations.

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Aspirin is not German but is made in Canada by Canadians, and is owned by a Canadian Company.

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Handy tin boxes of 12 tablets, also larger "Bayer" packages, can be had at any drug store.

Aspirin is the trade mark, registered in Canada, of Bayer Manufacturers of Monocetateester of Salicylic acid.

Cuticura
SOAP and LINTMENT
FOR HAIR AND SKIN

At night smear redness and roughness with Cuticura Ointment. Wash off in the morning with Cuticura Soap and hot water, and continue bathing a few moments.

Treatment for dandruff and irritation: On retiring rub Cuticura Ointment into parting all over scalp. The next morning shampoo with Cuticura Soap and hot water. Repeat in two weeks if needed.

Cuticura Soap Co., Gloucester, N. J., U.S.A. Sole Canadian Agents: The Cuticura Soap Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont., Canada.

The Watchman AND Ottawa Valley Advocate

FRIDAY, SEPT. 19, 1919.

The Watchman will be published every Friday.

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

J. S. GILES, Editor and Prop.

See a line for Poetry accompanying Memorial Notices.

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

Notices of Births, Marriages and Deaths 25c.

Legal Advertising.—\$1.40 per inch.

En Passant.

Grit Just why a section of a political party should be called "Grits" is a thing which I have yet to have made clear to me. The dictionary does not help one out. It does not give "Party" interpretations, but simply defines Grit as "Firmness of mind, resolution, determination," and these words, any fair minded person will allow, apply equally to any political set. The crusty old Tory may have as firm a mind as the most ardent radical. The stubborn "blue" may be as resolute as the inconvincible "red" and the determination of both is easily recognisable as a common trait. There surely is an inner political meaning to the word which is elusive, difficult to catch, and only under stood by party partisans.

As Oliver Wendell Holmes says, there are many words with meanings, not personal, but human. These meanings are human because they are born of just such circumstances, as those who read or hear them may have had themselves.

"I find myself so much like other people that I wonder at the coincidence," said "The Poet At The Breakfast table," and yet, one can never be sure that the words we use convey our true meaning to some person who might feel exactly as we do if we could use the same words in the same sense as he would himself, under similar circumstances.

"Many men many minds" is an old saying full of depth. It is of course possible to make them converge towards one point, and that is where the dictionary comes in. The common bases of meaning are laid down so that no fundamental error may be made, but finer and broader meanings evolve with use, or according to the idiosyncrasies of the users. No two interpretations may be exactly similar of the mental appeal of the word "Grit." I say this to explain my own idea of the meaning of the word, given in the following item of news which I know to be authentic:—

During the recent visit of The Prince of Wales to Toronto, a wounded soldier, Frank Lanchetti, was brought from Hospital, accompanied by a nurse, and carried up before the Prince who decorated him with the Military Medal, for conspicuous bravery, won by him on the very day he was wounded at Amiens while serving with the 22nd battalion. It was a pleasing spectacle, and the large concourse of people who were privileged to witness it were touched by the sincere interest of the prince and the happy smile which illumined the face of the prostrated soldier. A reporter near by asked the nurse about her "case" as he seemed utterly helpless. "It is a case of spinal fracture," she said, and paused, and then added as if she were announcing a great victory, "But he is the most marvellous, cheerful, bright boy I have ever known, HE WINS A MEDAL EVERY DAY."

That gives the meaning I attach to the word, and if you know of a better example of "Grit," please let me know. A man lying all the time utterly helpless and inert, and yet bringing sunshine into the lives of those around him, must have a resolute determination to brighten the world he can no longer move about in, and must possess a store of Grit which makes it easy to understand why he is a military medalist, for conspicuous bravery.

I rejoice to think that he is of many, and I freely endorse the opinion of an old inhabitant around here who said "I never doubted that the Canadians would make a shining name for themselves, for it was the best men who went. I have known most of those who went from here, from birth up."

There is another kind of "Grit," and perhaps it is the kind which caused the political party aforesaid, to get the name attached to them. The dictionary gives it as "a kind of sand or gravel with sharp edges." That is the sort of grit which grates and grinds. It gets into smooth-working machinery and raises Cain. A grain of it in the eye gives one a distorted outlook, and the mind which is so unfortunate as to harbour that sort of grit is perpetually distraught, creaking and groaning for evermore. Even the most equable people get sore when grit gets into their arrangements and throws them out of gear, and it takes a lot of work to get the grit out.

Take my own case, for instance, just recently. After passing a pleasant holiday, I felt the call of duty, and hurried home before my furl was up. That is, I tried to hurry home, but a little thing prevented me, like the celebrated Gideo Fox, grit got into the bearings. I started off a day ahead of time and feeling good. The first chunk of grit was dropped into my bearings when I learned that the train would be a hundred minutes late in starting. I had bought my ticket, and wanted my money back, but a man with another grit box, the booking clerk, told me falsely that it would be well. "Change at 80 and 80 and you will make good; You will reach such-and-such a station in time, to connect up, and even if you don't the train will wait."

I felt the grit grinding all the way. I had made up my mind that I could not get home under twenty six hours, and it fell out that way, for I was side-tracked, marooned for twelve hours, and to make matters worse, there was only one other passenger similarly placed, and he did not seem to care whether he got home in time to get in his winter's wood, or not. His placid, don't-care-a-pinch-of-salt manner was more grit, and then I began to think of other vexatious things, for tribulations are gregarious, they flock together and help each other to gather grit.

Thinking of some epigrammatic phrases which would suitably describe the whole gang of railway incompetents, my mind naturally reverted to my lost dictionary which I had in a confiding moment lent to a friend "to settle an argument." I longed for its silent, but understanding, companionship, feeling that it would at least be as good company as a fellow passenger who seemed to enjoy being held up a whole night and who could smile comfortable smiles after he had fixed himself up at the hotel.

I couldn't bear it, so I strolled up-town and savagely encouraged the grit to work, thinking of my double loss, my dictionary and my lost time, 26 hours to do 280 miles! less than 11 miles an hour! What a break-neck pace!

I got the grit out though, and this is how it happened:—In my walk abroad I hit a book store and saw in the window a ticket which bore the words "Pocket dictionary, 10,000 words, 25 cents. A friend for a quarter! I took it to the hotel with me and completed the grit dispersing process by sitting down and picking out one of the finest collections of words, expressive of my feelings towards Railway "Unsystems," in particular, and the crooked old world generally, that was ever compiled. Real, comforting words, masculine, vicarious, and resonant, and by the time I had fixed up this choice vocabulary I had succeeded unconsciously, in getting the last grain of grit out of my mental machinery, and slept that night as if I never had had a care in the world.

LINKSMAN.

Lachute School Fair.

The large gathering of parents and children at the school fair showed the deep interest of the people in the school work. Many pupils came a distance of 10 miles or more and were present on time with their produce. No less than 25 class rooms took part in the exhibition and competed for the 238 prizes on the list.

The exhibits were good in each line of production, but the display of chickens was better than usual, both in numbers and quality. In the grains, roots, corn, flowers, cooking and sewing much careful work was evident and the judges were well pleased.

While the prizes were being awarded a series of games were enjoyed by the pupils, after which the judges made their reports in the Hall of the Presbyterian Church and other speakers also added remarks of appreciation for the good work being done. The thanks of all are due to the Presbyterian Church people and its Ladies' Aid for the use of their hall and dishes, also to the four local Home-makers' Clubs for providing free tea to all and free lunch to the judges. One feature of such school work, which must be noticed and remembered by all, is that the whole effort is EDUCATIONAL. There is not a cent of expense to the free in the schools with definite instructions, both oral and printed, how to grow the plants, while the whole crop remains the property of the pupil or his parents. One condition only is obligatory, namely that the pupil must show his produce at the fair. It must be observed also that each pupil receives only one line of seeds and that each year the pupils are new to the exhibits they show. It is thus new work for each pupil each year, so as to pass the benefits around, and enable the children to love their work on the farms by understanding it better. The following is a list of the prizes awarded.

Division I.—Agricultural.

Poultry. (Barred Plymouth Rock) Largest and best lot of chickens at the fair.—Ben Rogers, Clarence Brown, Helen Taylor, Cecil Graham, Helen Boyd, Jack Muir, Violet Murdoch, Howard Dixon.

Ben pen of five birds. (Winners in Section I are not allowed to compete).—Lawrence McQuirt, Jim Hazel, Ethel Doig, Elsie Brown, Thelma Clark, Theodore Murdoch, Guy Boyd.

Best trio of birds. (Winners in 1 and 2 are not allowed to compete).—Eva Brown, Gracie Smith, Peter Cameron, Edith Brown, Kenneth Stewart, Edgar Scott.

Best cockerel.—Ben Rogers, Jack Muir, Helen Taylor, Peter Cameron, Lydia Millar, Elsie Brown, Jim Hazel.

Best pullet.—Ben Rogers, Theodore Murdoch, Jack Muir, Violet Murdoch, Helen Taylor, Clarence Brown, Howard Dixon.

Barley. (Mandscheuri 1807.)

Best plot.—Melvin Boyd, Annie Millar, Herbert Neill, Wesley Copeland. Best Sheaf.—Annie Millar, Herbert Neill, Walter Gordon, Paul Doig. Best gallon.—Herbert Neill.

Grain Corn. (Quebec No. 28). Best plot.—Ernest Boyd, Christina Silversen, Margaret Black, Irvin Bain. Best Sheaf.—Ernest Boyd, Irvin Bain, Lawrence Stephenson, Margaret Black.

Best ten ears.—Irvin Bain, Hilda Hardie, Margaret Black, Lawrence Stephenson.

Class V. Oats (Alaska). Best plot.—Edward Morrison, Jessie Thompson, Wesley Mason, Minnie Clifford.

Best Sheaf.—Dorothy Matthews, E. Morrison, Jessie Thompson, Lyall McGregor.

Best gallon.—Arnold Parker, Jessie Thompson, Edward Morrison, Dorothy Matthews.

Swedes, Canadian Gem). Best plot.—Given Millar, Mildred Wilson, Mrs. Leishman, Thomas Hall, Edward McRae.

Best eight for feed.—Mossman Leish-

man, Helen Perks, Thomas Hall, Violet Gain.

Best four roots from which to produce seed.—Thomas Hall, Violet Gain, M. Leishman, Clarence Gunn.

Wheat. (Marquis).

Best plot.—Winnifred Silversen, S. Rodger, Ross Cleland, Leslie Gordon, Robert Bradley, William Singer.

Best Sheaf.—Winnifred Silversen, G. Boyd, Douglas Davis, Kenneth Clarke.

Best gallon.—Kenneth Clarke, Leslie Gordon, Percy Wilson, Edwin Parker.

Flowers.

Best bouquet of flowers.—Wilbert Hardie, Mildred Heale, Arthur Heale.

Best bouquet of asters.—W. Hardie, Margaret Murdoch, Oscar Clouthier, Edna Woods.

Best bouquet of sweet peas.—Wilbert Hardie, Mildred Heale, Arthur Heale, Edna Woods, Oscar Clouthier.

Best bouquet of phlox.—W. Hardie, Arthur Heale, Edna Woods, Mildred Heale, Bessie Rodger, Florence Gain.

Potatoes. (Green Mountain).

Best plot.—Harry Ball, George Taylor, John Graham, Leonard Gain, L. Graham, Arthur Bryerton, Sharnan Doig, Florence Murdoch, Douglas Smith, N. Silversen.

Best peck.—George Taylor, Leonard Gain, Ethel Dixon, Ethel Morrison, S. Doig, John Graham, Arthur Bryerton, Norman Silversen, Urbane Tomalty.

Best eight.—Leonard Gain, E. Dixon, George Taylor, Ethel Morrison, Velma Tomalty, Sharnan Doig, Norman Silversen, Willie Woods.

Sweet Corn. (Golden Bantam).

Best plot.—Keith Pittcairn, G. Brown, Cecil Bryerton, Carl Gordon, Robert McArthur, Kenneth Pollock.

Best ten ears.—Irving Clarke, Keith Pittcairn, Jack Stewart, Ethel Brown, Carl Gordon.

Best five ears.—Irving Clarke, Jack Stewart, Emma Fournier, C. Bryerton.

Tomatoes.

Best plot.—Gordon Heale, Wallace Wilson, Willie Mourez, Irene Rogers, Alice Bain, Elsie Graham.

Best plate of ten.—Wallace Wilson, Gordon Heale, Alice Bain, W. Mourez, Elsie Graham.

Best plate of five.—Wallace Wilson, A. Bain, Janey Bradley, Gordon Heale, W. Mourez, Irene Rogers.

Beans. (Yellow Eye).

Best plot.—Ronald Westgate, Elizabeth Murray, Mansiel Wilson, Bessie Mason, Lawrence Silversen, Keith McGregor, John Douglas, M. Knox, Ruby Nichols.

Best eighteen pods.—Marion Bain, M. Taylor, Mansiel Wilson, Elizabeth Murray, John Douglas, Eileen Brown, W. Clarke, Eva Mason.

Best half pint shelled beans.—Mansiel Wilson, Mary Taylor, Gladys Warwick, Keith McGregor, Wilhelmina Clarke, Marion Bain, Eileen Brown, M. Hall.

Beets. (Detroit Dark Red).

Best plot.—Hattie Gordon, Melville Smith, Iona Westgate, Alma Brown, N. Touchette, Russell Silversen, Harry Pollock, Hilda Home, Eleanor Bradley.

Best ten.—Hattie Gordon, Melville Smith, Harry Pollock, Russell Silversen, Nellie Touchette, Alex Goodfellow, B. Mason, Pearl McKenzie.

Best five.—Hattie Gordon, Melville Smith, Harry Pollock, Iona Westgate, Edith Dixon, Eddie Laurin, Harland McDougall, Johnnie Boyd, L. Leishman.

Division II.—Domestic.

Class I. Cookery.

Plain Standard Cake, without icing. (Girls 8-12 years inclusive).—Reta Boyd, Helen Perks, Ethel Doig, M. Rodger.

Plain Standard Cake, without icing. (Girls 13-16 years inclusive).—Lois Millar, Bessie Rodger, Irene Rogers, H. Petrie.

White Bread. (Girls 13 years and over).—Maria Westgate, Irene Rogers, Margaret Murdoch, Ada Murdoch.

Canning. (Girls any age.)

A.—Two kinds of canned fruit, 1 pt. jar of each.—Alice Bain, Margaret Rodger, Hattie Petrie, Irene Rogers.

B.—Two kinds of canned vegetables, 1 pt. jar of each.—Margaret Rodgers, A. Bain, Hattie Petrie, Dorothy Matthews.

Class II. Sewing.

Knitted wash cloth (Girls 7-9 years).—Marion Bain.

Doll's Kimono. (Girls 10-12 years).—Jessie Thompson, Margaret Rodger, P. Heatley, Rita Boyd, Christina Silversen.

Nightgown. (Girls 13-15 years).—Alice Bain, Mary Taylor, Dorothy Matthews.

Kitchen Apron. (Girls 14 and over).—Emma Fournier, Ruby Nichols, Emma Davis, Bessie Rodgers.

One pair Men's Socks. (Girls any age).—Mary Taylor.

Division III.—Miscellaneous.

Class I.

Section I. Best collection of 25 weeds of different kinds.—Winnifred Silversen.

Section 2. Best dozen eggs laid by hens hatched from eggs distributed in 1918.—Clarence Dixon, Hazel Leishman, Given Miller.

Section 3. Best ten ears grain corn grown from seed distributed in 1918.—No entries.

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.

Best Sample (2 oz.) of swede seed produced from seed distributed in 1918.—Arthur Bryerton.

Best 10 ears of sweet corn from seed distributed in 1918.—Douglas Smith, Irvin Bain.

Best half-bushel potatoes produced from seed distributed in 1918.—Donald Clarke, Ben Rogers, Eleanor Bradley, Marion Knox.

Class II. Manual Training.

Section 1. Hand-made bread-board.—Ross Warwick.

Section 2. Rope halter.—Erskine Rodger, James Todd, Melville Smith, Cecil Leishman.

WEDDING BELLS

MAHONEY—ROBERT.

On Tuesday morning the 9th inst. at the church of St. Philippe d'Argenteuil the marriage was quietly celebrated of Edmund J. Mahoney, of Montreal, and Miss Amy R. Robert, of St. Philippe.

The bride who was unattended wore her traveling suit of midnight-blue serge with hat to match and was given away by her brother, Mr. William Robert.

The ceremony was performed by Rev. Father Montour in the presence of the immediate relatives of the contracting parties and after the wedding breakfast was partaken of at the home of the bride's mother, Mrs. R. Funcheron the young couple left for Montreal where after a honeymoon in the Laurentians they will take up the residence. The bride was the recipient of a number of handsome and useful gifts.

COOKSY—LAWTON.

Carolyn Elizabeth Lawton, of Union, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. T. A. Lawton and William John Cooksy, son of Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Parlier of Endicott, were united in marriage Saturday evening, Aug. 30th, at the Presbyterian manse in Endicott by Rev. D. Findley Bonner.

Mr. Cooksy recently returned from France where he served for a year in the 78th Division, Co. K. 312th Infantry.

It will be remembered by many that Willie Cooksy spent his boyhood days in the West End with his uncle and aunt Mr. and Mrs. R. Daw who are now living at Endicott, N. Y.

Reception at Knox Church Peterboro for Rev. and Mrs. J. A. MacKenzie.

Rev. J. A. and Mrs. MacKenzie were the guests at a reception given in their honor by the members of Knox Church. The affair, which proved a great success, was held in the Ladies' Parlor, which had been tastefully decorated for the occasion with countless autumn flowers and ferns. The church had seldom if ever, held a larger gathering than assembled to greet their pastor and his wife, Mr. and Mrs. MacKenzie assisted by Mr. J. F. Morrison and Mrs. McPherson had a busy time welcoming the guests. After light refreshments served in the schoolroom, the audience gathered in the church when addresses of welcome were made by representatives of the different organizations to which the Rev. J. A. MacKenzie made a suitable reply. During the evening enjoyable musical numbers were rendered by Misses Buckham Penrose McLeish and Sucece, and by Alex Seager and Mr. F. E. Waldon, the new choirmaster and organist of Knox. Just before the close Mrs. MacKenzie was presented with a beautiful bouquet of American Beauty roses by Miss Margaret McCulloch on behalf of the Ladies' Aid.

CUSHING

Miss Annie Weir returned on Tuesday from a visit to friends in Montreal.

Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Derrick, of Montreal were guests of Mr. and Miss Whiteham on Sunday last.

Mr. Murray Watson and his sister Mrs. E. O. Keatley motored to Montreal and spent a few days the latter part of the week.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Gaston, of Parent, Que, and three children arrived Tuesday on a visit to the former's parents at Greece's Point.

Mr. Fred Cushing is receiving the congratulations of his friends over the success of himself and "Rosie" at the Lachute Exhibition.

Mr. Glen Tracy, artist of Cincinnati, Ohio, who has spent the past month sketching the charming scenery along the river here left on Wednesday for Quebec intending later to take a trip up the Saguenay river before returning home. Mr. Tracy who is a very talented artist made many friends during his sojourn in our midst and are hoping that he will fulfill his promise to return next summer.

LAKEFIELD

Mr. Wilbert A. Sherritt spent Monday evening in St. Agathe.

Mrs. J. H. Gales and son Wilfrid are spending a few days in Montreal this week.

Mr. T. H. Stephens and Mr. Jack Stephens, of Montreal, are spending their holidays at Lakeside Cottage.

Mr. A. G. Sherritt spent a few days in Arundel this week and while there attended the Exhibition.

Mr. and Mrs. Willie Hamilton and Miss Rose Hammond and Mr. Edmund Hammond, of Shawbridge, motored to Mr. A. Kyles on Sunday and spent the day.

Mr. Harry Scott accompanied by Mr. John Parsons and Mr. Austin Kyle motored to Ottawa on Friday to attend the Exhibition.

Miss Nora Stephens and Miss Mabel Stephens and Mr. Larry Stephens, of Montreal, returned home on Monday after spending their holidays at Lakeside Cottage.

Church Notes. Sunday, Sept. 21st. Lakefield.—Liturgy 10.30 a.m. Dunany.—Evensong 4.30 p.m. Louisa.—Evensong 4.30 p.m. Preacher for the day.—Mr. H. Luscombe one of the students from the Diocesan Theological College who served as Lieut. at the Front during the war.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

Mothers Know That
Genuine Castoria

Always
Bears the
Signature
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Dr. J. C. H. H. H. H.
In Use
For Over

Thirty Years
CASTORIA

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.



Exact Copy of Wrapper.

Harvest Thanksgiving Service at Basket Picnic.

A united Harvest Thanksgiving service will be held at Holy Trinity Church, Lakefield, Wednesday Sept. 24th, at 11 o'clock a.m., to be followed by a Basket Picnic in the Pasture Grounds. If the four congregations of our mission will do their utmost to attend, we shall have a very pleasant and profitable time. There will be no charge but the church wardens will take up a collection during the afternoon which with the offerings in church will be devoted to the fund we have in hand for re-roofing and renovating the Parish Hall etc. If the day turns out wet the event will be postponed to the following day.

A. H. LUPTON.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

BIRTHS

HADLEY.—At Vide Sac on Tuesday Aug. 26th, 1919, to Mr. and Mrs. John G. Hadley, a son.

McCULLOUGH.—At Rawcliffe, Que. Sunday, Sept. 7th, to Mr. and Mrs. Wm. McCulloch, a daughter.

Best Meats at Reasonable Prices.

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

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

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

DRYSDALE & SPEIGHT BUTCHERS

Main Street, - Lachute, P.Q.

Established in 1855.

Capital and Reserve \$6,800,000.
Over 100 Branches.

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Open A Savings Account
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And pay your accounts by cheque. You avoid the risk of carrying sums of money, and the cheque is an absolute receipt. Interest allowed on deposits.

