

The Watchman,

And Ottawa Valley Advocate.

VOL. XLIIII

LACHUTE, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1919.

NO. 43

HARDWARE

Pumps, Pipe and Fitting of all kinds.
Axes, Saws, Chain and Lumbering Tools.
Shovels, Forks, Handles.
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Builders and Heavy Hardware.
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Lachute Mills.

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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

Dear-Land of Apples just received. The best of eating and cooking. Call at H. Filion's Lachute or P. Goyette's Brownsburg.

FARM FOR SALE.—At Noyan Junction, 12 miles south of St. John's fronting Richelieu River about 112 acres with barn with silo. Modern house with furnace, bathroom and toilet, nine rooms. For terms apply G. A. Hudson, 107 Stanley St., Montreal.

TENDERS.—Will be received up to 9th December, for 10 cords 3 feet Wood and 10 cords of 2 feet wood, (Birch or Maple) for Court House. Wood to be delivered at the Court House, by 1st March, next by the undersigned. (Lowest or any tender not necessarily to be accepted. Gavin J. Walker, Country Secretary, Lachute October 27th, 1919. 12-5.

FOR SALE.—A new Heater, bought less than a month ago. A bargain for quick buyer. Apply to C. P. R. Station.

PUBLIC NOTICE

All those in arrears of Taxes of the Parish of St. Jerome are hereby warned that if not paid at once, that same will be handed over for collection.

By order of the Board,
J. W. GALL, Sec.-Treas.

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By order of the Council,
J. W. GALL, Sec.-Treas.

OST.—A brown cloth overcoat, belted back, owner's name in pocket. Finder will return same to this office and be rewarded.

OTICE.—Having purchased a car load of beans, we need a large quantity of bags and are prepared to pay you the best prices obtainable. We are also buying hides and furs. Phone 78, L. Klein, Lachute Bag and Hide Co'y.

DEATHS

ELLER.—At Carievale, Sask. on Nov. 7th, 1919, Albert Ivory Fuller, son of the Ivory Fuller and brother of Frank Fuller.

LOCAL NEWS

Mr. Henry Tessier left on Tuesday last for a business trip to Missouri.

Mrs. Brunton and son Billy, of Ottawa, are guests of Mrs. J. R. Parris this week.

Mrs. Geo. Deacon spent the week-end visiting her parents at Stanbridge East.

Mr. and Mrs. A. A. McGibbon, of Brownsburg, spent the week-end in Ottawa.

Mrs. R. W. Carkner of Williamsburg, Ont., is the guest of her mother Mrs. R. E. Carkner for a few weeks.

Mr. Jos. Palliser left on Friday to spend the winter months with his son Mr. Thos. Palliser, of Brooklyn, N.Y.

Mrs. J. Rice was in Oriskany for a few days last week attending the funeral of her step-mother Mrs. J. Wylie, who passed away on Nov. 22nd.

The Annual Xmas Entertainment of the Brownsburg Methodist Sunday School will be held on Xmas Eve. Admission Adults 15c., Children 10c.

Victory Bonds!

The Molsons Bank wishes to announce that all Coupon Bonds, both Bearer and Coupon Registered, are now ready for distribution.

CARD OF THANKS.—Mrs. Henry Giles and family wish to thank their many friends for kindness shown to them during their recent sad bereavement.

Mr. and Mrs. James T. Griffith, who have been spending the past few weeks in Florida, returned home on Monday and are the guests of Mrs. Jno. Hope this week.

Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Hughes, Mr. Powers, Mr. Barrington and Miss Reid, of Montreal, and Mr. Freeman, of Hawkesbury, were in town on Wednesday attending the funeral of the late Henry Giles.

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

Mr. Albt. Bishop has received the sad news of the death of his father, Mr. Ed. Francis Bishop, of Frome, England, who passed away on Nov. 12th. Mr. Bishop had been planning a visit to his father in the near future, as he had not seen him for a number of years.

The travelling public will appreciate the fact that the C.P.R. trains are now running in and out of the Central Station instead of Broad Street, thus doing away with the transfer from one station to another. When travelling West of Lachute, call up 27. Reservations and all arrangements can then be made through J. S. Giles, outside agent of the C.P.R.

Sale and Tea.

At Christ Church, Town Hall, St. Andrews East, Thursday Dec. 11th, sale of fancy and useful goods, home made candy. Tea served from 6 to 8 p.m. Adults 50 cts., children to 14 years 25 cts. Admission to Hall free, doors open at 2.30 p.m.

Church Notes.

The next Quarterly Communion will be held in the Lachute Presbyterian Church, on Sabbath, Dec. 14th, 1919, at 11 a.m. A large attendance is expected. In these busy and restless times it is a good thing to take a period of calm and quiet contemplation, to consider the matters which are of abiding interest and importance.

A Good Season.

From all appearances, there is to be plenty of recreation and fun during the coming winter. The curling rink is now completed, and the management are most enthusiastic. Mr. John McKimmie has been engaged to look after the ice and will shortly have the rink in shape for play. There is also a good line up for the Hockey Season and it is fully expected that the league will comprise the old rivals Hawkesbury, Vankleek Hill, Brownsburg and Lachute, which should make some interesting competition.