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W. A. HOUSTON,
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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.

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.

AUCTION SALE

There will be sold by Public Auction at the residence of
THOMAS MORRIN,
One Mile South of St. Philippe Four Corners.

Wednesday, October 1st, 1919

The following effects:—Ten milch cows, 1 two year old Holstein heifer, 2 one year old heifers, 2 spring calves, 1 bull, 1 fillie rising 2 years, 1 gelding rising 3 years old, 1 fillie 3 years, 1 driving mare 5 years, 1 mare 6 years, 9 spring pigs, 1 pig one year, 10 pairs of hens, 2 cutters, 1 rack sleigh, a quantity of hay and straw.

All to be sold without reserve.

Sale to commence at 1 p.m. sharp.

TERMS: \$10.00 and under cash, over that amount 9 months credit on furnishing approved joint notes. 6 per cent per annum discount for cash.

W. J. BOYD, Licensed Auctioneer

There will be sold by Public Auction at the residence of

MRS. CHARLES CALDER,
Foundry Street, Lachute
Saturday Sept. 20th, 1919.

The following effects:—Doherty organ, 1 book case, 1 couch and 2 chairs upholstered, 1 wicker chair, 11 chairs, 1 bed room set consisting of white enamel bed mattress spring, dresser and wash stand, 1 single bed, 1 extension table, 1 leaf table, 3 parlor tables, 1 cupboard, 1 ladder 15 feet, 1 step ladder, cooking stove, gasoline stove, heater with pipes, refrigerator, garden sprinkler, garden hose, garden tools, wash boiler, tubs, board, 2 bread boxes, cloth horse, 1 set flat irons, 1 paper press, 1 chamber set, 2 ice cream freezers, 1 vacuum cleaner, several pairs lace window curtains, 2 pairs portieres, home-made carpets and rugs, 1 clock, potted house plants, stone jars, screen, kitchen utensils, and many others articles too numerous to mention.

All to be sold without reserve.

Sale to commence at 1.30 p.m. sharp.

TERMS: \$10.00 and under cash over that amount 6 months credit on furnishing approved joint notes. 6 p.c. discount per annum off for cash.

W. J. BOYD, Licensed Auctioneer.

I have received instructions to sell by Public Auction at the residence of

GILBERT HAMILTON,

Beech Ridge, Four Miles South of Lachute

Tuesday, September 23rd, 1919

The following effects:—One horse five years old, 1 horse three years old, 4 milch cows, 3 heifers one year old, 1 one year old bull, 3 two year old heifers, 1 binder, 1 mowing machine, 1 horse rake, 1 Deering broad cast sower, 1 Noxon broad cast sower, 1 set of smoothing harrows, grubber, 2 cultivators, 1 horse root seeder, 2 two furrowed plows, 2 plows, waggon rack, tumbril cart, set of bob sleighs, one single sleigh, snow scraper complete, double and single express, 2 buggies, sulkey, 2 sets double harness set cart harness, set of express harness, set of buggy harness, a lot of harness parts, horse fork outfit, fanning mill, cider mill, cream separator, 2 gray robes, whiffletrees, neck-yokes, hoes forks, 2 fifteen gallon milk cans, horse clipper, gig saw, farmer's boiler, ladders, refrigerator, Grimm evaporator, 2 storage tanks, 200 sap cans and spouts, punchon, logging chains, cross cut saws, a quantity of mixed lumber, a lot of mixed piping, also some household effects, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

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

Sale to commence at 1 p.m. sharp.

TERMS: \$10.00 and under, cash, over that amount 9 months credit on furnishing approved joint notes. 4 p.c. off for cash, or 4 p.c. on for credit.

M. Smith, Licensed Auctioneer

You want the Best Perfect Pressed Brick.

Incomparable in test for breaking strength and moisture, aged and proved quality and appearance. Fire resisting qualities unequalled.

Manufactured by

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For Infants and Children
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Always bears the Signature of *Charles H. Fletcher*

Farmers Buy Ford Trucks Because

they save labor, save time, save money.

The Ford Truck is the most general-purpose implement on the farm.

The farmer can get his breakfast at home, take his produce to market, and be home again for dinner.

He can command the highest prices for his vegetables and fruit because he gets them to market while the dew is still on them.

He can take his hogs, sheep and other stock to market, as well as haul roots, potatoes and apples from the field.

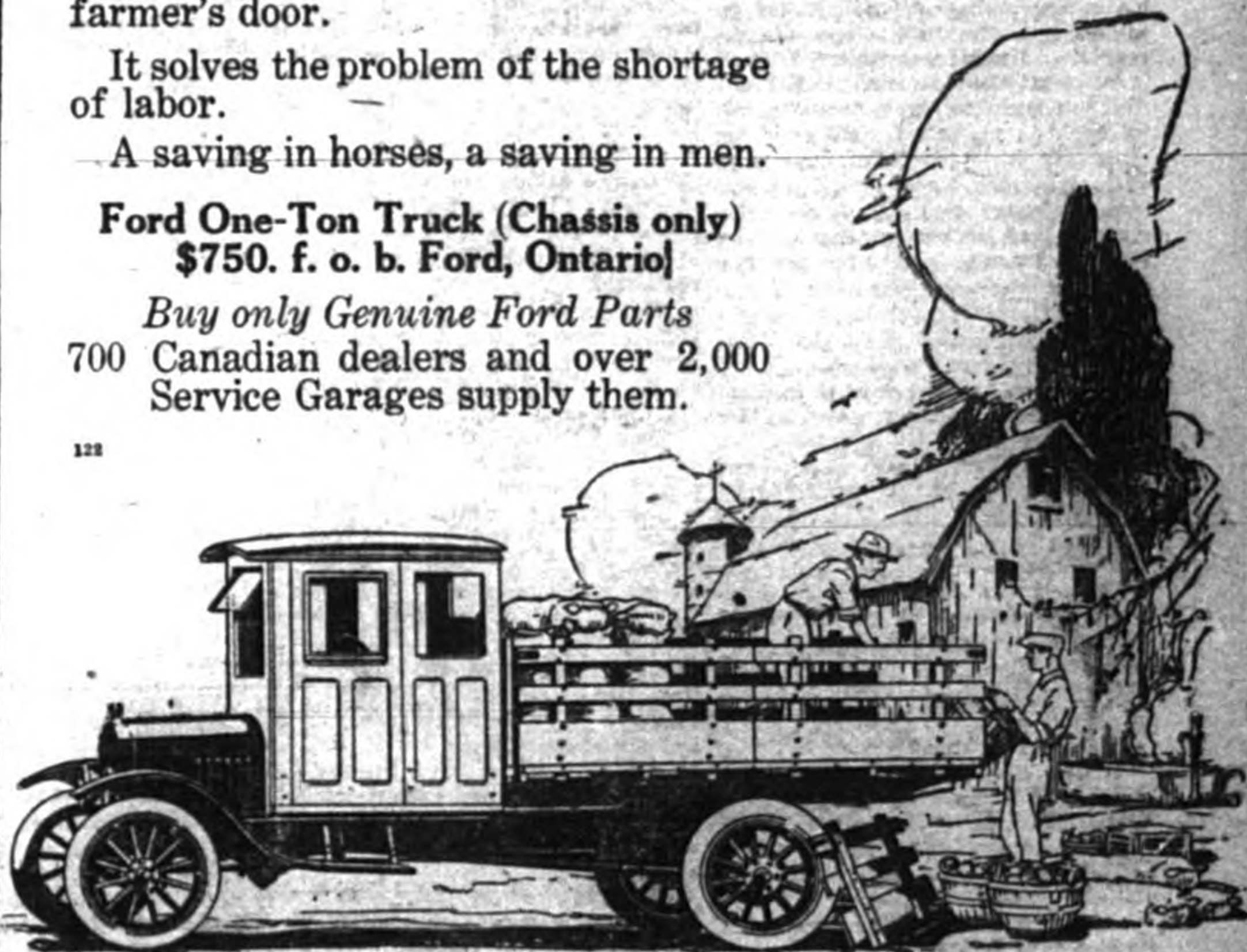
The Ford Truck brings the city to the farmer's door.

It solves the problem of the shortage of labor.

A saving in horses, a saving in men.

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\$750. f. o. b. Ford, Ontario**

Buy only Genuine Ford Parts
700 Canadian dealers and over 2,000 Service Garages supply them.



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The York

A New Daylight Train to
Toronto via Belleville

Leaves Ottawa Central (opposite Chateau Laurier) at 1.00 p.m., daily except Sunday, arrives Toronto, Union Station at 9.30 p.m.
Also a night service as heretofore, via Peterboro, leaving Ottawa Central at 10.35 p.m., daily, arrives Toronto 7.20 a.m.

Equipment—Day service: Coach, Smoker, Cafe-Palor Car and Observation Parlor Car. Night Service: Coach, Smoker, Sleeping Cars, and Compartment Sleeper.

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J. S. GILES, Agent.

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AS we sell this furnace it is a guaranteed heating system. When installation is planned by our engineers, we deliver exactly what you want—Comfort in your home.

If you are going to install a furnace, let McClary's engineers show you how

it should be done. They have seventy years of experience to guide them, and their services cost you nothing. Adopt their plan and you are assured of a comfortably heated home; and a durable economical heating plant.

Let us tell you more about this proposition.

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G. Y. Deacon, Lachute.

Beauty and the Beast!

It Isn't Always the Handsome Man Who Gets the Pretty Wife, So Cheer Up, Plain Folk!

"No!" was the emphatic answer of one of our most popular lady novelists to the writer's question. I do not agree with you that plainness in a man is a serious obstacle to matrimony. If he possesses the many other qualities which attract my sex—such as strength of character, cleverness, charm, and above all that indefinable magnetism which few women can resist.

"Of course, my sex is naturally attracted by good looks, but no woman worthy of the name allows her head to be turned by them. She looks beneath the surface, and if she finds the other qualities that appeal to her, good looks weigh but lightly in the balance. She probably has them herself, and can—in fact, she would often rather—dispense with them in a husband. She does not desire rivalry in her own particular province.

"Many of the prettiest women I know are married to ugly men, and are proud of, and happy with them. In fact, to some pretty women ugly men have a positive fascination."

John Wilkes was so abnormally ugly

that, it is said, "the very children in the district ran away at the sight of him;" and yet his powers of fascination were so great that ladies of beauty and fashion vied with each other for his notice, while men of handsome exterior and all courtly graces looked enviously on.

There were, it is said, few beauties of the day whose hand Wilkes might not have confidently hoped to win, and when he led Mary Mead to the altar he made a wife of one of the richest and loveliest women of her time. "Beauty and the Beast," they call us," Wilkes once said to his friend Potter, "and I cannot honestly find fault with the description."

The great Lord Brougham, if not as ill-favored as Wilkes, was certainly one of the plainest men of his generation. No man who cared as little as he did for female society had surely ever so much of it thrust upon him—to such an extent, indeed, that when anyone asked where Lord Brougham was, the usual answer was, "Where the ladies are thickest;" and by following this significant guide he was generally run to earth.

highway, where the eagles again tried to snatch the prize from them; but the rabbit ran under the wire fence on the west side of the highway barely in time to save himself from another swoop by the eagles. The coyotes again flattened themselves upon the ground and again lost a chance to snatch the rabbit, which passed under the fence, out into the pasture for several rods, and, again hard pressed by the coyotes, circled back toward the fence, thus affording the eagles another chance to swoop for him as the coyotes were again closing in. For a second time the fence gave him protection from the eagles, and the coyotes again flattened themselves in fear of the big birds.

The rabbit ran across the road into the brush with the coyotes again at his heels. As they emerged from the brush it seemed to be a matter of seconds before the coyotes would win the race; but the eagles had again injected themselves into the contest, and were watching their chance to rob the coyotes of their prey. Thus beset, the rabbit tried to climb the slope leading to the high tableland. Again Will exclaimed:

"Oh, they will get him surely!"

But which—coyotes or eagles?

By that time the poor rabbit was nearly exhausted, but, luckily for him, the coyotes were in little better condition. So the chase proceeded up the slope of the hill, and it looked all the while as if the rabbit must be the loser, either to coyotes or to eagles. The rabbit had wearily made its way a few rods from the brush when Will cried out:

"They've got him!"

But no; just as the coyotes were in the act of grabbing him, down swooped the eagles again; the coyotes flattened themselves on the ground, thus giving the rabbit a short respite, which he utilized by putting as great a distance as possible between himself and his foes.

The eagles, having missed their prey, soared into the air and circled again for position of vantage. In the meantime the rabbit tried dodging the coyotes by zigzagging to right and to left, but lost ground, as one coyote followed directly behind him, while the other two, one on the right flank and the other on the left, cut across and headed him off. Being now in sore straits, he headed for a long, narrow, five-acre strip of ground covered with a stunted, bushy growth to about the height of a man's shoulders. There was an open space beneath that afforded clear running for both rabbit and coyotes. Meanwhile, the eagles had gained position for another attack, and just as the coyotes were in the act of closing on the rabbit they swooped for him, but owing to the nearness of the brush they missed him. As before, the coyotes flattened themselves on the ground, which gave the rabbit time to scuttle into the brush, where he was safe from the eagles.

The coyotes chased the rabbit through the brush and out into the open space. The rabbit, having missed their prey, soared into the air and circled again for position of vantage. In the meantime the rabbit tried dodging the coyotes by zigzagging to right and to left, but lost ground, as one coyote followed directly behind him, while the other two, one on the right flank and the other on the left, cut across and headed him off. Being now in sore straits, he headed for a long, narrow, five-acre strip of ground covered with a stunted, bushy growth to about the height of a man's shoulders. There was an open space beneath that afforded clear running for both rabbit and coyotes. Meanwhile, the eagles had gained position for another attack, and just as the coyotes were in the act of closing on the rabbit they swooped for him, but owing to the nearness of the brush they missed him. As before, the coyotes flattened themselves on the ground, which gave the rabbit time to scuttle into the brush, where he was safe from the eagles.

Reason or instinct—which?

A pneumatic hammer for tamping paving stones has been invented.

"Made" By the War

The war has ever been the most dramatic of all makers of reputations. It has thrust into the blaze of the limelight many a man whose very name was unknown to the world at large.

Five years ago General Foch might have walked for hours through the streets of Paris without attracting a glance of recognition. He was known only to a very limited circle in the Army as Professor at the Paris Higher Military School, with curious, almost laughable, conceptions of tactics and strategy.

Sir Douglas Haig, good soldier as he proved himself, was a total stranger to the "man in the street," though he had a wide circle of friends in the peaceful world of the Court and West End drawing-rooms. Sir Henry Wilson, Director of Military Preparations, noted more for his modesty than for his warlike abilities. And Sir William Robertson was Commandant of the Staff College, with apparently as small prospects of following the great Lord Kitchener as of flying to the moon.

Admiral Jellicoe was known in the navy as a "good man," with a fine record of service; and Sir David Beatty and Sir Rosslyn Wemyss were to the public obscure rear-admirals—good sailors, no doubt, but as far removed from fame as from Mars.

Five years ago Sir Eric Geddes was doing obscure, if useful, work as deputy-general-manager of the North Eastern Railway; and his brother, Sir Auckland, was lecturing on anatomy at McGill University.

Sir Albert Stanley, after a highly romantic career in the States, was busy reorganizing London's underground railways, when Mr. Lloyd George heard of his great abilities and dragged him into the limelight as President of the Board of Trade; and Lord Weir was a busy Glasgow engineer when he was brought, against his inclination, to London and to early fame as Minister of the Air.

Nor must we forget the sons of Labor who have sprung into prominence under the impulse of war—Mr. Barnes, Mr. Clynes, Sir P. J. Shackleton, Mr. Roberts, and so on, through the long list—men who five years ago sat obscurely on the back benches of the Commons and whose names to-day are almost "household words."

What do children mean in a miner's home? They mean more work for the mother, more washing, more cooking. They demand more space, more sleeping room in an already overcrowded home.

In a house of one apartment, and there are thousands of such in the mining districts of Scotland, the conditions which greet the birth of a baby are appalling. There is no privacy, nor grace nor beauty, no hope for betterment. What wonder the child's spirit, trembling on the threshold, just ushered through the gates of life, takes fright and flies away?



On Peace Day the children of Winnipeg had a great time. Many of them, like those in the picture, were dressed up to represent allegorical figures.

THE ENGLISH MINER'S HOME

COAL COMMISSION MAKES SOME STARTLING REVELATIONS.

The Higher Standard of Life Will Bring Vast Improvement to Conditions Affecting Miners' Children.

In the whole course of the industrial history of England never have the scenes during the sitting of the hustling coal commission in the king's robing room in the House of Lords been equalled.

All the cards were laid on the table—the kings and the knaves, even the pitiful rags in the pack, face upward, for all the world to see, writes Robert Smillie. Revelations of 50 per cent. dividends, of swelling profits and gorged pockets, alongside scenes from the miners' homes—seven sleeping in one room. Civilization has been shown at its lowest level, the maximum of labor with the minimum of comfort; humanity so degenerated by toil that love and leisure and life itself ceased to be of moment.

I wonder if the public even faintly realizes what this tremendous thing for which we fight, a higher standard of life, will mean to the children of the miners?

It is an ideal terribly and profoundly worth striving for, if for no other reason than that these young wayfarers on the road, hitherto so hopelessly handicapped, will have a chance, even a sporting chance, alongside the children of other men in the race.

How Miners' Children Live.

I have spent most of my life among the men who go down into the bowels of the earth. I know their lives because I have lived the life.

I know their homes. Long straggling "colliers' rows" set in the midst of flat and drab surroundings. No green hills to greet the eye in the mining districts. Only the mounds of black excrescences vomited forth by Mother Earth in delivering her burden of coal. And these unlovely slag hills are the only scenery the miner's child ever sees.

His nursery is the kitchen floor, a happy hunting ground shared by five or six other members of the family.

In the mine owner's home a child is ushered into the world with the utmost care and love and solicitude. A lace-trimmed cot with gay ribbons is waiting to receive it. In the miner's home a child is ushered into the world in a room where perhaps other members of the family are accommodated. And the first breath of air the miner's infant breathes may be the steam arising from the father's filthy pit clothes as they hang in front of the kitchen fire to dry.

What do children mean in a miner's home? They mean more work for the mother, more washing, more cooking. They demand more space, more sleeping room in an already overcrowded home.

In a house of one apartment, and there are thousands of such in the mining districts of Scotland, the conditions which greet the birth of a baby are appalling. There is no privacy, nor grace nor beauty, no hope for betterment. What wonder the child's spirit, trembling on the threshold, just ushered through the gates of life, takes fright and flies away?

Born to Life of Sordid Toil.

Only children with constitutions as hardy as shaggy mountain ponies survive. And survive for what? So that they may be in turn exploited. So that their wives may lose youth and beauty battling against their odds? So that their children have a fight for existence, even from the cradle?

Nothing touches me more deeply than to see in the mining villages the young lads approach working age. They are so proud of having reached the stage of labor. They are filled with importance when they don pit clothes for the first time. And are so keen to be thought men and wage earners that they can hardly be coaxed

Embarrassing Gifts Presented to Royalty

The recent visit of Abyssinian nobles to London, who are bearers to our king and queen of rich gifts of silk and ivory from their empress, and who will take back to their monarch on their return gifts from King George and Queen Mary, only serves to emphasize the fact that the gifts given and received by Rulers have not always been so fitting or so welcome.

Washington society was greatly amused just before the war by the singular present the late Mr. Roosevelt made to a bride of that city.

This was the tail of a rhino, unmounted—a hunting trophy, and was doubtless highly prized by the donor. It was, moreover, a gift which had cost more than mere cash.

Even the presents which Royalty bestow upon Royalty sometimes cause embarrassment. In 1863 Queen Victoria sent Sir Richard Burton on a mission to the King of Dahomey bearing various presents, including a silk tent and a handsome silver pipe. The king was grateful, but added that, as the tent was too small to sit under in that climate, and he preferred a clay pipe to a metal pipe, he would have been better pleased with a carriage

and pair and a white wife.

However, to show appreciation of her Majesty's kind intentions, he sent in return some native pipes and tobacco for her own smoking, a collection of loin cloths, and an umbrella to be held over her head when drinking.

Some years ago, King Edward, when taking his usual summer holiday at Marienhead, received in twenty days over three hundred presents, including jewellery—from studs to gold watches—cigars and cigarettes, and an assortment of other articles—from gloves, ties, and walking-sticks to sweets and scented soap. These gifts were never accepted.

One of the funniest presents King Edward ever received was a prize potato weighing over five pounds. The sender evidently imagined that the King of England lived at Westminster, for the potato was addressed to "House of Parliament, England," and the postmark was "Vermont."

But the weirdest present to Royalty surely is the mummified hand of an Egyptian prince who lived three thousand years ago. It was presented to the king by a famous Egyptologist, and is found as a paper weight.

PERIL IN BARBERRY BUSHES. Exterminate These Mischief-Makers From Wheat-Growing Districts.

"Now we go round the barberry bush!"

Who has not played that childish game? How many generations of children have played it? For, undoubtedly, it is very ancient.

The barberry bush is intimately connected with European folk lore that goes back to the prehistoric. Doubtless the sentiment attaching to it is largely accountable for the circumstance that early settlers brought it to this country.

But, alas! science has newly put a ban on barberry bushes. They are, it seems, mischief-makers—at all events in wheat-growing regions.

The worst enemy of wheat is a fungous disease called "stem rust," for the spores of which the barberry serves as a "host." They germinate on the bush, and pass on to the wheat in spring. But for the barberry's help there would be no serious epidemics of stem rust.

Hence, at the present time, an effort is being made to exterminate the barberry in wheat-growing regions.

To remove stains from serge suits or dresses place a teaspoonful of borax in a quart of clean cold water; boil for half an hour, then pour into a bowl. When lukewarm dip a sponge in the mixture and rub the stains; then brush over with a brush dipped in clean cold water and press, placing a cloth over the serge before ironing.