The Rev. W. P. Wornell will preach on Sunday in Lachute Methodist Church at 10.30 and 7 p.m. and also at Brownsburg at 3 p.m. The Sunday School meets at the close of the morning service. The School is now well organized and the co-operation of the parents is asked to make our school a factor in the Church life. The pastor will teach the Young People's Class. All young people invited to attend. The Sunday School Christmas Tree and Entertainment will take place on Monday evening Dec. 22nd.

OGDENSBURG.

Mr. Tonie Nichols spent Saturday in Lachute.

Mr. Leonard Nichols spent Sunday in Lachute.

Rev. Glen Sherman spent Friday in Dallesville.

Mr. Lester Thompson spent the week-end in Montreal.

Mrs. A. Thompson is spending a few days in Montreal.

Miss Jessie Silversen was the guest of Miss May Thompson on Wednesday.

Miss Maud Warwick, of Mabel, was guest of Mrs. Jno. Heatlie on Sunday last.

Mrs. Albert Thompson is spending a few weeks with her daughter Mrs. A. Sargent of Montreal.

OBITUARY

THE LATE HENRY J. GILES.

In the early hours of Monday last there passed away one of Lachute's best and most respected townsmen in the person of the late Henry J. Giles. For some months past Mr. Giles had been in failing health, and suffered greatly, so that his death came as a happy release.

Deceased was a familiar figure in our community life, as well as throughout the whole county because of having served the public in his business connection for upwards of 45 years. He was a man of strict integrity and always deeply interested in the highest and best. The Methodist Church of which he was one of its faithful members, will greatly miss his activities. For many years he held the honored post of Secretary-Treasurer and while relinquishing the books he maintained keen interest in the church he loved right up to the last.

While always a busy man Mr. Giles found time to render valuable assistance in Education, serving as Chairman of the School Board and Commissioner for some 22 years.

The funeral took place on Wednesday, Dec. 3rd, and was held in the Methodist Church where were gathered a large number of friends who came to pay their respects. Revs. Mr. Wornell and Mr. George conducted the service and spoke of the exemplary life of deceased, after which the remains were taken to St. Andrews for interment, the casket being covered with most beautiful wreaths and floral designs all of which spoke of peace and purity. They were sent by Argenteuil Lodge No. 67, School Commissioners, Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Griffith, Teachers and Pupils of Gault Institute, Gillette Safety Razor Co., Gillette Social Club, Mr. & Mrs. Peterson, Mr. & Mrs. A. C. Bryson, Canadian Converters, T. & G. Baarington and Miss Meikle, Alfred Miller, Edmee Bruneau, Hughes family, Mr. & Mrs. A. A. Bittner, Mr. & Mrs. R. O'Hara, Mr. & Mrs. A. E. O'Hara, Henrietta & Miss Reid, J. T. Ayers, E. F. Ayers, W. H. Ayers, and the family.

Besides his faithful wife he leaves a loving family of six daughters and three sons and his brother Harlow to mourn his loss.

It is the broken ties at the grave that prompts us to a fuller appreciation of the tenderness of the ties that are not yet broken; and so while we mourn the loss of our dear we may rejoice that there is no cloud so dark that there is no light behind it, no sorrow so poignant that there is not a balm for the wound it inflicts.

THE LATE ARCHIE GRAHAM.

The community of Cote-du-Midi, has been shrouded in gloom this week through the very sudden death of Mr. Archie Graham, youngest son of the late Archie Graham, and one of the most respected young men in the neighbourhood. Deceased was in perfect health until last Tuesday week when he contracted a chill, which developed into double pneumonia, and although everything was done for him that was possible he passed away on Sunday night. The funeral took place on Wednesday and was conducted by the Rev. Dr. Ross of the Presbyterian Church and by the Masonic Brethren of the Argenteuil Lodge A.F. and A.M., the remains being afterwards interred in the St. Andrews Cemetery.

THE LATE MRS. MERRIZI.

The sympathy of this community is extended to our townsman Mr. Merrizi in the great loss he has sustained through the death of his beloved wife, which occurred very suddenly on Sunday last, leaving him with two small children and a baby girl of a few hours old. The funeral took place on Wednesday, the remains being taken to Montreal for interment.

THE LATE L. MARSHALL.

The death occurred suddenly on Tuesday morning last of Mr. Lawrence Marshall who owns a saw and grist mill at Harrington. On rising in the morning he complained of a feeling of dizziness and while dressing fell to the ground expiring instantly. The funeral took place on Thursday and was attended by many sympathizing friends and relatives. Besides his wife he leaves a small daughter to mourn his loss.

The many friends of Mrs. Wm. Deacon will sympathize with her in the loss of her father Mr. A. Davis, of Morin Heights, who passed peacefully away after a short illness on Thursday, Nov. 27th. Deeply respected and beloved.

BROWNSBURG

The Sacred Concert by the Brownsburg Anglican choir, assisted by Mrs. Parris and Mr. Houston of Lachute, given in the Presbyterian Church on Tuesday evening, Nov. 25th, proved to be as was advertised "A Great Treat."

The programme of Anthems, Quartettes, Duets, and vocal and cornet solos, as rendered, reflects great credit on all who took part in it. Although the weather was unfavourable and the admission fee small, yet over \$50 clear of expenses was realized.

The Ladies' of the Brownsburg Anglican Church are holding a Sale of Work, of Useful and Fancy articles in the Presbyterian Church, on Dec. 17th. Everyone welcome.

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 36, 38, 40, 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,

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Baker & Confectioner.

Always the Best!

Call and see our lines of

Ladies' Coats, Sweaters, Mufflers, Underwear, Dress Goods, Silks, Linings.

We also have stocked a full line of D. & A. Corsets.

Then don't forget our line of Men's Overcoats, Suits, Caps, Underwear, Shirts, Sweaters, Mitts, Heavy Rubbers and Heavy Socks are also complete.

Our Groceries are now ready to meet all demands.

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

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

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MAIN STREET, LACHUTE.

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Soils and Crops

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Danger In Stalk Fields.

Some stockmen are puzzled to know how to use the fodder remaining in the corn fields after husking time. Some years they turn stock into the fields and have no bad luck; other years the so-called "corn-stalk disease" has killed many of their best cattle and horses. Just why the stalks prove harmless some years, and deadly now and then, has never been rightly explained; but it seems likely that climate or atmospheric conditions has much to do with it.

Many cases of alleged corn-stalk disease now are known to be really cases of deadly hemorrhagic septicemia. In these cases the animals have a discharge of frothy, bloody fluid from the nostrils or mouth, or bloody flux (dysentery) may precede death. After death, blood spots are found studding the mucous membrane lining the intestines and serous membranes of closed cavities. Red blotches also are found under the skin. In other cases impaction of the paunch (rumen) occurs and ends in death, the affected animal showing crazy symptoms similar to those seen in ordinary corn-stalk disease, some cases of hemorrhagic septicemia and in lead-poisoning.

There are other possible causes of loss in corn-stalk fields. We have known of at least one serious loss of cattle turned into a stalk field in which wild mustard had grown ripe and withered. The paunches of the dead cattle reeked with the fumes of mustard when opened. Other losses have been attributed to formation of salt-peter (nitrate of potash) in the joints of corn killed by drought, wet weather or root-worms, while prussic acid has been blamed in instances where cattle have died from eating withered or second-growth sorghum.

Wherever possible, cut, shock, and husk corn. Little if any loss ever has been attributed to corn fodder or corn stover. Use a large part of the corn crop on every stock farm in the form of well made and carefully stored silage. Silage is safe feed if free from mold and judiciously fed.

Keep all pregnant animals out of cornstalk fields. Let no horse pasture cornstalks. Such feed is far more dangerous for horses than cattle. Mules and all horses used on wagons when standing corn is being husked. Have all cattle and sheep that are to be pastured on cornstalk fields vaccinated against hemorrhagic septicemia before turning them into such fields. So far as valuable pure-bred or high-grade cattle are concerned test stalk fields by turning in a scrub or two before the other animals are allowed to pasture. Provide all animals pastured in cornstalk fields free access to pure drinking water at all times. Supply salt liberally. At first feed hay before turning cattle into stalk fields and gradually accustom them to the stalks. Fence off any portion of the corn field that has been killed by drought, wet weather or root-worms, or that has grown up to noxious weeds, such as mustard, jimson, etc.

In conclusion, shocked corn should be hauled from the field promptly when dry—not left there to waste and mold—and that when cornstalk disease is prevalent cattle should be yard fed on sound feed.

How To Make Tractors Pay on Small Farms.

There are hundreds of farms running in size from sixty to 160 acres. It is interesting to know what some of the owners think about tractors. One thing seems certain—the greater the acreage owned the more favorable the tractor appears to the owner.

Most owners of farms of sixty acres or more think that a tractor would be of much service to them, but they realize that it would not entirely supplant their horses. Therefore, they say that if they purchased a tractor they would be increasing capital invested—which they think is already very great—without materially increasing their revenue. It would be, in most cases, simply a means of en-

abling them to do their work more easily and quickly.

If you should suggest to them that they could increase their earnings by working more land, most of them would tell you either that they can not get any land near their farms or else that they do not care to increase their acreage. Yet because of the advantages which a tractor offers—of doing work quickly and easily—some would like to have the services of a tractor.

One solution of this problem is that four or five farmers owning medium-sized adjoining farms club together and purchase one tractor to be used jointly by all, the horses furnishing the auxiliary power. By doing this the cost would be greatly reduced, because each used would pay according to the number of acres farmed. For instance, if one man farmed sixty acres, another one forty acres, a third eighty acres and a fourth 160 acres—a total of 340 acres—then the first user would pay three-seventeenths of the price of the tractor, the second two-seventeenths, the third farmer four-seventeenths and the fourth farmer eight-seventeenths. Only the actual number of acres worked should be counted in making this a basis of cost.

An objection raised is that all might want to use the tractor at the same time. It is certain that a tractor can work only at one place at a time, but it works rapidly enough that the work to be done on any one medium-sized farm can be done in a very short time, and then the tractor is ready to go to work on the next farm. Also, because of the small acreage of the farms, no great inconvenience because of delay in waiting for the tractor is likely to occur on account of conflict in the time of using. Furthermore, the idea is to use the tractor only for the heavier work.