Wife Discover Their Fathers. The woman's chief sorrow was that her husband's real nature had never had a chance to shine forth in the squalid, overcrowded conditions of their home. "He was a kind, good man to me," she said. "But he was aye so tired after his day's work that he had not much patience with the bairns. He was a bit cross, but could you blame him?"

Worn out by physical exertion, by long hours, by insufficient and uncomfortable sleep, the miner does not get a chance of having pleasure in his family. His work and weariness nullify the joys of fatherhood.

Under the new conditions, with shorter hours, better wages, healthier homes, the miners' children will find their fathers. They will discover that they are not merely disturbing factors in the home, with a disposition to drink and to quarrel, their only good point being that they bring home the pay on Saturday. The children will find that their fathers can be happy, interested in their lessons, anxious for their health and well being, keen for them to get on.

A coffee pot should not be of tin. Tannin acid acts on this metal and makes a poisonous compound. We live in a day of great opportunities. To-day all things are possible to men who have a passionate faith in the "things that are worth while," and back up that faith with courage, resolution, and the spirit of mutual confidence and goodwill.—Sir D. Haig.

There are all sorts of labor-saving devices which help to solve the servant problem and make housework easier, and now there comes along a professor of entomology who has discovered and reared in millions the "scavenger ant." These helpful mites clean waste-pipes and sinks, and destroy cockroaches and other pests.

The scavenger ant has been bred and sold for the last three years by Professor Frank Dodge. He has supplied them to steamship companies, warehouses, hotels, and housewives. In addition to the work stated above, they will clean frying-pans and saucepans far more effectively than hot water. The little creatures are thoroughly hygienic, and do their work so well that not a scrap of putrefying matter is left.

Professor Dodge has a huge ant farm in California, which he appropriately calls "Ant Hill. Here he carries on his experiments, and breeds many varieties of ants.

Another type of ant which has been

VENUS, TWIN OF THE EARTH

DIAMETER ONLY 200 MILES LESS THAN THAT OF OUR GLOBE.

Wireless Message Would Cover the Distance of 25,000,000 Miles in About Two Minutes.

It is not easy to account for the fact that Mars should have gained so widespread a popular interest, while little attention is bestowed upon the planet Venus.

The latter is not only our nearest planetary neighbor, sometimes approaching within 25,000,000 miles of us—a short distance where celestial spaces are concerned—but she is really the earth's twin, her diameter being only 200 miles less than that of the terrestrial globe.

Furthermore, whereas it seems most unlikely that there is any animal or even plant life on Mars, owing to intense cold and extreme tenuity of atmosphere, it is altogether probable that both exist on Venus.

Has Water, Warmth and Air.

Why not, indeed? The prime and essential requirement for the maintenance of life is water, and with that Venus is plentifully supplied. In fact, she has so much of it that astronomers have never been able to see her face.

Another essential, of course, is warmth; but Venus, being only seven-tenths as far away from the sun as we are, receives from that source twice as much heat as we get. Conditions on that orb must therefore be what we might term super-tropical. At the same time, it is to be considered that the thick veil of clouds must afford a measure of protection against the ardent solar rays.

Manifestly Venus has an ample envelope of atmosphere, and the masses of clouds suspended in it unmistakably indicate great oceans. They also suggest plentiful rains, so that one naturally pictures the continents of that plane as diversified with numerous rivers and great lakes.

We know that conditions very similar to these existed on the earth during the coal-forming epoch. There were then no mammals on our planet, but plenty of strange and monstrous reptiles, as well as fishes and other lower forms of life.

It is at least possible that vegetable and animal life on Venus at the present time correspond more or less to this description. Mars is an aged and debile planet that has dried up and become a desert, apparently. Venus, on the other hand, is young, and may perhaps have reached a vigorous maturity when the last human being on the earth is long dead of thirst.

Venus by Wireless.

Venus appears to turn always the same face toward the sun. If this be true, it must be forever daytime in one hemisphere, while the other is shrouded in everlasting night, a frozen desert.

On Venus there are no changing seasons. Her axis of rotation is perpendicular to the plane of her orbit, instead of being tipped over, like that of the earth.

There has recently been some talk about communicating by wireless with distant stars. The nearest one is so far away that nine years would be required to get an answer back, if it were returned instantly.

Where the planet Venus is concerned, the problem is very different. A radiogram travels 186,000 miles per second (its velocity being the same as that of light), and to cover the distance of 25,000,000 miles would not take much over two minutes—supposing, that is to say, that an impulse sufficiently powerful could be given.

But, if there are any people on Venus, they may not have worked out the wireless invention yet. Quite possibly it is too early for them by a few millions of years.

To remove shine from coats or dresses dissolve an ounce of rock ammonia and half an ounce of white castile soap in a pint of very hot water. When quite dissolved dip a sponge into the mixture and rub the shiny places.

Servants We Can't "Sack"

There are all sorts of labor-saving devices which help to solve the servant problem and make housework easier, and now there comes along a professor of entomology who has discovered and reared in millions the "scavenger ant." These helpful mites clean waste-pipes and sinks, and destroy cockroaches and other pests.

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Professor Dodge has a huge ant farm in California, which he appropriately calls "Ant Hill. Here he carries on his experiments, and breeds many varieties of ants.

Another type of ant which has been

evolved by the professor is that known technically as the Pelham Pedicular. Large nests of these were taken to France by the American Expeditionary Force, and set down at Brest and Toul. Here the ants did good war service, for they were especially bred with the idea of killing what are popularly termed "Cooties," or trench vermin. These ants were very ferocious, and sought out their prey and attacked them with great severity.

This idea was another war secret, and was guarded from the Huns. The Hybrid Hyperborean is another species of ant which has come to the assistance of mankind. Millions of these have been supplied to the cotton planters, and they have done much to arrest the devastation of the cotton weevil.

Professor Dodge is no dreamer. This is proved by the fact that he has been presented with the Lubbock Medal by the Royal British Institute of Science for his researches and discoveries in insect life.

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Meet Every Train. Phone 34.

Robert St., LACHUTE, P.Q.

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SURGEON DENTIST,

Raymond's Block

Main Street, Lachute.

The Watchman,

And Ottawa Valley Advocate.

VOL. XLIIII.

LACHUTE, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1919.

NO. 39

HAYING TOOLS

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

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

T. McQuat & Son, Lachute Mills.

CENTRAL MEAT MARKET

Wholesale and Retail
Phone 55

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

A. RAYMOND
Foundry Street, Lachute

NOTICE

We have received a number of communications from Fur and Hide Dealers and therefore you will in future see the change in prices every day at our place of business on Water Street. We can secure you the highest prices.

L. KLEIN, Lachute.

All accounts due H. E. Furwash Reg'd can be settled Friday and Saturday of this week, along with clearance sale of Fall Millinery, Summer Blouses and Mittens etc.

FOR SALE: A lot of Pure Bred-to-day Single Comb White Leghorn, Barred Plymouth Rock, Rhode Island Red, Cockerel, also few Pullets. Prices right. Apply at once to 163 C. Thomas, R. R. No. 5, Lachute.

NOTICE

NOTICE: Water taxes are now due. All in arrears must pay at once. By order of The Water Committee, Lachute Town Council.

FARM FOR SALE

Containing 100 acres, with 20 acres in bush and remainder all under cultivation with crop, stock and Farm Machinery, 1 1/2 miles west of Lachute, in the Township of Chatham. Easy Terms.

Apply to, Box 600, Lachute.

We can fit you in boots, heavy or light, men's and boy's, all sizes.

W. BANFORD & SON.

Having rented part of the store from Messrs. Speight and Drysdale, I have stocked a fine assortment of Choice Groceries, Fruits and Vegetables etc. My prices you will find very reasonable and I ask you for a trial order.

J. D. LEMAY.

A few silk effect dresses in Crepe and Poplin just in stock.

W. BANFORD & SON.

If you want to talk about Insurance call upon J. D. Lemay, agent, at the shop of Speight and Drysdale, where I have my store and office.

FOR SALE: A few pure bred Barred Rock Cockerels from best Ontario laying strain. About five fine months old and are splendid, beautiful, birds. A rare chance to get a good strain. Price \$3.00 each for quick sale. Box 193, Brownsbury.

FOR SALE: Oliver Type Writer in good condition. Latest improvements. Price \$30. Apply to Miss E. Lackey, Lachute. Phone 124.

FOR SALE: On the 1st Range of Harrington, No. 5, a good farm of 200 acres, partly under cultivation. A lot of pulp wood, also hard and softwood logs, will sell cheap for cash. Apply John Titley, Daleville.

CRESWELL'S

Canada Cement

Prices Right

R Creswell Regist'd

LOCAL NEWS

Miss Stanley, of Ottawa, was the week-end guest of Mrs. N. Harrison.

Miss Bea Fink, of Mattawa, was the guest of Miss Lavigne this week.

Miss Lily Robinson, of Montreal, is visiting her mother for this month.

Messrs Gordon and Leslie Smith returned home from the West last week.

Mrs. Price and daughter, of Montreal, were guests of Mrs. Wm. Bryant this week.

Miss Bertha Paterson, of Gaspe, is the guest of her cousin Mrs. Robt. McPaul this week.

Mrs. G. A. Hooker returned home from a pleasant visit to Montreal on Friday last.

Mr. Carswell McClure, of Cowansville, spent the past week the guest of Mr. Ervin Centre.

Mr. Geo. Morrison has returned home after spending a pleasant visit with friends in Winnipeg.

Miss Mary Neill, of Louisa, spent last week the guest of her sister Mrs. Orrin Gordon, East Settlement.

Mr. and Mrs. Jno. McDonald, of Halifax, are spending a few weeks in town renewing old acquaintances.

Mrs. P. Griffith, of Montreal, is here on a short visit, owing to the serious illness of her mother Mrs. Jno. Barley.

Miss Hampton announces her Fall Millinery Opening for Tuesday, Sept. 30th, and following days. All are welcome.

The Willing Workers of Genoa and Jerusalem, will hold their meeting at the home of Mrs. W. A. Gordon on Thursday, Oct. 2nd.

Mrs. Nelson Jones and children and Miss Platt, of Palmer, Mass., left this week after spending the summer at Mrs. Robt. Tomalty's, Louisa.

Mr. and Mrs. J. P. McGregor who have been the guests of Mr. Ed. McGregor for the past month returned to their home in Minneapolis this week.

The many friends of Pte. George Graham are pleased to see him home again. He and his wife arrived in town from Overseas on Friday last.

Mr. Edgar Wood, left for Winnipeg on Tuesday last, after a pleasant visit with his mother Mrs. Robt. Wood. He recently returned from Overseas.

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.

Messrs. H. Kettyle, R. McArthur, W. Deacon, A. McVicar and Val Morrison, were in Montreal on Tuesday attending the Grand Council of the I.O.O.F.

The First Exhibition given at Arundel was well attended on Thursday of last week, quite a number going from Lachute, Morin Heights and the surrounding districts.

Mr. Albert Giles of Vancouver, is spending a few weeks with his parents, Miss Nettie Giles and Miss Reid, of Montreal, and Mr. Elmer Giles, of Valleyfield, were week-end visitors in town.

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.

The many friends of Mr. Charlie McPaul will be pleased to learn that he has purchased the McAllister Business at Chute-au-Blondeau and trust that his new venture will prove profitable and that he will meet with the best of success.

The Church service of the Laurentide Masonic Lodge, of Arundel, was largely attended by the brethren of the Argenteil Lodge, of Lachute, who motored last Sunday afternoon in some 15 autos. The sermon was preached by the Rev. Mr. Baugh.

"A road that needs to be macadamized" will be the subject of the sermon at the Methodist Church, Lachute, Sunday morning at 10.30 a.m. The Pastor will preach. Sunday School at close of morning service. At the evening service at 7 o'clock the Pastor will speak on "The Danger of Getting what you want." A half hour song service will follow the evening service. Young people specially invited. Make up your mind to be present. Give God a Chance to speak to you.

IN MEMORIAM

NICOLL.—In fond remembrance of Pte. George C. Nicoll, killed in action Sept. 27th, 1918.

A day of remembrance sad we recall, A dearly loved brother missed by us all, We miss him and mourn in silence unseen, And dwell on sweet memories of days that have been.

Inserted by Brother and Sister Thos. W. Nicoll, Moose Jaw.

NICOLL.—In loving memory of Pte. George Christie Nicoll, killed in action at Cambrai, Sept. 27th, 1918.

Far from his home he lies at rest, And strangers tend his grave, But deep within our loving hearts, Is dear the life he gave.

Inserted by his Family.

CUSHING

Miss Whelan spent the week-end in Montreal.

Mrs. Jas. Watson is visiting her daughter Mrs. Norman Dowd, of Ottawa.

Miss C. Cameron and her niece Miss McMurtrie are visiting friends in Montreal at present.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Bromby and family spent the week-end with Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Weir.

Mr. R. Blair and son Mr. W. Blair, of St. Andrews, were Sunday guests of Mr. and Mrs. Archie Graham.

Mr. and Mrs. John Heatlie and Miss Maud Warwick were guests of Mr. and Mrs. George Nicholls Sunday.

No. 2 school (the Stone School) opened last week with a good attendance and Miss Jean McAllister, of Chute-au-Blondeau in charge.

Miss Grace Fraser left for Montreal on Wednesday morning intending to accompany Mrs. F. R. Douglas and a party of friends motoring to Quebec City.

Visitors to the Ottawa Fair from this vicinity were Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Nicholls, Mr. Fred Cushing, Mrs. P. Leclair and little daughter Beatrice, and Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Derrick, of Stonefield.

On the occasion of their departure to their new home in Joliette a farewell reception and presentation were tendered the Rev. A. M. and Mrs. Paterson at the home of Miss Grace Fraser, Greece's Point, on Thursday evening of last week.

A number of their friends assembled to wish them happiness and success in their new field of labor. The presentation which consisted of a wellfilled purse was made by Mr. G. C. Conway of Stonefield, in a few well chosen words to which Rev. Mr. Paterson suitably replied. The gathering was delightfully entertained by Mr. Murray Paterson's performances on the piano and Miss Leila Cleland gave a number of songs which were much enjoyed. Refreshments were served and a very pleasant evening came to an end at midnight.

The unveiling of the monument and memorial tablet to the memory of the late Rev. and Mrs. Jas. Fraser took place at St. Mungo's Church on Sunday morning last, in the presence of a large assembly of people from this vicinity and other more distant places. The service was conducted by Rev. Dr. Ross, of Kingston, who was also for a number of years prior to Mr. Fraser's pastorate in charge of St. Mungo's congregation and who was a lifelong friend of the departed minister referring in feeling terms to Mr. Fraser's long pastorate of forty years during which he labored unceasingly for the good of all.

After the unveiling by Dr. Ross of the beautiful memorial tablet in the Church, the congregation adjourned to the adjoining cemetery where Dr. Ross also with appropriate remarks drew aside the drapery from before the handsome monument of Laurentian granite which is erected near the lovely old church and which bears the names of the two whose names are engraved not only there but in the hearts of all those whom they loved and labored among for so many years.

Mr. Fraser's son Rev. James M. Fraser of Black River Bridge, N.B., was expected to be present but owing to his being engaged in making preparations to remove from his present charge to a mission in Labrador, he was unable to come and a letter was read from him expressing his regret.

A number of friends attended the service from Montreal amongst them Mr. A. McAlpin the well-known singer who assisted in the choir also Mr. Sandy Hughes, Mr. and Mrs. A. Walford and Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Barton also many from Lachute, St. Andrews and Hawkesbury.

Don't forget that the date of the Masquerade Carnival at Cushing is on Monday next, Sept. 29th. Get in line for it as it will prove the best of the Season. Blazie's Orchestra will be in attendance and you are assured of a good time. Returned soldiers wearing their button and accompanied by lady will be admitted Free. Further particulars apply to Fred Cushing, Manager.

WEDDING BELLS

A quiet but very pretty wedding took place on the 18th inst., at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Smith, Cushing, when their daughter Harriet Ann, was united in marriage to Frederick Charles Wilkins, of Montreal. The Rev. Dr. A. Paterson performed the ceremony. None but the immediate relatives of the bride and groom being present.

The bridal party entered the parlor to the strain of the wedding march played by Mrs. Paterson. The bride looked charmingly lovely in deep blue embroidered silk and was attended by Miss M. Smith, of Montreal. The groomsmen being Mr. Walter Smith brother of the bride.

After a sumptuous supper was served at which many felicitous and witty speeches were made, the bridal party left for Montreal amid a shower of rice and confetti. A reception was arranged for them for that evening in the City by their many friends there.

The esteem in which the bride and groom was held was evidenced by the many and valuable presents bestowed, among which were a beautiful china teaset, many articles of silver, etc., and also a number of cheques, two of substantial proportions being from the bride's father and the father of the groom. The good wishes of this community will follow the young couple.

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



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.

AVIATION ADDS MANY WORDS

ENGLISH LANGUAGE ENRICHED
BY AVIATION TERMS.

Reader Has Difficulty Understanding
Description of Flights Without
Knowledge of Them.

Students of the English language attribute to aerial navigation the addition of 200 new words. As the average Canadian has had in the past a speaking vocabulary of only 650 of the more than 600,000 words in the English language, the increase brought about by the airplane and airship is regarded as remarkable.

For the benefit of those as yet unacquainted with the true meaning of such words as "fuselage," "nacelle," "drift" or "parasite resistance," the Manufacturers' Aircraft Association has prepared a "flying dictionary."

Never before has so much aeronautical news been printed," says the Manufacturers' Association article, "yet one of the handicaps is the proper description of equipment so as to give the public—generally uninstructed—an accurate idea of the magnitude of current happenings. This difficulty has also been encountered in government aircraft activities and appears more than ever now that commercial aviation, with proper encouragement, promises to develop soon."

Strange to Reader.

The 200 or more aeronautical words or phrases in common use on the flying fields or in the aircraft plants are strangers to the average reader. For instance, every one probably has heard of the aileron, yet many may not know that "the ailerons of a biplane are arranged on the trailing edges in a unique manner, causing it to respond at the slightest touch of the controls and enabling the pilot to ignore the lateral altitude of the machine entirely." An aileron, to be more specific, is a bit of a wing tip fixed on hinges back on the rear edge at the ends of the wings. It is controlled by wires. When moved from the pilot's seat the ailerons on one side raise and those on the other side decline proportionately, thereby allowing the wind pressure against them to tip the plane to either side as desired.

A biplane is a two-winged machine, one wing placed above the other. A majority of British and U.S. machines are biplanes.

The "trailing edge" is the rear edge of the wings. Speaking of gliding, it means not only gliding, but the angle the path of the airplane takes when it descends under the influence of gravity alone. A plane usually glides by keeping its nose fixed toward the horizon, when it will glide straight away eight miles for every mile it is above the earth, or eight to one.

An airplane is a machine that depends for support in the air on planes or wings, and the propelling power of its motors keep it there, overcoming gravity and at the same time propelling it forward. An airship is not an airplane, but a balloon, elongated, somewhat cigar-shaped, and provided with a propelling system, car for passengers, rudders and stabilizing surfaces.

Kinds of Airships.

There are three kinds of airships, the non-rigid, whose form or shape is alone maintained by the pressure of gas inside, and aided by the cables and ropes which hold the passenger-car underneath. Then there is the rigid airship, or one having a stiff wood or metal framework inside the big gas bag to hold its shape for it. The semirigid airship has a rigid metal or wooden keel or spine along its under side, which holds it partly in shape, aided by the expansion of gas inside. Balloons and airships have appendices, too. The appendix is a hose leading from the bottom side of the gas bag to the car and used for inflating it, or in the case of the old-fashioned spherical balloon, like a big rubber ball, it serves to equalize the gas pressure inside.

An aviator is an operator or pilot of an airplane, or any heavier-than-air craft. The term "aviator" applies to either a man or woman who drives airplanes. The term fuselage is common, yet not wholly understood. It is the body of the airplane, or the fabric-covered framework which holds the engine in front, the pilot's seat and passenger-area in the center between the wings and then runs back to the tail.

The "tail group" is general, and it contains, besides the rudder or rudders, depending on the type of machine, elevators in a horizontal position, one on either side of the rudder, and fins which are verticle to the elevators and are fixed, forming one plane with the rudder when it is in a natural position. The controls are the wheel or "stick" for use of the pilot in guiding his craft, the same as the wheel of an automobile or the rudder bar of a boat. A control has three uses, where in other vehicles such as the motorcar or boat only two uses can be found for it. The reason is that aviators have to contend with three dimensions. An auto or boat can travel only backward or forward or wide-side. A plane can do those things and beside can go either up or down.

Hangar is Shed.

A hangar is a shed for an airplane.

An airplane also has "dope" in large quantities. Dope is a substance resembling glue and so forth used in treating the cloth surfaces of airplanes and balloons to increase the strength, produce tautness and act as a filler to maintain the air and prevent the fabric from leaking or tearing. Its base usually is cellulose. The nacelle of an airplane or dirigible is a structure to which the wings are attached. The engine is moored and the passengers are stationed in it. A nacelle never extends back to the tail, but sometimes protrudes out on front and holds the propeller.

The term "pancake" came into use during the war. It means that an airplane when landing, straightens out almost level with the ground instead of diving into it. In other cases the tail is dropped lower than the nose so that the wings catch the air and retard the force of the descent. A pontoon is a float or buoyant construction attached either under the wings of a hydroplane or flying boat or under its body to keep it afloat. When we speak in terms of speed, we mean air speed, or the relative speed of an airplane in the air and deducting the actual speed of the air from the distance we have travelled. Ground speed is more common. If we travel from one point to another in ten minutes, making fifteen miles from A to B, we say that the ground speed was a mile and a half a minute, or ninety miles an hour. The undercarriage of a plane is the structure by which it is enabled to land; the braces and wheels; between which a skid bar is sometimes located.