Another advantage of this plan is this: In any group of men there is usually one who seems to have a natural ability along mechanical lines. If arrangements are made for such a man to handle the tractor on all the farms, greater service can be had from it; at the same time it will be better cared for and better maintained.

This plan of having a community tractor is well worth trying. Here is a chance to put into effect that magic word—co-operation. Why not talk it over with your neighbors, decide upon the number of farms one tractor can serve and purchase one?

Force Asparagus For Winter.

Crisp, fresh asparagus tips can be obtained in a continuous supply this winter by forcing.

Lifting the crowns from the field and placing them in cellars is the common method of forcing. Plow up the crowns late in the fall when the soil is moist, so as to have as much soil as possible adhere to them. Leave them exposed in the field until frozen, then cover with litter or remove to a shed in order to prevent alternate freezing and thawing, which is harmful. Store the crowns in a cool cellar or pit and bed as needed to supply a succession of shoots.

When ready for forcing, bring the crowns to the cellar and bed on two or three inches of loose soil on the floor. Place the clumps close together, fill the spaces between clumps with loose soil, and cover the crowns to the depth of about an inch. Moisten the soil thoroughly and keep it moist all the time, but never allow it to become drenched. For white shoots the light should be excluded.

For the first ten days after the crowns are placed, the temperature should be kept rather low, 45 to 50 deg. F. After this period a temperature of 55 to 60 deg. F. is satisfactory, although a higher temperature will not be injurious.

In about six weeks after bedding, the cutting can begin and will continue until the crowns are exhausted. As soon as the crowns become exhausted they should be removed and a new supply put in.

Increase Hog Production.

H. S. Arkell, Live Stock Commissioner, who has recently returned from a trip to Europe where he has reviewed the live stock market situation, has expressed his views, regarding Canada's position, in the October number of The Agricultural Gazette. He states that the London agents of our Canadian packers reviewed in disappointment the orders for Canadian goods—bacon, eggs, etc.—for which they could obtain but a tenth of the product they required. The unwarranted high price of hogs in Canada during the past month is but a reflection on the reputation of Canadian bacon, as compared with American, and demonstrates the effort of our packers to maintain their connection with old established clients in the face of short supply. Since Denmark, within a year, will again be a factor on the bacon market, our only security for the future is full production and such a substantial export supply as must command recognition by its volume and quality. Short hog production is unquestionably the most dangerous policy Canada can adopt. This is true of eggs as well as bacon.

Buy Thrift Stamps.

Poultry

When building a poultry house money is saved by simple construction. First, select a well-drained site, if possible where there is protection from a windbreak or other farm buildings. Then build a house that is about twenty feet deep so that the wind will not strike the birds on the roosts, even when the front of the house is open during storms. Have plenty of windows for fresh air and sunshine as that is an important factor in keeping the farm flock in health.

Egg producers often keep flocks of five hundred Leghorns in one poultry house, but we seldom see more than one hundred birds of the heavier breeds to a flock. Of course, the Leghorns are active and seem to thrive better than heavier birds when large numbers are together. However, it seems as if some large farms have a capacity of more of the heavier birds than they are carrying and some flocks of Plymouth Rocks and Wyandottes might be managed in large numbers if the birds were given a large range and the best sanitary measures were used in the house. It is largely a matter of skill in management and the less a farmer is interested in poultry the smaller the flock he can manage with safety. It takes much work to handle large flocks of farm poultry in the night panner, and few general farmers have the time to do it exactly right.

Seed Grain Distribution.

The annual free distribution of samples of seed grain is being conducted at the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, by the Dominion Cerealists.

The following kinds of seed grain will be sent out this season:

Spring Wheat (in about 5-lb. samples), White Oats (about 4 lbs.), barley (about 5 lbs.), field peas (not garden peas) (about 5 lbs.), field beans (early ripening, only) (about 2 lbs.), flax for seed (about 2 lbs.), and flax for fibre (about 2 lbs.).

Only one sample can be sent to each applicant.

Application must be on printed forms, which may be obtained from the Dominion Cerealists at any time after Sept. 1st.

As the stock of seed is limited, farmers are advised to apply early to avoid disappointment. No application forms will be furnished after Feb. 1st, 1920. C. E. Saunders, Dominion Cerealists.

Keeping Seed Corn From Mice.

Here is a good way to fight away the mice from the seed corn, we have found. After seed corn has dried out thoroughly it can be placed in microproof boxes having heavy wire screen sides, if such boxes are stacked in single file with adequate distance between the stacks. Enough distance must be between them to allow a good and free circulation of air. These boxes should be made of uniform size so that each will act as a cover for the under one, thus requiring an extra cover for the top one of a stack only. Corn should be dry enough by the first of the year to store in this way. Some seasons some artificial heat might be needed, however, to make storing safe. Boxes should be of convenient size for handling. Three feet long and wide enough to admit the longest ears make a nice size, and will admit of easy handling. Solid board bottoms and ends are used. If made strong such boxes will last a lifetime, and will come in handy every year.

To Keep Faith in Your Banker.

Chances are you have never borrowed a dollar from your local banker, and you have been going to him all these years to have your various cheques cashed. All these years he has been hoping that you would come along some day and borrow some of his capital as a working resource in your farm operations. Better not do it, though, if you are not going to have gumption to pay it back when due, and keep your word good always with him.

We have borrowed hundreds of dollars from our bankers to carry on operations. When you want to build, or buy a bunch of pigs, a cow, some sheep, a flock of hens, some good seed grain, just notice how gladly your banker will advance you the money to get it, providing you do not have the ready cash. You must come across with good paper, though, and it is easy to do this if once you establish a good credit with your bank, and then keep it good.

THE CHEERFUL CHERUB

I'll fill my house with little dreams—
When other folks live here you see
My dreams will creep around at night
And say hello to them for me.
ATTN



Invest Your Money

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Interest payable half yearly.
The Great West Permanent Loan Company
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SIZES to suit your opening. Fixed with glass. Safe delivery guaranteed.
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Nut Candies for Hollowe'en.

Since no Hollowe'en party is complete without candy and no Hollowe'en candy without nuts, the following recipes will serve a good purpose at this time of the year. They are not too expensive even for these days of thrift, especially if the nuts, the milk, and perhaps some of the other ingredients can be obtained at first hand.

Butternut Caramels.—Boil together one cupful of brown sugar, two cupfuls of light-colored molasses, one cupful of sour cream or of sweet milk, and one-quarter pound of chocolate until the mixture turns hard in cold water. When it has reached the brittle state, stir in one large cupful of butternut meats—or hickorynut meats, if they are preferred—and pour the candy into buttered tins. The quantity should make about a hundred caramels.

Peanut Brittle.—Cook together one cupful of light molasses, one-half cupful of granulated sugar, one large tablespoonful of butter and one tablespoonful of vinegar. When a drop will harden in cold water, remove the syrup from the fire and stir into it first one-quarter teaspoonful of soda, then one cupful of peanuts chopped fine. After the candy has hardened in a large, shallow pan, break it into small pieces and keep it in a cool place until it is to be used.

Coffee Panocha.—Three cupfuls of brown sugar, one cupful of cream or of milk, and one-quarter cupful of strong coffee will make about two pounds of the candy. Mix the ingredients and boil them for four minutes, or a little longer if milk is used instead of cream. Remove the syrup from the fire, beat it until it thickens, and add a cupful of chopped walnut meats before you pour it out to harden.

Pecan Macaroons.—Mix one-half pound of sugar and one-half pound of sifted flour, and stir into the mixture one-half pound of chopped pecan kernels. Beat three eggs very slightly and fold them into the dry mixture. Drop a teaspoonful at a time on buttered paper and bake the macaroons in a moderate oven.

Use manure, from fifteen to twenty loads to the acre, where cabbages, beets, onions and potatoes are to be grown next year.

Health Talks

By John B. Huber, AMMD

Address communications to 73 Adelaide St. West, Toronto

Catarrh In Children.

At the onset of catarrh in a child, a hot bath may be given, with a hot lemonade, containing some such sweating medicine as sweet spirits of nitre (10 drops to a child of one year), or acetate of ammonium (20 drops). The child is put to bed, or confined, at any rate, in one room. The treatment is begun with a teaspoonful of castor oil. If the child is old enough, the throat may be sprayed three or four times daily with a solution of listerine (one teaspoonful to the ounce—8 teaspoonfuls). Or it may, if it can, gargle a normal salt solution (one-half teaspoonful of common salt to a tumblerful of water as hot as can be borne).

After the dry stage of the cold has passed, quinine may be given in one to two grain doses. (They may be had of the druggist as quinine chocolates, one grain to the chocolate). Or, if this causes headache and the throat is still sore, two grains of salicylate of sodium may be given every two or three hours.

We must remember that oftentimes acute nasal catarrh may be associated with gastric or intestinal disturbances. A laxative is then helpful (a teaspoonful of syrup of figs at bedtime, also three times a day two grains of soda bicarbonate. It is well known, indeed, that a great many children have running noses because they are given too much sweets and starchy food; this fact should be taken into account in the treatment.

The child should be kept indoors a few days, especially when there is any liability to bronchitis; otherwise he may begin to go about if the weather is fine.

A child must not be overdressed, lest it become susceptible to catarrh. Always keep the child's feet warm and dry, and when taking it outdoors adapt its clothing to the surrounding atmosphere. As for indoors, there is no more reason for dressing a child

warmly in a heated house in winter, than that it should be dressed thus in summer.

Questions and Answers.

We are two sisters—the older, 19 years, is 5 ft. 4 in. in height, weight 112 lbs.; the other, 17 years old, 5 ft. 2 in., weight 107 1/2 lbs. Will you kindly give us our correct weight in regard to healthful standing. A younger sister is 9 years old, 45 1/2 in. high, weight 46 lbs. This child has been sickly, but of late is feeling well and eats plenty and regular.

Answer.—The 19-year-old should tip the scales at 125, the 17-year-old at 112. For the 9-year-old I cannot give weight, but she appears to be considerably underweight. You seem to be a slim set of girls, and information for filling you out is being mailed.

I am troubled with bronchitis and have been ever since I was a child. I am thirty-five years of age but until the spring of last year I have not had to lose any time from work on account of it. For the last three years I have been exposed to the fumes of acids used in the making of T. N. T. and at present I am exposed to acetylene, aldehyde and acetic fumes. I had better tell you that I smoke cigarettes. I am more or less subject to changes in the weather, particularly as the winter draws to a close. All the time for the past two years I have become so exhausted as to be unable to work for two weeks or so. I only breathe through one nostril on account of a deformed nose, and if I go to sleep at night with my mouth closed I waken with the pain that is caused behind my nose.