TRACING ORIGIN OF GROCER.

He Was the Great Dealer in Olden Times, Hence the Name.

In a recent lecture on Dutch commercial law Professor Oppenheim referred to the useless distinction of "koopman" and to the difficulty of defining what a "koopman" really is. In English law, he said, he is known as a "mercantile person," and the same difficulty of definition is likewise felt in England, just as it is indeed, wherever any attempt is made to draw a distinction between mercantile persons and other members of the community. The expression "mercantile person" is of course, not used in common parlance and it is a curious fact that the English have no colloquial term for the French "marchand," the Dutch "koopman" or the German "Kaufmann." The word "merchant," which came to them from the Norman-French and which ousted the older English "chapman," has long since acquired the meaning of a wholesale dealer.

Oddly enough, the Dutch word "Kaufmann" once upon a time had a similar meaning to the word "merchant" in modern English. They have gone much the same way as the English word "grocer," which, originally the same as the Dutch "grosier," nowadays stands for the man who sells sugar, dried fruits and other Colonial produce, whether he does so at wholesale or retail. He is the man whom the Berliner still calls typically the Kaufmann in the characteristic expression "Ik geh' zum koopman." (Ich geh' zum Kaufman.)

All this, said the professor, came about in the following way: Down to the middle of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries the villages had only a very limited number of tradesmen, or more correctly, master workmen. These were the miller, the barber, the butcher, the smith, the tailor, the shoemaker and perhaps a builder and carpenter, to whom the goldsmith from Lombardy and the milliner from Milan (hence his name) had quite recently been added, while in one or two large towns was found the Italian Warehouseman, who dealt in the few imports permitted once every six months from Genoa or Venice, with the products of the Mediterranean and the Orient.

Then came the doubling of the Cape to India and the discovery of America, which brought with them the opening up of the great tropical and colonial trades. Shipload after shipload of Spices, sugar, etc., began pouring into the country. Naturally the man who dealt in them was a big merchant and therefore received the name of "Grocer" or "great dealer." In Holland he was called the koopman, and in Germany the Kaufmann, which is Berlin he has remained colloquially to this day.

Later on, of course, big merchants arose in all other branches of trade, and grocers were split up in the same way into wholesale and retail dealers, while the original meaning of the word "grocer" became completely obscured and acquired the sense of the Dutch kruidenier, the German Kolonial Warenbehandler and the French epicier.

Very curiously a fresh trade arose in vegetables, which formerly people obtained solely from their own gardens, and which in most continental countries are even now largely bought direct from the peasant growers, though this is very rare in England. Since the new tradesman who had been added to the towns was named "grocer," this new interloper was called by the strange name of "green grocer."

A new farm lighting plant may be operated by automobile instead of the customary stationary engine.

If there is no old glove available when you have to polish the stove, cover the hands well with wet soap and allow it to dry on. The polish will then not adhere to the hands and will wash off without any trouble.

ORIGIN OF ENGLISH SURNAMES

HOW THERE CAME TO BE SUCH
A GREAT VARIETY.

Curious Practices Prevailing in British Isles and Certain European Countries in Reference to Family Names.

The history of proper names not only affords a curious chapter for the etymologist, but also illustrates the progress of society and throws much light upon the customs and pursuits of departed ages.

With regard to English surnames, there are two circumstances which occasion remark, namely, their great variety and their very large number. They seem to have been derived from an infinite number of objects, both animate and inanimate; qualities both good and bad, circumstances both serious and humorous and places terrestrial and heavenly.

The subject is of such an extensive character that the space of this article will not permit of more than a sketch and a casual reference to some of the best-known names.

It is often very difficult for the genealogist to trace a family back for many generations with nothing but the family name as a clue, inasmuch as in an extraordinary number of cases names have changed.

Altering Names An Ancient Custom.

The practice of altering one's name upon the occurrence of any remarkable event in his personal history seems to have been known in times of very remote antiquity. A number of examples of this are to be found in the Bible, as Abram changed to Abraham, Sam to Paul, etc. The new name was either assumed by the person himself or granted by the monarch.

Foreign names often became Anglicized. There are many instances of this in this country, to which every day immigrants are coming from every country in Europe.

In many cases in England an antique spelling is retained by families of distinction, while plebeian branches have modified theirs according to the fluctuations in orthography that have taken place in more recent times. An instance of this is shown in a story told of Fielding, the novelist. Henry Fielding being in company with the Earl of Denbigh, with whose family his own was closely connected, his lordship asked why they spelt their names differently, the earl's family doing it with the e first (Fielding) and Henry Fielding with the i first. "I cannot tell, my lord," answered the great novelist, "except it be that my branch of the family were the first that knew how to spell."

Derived From Baptismal Name.

Many English surnames had their origin in baptismal names. The following well-known names are of this kind: Adams and Addison, from Adam; Atkins and Atkinson, from Arthur; Anderson and Henderson, from Andrew; Sanders and Saunders, from Alexander; Elkins and Elkison, from Allan; Benson, from Benjamin; Bates and Barlett, from Bartholomew; Kelley, from Charles; David, Davison and Dawson, from David; Ellis, Ellison and Elliott, from Elias; Gill, Gilpin, Gibbs and Gibson, from Gilbert; Jefferson and Jeffries, from Geoffrey; Harris, Harrison, Hawkins and Hall (sometimes), from Henry; Hewson, from Hugh; Jones, Jennings, Jenkins and Jackson, from John; Lucas (Latin), from Luke; Madison and Matson, from Matthew; Pierce and Perkins, from Peter; Pollock and Polk, from Paul; Paterson and Pattison, from Patrick; Dick, Dickson, Dixon, Dickens, Dickinson, Dickerson and Richards, from Richard; Robinson, Robins, Roberts, Dobson, Dobbins and Hopkins, from Robert; Hudson and Rodgers, from Roger; Simpson, from Simon; Thompson, Tomson, Tomkins, from Thomas; Watson, Watkins, from Walter; Wilkins, Wilkinson, Williams, Wilson, Wilcox, Willis, Wylie, from William; and, of course, all Christian names ending in son, such as Williamson, Johnson, Robertson, and the like.

The prefix Fitz (the son of), so common in England, is supposed to have originated in Flanders. It is remarkable that it is now unknown in France, but it occurs in the ancient documents and chronicles of that country. It was brought to England by the Normans under William the Conqueror.

Irish and Welsh Surnames.

The great majority of Irish surnames are derived from the proper names of distinguished ancestors. Local names rarely or never occur.

The prefix "O" so common in the existing surnames of the Irish means grandson; but, in a more enlarged sense, "Mac" signifies son or any male descendant. The only difference, therefore, between the surnames with "O" and those with "Mac" is that those who assumed the latter adopted the father's name, while those who took the former chose the designation of the grandfather. A false impression prevails in Ireland that the "O" is more respectable than the "Mac." No such distinction really exists, inasmuch as every family of Milesian or Firbolg origin is entitled to bear either prefix.

In Connaught the gentry of Milesian descent are called O'Connor, O'Flaherty, O'Malley, etc., while the peasants,

their collateral relatives, have disused the "O" and style themselves simply Connor, Flaherty and Malley.

When Christianity was introduced into Wales a large number of people were often baptized at one time. For convenience the whole crowd would often be christened with the same name. In many cases the name of the saint was given them on whose day the ceremony took place. This accounts for so many in that country who bear the names of Thomas, Hugh, David and Jones (from John).

The Welsh prefix "ap" means the son of, as ap Rhys, the son of Rhys. From this name have come the well-known names of Price and Brice.

French and Spanish Customs.

In Spain a curious custom exists. The wife does not change her name at marriage. The son uses the paternal or maternal name, as he thinks proper. The choice generally falls upon that of the better family.

In France it was formerly customary for eldest sons to take their father's names, while the younger branches assumed the names of the estates allotted to them. This plan also prevailed in England for some time after the Norman conquest, as in the case of Hugh of Saddington, who gave to his second son his manor of Frydon, to his third son his manor of Pantley, to his fourth his wood of Albdy. The sons called themselves De Frydon, De Pantley and De Albdy. Their posterity have, in many cases, removed the De.

ACCIDENTAL DROWNING.

Persons Suffering From Certain Ailments Should Not Take Plunge.

Fatalities are largely due to carelessness, to the display of daring risks and to overconfidence. At every week-end we learn of accidental drownings which are the result of boat "upsets," long-distance swim, or of unwarranted boldness in deep water.

Persons who knowingly have diseased or hardened blood vessels, heart disease or kidney trouble should refrain from taking plunges. When the body is submerged suddenly in cold water there is an immediate contraction of the surface blood vessels which adds to the work of the heart, causing sudden strain. If the heart is too weak to meet this added pressure then serious consequences may take place.

Persons apparently helpless in the water should not take unusual risks by wading out too far. Furthermore, only those who are experienced swimmers, well trained and well informed, should attempt to rescue the apparently drowned. Multiple fatalities are often the result of attempts to aid the distressed by persons who are themselves incapable of proper management in the water.

Resuscitation of the apparently drowned should be performed as follows:

As soon as the body is brought to shore loosen the clothing about the chest and neck. The body is then turned face downward. Standing astride the victim, clasp your hands about the abdomen and raise the body somewhat from the ground; this act tends to expel water from the stomach and lungs.

The person is then turned on his back, the head turned to one side and the tongue drawn forward to avoid interference with the respiration.

Kneeling on one knee at the victim's head, grasp both arms just below the elbows and with an outward sweeping motion draw them away above the head. This causes inspiration by drawing the ribs outward.

The arms are then brought down and the elbows pressed against the lower ribs with sufficient steady force to expel the air from the lungs. This should be repeated at the rate of sixteen times a minute and continued until normal respiration returns.

One to two hours of artificial respiration are sometimes required to revive the apparently drowned.

The victim should be wrapped in blankets as soon as respiration returns and the arms and legs massaged to encourage circulation. The pulmotor or lungmotor should be reserved for one skilled in its use.

Arithmetic 4,200 Years Ago.

Professor Langdon of Oxford, England, has discovered that one group of the famous Nippur tablets stored at the University of Pennsylvania are in reality the oldest schoolbooks known to exist. They show that the children of the ancients learned much that the boys and girls of to-day have to study. According to these tablets the children of 4,200 years ago were taught arithmetic, geography, history and grammar just like the children of to-day.

The multiplication tables are remarkably distinct, and in plain numerals show the incontrovertible fact that three times one are three and five times one are five.

On one tablet the schoolboy has been given a lesson in phonetic signs corresponding to the shorthand of modern times. The Sumerians, the authors of these tablets, also invented the use of writing syllables and combining them into words, being the first step toward the alphabet.

There is no cheerfulness in the world to equal that of an amateur singer responding to an encore.

"The real world have no rainbow and the eyes no tears!"

A. Vance Cheney.

Marriage Superstitions

Did you know that the expression, "tying the knot," grew out of a superstition? Among the Babylonians one part of the marriage ceremony was to take a thread from the garment of the bride and one from the bridegroom and tie them together into a knot.

Russia has curious superstitions. One ludicrous one is that the bride and groom race rapidly down the aisle as soon as the bridal procession enters the church. Whoever places a foot on the cloth in front of the altar first will be master of the household.

In Spain it was considered a good omen to tie around the necks of the bride and groom a silk sash fringed with gold while they knelt before the altar, thus binding their love the stronger.

In France it is held to be unlucky to allow a person older than the bride to enter the church door first. And here are other superstitions from many countries:

It is unlucky for a couple to run out of church hand in hand.

The bride and bridegroom must not look about or recognize anyone on going up the church aisle, for the one who does it will go elsewhere for love in a short time.

The one of the betrothed pair who gets up first from the altar will always in after life be the one to get up first in the house.

It is a sign of bad luck and separation if a woman signs her maiden name instead of her new married name on the church register when she marries.

It is good luck to the couple if a pigeon alight on the church as a couple enters it to be married.

If the officiating clergyman has trouble to find his glasses it is a sign that one of the two before him will not bear inspection.

If the officiating clergyman makes a mistake some one is present who is opposed to the match.

It is bad luck to have a minister refuse to perform the ceremony on any excuse.

If the pastor drops the prayer book while reading the service the couple will be blessed with twins.

It is a bad omen for a wedded couple if a person in mourning passes the open church door while the ceremony is being performed.

It is lucky to marry in a ruined church.

The couple will be separated soon if

by mistake they start from the altar in different directions.

The one who answers the responses in loudest tone will have the least to say in the household.

If the best man stumbles on his way to the altar it means bad luck to the bridegroom; if the bridesmaid stumbles, bad luck to the bride.

A bald-headed man at the altar, be he minister, bridegroom, or bride's father, foretells marriage squalls.

If a bride steps on her own gown on her way to the altar she will do something that will destroy her own happiness in married life.

If the bride turns her head when standing at the altar it signifies an early search for a second husband.

It is bad luck to have at the altar a person of the same given name as either of the principals.

To hear a baby cry at a wedding is a sign that the love of the couple is onended.

The bridegroom will prove fickle if he drops anything in the room where the ceremony is held.

In some countries it is believed if a bride carries salt in her pocket it will insure good luck.

Happiness is scheduled for the couple whose relatives refuse to attend the ceremony after they have been invited.

If a dog barks during the ceremony an enemy is in the room.

If the bride coughs during the ceremony her life will be short.

If the bride stands under a floral bell and the petals of a white rose should fall on her she will be happy and never know a care.

To stand with the back to a mirror when being married means much gossiping about you.

It is bad luck to marry in the middle of folding doors or under an archway.

If in the course of the marriage ceremony one of the couple trips on the foot of the other it will prevent sickness.

If it rains on the bride as she goes to be married, she will see pleasure come from all her trials.

An evil spirit is seeking to destroy the love life of the couple if a door squeaks about the time of the ceremony.

The first single person to come into the room prepared for a wedding who does not go out before the ceremony will be married within a year.

ORIGIN OF MARRIAGE CUSTOMS.

Conditions of Long Ago Gave Rise to Habits Which Still Remain.

Almost every marriage custom of today got its start among our half-civilized ancestors of many centuries ago. We are creatures of habit, and we stick to lots of things without rhyme or reason.

We all know about the rice-throwing, the flinging of old shoes, the use of the ring, the joining of hands, the use of the bridal veil, the wedding bell, the white robes of the bride, the honeymoon.

The use of the rice is borrowed from China, where, from time immemorial, handfuls have been thrown at the marriage-couple with the prayer that they might never want for food. In olden times the bride's apparel was sent after her to her new home, in token of renunciation, and the throwing of the shoes was a symbol that she had been given up by her parents and turned over for management to her husband.

Once, all marriage was by capture, and the groom's "best man" was in those old days the best armed and sturdiest fighter of his acquaintance, who accompanied him to assist in the abduction and, if necessary, fight the whole family. The honeymoon represents the concealment of the groom and his bride until the family had been placated with presents.

The hands are now joined, but were once tied together, and the ring symbolizes the chain or handcuff by the aid of which the bride was dragged away. Orange blossoms were once supposed to have magical virtue; the bride's veil was at first the blanket thrown over her head to stifle her screams, and later a thick canopy to hide her blushes.

Wild Trees Unsuitable For Home Planting.

Digging wild trees for home planting is not successful as a rule. In the first place wild trees are likely to grow where they are crowded and are drawn or taller than they should be. Others have not had an opportunity to develop evenly and may be well shaped on one side only. Then the roots have been left to spread out at long distances and the trees cannot be removed without breaking off important roots, so the tree will be a long while in recovering and a large percentage will die.

Nursery grown trees are grown where they develop evenly on all sides and are frequently transplanted and root pruned, which keeps them from growing too spindling and the roots are thus confined to a small area, so the trees can easily and safely be transplanted.

In making home plantings it is a grave error to attempt to use wild trees.

If many trees are to be used it is advisable to visit a nursery and personally select each specimen.

There are 782 varieties of Arctic flowers which have only two colors, white and yellow.

JAPAN'S POETRY CONTEST.

"Snow Scene on a Sunday Morning" Brought 30,000 MSS.

The usual spell of warm weather is just the one during which to speak of the annual poetry contest which the emperor of Japan each year proposes to his people, and which this year had the average number of competitors—some 30,000. The rules for the competition are strictly circumscribed, the theme being selected by the mikado himself, and the number and arrangement of syllables, the prosody, are of traditional establishment. This is no contest in story-telling; it is the verbal transcription of a single emotion, the picture of a moment or of a brief period of time and of a single impulse—in fact, the very principle that our friends, the impressionists of the Manet-Monet period, insisted on in painting.

This year the subject was "Snow Scene on a Sunday Morning," which explains our statement that the warm weather was the time to write of it.

Unfortunately, we have no translation of the poems that won the prize, but we have no doubt there were among those thousands a number that would do much to cool the atmosphere.

As much as the Japanese love blustering baths, so they also adore the cold of winter, and actually a cult of the snow has grown up which carries its devotees to extremes. Whether or not this is an ancient or a modern custom we do not know; but its tenets are carried out fully at certain schools, with separate institutions for the sexes, but otherwise following practically the same curriculum. The schools operate somewhat like our own open-air schools, except that whereas we wrap our scholars in the thickest of blankets and depend upon absorbing the winter's purity through the lungs, the Japanese dress their pupils in cotton pantaloons only for their midwinter outdoor exercise, and conclude the outdoor work by having them sit for ten minutes in a snow-drift which, we are told, is "an ordeal they survive very easily."

We are not sure how our Canadian boys and girls would take to that form of exercise, but we believe they would prefer it to another feature of the training which consists of an hour of meditation, both morning and evening, during which time, for sixty minutes at a stretch, they remain with closed eyes, pondering—just pondering! Also at the end of each school term the pupils must fast for several days.

A strong will, noble character and, above all, sincerity—these are the qualities which it is believed are instilled by the regimen. During summer the pupils are taken to camps in the mountains, where also they are subjected to high forms of discipline. It is clear, of course, that such institutions are not for the children of ricksha men or rice-mowers; but they are supported and approved by many of the greatest of the land, and the authors of not a few of the beautiful verses submitted in the emperor's poetry contest doubtless were developed in such surroundings.

Deeper Than the Ocean

Did you ever hear of a "suboceanic canyon?"

The Hudson River is one. Its bed—worn by the flowing stream—is considerably deeper than the offshore part of the Atlantic.

Another such canyon is the channel of the St. Lawrence. Yet another is that of the Congo. Both are deeper than the ocean near their mouths.

The Hudson, with the great bay into which it flows, is a "drowned river." That is to say, it is flooded by an intruding ocean. The bay and lower river compose what would be called in Norseland a fiord.

The Delaware is another drowned river. Chesapeake Bay is another. Long Island Sound is yet another.

Why should these rivers be drowned? What has happened to them?

Well, you see, it is like this: The whole east coast of North America has sunk a good deal in the course of ages, owing to the enormous weight of material brought down by the rivers and deposited out in the ocean off shore. But geologists are inclined to think that the melting of glaciers has largely to do with the phenomenon.

Once upon a time a river separated England from France. The rise of the ocean drowned it, and to-day we call it the British Channel. Another river ran between England and Ireland; it was likewise drowned.

The British Channel, by the way, is a suboceanic canyon, its bottom deeper than the ocean nearby, outside.

From Erin's Green Isle

The late J. L. Barrington, tobacco manufacturer, of Dublin, left an estate valued at \$300,000.

Dr. L. J. Curtin has been appointed to the staff of the Royal Victoria Eye and Ear Hospital, Dublin.

Alderman W. McCarthy, J.P., and F. J. Cahill have been appointed additional film censors for Dublin.

The Dublin Corporation has appointed Laurence J. Kettle to be electrical engineer for the city of Dublin.

The death took place recently at Waterford of Anne Power, widow of R. Power, formerly M.P. for Waterford City.

The death is announced of Rev. J. E. H. Murphy, rector of Rathcome, and professor of Irish in Dublin University.

Rev. E. H. Lewis-Granby presided at the girls' brigade drill competitions held in Gregg Memorial Hall, Dublin, recently.

The body of Albert William, a stoker on H.M.S. Hyderabad, was found floating in the Liffey, at the north extension wall.

The Agricultural Committee of the Royal Dublin Society have decided to hold a winter fat stock show at Ballsbridge this year.

The parishioners of St. Mathias Church, Dublin, have under consideration the erection of a war memorial to cost \$5,000.

A passport was refused to A. M. O'Mara, mayor of Limerick, to proceed to America to raise money for the improvement of the city.

The Housing Committee has recommended to the Dublin Corporation the appointment of P. J. Dillon as superintendent of buildings.

The terms of the Merchant Tailors' Association have been accepted, and the tailors, machinists and pressers have returned to work.

The parishioners of St. Peter's Church, Dublin, have decided to erect a memorial to commemorate their members who have fallen in the war.

Rev. Gordon T. Clements, of Donore Presbyterian Church, Dublin, was presented by his congregation with a piece of plate on his return from France.

Frank Hannington, who died recently in Madras, India, was one of the most popular men of his year at Dublin University, and won the classical scholarship.

Add a cupful of vinegar to water, in which colored clothes are washed. This prevents running.

Place a dish of water in the oven to prevent cakes and pies from scorching.

The standardization of wearable and breakable parts of farm machinery would be a move in the right direction.

Customer—"I want a machine that isn't expensive as to gasoline or upkeep, and one that I needn't worry about in the way of punctures." Automobile agent—"All right. I can sell you either a wheelbarrow or a baby carriage."

A certain rich man did not approve of foreign missions. One Sunday at church, when the offering was being taken up, the collector approached the millionaire and held out the bag. The millionaire shook his head. "I never give to missions," he whispered. "Then take something out of the bag, sir," whispered the collector. "The money is for the heathen."

THE CAUSE OF SICKNESS

Almost Always Due to Weak, Impoverished Blood.

Apart from accident or illness due to infection, almost all ill-health arises from one or two reasons. The great mistake that people make is in not realizing that both of these have the same cause at the root of them, namely poor and improper blood. Either bloodlessness or some trouble of the nerves will be found to be the reason for almost every ailment. If you are pale, suffer from headaches, or breathlessness, with palpitation of the heart, poor appetite and weak digestion, the cause is almost always bloodlessness. If you have nervous headaches, neuralgia, sciatica and other nerve pains, the cause is run down, exhausted nerves. But run down nerves are also a result of poor blood, so that the two chief causes of illness are one and the same.

This accounts for the great number of people, once in indifferent health, pale, nervous and dyspeptic, who have been made well and hearty by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills; for no other medicine ever discovered is so valuable for increasing the supply of rich red blood and giving strength to worn out nerves. Men and women alike greatly benefit from a course of the splendid blood builder and nerve tonic. If your dealer does not keep these pills you can get them by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

TREES 2,500 YEARS OLD.

Lebanon Cedars Were Centenarians When Christ Was Born.

The famous cedars of Lebanon, tradition says, were planted by God at the creation of the world and that they will endure until the last day. That there was a great grove of cedars on Lebanon in the days of King Solomon there can be no doubt, as it was from them that he obtained the wood for building the temple.

At the present day the grove contains 359 trees, of which only fifteen are of large size. It is the center of a great basin in the mountains, 6,000 feet above the sea. A Maronite chapel is on a mound in the shade of the trees, and here mass is said and on the feast of the Transfiguration a great festival takes place.

Several efforts to calculate the age of the cedars now standing have been made by counting the rings in the heart wood of those that have fallen. These estimates, according to Prof. A. Henry, of the Royal College of Sciences for Ireland, vary from 2230 years to 2500 years, although it may be that they are of slower growth than the specimens tested in other countries.

The largest of the cedars is thirteen feet in diameter.

EMPIRE'S COPPER RESOURCES.

Canada, Newfoundland, South Africa and Australia Possess Deposits.

Canada is now the largest producer of copper in the British Empire. In Ontario, and particularly in British Columbia, noteworthy progress in output has been made during the War, and the output for the whole of the Dominion has risen from 34,365 tons in 1913 to 52,864 tons last year. Valuable deposits of copper ore exist also in Newfoundland. In South Africa copper-mining is still more or less in its infancy. Steady progress has been made in Rhodesia during the last few years, and large deposits of copper are known to exist in other parts of the country, but their development depends on results obtained on certain other properties, the exploitation of which has as yet not passed the initial stages. Queensland is the largest producer of copper in the Commonwealth, Tasmania being second in importance. The output in New South Wales has been seriously reduced during the war, but the copper mines both here and in South and Western Australia should not be allowed to languish for want of the necessary support, while Great Britain continues to import copper from abroad.

The Old-Time Epitaph.

Many proverbs are likely due to the tendency of a few centuries ago of putting words together to form rhymes, regardless of truth. An example is this epitaph in an English churchyard: Here lies the body of Thomas Wood-hen, The kindest of husbands and best of men.

Directly beneath is this explanation: His name was Woodcock, but it wouldn't come in rhyme.

Temperature of Leaves.

Some recent investigation of the temperature of leaves made in the deserts and mountains of Arizona and in the Santa Lucia mountains of California have resulted in the discovery that leaves show a very rapid change of temperature at times. These fluctuations are almost constantly going on. Changes of from one to three degrees C. were observed in from 30 to 60 seconds, and if a moderately strong wind is blowing the change may amount to five degrees in 30 seconds.

Mix blueing with hot water before adding it to the rinsing water and the clothes will not streak.

Roller skates were used in France as long ago as 1819. The first English skate had five narrow wheels in a single row.

BITS OF HUMOR FROM HERE & THERE

Reasoning From Kittens.

Little Edward's twin sisters were being christened. All went well until Edward saw the water in the font. Then he anxiously turned to his mother and exclaimed: "Ma, which one are you going to keep?"

The Invincible Army.

Friend—"How's your boy getting on in the army, Mr. Johnson?" Johnson—"Wonderful! I feel a great sense of security. An army that can make my boy get up early, work hard all day and go to bed early can do anything!"

Evidently Not.

Bess—"Somebody passed a counterfeit dime on Rob a year ago, and he hasn't been able to get rid of it since." Maiden Aunt (horridly)—"What! Does that young man never go to church, then?"

Chance to Learn.

"No, Bobby," said his mother, "one piece of pie is quite enough for you!" "It's funny," responded Bobby with an injured air, "you say you are anxious that I should learn to eat properly, and yet won't give me a chance to practice."

When Bill Balked.

Bill wanted to slip out of barracks to see his girl. He couldn't get leave, so he went to his friend, the sentry, and stated the case.

"Well," said the sentry, "I'll be off duty when you come back, so you ought to have the password for tonight. It's 'Idiosyncrasy.'" "Idio what?" asked Bill. "Idiosyncrasy." "I'll stay in the barracks," declared Bill.

Chinese Wisdom.

Banker Earl C. Dodge, of Boston, who had lived some years in China, said in an afternoon speech:

"Anybody who doubts the wisdom of the Chinese should read their proverbs. The Chinese have a book of 10,000 proverbs, and they're all as wise and true as the first line in the volume, which says:

"It is safer to pull a tiger's tail than to call a lady's attention to her first gray hair."

Reg'lar Feller.

Here is a tale, told in London, about the Prince of Wales:

The Prince turned up one day at an officers' mess behind the lines on the western front and asked if he could be favored with luncheon.

"Certainly," replied a bright young subaltern, "but who the devil are you?"

"I'm the Prince of Wales," replied the heir to the throne, with a weary smile, "but for pity's sake forget it."

Sold!

Everything was ready. A short run, and she rose in the air majestically, ducking, rolling, and diving in the strong wind. Up, up, and still further up she rose, till she was almost out of sight, and a thrill ran through the spectators.

Suddenly an exceptionally strong gust of wind struck her, and down she came—down, down, and still down, till—crash!—she struck the earth with a dull, heavy thud.

And little Willie ran in to ask his mother for a penny to buy a new kite.

Johnny Knew.

The formidable trustees of the little rural school were paying their dreaded annual visit, and the primary class was being examined in nature study.

"Now children," said the nervous young teacher, holding up an apple blossom, "what comes after this flower?"

"A little green apple," shouted the class in chorus.

The teacher felt that the worst was over. "Good!" she said. "And now, Johnny, can you tell us what comes after the little green apple?"

"Yes!" roared Johnny; "stomach-ache!"

His Fate.

The young man brought some verses to his father.

"Father, I have written poems."

"What! Let me see them instantly."

The father read them over carefully, the tears slowly welling to his eyes as he did so. Finishing the last one, he threw down the manuscript, folded the boy to his breast, and sobbed:

"Oh, my poor, poor son!"

"Are they so bad as that, father?"

"Bad! They are excellent. They are real poetry. My boy, my boy, you will starve to death!"

Medicinal Diet.

In a certain hospital the patients were very badly fed, and looked forward to an inspection, when they could lodge a complaint.

When, one day, the inspecting officer came round, one Tommy was determined not to miss this opportunity.

"What's your complaint?" asked the officer.

"Trench fever."

"Oh! And what is the diet?" continued the officer solicitously.

"Two sucks at the thermometer daily!" was the answer.

The Graves of France. I saw the silent graves of France Lie tranquil in the night. They seemed as though they were asleep With stars for candle-light. I thought of all the mourning hearts— The sorrow and the loss. The bright moon painted on each grave The shadow of a cross.

I saw again the graves of France Clear in the morning light. Gone were the shadowy crosses then, That lay there in the night.

For flowers bloomed on every side, The leaves stirred, just to make A murmuring, crooning lullaby, Till time should come to wake.

So lay those dear brave lads, in France And, though to us the loss, To them the glory and the prize Of each white lowly cross.

Understanding English.

Lee Fong was brought before a local justice and fined for breaking the law. The judge had great difficulty in making the Oriental understand, as he feigned entire ignorance of English. Finally, in desperation, the judge said:

"Here, man, do you see? That is one dollar. Pay it—or go to jail."

The Chinik still appeared to be unenlightened and the magistrate repeated the question.

"Allow me to talk to him, your honor," burst forth the husky cop who had arrested him. "I'll make him understand."

The officer approached the prisoner and shouted in his ear: "Say, you with the teakettle face, can't you hear anything? You've got to pay a fine of two dollars."

"You're a liar!" shouted back the Chinik. "It's only one dollar."

Horses, Men and Elephants.

Tests made to determine the respective pulling power of horses, men and elephants showed that two horses, weighing 1,600 pounds each, together pulled 3,750 pounds, or 550 pounds more than their combined weight, says Better Farming. One elephant weighing 12,000 pounds pulled 8,750 pounds, or 3,350 pounds less than its weight. Fifty men, aggregating 7,500 pounds, pulled 8,750 pounds, or just as much as the single elephant, but like the horses, they pulled more than their own weight. One hundred men pulled twelve thousand pounds.

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

A Prize-Winner.

At a works not far from Manchester some workmen were bragging about the skill of some of the men at their various jobs. After several had related their experiences, one man said that what he had heard was nothing to the skill of a stone-mason he knew. The curious part of it was that the mason was a nigger who had only one arm.

"How does he manage it if he has only one arm?" questioned one of the men.

"Why," said the other, "he holds his chisel between his teeth and hits himself behind the head with the hammer."

What Did He Say?

The Pastor—So God has sent you two more little brothers, Dolly?

Dolly (brightly)—Yes, and He knows where the money's coming from. I heard daddy say so.

It isn't so much what a man has that makes him happy as what he doesn't want.

SUFFERING CATS! GIVE THIS MAN THE GOLD MEDAL

Let folks step on your feet hereafter; wear shoes a size smaller if you like, for corns will never again send electric sparks of pain through you, according to this Cincinnati authority.

He says that a few drops of a drug called frezzone, applied directly upon a tender, aching corn, instantly relieves soreness, and soon the entire corn, root and all, lifts right out.

This drug is a sticky ether compound, but dries at once and simply shrivels up the corn without inflaming or even irritating the surrounding tissue.

It is claimed that a quarter of an ounce of frezzone obtained at any drug store will cost very little but is sufficient to remove every hard or soft corn or callus from one's feet. Cut this out, especially if you are a woman reader who wears high heels.

GIRLS! LEMON JUICE IS A SKIN WHITENER

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

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

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

FOR SALE.

NEWSPAPER WEEKLY IN BRUCE County. Speeded 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 \$1,000. Write for \$1,250 on quick sale. Box 12, Wilson Publishing Co. Ltd. Toronto.

POULTRY WANTED

WHAT HAVE YOU FOR SALE IN Live Poultry, Fancy Hens, Pigeons, Eggs, etc.? Write L. Weintraub & Son, 19-18 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, 23 Jackson W. Hamilton, Ont.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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

Not His Name.

The train was pulling into the station, and as the passengers crowded to get off, the hotelman walked up and down calling: "King George, sir? King George?" Coming up to an old gentleman from the country he said, while stooping for the man's bag, "King George, sir?" "No, sir," replied the old man, "you are mistaken. I'm just plain Abraham McCarthy."

Montreal, May 29th, '09.

Minard's Liniment Co. Limited, Yarmouth, N.S.

Gentlemen,—I beg to let you know that I have used MINARD'S LINIMENT for some time, and I find it the best I have ever used for the joints and muscles.

Yours very truly,

THOMAS J. HOGAN.

The Champion Clog and Pedestal Dancer of Canada.

One on Mother.

Little Tommy had a great dislike to being washed. The other day his mother was showing him a new clock and remarked meaningly:

"Just look what a nice, clean face the clock has, Tommy!"

"Yes," answered the child triumphantly: "but it's got black hands, though!"

MONEY ORDERS.

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

Man's Way.

"It has always seemed funny to us," says a philosopher, "why a fellow says he keeps bees. The truth of the matter is the bees keep themselves. All he does is rob 'em."

OTHER TABLETS NOT ASPIRIN AT ALL

ONLY TABLETS MARKED WITH "BAYER CROSS" ARE ASPIRIN.

If You Don't See the "Bayer Cross" on the Tablets, You Are Not Getting Aspirin—Only Acid Imitation!



Genuine "Bayer Tablets of Aspirin" are now made in Canada by a Canadian Company—No German interest whatever, all rights being purchased from the United States Government.

During the war, acid imitations were sold as Aspirin in pill boxes and various other containers. The "Bayer Cross" is your only way of knowing that you are getting genuine Aspirin, proved safe by millions for Headache, Neuralgia, Colds, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Neuritis and for Pain generally. Handy tin boxes of 12 tablets—also larger sized "Bayer" packages can be had at drug stores.

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

MONTH OLD BABY HAD SKIN TROUBLE

On Face and Hands. Itched and Burned. Cuticura Heals.

"My baby was only a month old when her face and hands started to get red and scaly. The eczema started in the form of water blisters and itched and burned. She was so cross and fretful she could not sleep."

"This lasted nine months when I tried Cuticura Soap and Ointment, and I used three cakes of Soap with two boxes of Ointment when she was healed." (Signed) Mrs. Oscar Pillion, Amherstburg, Ontario, May 7, 1912.

Cuticura Soap, Ointment and Talcum are all you need for all toilet uses. Bathe with Soap, soothe with Ointment, dust with Talcum.

Free sample sent of Cuticura Soap, Ointment and Talcum. Write for it. Cuticura, Inc., N. Y. N. Y. Sold everywhere.

A "man-size" food—builder of brain and brawn. Mighty good also for women and children. Grape-Nuts Made of wheat and barley.

The Watchman AND Ottawa Valley Advocate

FRIDAY, SEPT. 26, 1919.

The Watchman will be published every Friday.

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

J. S. GILES, Editor and Prop.

See a line for Poetry accompanying Memorial Notices.

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

Notices of Births, Marriages and Deaths 25c.

Legal Advertising, —\$1.40 per inch.

En Passant.

"There are times when Fancy plays her gambols, in despite
Even of our watchful senses, when in
Substance seems shadow, shadow substance seems,
When the broad, palpable and mark'd
partition,
Twixt that which is and is not, seems
dissolved,
As if the mental eye gained power to
gaze
Beyond the limits of the existing world.
Such hours of shadowy dreams I better
love
Than all the gross realities of life."

Anon.

A great writer this Anon. Dead? Yes, of course. He died when signed articles came into vogue—when pen names ceased to be the province of literary advertisers, and while poets and authors still retained their active reticence, and modesty encompassed them as a garment. The anonymous writer who wrote by stealth and blushed to find it fame as an extinct as the dodo: gone with the Great Auk. The modern rush for publicity has obliterated him entirely. Nowadays the hustling author signs every few lines he writes, and when he is pushed for time he uses a rubber stamp.

Personally, I prefer a great thought of "Anon's," to the modern idea signed in capitals, something this style, emblematic of a philosophical resignation to fate—

"If it rains tomorrow I shall have to borrow an umbrella."
Georges Bernhardt Shawville.

Then there is the "Bring me back yesterday" style, old as Adam and older, much than Anon, which, over a well displayed signature simply carries conviction, without any option. For example—

"The cuckoo in the dell;
The bucket and the well;
Ah, me, for yestere'en.
The far hung azure skies
Grow dim before mine eyes,
Ah, me, for yestere'en,
When roses glow,
And river flow;
Oh give me yestere'en."
Edythe Gertrude Smithson.

Had this soulful sonnet been launched unsigned upon a breathless world, it might have been attributed to Browning by mistake, but the bold signature rescues it from such a fate and establishes the authenticity of its origin; like the ring on a pigeon's leg.

But this is a diversion, an aside, a sort of afterthought put at a beginning. Where I want to get is where Fancy gambols in spite of our watchful senses; where the partition between that which is, and is not, seems to wobble, and I don't have very far to go.

On the front page of last Saturday's "Star" I read—

"MINERS WILL STRIKE
ON NOV. 1st IF
DEMANDS REFUSED."

ASK SIXTY PER CENT
INCREASE AND
SIX HOUR DAY

FIVE DAY WEEK."

That announcement seems to me to be a bold removal of the partition. I can imagine the miner, sitting in the attitude of that famous statue, "The Thinker," and saying to himself
"Such hours of shadowy dreams I better love
Than all the gross realities of life."

The coal consumer, too; I can see him perplexed with the gross (and rare and net) realities, watching the broad, palpable and mark'd partition between what is and is not, dissolving in his coal bin, until shadow fills that receptacle with an inconsumable kind of anthracite without any geometrical proportions.

What does the miner purpose doing with his spare time? 30 hours work a week against 135 for rest and recreation seems an unequal ratio compared with the active hours of other industrial production. I won't ask what he is going to do with his earnings when they are increased sixty per cent. I have lived in colliery districts, during war times and after, too many years to ask that superfluous question. But he cannot rest all the time. It would wear him out. And he cannot while away the happy hours chatting with the landlord of the village inn, for a "Dry" spell is on.

Perhaps he is tired of being underground so long and has determined to come out on top and try farming. That seems a reasonable solution of the problem. Farmers, as we know, are heavy losers. They lose all the time. So the miner, turned farmer, can go down into

his coal pit and in thirty hours get out as much money as will cover his week's losses. This will be alright, for, as a farmer selling his produce under value as they always do, he can level things up from what he makes on the price of producing coal. Then, profit and loss being equal, he can keep poultry for a living. We all know from experience that the price of eggs will assure him a handsome competence, leaving a broad margin for the education of his family and other extras such as automobiles and things like that.

That may be the miners solution of the high cost of living. The poultry keeping miner-farmer will control the situation. His hand will hold the sword that will cut the Gordian knot. All he has to do is to convince the Ordinary Consumer that he is striking solely for the O.C.'s benefit, and the rest is as easy as falling off a log.

But alas! The broad, palpable, marked, partition between substance and shadow as depicted by the Anon poet, is not always so real as it seems. "I tell the tale as it was told to me." Our old friend AEsop said:—

"A dog, carrying a piece of meat in his mouth, was crossing a river on his way home, when he saw his own shadow reflected in the stream below. Thinking that it was another dog with another piece of meat he resolved to make himself master of that also; but in snapping at the supposed treasure he dropped the bit he was carrying and so lost all. Grasp at the shadow and lose the substance,—the common fate of those who hazard a real blessing for some visionary good."

Speaking of AEsop reminds me of another story, told as far back as 1517, and even then attributed to a Latin origin several centuries old.

"It is told in fables that a lady upon a time delivered to her maiden a gallon of myrtle to sell at a cote, and by the way as the maiden sat and rested her by a dyche side, she began to think that with the money of the myrtle she would buy an hen, the which should bring forth chickens, and when they were grown to hens she would sell them and buy piglets, and exchange them in to sheep, and the sheep in to oxen, and so when she was come to riches she should be married right worshipfully to some worthy man, and thus she rejoiced. And when she was thus merrily comforted and ravished inwardly in her secret solace, thinking with how great joy she should be led to towards the church with husband on horseback, she said to her self: "Goo we, goo we" noddy she smote the ground with her foot, myndyng to spurne the horse, but her foot slypped, and she fell in the dyche, and there lay all her myrtle, and so she was farre from her purpose, and never had that she hoped to have."

I should not like the miners to be found lying in a ditch crying over spilt milk, so I hope they will employ their present energies in digging out some of the hard lessons of life as recorded in fables, instead of indulging in dreams contrary to the dictates of their "watchful senses."

LINKSMAN.

Arundel Exhibition.

Fine weather greeted the good people of Arundel in their first Annual Exhibition held on Thursday of last week. It was quite an undertaking, but that thriving centre has many inhabitants who are intensely progressive and most optimistic as to the future of the North Country. The prize list, which we are pleased to publish as fully as possible this week, will give those who were prevented from being present, somewhat of an idea of the Exhibition itself. While the entries were not overly numerous in some classes, yet there was keen rivalry in others, and nothing was shown but what well merited a prize.

The contestants however, now have an incentive and doubtless will arouse interest among others which will ensure much keener competition next year. There were about two thousand present, many coming from long distances and the officers and management, coupled with others who rendered such valued assistance are certainly to be congratulated upon the great success. The only disappointment in the whole line-up was the failure of the aviator to make his appearance owing to a serious breakdown to his machine.

Section 1. Horses.

Registered Percheron Stallion, 4 years and upwards.—John Graham.
Registered Clydesdale Stallion, 4 years and upwards.—Henry Langhorne.
Registered Clydesdale Stallions, 3 yrs. old.—Ernest Swail.
Clydesdale Registered Mare and Foal, Alfred B. Morrison.
Agricultural, 3 year old Filly or Gelding.—Alex. Campbell.
Single Agricultural Horse, in harness, A. B. Morrison.
General Purpose Horse.—Mrs. John D. Sobey.
General Purpose Horse in harness to vehicle.—Ralph Graham.
Pair General Purpose Horses in harness to vehicle.—Hubertan Orphanage.
Roadster in harness to carriage.—S. Swail, Henry Williams.
Agricultural Foal of 1919.—A. Campbell, L. Moore, Hazelhurst Farm.

SPECIAL ON HORSES

Best pure-bred Stallion on the grounds prize donated by Senator White.—John Graham.
General purpose horses, prize donated by Mr. C. J. Stanforth.—Hubertan Orphanage.
Best Heavy Draught Stallion, prize donated by the Rionden Pulp and Paper Co.—John Graham.
Best Agricultural Colt of 1919, awarded by William Smellie, M. D.—Alex. Campbell, L. Moore, H. Smellie.
Best Heavy Draught Team, the prize awarded by P. E. McGibbon M. P.—A. B. Morrison.

Section 2. Cattle.

PURE BRED AYRESHIRE
Bull Pure Bred Ayershire, 3 years and over, Wm. McGrauld, T. Bishop, Fred. Prevost.

Princess Theatre, Brownsburg, P. Goyette, Prop.

Sept. 26th. and 27th,
TOM MIX in
FAME and FORTUNE.