Answer.—Many cases of bronchitis are due to the inhalation of fumes such as you describe. You must absolutely give up such work. And you have to quit smoking until you are fully restored to health. A good physician should give your nose local treatment. Further information is being mailed you.

Dig up canna roots as soon as the plants are killed. Cut the tops away and store the clumps whole; do not break them up until ready to set out again next spring. Leave plenty of soil on the clumps. Store in a moderately cool place where the roots will

not freeze. The house cellar is generally suitable. There is little danger of heat injuring them unless they are too moist.

House all orchard machinery before cold weather—sprayers, cultivators, and the like.



DISTEMPER

or Strangles in stallions, brood mares, colts and all other horses. The germ causing disease must be removed from the body of the animal. To prevent the trouble the same must be done.

SPOHN'S DISTEMPER COMPOUND
will do both—cure the sick and prevent those "exposed" from having the disease. Sold by your druggist or the manufacturers.
SPOHN MEDICAL CO., Mfrs., Goshen, Ind., U. S. A.

What to do -

Send a Post Card - That's all

Address it like this

CANADA POST CARD
THE ADDRESS TO BE WRITTEN ON THIS SIDE

John Hallam Limited
496 Hallam Bldg
Toronto Ont.

On the back write this

Please Send me Free
the 1920 Edition of the
Hallam Fur Fashion Book -

YOUR NAME IN FULL
STREET NO. OR RURAL ROUTE
POST OFFICE
PROVINCE

and by return mail you will receive this book

The Hallam FUR FASHION BOOK

1920 EDITION

Contains 32 pages and covers illustrating over 500 beautiful fur garments. All genuine furs. Shows you the latest fashions as they are and how people wearing them. Shows you a much greater variety than you can get in many stores and will save you many dollars. Send for your copy to-day—it is absolutely free.

Cane Mola

Use Cane Mola 100% Pure Sugar Cane Molasses. Guaranteed the ideal feed for Live Stock. Sold everywhere.
Write for prices and particulars, giving number of head of live stock, to Cane Mola Company of Canada, Ltd.
Montreal Que.

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MILL ENDS CHEAP

A limited quantity of High-Grade Mill Ends for sale cheap. Samples Free.
FACTORY DISTRIBUTORS
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FALL BULBS

sent upon request

GARDENLAWN REG'D.
4 Hospital St. Montreal
Distributors of Burpee's Seeds
Dept. W-1

AN UP-TO-DATE COSTUME



No. 9133—Ladies' Coat. Price, 25 cents. Adjustable collar; 42 or 38-inch length. Cut in 7 sizes, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 ins. bust. Size 36 requires, 42-inch length, without nap, 3 yds. 48 ins. wide; with nap, 2 1/4 yds. 54 ins. wide; 38-inch length, without nap, 2 1/4 yds. 48 ins. wide; with nap, 2 1/4 yds. 54 ins. wide; lining, 42-inch length, 3 yds. 36 ins. wide.

No. 9138—Ladies' Two-Piece Skirt. Price, 20 cents. High waistline; 39 or 37-inch length. Cut in 9 sizes, 22 to 38 ins. waist measure. Size 26 requires, 39-inch length, 2 1/4 yds. 36 ins. wide, or 1 1/4 yds. 54 ins. wide; 37-inch length, 2 1/4 yds. 36 ins. wide, or 1 1/4 yds. 54 ins. wide. Width around bottom 1 1/4 yds.

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

He Meant to be Polite.

It is the part of wisdom to close the mouth firmly when the conversation begins to include words the sound of which is unfamiliar to you. The soldier who is the hero of this little incident "took a chance"—and probably wished he had not.

While in the army, says a writer, I was accompanied by a sergeant who tried to give the impression that he was one of the brainiest men in the army. On pass one Sunday, in a certain town, a young woman asked us to her house to have a cup of coffee. On arriving, she introduced us to her mother, who made excuses in regard to her appearance. She then remarked, "I'll go and put on the perculator."

The sergeant said, "Oh, you look all right the way you are."

A Double Explanation.

One morning a woman walked into a village grocery store with a majestic stride. It was easy to see, by the sternness of her expression, that she was somewhat disturbed.

"This," she sarcastically explained, throwing a package on the counter, "is the soap that does the washing itself. It's the soap that makes washing a pleasure. It's the soap—"

"That isn't soap, madam," interrupted the groceryman, examining the package. "Your little girl was in here yesterday for a half a pound of cheese and a half a pound of soap. This is the cheese."

"Um, that accounts for it!" said the woman as the light of understanding began to glow. "I wondered all night what made the Welsh rabbit we had for supper taste so queer."

Stirring Sight For a Veteran.

The young man who had seen four years of service and fought on most of the fronts was at home, demobilized, sitting in the old-home kitchen, rather puzzled how to occupy the unaccustomed leisure.

"Don't you know what to do with yourself, George?" asked the fond mother. "Why don't you 'ave a walk down the road?"