A Peppery Western Story
of Warm Hearts and Cold Lead

Good Restaurant, Ice Cream, Soft Drinks, Fruits in Season, etc.

Bull Calf Jr.—Stanley Cooke.
Milch Cow.—J. Moncreff, 2 and 3 H. Boyd.
2 year old Heifer, H. Boyd, Henry Langhorne, Wm. McManuel.
Heifer Calf Jr.—1 and 2 C. O. Bennett, 3 H. Boyd.
Bull 2 years old.—C. O. Bennett, H. W. A. Boyd.
Bull, 1 year old.—3rd. C. Patry.
Bull Calf Senior.—D. Dubeau.

AYRESHIRE GRADE CATTLE
Grade Ayershire Cow.—Hazelhurst Farm.
2 year old heifer.—1 and 2 H. W. A. Boyd, 3 H. Langhorne.
Heifer 1 year.—1 and 2 G. S. Pennett.
Heifer Calf Jr.—Hazelhurst Farm.

HOLSTEIN GRADE CATTLE
Milch Cow.—Hazelhurst Farm.
Bull pure-bred.—John Graham.

SPECIALS
2 year old Reg. Ayershire Heifer, prize donated by Mr. Hugh Boyd.—H. W. A. Boyd.
Best Bull on the Grounds, prize awarded by Senator White.—W. McManuel.
Best pair Registered Ayershire Calves, 1919, prize donated by Archie Smith.—C. O. Bennett.

Best 2 year old Ayershire Bull, prize donated by David Rodger M. D., of Cowanville.—C. O. Bennett.

Section 3. Sheep.
Pure bred Oxford Ram.—Henry Langhorne.
Ewe 1 shear.—H. W. A. Boyd.

Section 4. Swine
VORKSHIRE PURE-BRED
Sow aged.—H. W. A. Boyd.
Boar aged.—Ralph Graham.

BERKSHIRE Pure-bred.
Sow of 1919.—G. J. Bennett.
Sow aged.—H. W. A. Boyd.

CHESTER
White Boar.—Orphanage.
White Sow.—
Chester Sow.—

Section V: Poultry, Etc.
White Wyandotte.—Stanley Cooke.
Bantams.—2nd Stanley Cooke.
Bronze Turkey.—H. Ronalds.
Emden Geese.—Mrs. Val. Swail.
African Geese.—2nd Mrs. Wilfred Morrison, 3rd Master Sherman Boyd.
Rabbits.—1st, 2nd and 3rd, Orphanage

Section VI: Roots, Etc.
Sheaf of Fodder Corn.—Rev. G. H. Gagnon.
Cabbage.—1st, 2nd and 3rd, Orphanage.
Sweet Corn for Table use.—1st, 2nd and 3rd, Orphanage.
Corn Salad.—1st, Orphanage.
Table Beets.—1st Orphanage, 2nd Albert Delisle, 3rd Mrs. Mat. Craig.
Leeks.—1st Orphanage.
Table Turnips.—Orphanage.
Celery.—Geo. Champagne.
Tomatoes, Red.—Joseph Forget, Orphanage, J. M. Nelson.
Onions.—J. M. Nelson, Ed. Dubeau, H. P. Ronalds.
Yellow Tomatoes.—Orphanage.
Pumpkin.—Joseph Forget, Mrs. Wm. Scott.

Squash.—Calixte Patry, Archie Bennett, Mrs. John Bennett.
Vegetable Marrow.—J. M. Nelson.
Citrons.—1st, 2nd and 3rd, Orphanage.
Water Melons.—Mrs. Geo. Marshall.
Potatoes, Burbank.—Mrs. W. Scott.
Green Mountain.—E. Appercl, M. S. Archie Smith.
Early Rose.—Orphanage.
Any other variety.—Mrs. W. Scott.
Carrots, Red half-long.—Albert Delisle, Orphanage, Mrs. Wm. Scott.
Cucumbers for table use.—Mrs. Val. Swail Jr., James H. Bennett, Mrs. Archie Smith.

Section VII: Flowers.
Foliage Plants.—1st, 2nd and 3rd, Orphanage.
Begonia.—Mrs. Val. Swail Jr., Mrs. Thomas Graham.
Asters.—Orphanage, J. M. Nelson.
Dahlias.—Mrs. A. T. Stuve.
Gladioli.—Orphanage.
Petunia.—Orphanage, J. M. Nelson.
Phlox.—Orphanage.
Verbena.—Orphanage.
Zinnia.—J. M. Nelson.
Pansies.—J. M. Nelson.
Special.—Best display of Flowers in Bloom Prize donated by Mr. J. M. Nelson awarded to The Orphanage.

SPECIALS.
Best bread made from Ogilvy's flour donated by The Ogilvy Flour Mills Co. awarded.—to Mrs. Wm. Smellie.
Best Bred from Flour ground by Mr. Crousal of Brebeuf awarded to.—Mrs. Wm. Swail, Mrs. Wm. Smellie, Mrs. W. Morrison.
Best bread from flour ground at St. Andrews Flour Mills, Hugh Walsh & Sons proprietor, awarded to.—Mrs. Geo. Marshall, Mrs. Wm. Smellie.
Best loaf of Home-made Bread, prize awarded by Miss Lorne Marshall of Harrington East, awarded to.—Mrs. W. Smellie.
Best Home-made Buns, prize donated by Mr. A. B. Morrison, awarded to.—Mrs. Wm. Smellie.
Best Home-made Pie, prize donated by Mr. A. B. Morrison, awarded to.—Mrs. Wm. Smellie.

Extra Specials
Home grown Wheat, ground at Mr. Coupl's Mill, at Brebeuf, Que., prize donated by the Exhibition Committee.—Mrs. Geo. Champagne.

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

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

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

Section 8. Butter, Cheese and Honey Etc.

Honey.—Orphanage.
Maple Syrup.—Geo. Bennett.
Butter, Mrs. H. Cooke, H. Ronalds, John Bennett.
Factory Cheese.—Walter Copp.

Specials
Best Home-made Butter prize donated by Mrs. Herbert Bennett.—Mrs. H. Cooke.

Section IX. Bread, Preserves, Etc.

Home-made sweet pickles.—Mrs. Thos. Graham, Mrs. Wm. Scott, Mrs. G. H. Gagnon.
Home-made Sour Pickles.—Mrs. Wm. Cote.

Crab Apple Jelly.—Mrs. Thos. Graham.
Canned Apples.—Mrs. Thos. Graham.
Raspberries/Vinegar.—Orphanage, Mrs. Thomas Graham, Miss Helen Thomson, Plum Jam.—Mrs. Archie Smith.

Canned Applesauce.—Orphanage.
Strawberry Jam.—Mrs. Thos. Graham.
Black Currant Jam.—Mrs. Thos. Graham, Miss Helen Thomson.
Raspberry Jam.—Mrs. Thos. Graham.
Gooseberry Jam.—Miss H. Thomson.

Best Home-made Bread.—Mrs. Wm. Smellie, Mrs. Val Swail Jr., Mrs. Chas. McAllister.
Best Home-made Buns.—Mrs. Wm. Smellie, Mrs. James Simon, Mrs. Archie Smith.
Best Home-made rolls.—Mrs. Henry Langhorne.
Best Frosted Cake.—Miss Litta Cooke.

Section XIII. Flowers.
Foliage Plants.—1st, 2nd and 3rd, Orphanage.
Begonia.—Mrs. Val. Swail Jr., Mrs. Thomas Graham.
Asters.—Orphanage, J. M. Nelson.
Dahlias.—Mrs. A. T. Stuve.
Gladioli.—Orphanage.
Petunia.—Orphanage, J. M. Nelson.
Phlox.—Orphanage.
Verbena.—Orphanage.
Zinnia.—J. M. Nelson.
Pansies.—J. M. Nelson.
Special.—Best display of Flowers in Bloom Prize donated by Mr. J. M. Nelson awarded to The Orphanage.

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Best Bred from Flour ground by Mr. Crousal of Brebeuf awarded to.—Mrs. Wm. Swail, Mrs. Wm. Smellie, Mrs. W. Morrison.
Best bread from flour ground at St. Andrews Flour Mills, Hugh Walsh & Sons proprietor, awarded to.—Mrs. Geo. Marshall, Mrs. Wm. Smellie.
Best loaf of Home-made Bread, prize awarded by Miss Lorne Marshall of Harrington East, awarded to.—Mrs. W. Smellie.
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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-strops, 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.

AUCTION SALE

There will be sold by Public Auction at the residence of

THOMAS MORRIN,

One Mile South of St. Philippe Four Corners.

Wednesday, October 1st, 1919.
The following effects:—Ten milch cows, 1 two year old Holstein heifer, 2 one year old heifers, 2 spring calves, 1 bull, 1 filly rising 2 years, 1 gelding rising 3 years old, 1 filly 3 years, 1 driving mare 5 years, 1 milch 6 years, 9 spring pigs, 1 pig one year, 10 pairs of hens, 2 cutters, 1 rack sleigh, a quantity of hay and straw, No. 24 Thrashing Machine and gasoline engine, 6 horsepower, (on special terms).

All to be sold without reserve.
Sale to commence at 1 p.m. sharp.

TERMS:—\$10.00 and under cash, over that amount 12 months credit on furnishing approved joint notes, 6 per cent per annum discount for cash.
W. J. BOYD, Licensed Auctioneer.

Section 8. Butter, Cheese and Honey Etc.

Honey.—Orphanage.
Maple Syrup.—Geo. Bennett.
Butter, Mrs. H. Cooke, H. Ronalds, John Bennett.
Factory Cheese.—Walter Copp.

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Best Bred from Flour ground by Mr. Crousal of Brebeuf awarded to.—Mrs. Wm. Swail, Mrs. Wm. Smellie, Mrs. W. Morrison.
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PUBLIC NOTICE

PUBLIC NOTICE is given that in conformity with an Ordinance of the Superior Court for the District of Montreal, at Montreal, dated the ninth day of September instant (1919) it will be proceeded by the undersigned Notary, in his office at No. 21 St. Vincent Street, in the town of Ste. Agathe-des-Monts, Tuesday, on the fourteenth day of October, (1919) at ten o'clock in the forenoon, to the sale by public auction of the immovable properties herein after described, belonging jointly to Jean-Baptiste Belisle, Joseph Belisle, Malvina Belisle, wife of Ferdinand Belisle, Daniel Prud'homme, Paul Prud'homme, Prud'homme, James Prud'homme, Isabelle Prud'homme, Martial Prud'homme, and to the three minor sons of Prud'homme, Luc-Arnaud Prud'homme, and Alphonse Prud'homme, all of them being heirs of the late Fernand Belisle, in his lifetime Merchant of the town of Ste. Agathe-des-Monts, to wit:—

1.—A lot of land situated in the town of Ste. Agathe-des-Monts, on the West side of David Street, known on the official plan and in the back of reference of the parish of Ste. Agathe-des-Monts under the number twenty nine of the subdivision of the lot number eleven A (No. 11A 29) in the fourth range of the township of Beresford, without building thereon, the upset price will be one hundred and fifty dollars.

2.—A lot of land situated in the same place, on the South side of Principale Street, forming part of the lot number eleven C (P. 11C), on the plan and in the back of reference of the township of Beresford, without building thereon, the upset price will be one hundred and eighty dollars.

3.—A lot of land situated in the same place, on the North side of Principale Street, forming part of the lot number eleven C (P. 11C), on the plan and in the back of reference of the township of Beresford, without building thereon, the upset price will be one hundred and eighty dollars.

4.—A lot of land situated in the same place, on the North side of Principale Street, forming part of the lot number eleven C (P. 11C), on the plan and in the back of reference of the township of Beresford, without building thereon, the upset price will be one hundred and eighty dollars.

5.—A lot of land situated in the same place, on the North side of Principale Street, forming part of the lot number eleven C (P. 11C), on the plan and in the back of reference of the township of Beresford, without building thereon, the upset price will be one hundred and eighty dollars.

6.—A lot of land situated in the same place, on the North side of Principale Street, forming part of the lot number eleven C (P. 11C), on the plan and in the back of reference of the township of Beresford, without building thereon, the upset price will be one hundred and eighty dollars.

7.—A lot of land situated in the same place, on the North side of Principale Street, forming part of the lot number eleven C (P. 11C), on the plan and in the back of reference of the township of Beresford, without building thereon, the upset price will be one hundred and eighty dollars.

8.—A lot of land situated in the same place, on the North side of Principale Street, forming part of the lot number eleven C (P. 11C), on the plan and in the back of reference of the township of Beresford, without building thereon, the upset price will be one hundred and eighty dollars.

9.—A lot of land situated in the same place, on the North side of Principale Street, forming part of the lot number eleven C (P. 11C), on the plan and in the back of reference of the township of Beresford, without building thereon, the upset price will be one hundred and eighty dollars.

10.—A lot of land situated in the same place, on the North side of Principale Street, forming part of the lot number eleven C (P. 11C), on the plan and in the back of reference of the township of Beresford, without building thereon, the upset price will be one hundred and eighty dollars.

11.—A lot of land situated in the same place, on the North side of Principale Street, forming part of the lot number eleven C (P. 11C), on the plan and in the back of reference of the township of Beresford, without building thereon, the upset price will be one hundred and eighty dollars.

12.—A lot of land situated in the same place, on the North side of Principale Street, forming part of the lot number eleven C (P. 11C), on the plan and in the back of reference of the township of Beresford, without building thereon, the upset price will be one hundred and eighty dollars.

13.—A lot of land situated in the same place, on the North side of Principale Street, forming part of the lot number eleven C (P. 11C), on the plan and in the back of reference of the township of Beresford, without building thereon, the upset price will be one hundred and eighty dollars.

14.—A lot of land situated in the same place, on the North side of Principale Street, forming part of the lot number eleven C (P. 11C), on the plan and in the back of reference of the township of Beresford, without building thereon, the upset price will be one hundred and eighty dollars.

15.—A lot of land situated in the same place, on the North side of Principale Street, forming part of the lot number eleven C (P. 11C), on the plan and in the back of reference of the township of Beresford, without building thereon, the upset price will be one hundred and eighty dollars.

16.—A lot of land situated in the same place, on the North side of Principale Street, forming part of the lot number eleven C (P. 11C), on the plan and in the back of reference of the township of Beresford, without building thereon, the upset price will be one hundred and eighty dollars.

17.—A lot of land situated in the same place, on the North side of Principale Street, forming part of the lot number eleven C (P. 11C), on the plan and in the back of reference of the township of Beresford, without building thereon, the upset price will be one hundred and eighty dollars.

18.—A lot of land situated in the same place, on the North side of Principale Street, forming part of the lot number eleven C (P. 11C), on the plan and in the back of reference of the township of Beresford, without building thereon, the upset price will be one hundred and eighty dollars.

19.—A lot of land situated in the same place, on the North side of Principale Street, forming part of the lot number eleven C (P. 11C), on the plan and in the back of reference of the township of Beresford, without building thereon, the upset price will be one hundred and eighty dollars.

20.—A lot of land situated in the same place, on the North side of Principale Street, forming part of the lot number eleven C (P. 11C), on the plan and in the back of reference of the township of Beresford, without building thereon, the upset price will be one hundred and eighty dollars.

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.

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MACDONALD'S CROWN PLUG CHEWING

THE TOBACCO WITH A HEART

H. E. Fortier, Selling Agent, Montreal.

FLIERI FACIAS DE BONIS ET DE TERRIS. SUPERIOR COURT

Canada, Province of Quebec, District of Terrebonne, in the No. 16, city and district of Montreal, petitioner: vs la scierie de Sainte-Agathe-des-Monts, limitée, in liquidation; and Georges Liboiron, liquidator, to wit:

A piece of land situate at Sainte-Agathe-des-Monts, being a part of the lot of land number eighteen of the fourth range of the township of Beresford, and comprising also a small part of the lot number nineteen A of said fourth range of the township of Beresford, the whole of the official plan and book of reference of the parish of Sainte-Agathe-des-Monts; the said parts of lots as herein under bounded and contained within the following limits: The part of the lot number eighteen bounded on the northeast by the lot number seventeen of the fourth range of the said township of Beresford, the said northeast line measuring three hundred and sixty five feet starting from the center of a road on said land leading to the Pacific railway, at the place where the division line between the lots numbers seventeen and eighteen cuts this road and starting from this point going towards the south, at three hundred and sixty five feet, the lateral line of said lot number eighteen starting from this point and falling at a distance of about nineteen hundred feet following the present fence and running to the centre of another public road, this line dividing on the southeast the part presently bounded of the lot number eighteen from the residue of the same lot; the part presently designated of said lot number eighteen being bounded on the southwest by the Lac-des-Sables, and the part hereinafter described of the lot number nineteen A, and on the northwest by the residue of said lot number eighteen, this line being about straight and as actually fenced and falling at twenty five feet in the north direction of the centre of said road leading to the Pacific Railway named above, on the intersection line between the said lots numbers seventeen and eighteen, and the part of said lot number nineteen A, being a small triangular piece of land comprised between the following limits: bounded on the north east line by a part of said lot number eighteen above described, on the southwest by the said Lac-des-Sables, and on the northwest by the residue of said lot number nineteen A, and comprising all that part of said lot between the said Lac-des-Sables, the said part of above described of said lot number eighteen and the production of the northwest line of the said part hereabove described of said lot number eighteen to the said Lac-des-Sables as presently described; the south east line of the said part of the lot starting from the centre of the bridge and running to the intersection of the production of the north west line of the part above described of the said lot number eighteen being of about two hundred and seventy two feet. The boundaries and dimensions above given are not warranted as to precise measurements with the hydraulic power attached thereto and all the constructions thereon erected dependencies and servitudes together with the rights to cut timber resulting from and subject to the terms and conditions of a permit or license of the Government of the Province of Quebec, dated the 20th November, 1911, under the number one hundred and thirty three and described in said judgment as follows:

On the lots twenty four and twenty five of the eighth range of the township of Doncaster district of Terrebonne, on the lots numbers northwest half of two, twenty-four, twenty-seven, twenty eight of the ninth range of said township, on the lots numbers fifteen sixteen, seventeen, eighteen, of the tenth range of said township, on the lots numbers, ten, eleven, twelve, thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, sixteen, seventeen, eighteen, nineteen, south half twenty, twenty nine of the eleventh range of said township,

To be sold at the catholic church door, in the town of Sainte-Agathe-des-Monts, on the SEVENTH day of OCTOBER, one thousand nine hundred and nineteen, at TWO o'clock in the afternoon.

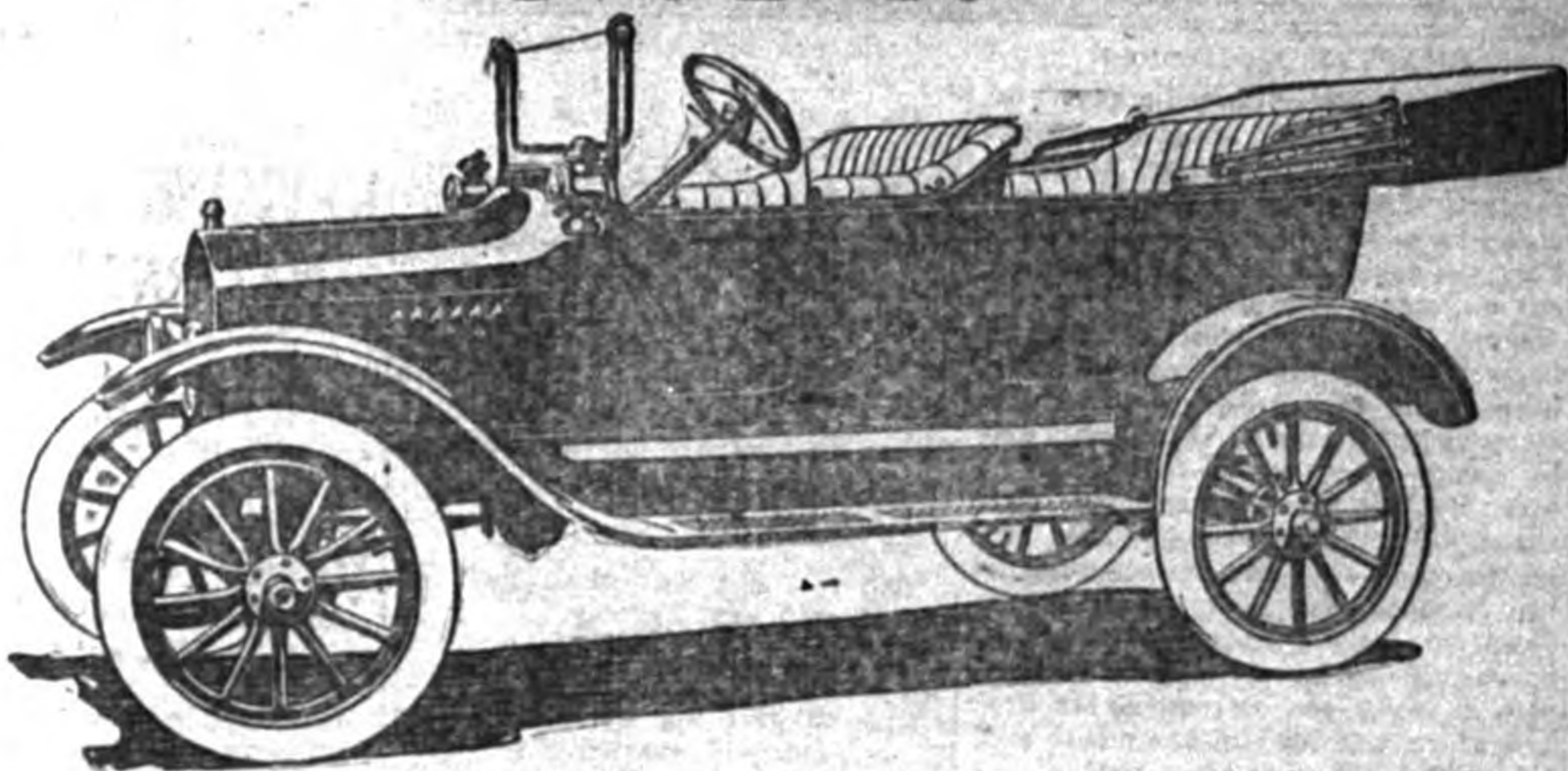
J. W. CYR, Sheriff.

Sheriff's office. Ste. Scholastique, 27th, August, 1919

We have a choice lot of Blue Serges for costumes. As things go now. The prices are much below present values.

W. BANFORD & SON.

Ford



"A Joan of Arc Machine"

SHE withstood everything in the field and above all was, and still is, the last and only car to survive until the cessation of hostilities—Extract from letter received by Ford Motor Company from a British Soldier, in Africa.

Over shell-torn roads, through water soaked fields, second only to the tanks in its power to climb debris and crater holes, the Ford car made a world famous record in the fighting area of the great war. In press despatches, in field reports, in letters, in rhyme and song the praises of the Ford were sounded.

In France - 700 cars out of 1,000 were Fords
In Italy - 850 cars out of 1,000 were Fords
In Egypt - 996 cars out of 1,000 were Fords
In Mesopotamia 999 cars out of 1,000 were Fords

The Ford power plant that established this world-wide record in every theatre of the war remains the same. It will be in the Ford you buy.

Ford Runabout, \$660. Touring, \$690. On open models the Electric Starting and Lighting Equipment is \$100 extra. Coupe, \$375. Sedan, \$1,175 (closed model prices include Electric Starting and Lighting Equipment). Demountable rims, tire-carrier and non-skid tires on rear as optional equipment on closed cars only at \$25 extra. These prices are f. o. b. Ford, Ont., and do not include War Tax.

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Ford Motor Company of Canada, Limited
Ford - Ontario

E. F. AYERS,
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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.

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, Sweater and Rain Coats.

No Better Values in Town.

Suits Made to Order. - Boots Repaired.

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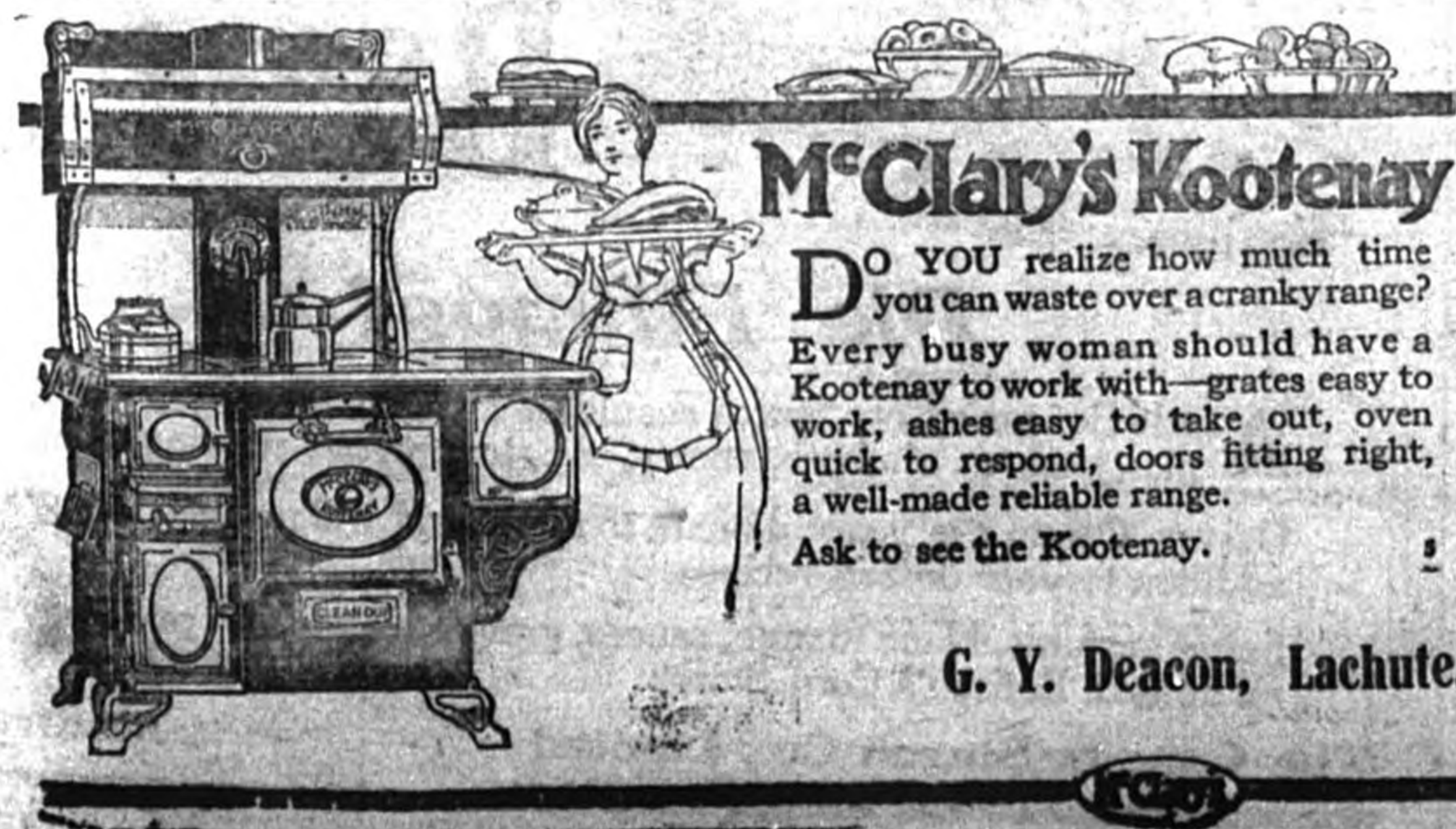


You furnish the Girl We Furnish The Home

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

O. B. Lafleur & Sons, Limited.

Foundry Street - Lachute



McClary's Kootenay

DO YOU realize how much time you can waste over a cranky range?

Every busy woman should have a Kootenay to work with—grates easy to work, ashes easy to take out, oven quick to respond, doors fitting right, a well-made reliable range.

Ask to see the Kootenay.

G. Y. Deacon, Lachute.

The Road to Understanding

—BY—
Eleanor H. Porter
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Published by special
arrangement with
Thos. Allen,
Toronto

CHAPTER X—(Cont'd.)

Once again Helen passed a sleepless night. Never questioning now Mrs. Cobb's interpretation of her husband's conduct, there remained only a decision as to her own course of action. That she could not be there when her husband came to make ready for his journey, she was convinced. She told herself fiercely that she would take herself and the baby away—quite away out of his sight. He should not be ashamed again by the sight of her. But she knew in her heart that she was fleeing because she dared not go through that last meeting with her husband, lest she should break down. And she did not want to break down. If Burke did not want her, was it likely she was going to cry and whine, and let him know that she did want him? Certainly not!

Helen's lips came together in a thin, straight line, in spite of her trembling chin. Between her hurt love and her wounded pride, Helen was in just that state of hysterics and heroics to do almost anything—except something sane and sober.

First, to get away. On that she was determined. But where to go—that was the question. As for going back to the old home town—as Burke had suggested—that she would not do—now. Did they think, then, that she was going back there among her old friends to be laughed at, and glibed at? What if she did have ten thousand dollars to spend on frills and finery to dazzle their eyes? How long would it be before the whole town found out, as had Mrs. Cobb, that that ten thousand dollars was the price Burke Denby had paid for his freedom from the wife he was ashamed of? Never! So would not go there. But where could she go?

It was then that a plan came to her—a plan so wild and dazzling that even her frenzied aspiration scouted it at first as impossible. But it came again and again; and long before her fancy was playing with it, and turning it about with a wistful "Of course, if I could!" which in time became a hesitating "And maybe, after all, I could do it," only to settle at last into a breathlessly triumphant "I will!"

After that things moved very swiftly in the little Denby flat. It was Saturday morning, and there was no time to lose.

First, Helen gathered all the cash she had in the house, not forgetting the baby's bank (which yielded the biggest sum of all), and counted it. She had nineteen dollars and seventeen cents. Then she rummaged among her husband's letters and papers until she found a letter from Dr. Gleason bearing his Boston address. Next, with Bridget to help her, she flung into her trunk everything belonging to herself and the baby that it was possible to crowd in, save the garments laid out to wear. By three o'clock Bridget was paid and dismissed, and Helen, with Dorothy Elizabeth, was waiting for the carriage to take them to the railroad station.

With the same tearless exaltation that had carried her through the prodigious tasks of the morning, Helen picked up her bag and Dorothy Elizabeth, and followed her trunk down the stairs and out to the street. She gave not one backward glance to the little home, and she carefully avoided anything but an airy "Good-bye" to the watching Mrs. Cobb in the window on the other side. Not until the wheels began to turn, and the journey was really begun, did Helen's tearless exaltation become the frightened anxiety of one who finds herself adrift on an uncharted sea.

Then Helen began to cry.

CHAPTER XI

In a roomy old house on Beacon Hill Dr. Frank Gleason made his home with his sister, Mrs. Ellery Thayer. The family were at their North Shore cottage, however, and only the doctor was at home on the night that Hawkins, the Thayers' old family butler, appeared at the library door with the somewhat disconcerting information that a young person with a baby and a bag was at the door and wished to speak to Dr. Gleason.

The doctor looked up in surprise. "Me?" he questioned. "A woman? She must mean Mrs. Thayer."

"She said you, sir. And she isn't a patient, I asked her, thinking she might have made a mistake and took you for a real doctor what practices. She said she didn't want doctoring. She wanted you. She's a young person I never saw before, sir."

"But, good heavens, man, it's after eleven o'clock!"

"Yes, sir." On the manservant's face was an expression of lively curiosity and disapproval, mingled with a subdued but unholy mirth which was not lost on the doctor, and which particularly exasperated him.

"What in thunder can a woman with a baby want of me at this time of—What's her name?" demanded the doctor.

"She didn't say, sir."

"Well, go ask her."

The butler coughed slightly, but made no move to leave the room.

"I did ask her, sir. She declined to give it."

"Declined to— Well, I like her impertinence."

"Yes, sir. She said you'd—" the servant's voice faltered and swerved ever so slightly from its well-trained impassiveness—"er—understand, sir."

"She said I'd—the deuce she did!" exploded the doctor under his breath, flushing an angry red and leaping to his feet. "Didn't you tell her Mrs. Thayer was gone?" he demanded at last, wheeling savagely.

"I did, sir, and—"

"Well?"

"She said she was glad; that she wanted only you, anyway."

"Wanted only—! Comes here at this time of night with a bag and a baby, refuses to give her name, and says I'll understand!" snarled the doctor.

"Oh, come, Hawkins, this is a colossal mistake, or a fool hoax, or— What kind of looking specimen is she?"

Hawkins, who had known the doctor from his knickerbocker days, was guilty of a slow grin.

"She's a— a very good looking, sir."

"Oh, she is! Well—er, tell her I can't possibly see her; that I've gone to bed—away—sick—something! Anything! Tell her she'll have to see Mrs. Thayer."

"Yes, sir." Still the man made no move to go. "She—er—beg pardon, sir—but she'll be that cut up I fear, sir. You see, she's been cryin'. And she's young—very young."

"Crying!"

"Yes, sir. And she was that powerful anxious to see you, sir, I had hard work to keep her from coming with me. I did, sir. She's in the hall. And it's raining outside, sir."

"Oh, good heavens! Well, bring her in," capitulated the doctor in obvious desperation.

"Yes, sir." This time the words were scarcely out of his mouth before the old man was gone. In an incredibly short time he was back with a flushed-faced, agitated young woman carrying a sleeping child in her arms.

At sight of her, the doctor, who had plainly braced himself behind a most forbidding aspect, leaped forward with a low cry and a complete change of manner.

(To be continued.)

CONVERSING WITH THE MONKEY-MEN

AFRICA HAS ONLY TWO SPECIES OF MAN-APES.

Scientist When Visiting Tropical Africa Employed Phonographs to Record Monkey Language.

The talk about a "missing link" newly found in Africa is, of course, pure nonsense. That continent has been pretty thoroughly explored, and it has only two species of man-apes, the gorilla and the chimpanzee.

Doctor Garner has yet to publish his promised lexicon of ape language. He says that it consists chiefly of squeaks. "E-e-e" means food. Say that to a chimpanzee, and he will always respond—an invitation to dinner demanding from any well-bred person a reply. Apes, declares the doctor, utter ten or a dozen vocal sounds, which are modified by enunciation in such wise as to make forty or fifty words—these including interjections expressive of pain, satisfaction, fear and menace.

When Doctor Garner went into the Gaboon forests of tropical Africa to interview the gorillas at home, he took with him in sections a strong but light steel stage for his own safe occupancy while studying the animals. On his back he carried a small tank of ammonia, with a tubular squirt attached. In order that, in case of an unexpected encounter with one of the ferocious beasts, he might be able to quell him with a dash of the stuff in the eye.

Around the cage, when it was finally set up, he placed several mirrors, to which female gorillas would naturally be attracted. For a further attraction, it was intended to illuminate the interior with electricity, but the remoteness of the region rendered this impracticable.

Recording Gorilla Conversation.

Eight phonographs were so arranged inside that the large tin horns attached to them projected outward through the bars. Thus, when gorillas approached the cage, and had any remarks to make of a hostile or, in the case of a female, an amatory nature, storage batteries controlling the machines were promptly turned on, and the words were duly recorded.

By day and night Doctor Garner made responses to the yells and howls of gorillas heard in the woods, hoping thereby to draw them near. They awoke much nocturnal uproar, the bachelors of the species being naturally disposed to postpone going to bed until morning, while the males with families kept unrestful guard at the foot of the trees where their wives re-

posed among the branches in the intervals of the squalls of offspring lacking lpecac and soothing syrup.

Inasmuch as the great apes, and even the lesser monkeys, are provided with speech organs exactly like our own, they ought surely to be able to talk. That they do vocally express some ideas is undeniable; but the same might be said of many other species of animals. A rooster can say, "Here is a worm!" just as plainly as you or I.

Doctor Garner thinks that monkey-talk represents the beginnings of human language. Perhaps it does. Who knows?

REVISING THE NATIONAL ANTHEM

RESULT OF EFFORTS TO BRING IT UP TO DATE.

Revised Version of "God Save the King" is a Mingling of Two Conceptions—the King and the Land.

Meddling with a national anthem is a difficult business, and England has approached "God Save the King" with a duly tentative and hesitating hand. Criticism of the old song (that Henry Carey probably did not, after all, write) has been frequent, of late years. It culminated in a new version sung recently for the first time at a thanksgiving service in St. Paul's attended by the king and queen. The original first verse has been preserved; for the other two substitutes have been written "with his majesty's approval." The name of the author is not given. The "tentative" revision runs thus:

God save our gracious king,
Long live our noble king!
God save the king!
Send him victorious,
Happy and glorious,
Long to reign over us,
God save the king!

One realm of races four,
Blest more and ever more
God save our land!
Home of the brave and free,
Set in the silver sea,
True nurse of chivalry,
God save our land!

Kinfolk in love and birth
From utmost ends of earth,
God save us all!
Bid strife and hatred cease,
Bid hope and joy increase,
Spread universal peace,
God save us all!

It will be seen that the scattering of the king's enemies, together with the lines touching politics and knavish tricks, have been abandoned in favor of the empire and its seaward look. As for the new last verse, the most that can be said of it is that it is much weaker than the original. There is sense in this comment of the London Times upon the whole project:

New Version Lacks Unity.

The anthem—for it is now almost worthy of that name—is at length perhaps more in accordance with the refinement of an age remarkable for its avoidance of vivid colors and loud language. But it is to be noticed that there is in it less about the king and more about ourselves, and even the natural scenery of our domicile, than before; and our taste and sense of congruity will have ultimately to decide whether this mixture of motives is calculated to make the same direct appeal as the former single one. There is still much to be said in favor of the old form, which made the king in this song, as in more solemn supplication, stand for the people.

For our part we have never understood the supposed popular discontent with the historic version, and white complimenting the latest reviser on the tact and gentility of his effort, we still retain a preference for the hearty, if ruder, original.

The revised version of the British hymnal seems an unfortunate mingling of two conceptions. It begins with the king as head and symbol of the state, and then switches to the land itself. The original hymn had the clear merit of sticking to one point of view and gaining all the force that comes from an outpoken unity.

The moral is strong that a national anthem is a good thing to leave alone. Its anachronisms become harmless through lapse of time; its overtones of patriotic emotion grow with the years.

Lack of Food Caused Blindness.

The abnormal number of children in Poland born blind the past three years, although their parents were not diseased, is due mainly to the malnutrition of mothers, says a despatch from Warsaw. The increase in blindness among children at birth was thought at first to herald the advent of some new war disease. But investigation by experts proved that the famished condition of the mothers reacted on the eyesight of their infants.

A New Kind of an Iron.

When boarding or traveling keep with you a number of pieces of blotting paper about twenty inches square. Wash out your handkerchiefs or lace collars and place them between the pieces of blotting paper and place something heavy on them. It is an easy and effective way to iron.

Minkard's Liniment Cures Gargot in Cows



Woman's Interests

Give Your Job What It's Worth.

A great deal is being written just now about the place woman is to take in the reconstructed world which everyone is expecting. That the several millions who were engaged in war work are not going back to their old jobs seems to be taken for granted, but just what is to be done with them is a problem to the agitated writers, all of whom seem to consider any branch of housework as drudgery. Granted for the sake of their argument that it is more exciting temporarily to stand all day in an elevator, shooting up and down and calling "floor, please," than it is to dust a room or bake a pie, with the opportunity to run outdoors occasionally between occupations, it is still a question whether the women themselves will find their new occupations any less tiresome than their old after the novelty wears off.

"Equal pay for equal work," is another slogan for the woman in industry, and a just one. Woman should receive the same pay as man, if she does the same work. But, mark you, she should receive it only if she does the work. I am glad to see that one woman writer in a widely read magazine has had the courage to call attention to that fact. She has told women quite plainly that if they want the money they must deliver the goods, when they clamor to be paid what the job is worth they must be sure they are giving the job what it is worth. This is a point well taken, and one that men and women both would do well to consider.

Are you giving your job what it is worth? And any job worth doing at all is worth doing with all your might, mind and heart. Years of experience has led me to believe that mighty few workers are giving that. It is the few who do give all that is in them to the job who make the successes and complain the least about being underpaid. The ones who talk the most about how poorly they are paid are almost to a man and woman the ones who are not earning what they get.

I hope in this reconstruction through which we are passing that we will adopt a new method of paying employees, and pay what each is worth, instead of adopting the union method of a fixed wage regardless of the quality or amount of work turned out in a given time. How much more satisfactory it would be, both to the employer and the employee, for it is no more exasperating to feel that you earn \$5 a day and get but \$3, than it is to have to pay \$3 for work which is worth about fifty cents.

There is the case of women workers who come for a day in the home. The standard price is \$2 a day. One woman will come, and in her eight hours do four times the work of another. Yet each gets the same price. I have had women put in eight hours time and get \$2 for it, who, judged by the help they actually gave, should have paid me \$2 for taking up my time and frazzling my nerves. The little work they did was so poorly done that a ten-year-old child might have done better. It would have been more satisfactory to me to hand such "helpers" a quarter, and it surely would have done them more good. Such treatment might jar them into a realization of the fact that if they want real wages they must see that they deliver the goods.

This sort of help is only too well known by farmers. The hired man of the day is the supreme autocrat. He demands the highest wage going, and gives in return just what he chooses. It would be a godsend to him, as well as to the farmer, if he could be paid what he earned. The average individual who knows he will receive a stipulated sum anyway cares mighty little for the quality of his workmanship. It is the man who is working for a bonus who does his best.

A little more conscience and a little less arrogance wouldn't be a bad thing for a great many people, as William Hohenzollern found out. The world doesn't owe anybody anything as a free gift. The command to work was

the first divine command after Eve ate the apple, and to my knowledge it has never been rescinded. Honest work should be a part of one's religion.

How To Do Things in the Kitchen.

String beans cooked thus are both tender and green: Trim off the ends and strings, cut lengthwise into three strips, soak for an hour in cold water, then cook in boiling, slightly salted water. Drain, return to the saucepan, add a little salt and either butter or cream; stir until hot, then serve.

For tomato toast fry slices of bacon; take from the pan and in the fat fry thick slices of tomatoes that have been dipped in flour. Place on buttered toast, and in the same fat fry as many eggs as there are slices and place on top of the tomatoes.

Tomato butter: To seven pounds of firm, ripe tomatoes, pared and sliced, add three pounds of sugar, a scant pint of vinegar, an ounce of powdered cinnamon, and a half ounce of whole cloves. Boil for three hours, pack in jars and keep in a cool, dark place.

Bake a slice of ham for a change. Cut it one-half inch thick, and to it add twelve cloves, two tablespoonsful of brown sugar and two tart apples. Wipe the ham with a damp cloth. Stick the cloves in it, place in a baking dish or casserole and surround it with the apples, pared, cored, and cut across to form rings. Sprinkle with sugar and pour over the ham one cupful of hot water. Bake in a covered dish until the ham is tender.

Green corn omelet is a good supper dish. Cut the grains from six young and tender ears of corn, but do not cut too close. Sprinkle with sifted flour and set aside. Beat five eggs until light, add three tablespoonsful of milk, one tablespoonful of flour, one saltspoonful of salt and, last of all, the green corn. Butter an omelet or frying pan and cook as you would any omelet, or pour into a greased baking dish and bake until it sets.