Then father spoke up. He had his bit of excitement to propose.

"He ain't seen the corner where they pulled down Simmond's fish shop, 'as 'e, ma!" he asked.

70 Square Miles of Potash.

The potash deposits which France has obtained through the cession of Alsace covers nearly 70 square miles, and are unusually rich in potash salts.

PAINFUL NEURALGIA

Is Caused by Thin, Watery Blood and Cured by Enriching the Blood.

Most people think of neuralgia as a pain in the head or in the face, but neuralgia may affect any nerve in the body. Different names are given to it when it affects certain nerves. Thus neuralgia of the sciatic nerve is called sciatica, but the character of the pain and the nature of the disease are the same. The cause being the same, the cure to be effective must be the same. The pain in neuralgia is caused by starved nerves. The blood which carries nourishment to the nerves has become thin and impure and no longer does so, and the pain you feel is the cry of the nerves for their natural food. You may ease the pain of neuralgia with hot applications, but you can only cure the trouble by enriching and purifying the blood. For this purpose we know of no medicine that can equal Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. These pills actually make new, rich blood and thus act as the most efficient of nerve tonics. If you are suffering from this most dreaded of troubles, or any form of nerve trouble, give these pills a fair trial, and see how speedily you will be restored to good health.

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

How to Handle Ditches.

Many farmers have asked how to handle ditches that are spoiling good land on their farms. For small ditches, where the land is not steep, a good way is to fill them with brush, corn stalks and the like. Stake the brush down so floods will not wash it out. Flood waters will soon fill the ditch with dirt.

For larger ditches it is better to build dams in them, arranging tile through each dam so that water will flow through the tile after it reaches a certain height behind the dam. The ponds above the dams will soon be filled with dirt which settles out of the water. Just above the dam the tile should turn upright and project nearly as high as the dam.

Where washing begins in a narrow gulch on a hillside, run terraces out from the middle of the gulch along the sides of the hill. Where a terrace leaves the gulch make a small dam to turn the water behind the terrace. The terrace ridges should not run exactly on the level, but run slightly down hill. The water should run some distance behind each ridge and then run over the ridge in a broad sheet. This will prevent washing. If the field is to be cultivated, the terrace ridges should be broad and flat so that cultivating implements can be run over them. Another plan is to plant honey-lucust in the ditches and then sow sweet clover. These will catch drift and prevent washing.

Never Cramp Your Mind.

It never pays to cramp up a good idea so that it can't get out. Even a woodchuck will dig for dear life if you plug up the hole where it went in.

Sometimes we think we have hatched up something wonderful. The thought rattles around in our upper storey till we think nothing but a two-inch auger will let it out. But we find a pegging-awl is plenty big enough. We give our wonderful idea vent. There is a little p-sh-h, and that is all there is of it.

But what if that is so two or three times? That little bit of a thought did something worth while before it got out. It pushed and crowded around till it made our thinking-cap larger. Thought always does that. And if we keep thinking and trying and using the thoughts we have, the time will come when we will really have an idea that will come out with a bang. The good thought of to-day is the forerunner of a better one to-morrow.

October is the month to plant tulip, crocus, narcissus and hyacinth bulbs. Do it now!

Geese that have been pastured until about four months of age and only given a light grain feeding can be fattened by giving a mash containing nothing but corn meal for about four or five weeks. Six-week-old goslings are sometimes fattened on a ration of equal parts of corn meal and bran. Feed this mash three times each day.

Mormonism in the Old Land.

The Anti-Mormon Society in England has appealed to the British Government for help against the growing evil of Mormonism in the United Kingdom. In the present social unrest over there, Mormon missionaries are having unprecedented success in securing converts.

One advantage of being a Mormon is that, on joining the church, one becomes a saint right away. In other religions there are bothersome preliminaries.

Eighty-two years have elapsed since Joseph Smith dug out of a hill not far from Palmyra, N.Y., the original book, written by a prophet named Mormon on thin plates of gold fastened together with three gold rings, which contained a revelation. It was packed in a stone box, and an angel told Smith where to dig for it.

Afterward the angel flew away with the book, so that it is no longer extant in the original, but eleven "witnesses" (two of them brothers of Smith) swore that they saw it.

The book was written in strange characters described by Smith as "reformed Egyptian." He could not read even English very well, but the problem of translation proved not at all difficult, inasmuch as the angel had been so thoughtful as to provide him for the purpose with a pair of supernatural spectacles—two crystals set in a silver bow. With the aid of these he dictated a copy in English of scriptural style.

Smith, like other great men, had his little weakness. It was for the ladies. Sixteen years after the digging of the Mormon Bible he had another revelation. The angel came back and told him to issue an ecclesiastical edict approving polygamy. Whereunto he himself took steps to annex the wives of a number of the true believers. At least two of the husbands objected, and a tremendous row followed, the upshot being the incarceration of Smith at Carthage, Ill.—the Mormon settlement being then at Nauvoo. A mob broke into the jail and shot him to death.

His mantle as leader-in-chief of the Mormons was later assumed by Brigham Young, who was one of the original Twelve Apostles. It was he who led the persecuted Latter Day Saints out to Utah, one of the wagons carrying a small flour mill, which during the pilgrimage ground wheat newly reaped from fields previously sown along the route by an advance guard.