Baked stuffed peppers add a variety to the daily fare. Six green peppers will require two cupfuls of cooked rice, one-half cupful of chopped ham, one tablespoonful of butter, and salt and pepper to taste. Wash the peppers, remove the stem end and seeds and stand in scalding water for fifteen minutes. Mix the rice and ham and add seasoning. Fill the peppers with this mixture, placing a small piece of butter on top of each. Place in a baking dish and bake until browned on top.

Sandwiches Both Sweet and Savory.

Sandwiches for picnics and lawn parties are in order. Pretty and appetizing ones are made of nasturtiums. Lay the petals of fresh flowers in ice water for a few minutes. Butter thin slices of bread, spread with mayonnaise dressing, then cover with a thick layer of the petals and place another buttered slice on top. Arrange the sandwiches on a plate with some fresh blossoms and leaves among them.

Dry sausage sandwiches should be made with rye bread to be at their

Victory Bonds

Sellers of Victory Bonds will find definite prices quoted on the financial page of the Toronto morning papers.

W. L. MCKINNON & CO.
Dealers in Government and Municipal Bonds
McKinnon Bldg., 19 Melinda St., Toronto

best. Both sausage and bread should be cut very thin.

Egg and ham sandwiches: One hard-cooked egg, chopped fine; an equal amount of chopped ham; one teaspoonful of melted butter. Mix all together.

Tomato sandwiches: Peel firm tomatoes and cut into thin slices. Sprinkle with salt and pepper and bits of crisply cooked bacon and lay between crisp slices of buttered toast.

Cheese sandwiches require two-thirds of a cupful of grated cheese, one tablespoonful of butter, yolk of one hard-cooked egg, a quarter teaspoonful of mustard, a quarter teaspoonful of salt, a pinch of cayenne pepper. Mix to a smooth paste.

Olive sandwiches: Chop six olives, mix with butter, add a few drops of lemon juice and spread on thinly cut slices of bread. Sweet peppers can be used in the same way, omitting the lemon juice.

Peanut sandwiches: Shell and skin a cupful of peanuts, pound in a wooden bowl with a potato masher, sprinkle with a little salt, mix to a paste with butter, and spread on thin slices of bread.

Salmon sandwiches: Remove the skin and bones from canned salmon, and mash. Add the yolks of hard-cooked eggs. Moisten with melted butter and add shredded lettuce. Season with salt, pepper and a few drops of lemon juice.

Summer Sunshine.

Summer sunshine warm and bright
Bleached the daisy's collar white;
Knit for him a cap of yellow.
Turned him out a dapper fellow.

Summer sunshine touched the rose,
Made her tender leaves unclose,
Painted blushes on her face,
Gave her beauty, gave her grace.

Summer sunshine drew the showers
That revived the drooping flowers;
Waved his wand, and lo! the sky
Flashed a rainbow to the eye!

Summer sunshine, all your ways
Gladden us through many days;
Girls and boys, and floweriets, too,
Owe so much of joy to you!

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

Minkard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

The condor is the only bird that keeps its offspring in the nest for a year. The young can not fly for twelve months after being hatched.

SALT
All grades. Write for prices.
TORONTO SALT WORKS
Q. J. CLIFF - TORONTO

Every bean in the "Clark" can

Is perfectly cooked and the Government legend guarantees absolute purity.
With Tomato, Chili or Plain Sauce.
189 SOLD EVERYWHERE
W. CLARK, LIMITED - MONTREAL



CLARK'S PORK & BEANS
AND OTHER GOOD THINGS



Benson's CORN STARCH

Pie Fillings!

A little Benson's Corn Starch should be introduced into juicy fruit pies, such as rhubarb, cherry, etc., to prevent running over.

Orange Cream Pie is not difficult to make and will prove a happy addition to your dessert recipes.

Serve custards, blanc mange, sauces, gravies, cakes and puddings made with Benson's Corn Starch.

Write for booklet.

The Canada Starch Co., Limited

Montreal

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.

Some Modern Farm Machinery.

Leaving out of consideration tractors, all engines and farm power plants, dairy, poultry, barn and household machinery and equipment as demanding too much space for treatment in this one article, the following resume of recent developments and progress in implement design and an enumeration of what the market affords to-day is not without practical value.

We begin with machinery for conserving and increasing the fertility of the farm, manure, straw and fertilizer spreaders and the like. Nearly all manure spreaders are now made with some form of widespread apparatus, some perhaps a little more efficient than others, probably the worst fault of any of them being the tendency to wind themselves with tough straw or marsh hay and to clog and increase the draft of the machine. Personally, I have but little liking for a return apron spreader, as the return mechanism is about as complicated and as likely to get out of order as anything about the machine, and while its weight is not so great as half the apron of the full apron spreader, yet I cannot see where the disadvantages of its complication and the bother of always having to see that the apron is returned before the machine is ready to be loaded, is offset by any practical advantage. It is sufficient to say apropos to this, that by far the larger numbers of spreaders now being sold are of the endless apron type. Excepting where it is intended to use a mechanical loader, I am inclined to favor the low-down extended four-truck type rather than the higher machine having all four wheels under the load. The increased draft of the former is so slight that it will never be noticed in actual work, but change from pitching into a low machine to loading a high one and you will notice the difference quick enough. It is true that the spreaders with the front wheels under the load as now built, are much lower than those of a few years ago, at least one maker having practically succeeded in putting the front wheels under the load and yet retaining a low-down front truck construction by means of an "automobile" type of front axle, the front and rear wheels of this spreader having the same width of track. In buying a spreader it might be well to consider whether or not the wheels are so spaced that the machine can be used for top-dressing row crops or for strawberry mulching, and there are jobs for which some spreaders are adapted for which others will not serve. Some spreaders may be equipped with lime hoppers, at least two makes are furnished with extra top boards for increasing the capacity of the machine in drawing light manure, one at least can be equipped for distributing the manure in rows, a device of particular value to market gardeners, melon and cucumber growers, and four spreaders are now furnished with straw spreading attachments.

This brings us to the straw spreader, a machine of comparatively recent introduction and one whose use will probably remain somewhat restricted to localities that are largely grain raising and where the straw is neither baled and sold or fed and used for bedding for live stock. There are now, exclusive of manure spreader attachments, at least seven of these machines on the market and there is no standardization, only two of them being anything alike. Four are designed to be used with any wagon or truck with a "cake rack" or "header barge," one is a combined straw and manure spreader, rack and all that may be used on practically any wagon gear, one is a separate wheeled machine to be hitched behind the wagon like a hay loader, and the seventh is a complete machine, truck, rack, spreading apparatus altogether, being a rather bulky machine. Five of these machines are advertised as being also adapted to spreading manure, one maker claiming that his machine will spread manure over twenty feet wide. I doubt very much if they will be able to compete in this respect with the regular manure spreader, as four of them require two men for their operation, a driver and a man to help feed the spreader, as the aprons or carriers of these machines are short and narrow, the longest of them being ten feet. Further, as mounted on a flat rack, they would be unhandy to load. As these machines are wagon attachments they cost but about half as much as the regular manure spreader, and it may be that they could be used with a wagon box and give better

service than would at first thought be expected. These restrictions do not, of course, apply to the combined one-man straw and manure spreader which is intended to handle both materials. Anyone who contemplates the purchase of a straw spreader should familiarize himself with all the makes, as each has some advantage peculiar to itself, as for example, a device for saving the grain left in the straw, a feature of one make.

As for lime spreaders and commercial fertilizer distributors, I can but mention the narrow truck "broadcast" type, a lime spreader with a harrow attachment by means of which the material is spread and harrowed into the ground at one operation, the row compost drill, and the fertilizer attachment for cultivators, by means of which commercial fertilizers are distributed to growing row crops at the time of cultivation. At least two makes of cultivators are furnished with these attachments, and there is a separate attachment that may be attached to most any cultivator.

Coming now to the actual tillage tools, beginning with the plows, the most prominent features are the development of tractor plows and the elimination of left hand, wood beam, and other obsolete types.

Practically all the newer light tractor plows are of the self-lift or automatic type, may be furnished with combined rolling cutters and jointers, have quick detachable shares, and may be furnished with a variety of bottoms to suit soil conditions. Mention may also be made of the self-lift light tractor disc plow, a plow with interchangeable disc and mould-board bottoms, and special plows for plowing stony land. Here also may be considered the peculiar machine known as the "once-over" tiller. This implement, which is made in both tractor and horse plow sizes, consists of a rotating knife member which is held in the furrow slice as it is turned by the mould-board. This "rotor" is driven by a small gas engine mounted on the frame of the plow, or, in case of engine plows, by power from the tractor. The "rotor" revolving at high speed threshes and pulverizes the soil to a perfect seed bed at a single passage of the machine. Another curious implement that is primarily a plow is the "once-over" quack grass killer. This machine is mounted on wheels and bulks about as large as a road-grading machine. There is first a sixteen-inch plowshare, followed by an elevator somewhat on the plan of that of a potato digger, but with a solid or continuous carrier, which elevates the furrow slice to a revolving cylinder very similar to that of a threshing machine which thoroughly threshes and pulverizes the soil, which is then passed back to a revolving screen which allows the finely pulverized soil to drop back to the furrow, while the quack grass and other roots are retained to be passed to an elevator which deposits them in a wagon that is driven along beside the machine. This machine is engine driven, and as might be expected, requires a fair-sized tractor to pull it, and it is, of course, a rather expensive affair. Neither of these machines have as yet come into very extensive usage but they are interesting developments that hold promise for the future. Of the common horse-drawn plows there are to be mentioned a new very light and simple riding-plow, harrow and sub-soil attachments, and two deep-tilling plows of the disc type, one of which while not adapted to quite as deep plowing as the other may be converted into a two-furrow shallow disc plow.

In land rollers the tendency is toward an increased use of the bar and corrugated types, and also of various forms of pulverizers, crushers, and roller-harrows, some of these last, particularly a "western" double star-wheel design, are very efficient implements.

A very prominent feature of the tendency toward the better tillage of the soil is the increasing use of the double disc harrow, the solid disc proving to be more popular than the cutaway. Perhaps the last word in this implement is the double disc, solid in front, cutaway rear, equipped with tongue or fore-truck, transport trucks, and so designed that the rear discs may be readily detached. There are now a number of special engine disc harrows conveniently designed for control from the tractor, and a new horse-drawn single disc harrow with offset gangs that leave no uncultivated centre ridge.

Other implements that deserve more extensive use are the curve blade harrows and pulverizers of the "acme" and "killifer" types, for some purposes to be preferred to the disc, and the light straight blade disc harrows of the "Meeker" type used by gardeners and onion growers in preparing very fine seed beds, these implements, in fact, practically taking the place of hand raking. Another good implement is the "light draft" spring tooth harrow, originally intended for the

orchardist but of almost equal value to the general crop and grain farmer. The sulky weeder or riding mulcher as it is sometimes called, is a much lighter implement and may be equipped with grass and grain seeder attachments. It is particularly adapted to the needs of the grain and alfalfa farmer who wants to cover a large field in a short time.

But slight changes have recently been made in grain drills, that is, with the exception of the designing of special tractor-drawn designs. The use of narrow, three and four-inch drills, does not seem to be increasing very fast, and as for other crop planting machinery, a special four-row bean planter, the motor corn planter as combined with the motor cultivator, large four-row listers, and a potato planter that cuts the seed as it plants it, completes the list.

Nor has there been any marked change in the design of the new cultivators placed on the market within the last few years. There is some increase in the popularity of the shallow or surface type, some very efficient one horse implements with wide cultivating sweeps or blades that cut all the space between the rows being offered, and attention may well be called to devices for weeding in or very close to the rows, brush weeder, tobacco hoes, some new three and four row beet and bean cultivators, and the motor cultivators of which there are now five makes actively on the market, exclusive of garden tractors.

Horse Sense

The foal should be well fed during the summer. When it begins to nibble at the mare's feed, a low feed box should be erected out of the reach of the mother, where the young animal can be fed regularly. A mixture of ground oats and bran, or a mixture of ground oats, ground corn and bran or oil-meal is a good feed during the summer and early fall.

By weaning time the colt should be eating grain and grass or hay. Under careful management there will be little trouble in weaning the foal. The mare and colt should be separated, and the mare milked by hand to prevent caking of the udder. In the meantime, the colt should receive plenty of feed and water, and should be kept in a well-fenced lot, paddock, pasture, or a good box stall where there is plenty of fresh air and where exercise comes naturally.

Every phase of labor and organization required by the exigencies of modern warfare are shown in the Canadian War Memorials paintings to be exhibited at the Canadian National Exhibition this year.

H.R.H. the Prince of Wales will spend three days in Toronto during the Big Fair. He will open the Exhibition on Monday, August 25th, in the open air, where many thousands may see him, and will remain in the city until Wednesday, spending all or part of three days at the Exhibition grounds.

Putting "Pep" Into the Home Fair

County fairs in general were hard hit by the war. Many associations went by the board. Acres upon acres of centre rings were planted in corn. Midways and parking spaces were turned into sheep pastures and the ballyhoo and bark of the spieeler are no more.

County fairs had degenerated even before the war. There is no denying that fact even by some of the sophisticated mortals who ran them.

Community fairs, on the other hand, were rapidly gaining a foothold when the war intervened. Let us hope they regain their standing and go ahead, for they are educational and help to raise standards in any community. They tend to arouse local pride, develop a friendly spirit of rivalry and bring about a better co-operation between families of the neighborhood, also between town and country. They have no gold mine of premiums. They are purely local affairs—sort of miniature county fairs with the commercial amusements left out.

Several years of experience in assisting in community fairs, acting as secretary and visiting many fairs in other localities, convince me that one of the chief faults of the average fair is lack of unity in exhibits. Lack of space is sometimes responsible for this. Lack of experience on the part of those in charge of departments often causes exhibits of high quality to show poorly. This hinders competent judging, spoils the effect and sometimes leads to dissatisfaction among those who are showing farm products. Where vegetables are being shown every exhibit should be uniform. A peck of potatoes, beets, turnips, three pumpkins, squashes, a definite number of this or that; then with plenty of room the display becomes both attractive and educational. Jam things together and the display is neither educational nor attractive.

If it is possible to secure enough vacant store buildings in town to hold the exhibits, half of the battle for a successful community fair is won. The next best plan, but one that usually takes more work and cash outlay, is to have booths along the sides of streets, or canvas tops erected in the street itself. Hartford City, Ind., a place where one of the most elaborate, best arranged and successful fairs I have ever seen is put on every year,

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Poultry

August is the opening month of the molting season. Hens that start molting this month generally end in time to become good winter layers. But, goodness, how ragged they look! Molting is not a disease, and yet nearly all the poultry doctor books refer to it. It is a condition that develops whatever weakness there is in a fowl, and sickness and death often follow. The period lasts about 100 days, which dates from the first falling of feathers to the completion of the work.

A fowl in good health will grow feathers rapidly. In such cases there will not be that ragged appearance which is noted in cases of slow or hard molt. Fat hens readily shed their feathers, but they seem to lack the power of promptly renewing the coat. A fowl that is poor in flesh has great difficulty in shedding her feathers.

Molting fowls must have clean, protected houses and plenty of exercise. They must be fed a nitrogenous food. Corn, cornmeal, middlings and potatoes must be given sparingly. The males should be separated from the females. Bran, green bone, sunflower seed and linseed meal are highly valuable in the bill of fare. Spicy condiments must be avoided, especially sulphur. If the hen is not in proper condition for molting, no amount of stimulating food will make up for the lack of a reserve of suitable material for cell growth; and the use of spices at this time can only overstimulate and act injuriously on the future of the fowl.

The laying season of the heavy-weight ducks ends this month.

March-hatched pullets should be laying now.

Get rid of the surplus fowls before they start to molt.

Caponizing can be performed in August.

Set hens or incubators for February table poultry.

Remove scorch marks from linen by rubbing with as fresh-cut onion. Soak in cold water.

When peeling onions place in water deep enough to cover them. This protects the eyes.

Health Talks

By John B. Huber, AMMD

Dr. Huber will answer all signed letters pertaining to Health. If your question is of general interest it will be answered through these columns; if not, it will be answered personally if stamped, addressed envelope is enclosed. Dr. Huber will not prescribe for individual cases or make diagnosis. Address Dr. John B. Huber, M.D., care of Wilson Publishing Co., 73 Adelaide St. West, Toronto.

Pure Milk.

No one who can afford to do otherwise should buy loose milk—that is from the can or taken home in pails. Bottles of milk should be wiped or washed as soon as received from the wagon and placed directly in the refrigerator. The latter should never be without ice nor allowed to become warm. Milk should at all times be covered, as a protection against dust and insects. It should be kept in some part of the ice box where there are no strong smelling foods like onions, cheese, or other substances from which odors might be absorbed. The object of such precautions as these is to keep the milk clean and to retard the growth of germs in this fluid.

What measures are necessary to safeguard the purity and safety of milk?

1. The cow should be healthy, and the milk of any animal which seems indisposed should not be mixed with that from the healthy cows.

2. Cows must not be fed upon swill, or the refuse from breweries or glucose factories, or upon any other fermented food.

3. Milk cows must have access to fresh pure water.

4. The pasture must be freed from noxious weeds, and the barn and yard must be kept clean.

5.—The udders should be washed and then wiped dry before each milking.

6. The milk must be at once thoroughly cooled. This is best done in the summer by placing the milk in a tank of cold water or ice water, the water being at the same depth as

the milk in the can. It would be well if the water in the tank could be kept flowing; and this will indeed be necessary unless ice water is used. The tank should be thoroughly cleaned each day to prevent bad odors. The tank should remain uncovered during the cooling, and the milk should be gently stirred. The temperature should be reduced to 60°F. or lower within an hour. The can should remain in cold water until ready for delivery.

7. The milk should be delivered during the summer, in refrigerated cans or in bottles about which ice is packed during transportation.

8. When received by the consumer it should be kept in a clean place and at a temperature below 60°F.

Questions and Answers.

Question—I am a boy of 16 and very small. Is there not some device for making me grow? I have been told that a device has been discovered by which your feet are held and which fits you somewhere around the spinal column. Is this true?

Answer—It is not true. You have plenty of time to grow. You will not attain your full growth until you are 21. I would not worry about it.

Question—I have had a lot of trouble with my nose lately. It seems to get blocked up making it very hard at times for me to breathe properly and affecting my speech.

Answer—There may be some obstruction, such as polypus or hypertrophied turbinates. You should have your nose examined by a competent specialist. Additional information is being mailed you.

Doing Over Old Machinery.

A man was telling me what quips and quarks he was taking advantage of to help out when times pinch. It called to mind some of the ways we have taken on our own farm to get a little more wear out of different tools.

For example, there was a wheel rake that came to us along with some other things when we bought a piece of land adjoining our farm. As it seemed to be a fairly good one, we put our rake away and used the old one. When a shaft was broken, we took one out of the rake we had stored to put in the place of the broken one. So it has gone on. Now and then a part would give away in the rake and we would draft the pieces from the other.

We did the same thing with a mowing machine. We had two of the same kind after we bought the neighboring farm. These we used, changing off as we liked. When any part was badly worn or broken we went to the other for a substitute piece. In this way we have made out to keep from buying a new machine a number of years.

A neighbor of ours is a very handy man at this thing of rigging up machinery out of old parts. Out of some old mowing machine wheels he built a fine land-roller, so good that we got him to help us to make one just like it. If we have a breakdown he is almost sure to have some way of mending it without going to much expense. He certainly is a handy man in the neighborhood, and he saves a great deal of money for us every year. This knack of doing over old machinery is one of no small moment in farm economy and worth cultivating.

There is this danger—that the doing over of old machinery, and replacing of worn parts, can be carried too far. Trying to make a piece of machinery do good work after it is almost ready for the junk-heap is very often poor economy; the time spent in tinkering would go a long way toward paying for new machinery. Besides, the old machinery that accumulates on a farm, when old machinery is saved, is quite an eye-sore.—E. L. V.

Soil For the Window Garden.

All who wish to have plants growing in pots in winter should prepare a heap of good soil for them immediately, in the following manner: Find some good rich soil which is covered with a thick sod of grass but free from weeds, cut off the sod, digging about three inches deep, and pile up, mixing with it about one-fourth the bulk of well-rotted cow manure. Allow this to remain in a heap for a month, wetting it occasionally if there are not frequent rains; then turn it over, break the sods and mix well and leave it in a heap until needed for use. If the soil is heavy mix a little sand with it. Do this and next winter your plants will grow and bloom.

Romney's portrait of Joseph Brant, bought by the Canadian Memorials Fund at public auction for \$27,500, and the famous "Death of General Wolfe," generously presented to the Fund by the Duke of Westminster, are among the paintings to be shown in the War Memorials exhibit at the Canadian National Exhibition this year.

Are you buying W.S. Stamps?

Garden Hints.

Cut out and burn the old blackberry and raspberry canes as soon as they've fruited.

Stop cultivating the bush fruits this month. Keep the hoe and cultivator going in the strawberries.

Never hoe beans or cultivate them when the vines are wet, unless you want "rusty" plants.

Celery may be blanched by means of boards, paper or drain-tile. Earth is likely to cause decay if applied when the soil or foliage is wet.

Overwatering when transplanting in hot weather should be avoided. Until a new root system is established a plant can not take up much water.

Start geraniums during August for winter blooming. Break off the slips and put them in the ground beside the old plant. Pot them before frost.

For cabbage-worms: Mix one part of fresh Persian insect-powder with four parts of air-slaked lime, and dust it on the plants at regular intervals.

Sun-scall is common on trees that have not sufficient foliage to shade their own trunk and main limbs. A little forethought will enable you to shade the threatened parts in some manner, and thus avoid having damaged bark on the southwest side.

Nearly 100 artists, British and Canadian, were engaged to produce the Canadian War Memorials paintings which will be shown at the Canadian National Exhibition this year. This will be the first showing in Canada. So far they have been shown only in London and New York.

To test the heat of an oven, put a bit of white paper in it. If too hot the paper will blacken.

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