Smith started the polygamy business, but Young, an exceedingly able man, developed it. He had forty-odd wives, and under his influence the population of Salt Lake City rapidly grew.

WELL SATISFIED WITH BABY'S OWN TABLETS

Mrs. A. Bernard, La Presentation, Que., writes:—"I have used Baby's Own Tablets for my baby and am well satisfied with them. I have recommended them to several of my friends who have also used them with beneficial results." The Tablets are a mild but thorough laxative which regulate the stomach and bowels and thus prove of benefit in cases of indigestion, constipation, colic, colds, etc. They are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Obedient Instructions.

As he weighed out the sugar the grocer's boy whistled lustily.

"Don't you know that it is very rude to whistle while you are waiting on a lady?" said the elderly customer, severely.

"Well, the gov'nor told me to do it when I served you," explained the boy.

"He told you to whistle," said the customer in great surprise.

"Yes'm! He said if ever we sold you anything we'd have to whistle for the money."

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited.

Dear Sirs,—I can recommend MINARD'S LINIMENT for Rheumatism and Sprains, as I have used it for both with excellent results.

Yours truly,
T. B. LAVERS,
St. John.

World's Deepest Well.

One of the seven experimental boreholes being sunk for oil in Derbyshire has now been drilled to a depth of nearly 4,000 feet, according to latest reports.

There is a well in South Africa that is over 8,000 feet deep, and there are at least a score in the United States whose depths vary between 6,000 feet and 7,000 feet.

The world's deepest well, however, is situated in the neighborhood of Gobelins. Boring was started in 1892, and continued intermittently up till the outbreak of war, when the extraordinary depth of 18,000 feet had been reached, at a total cost of \$200,000.

Weird From the Start.

Visitor—"So this is the haunted house? How did it get such a reputation?"

Native—"Well, there's been something uncanny about it from the beginning. Even when it was built it didn't exceed the contractor's estimate."

"SYRUP OF FIGS" CHILD'S LAXATIVE

Look at tongue! Remove poisons from little stomach, liver and bowels



Accept "California" Syrup of Figs only—look for the name California on the package, then you are sure your child is having the best and most harmless laxative or physic for the little stomach, liver and bowels. Children love its delicious fruity taste. Full directions for child's dose on each bottle. Give it without fear.

Mother! You must say "California."

Save Your Back From Aching.

Rig up some pulleys and ropes over the big barn floor to take off the heavy wagon-box and the hay rigging; do not lift it off by main force.

Get a small tackle-block, fit it up with ropes and use it to lower barrels of vinegar and other heavy things into the cellar.

When building a ladder, put the rounds close together. For long ladders, those that can be extended by one man are best. Some long ladders are so heavy that you need to have a neighborhood raising every time you put one up. Don't try it alone; liable to bring on rupture or dislocated vertebrae.

In setting the crate along when digging potatoes, let somebody help you. Don't say, "I can do it myself." You can, but a hand on the other end of the crate will save the backache.

When it is necessary to load a plow or other heavy implement on the wagon, call for help. By planning things right, you can get such jobs done before the hands are away at something else.

Make steps for the back door that are easy to climb.

Pride has broken many a back. How many times have you lifted far beyond your strength, just to show that you could do it? Better go slow. We have just one body to wear out. Let us try to make it last as long as we can.

MONEY ORDERS.

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

Really Heavy Food.

The British Tommy takes his hardships lightly if we are to believe half the stories that came back from the front. One such represents two artillerymen discussing some trench pudding that they had looked forward to as a treat, but that came to them half cooked and soggy.

"This 'ere puddin' ain't half 'eavy stuff," said Alf with a grimace.

"Oh, that's nothing!" replied Bill. My missus made some pudding one day that we couldn't eat; so she gave it to the ducks. A few minutes later a little neighbor boy knocked at the door and said, "Missus Jones, yer ducks have sunk!"

Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia.

The Wrong Reaction.

In Georgia they tell a story of a politician who was seeking to win the votes of his district to the end that he might be sent to the House of Representatives. In one speech he thought it might be well to refer to his humble origin and early struggles.

"Gentlemen," he said oratorically, "I got my start in life by working in a general store for three dollars a week, yet I managed to save money."

As he paused impressively a shrill voice from the group of auditors demanded, "Was that before they invented cash registers?"

DARTING, PIERCING SCIATIC PAINS

Give way before the penetrating effects of Sloan's Liniment

So do those rheumatic twinges and the loin-aches of lumbago, the nerve-inflammation of neuritis, the wry neck, the joint wrench, the ligament sprain, the muscle strain, and the throbbing bruise.

The ease of applying, the quickness of relief, the positive results, the cleanliness, and the economy of Sloan's Liniment make it universally preferred. Made in Canada.

85c, 70c, \$1.40.

Sloan's Liniment
Keep it handy

ISSUE No. 43—19.



A Failure?

Agent: "How are you gettin' on with your incubator?"

Farmer Meddergrass: "Why, the dern thing hain't laid an egg since I got it."

Wanted it Located.

Doctor (to old darky patient):—"I shall call again to-morrow, but will leave this prescription in case you suffer pain in the interim."

Patient—"War-bouts is dis yar interrim, doctah, so A'll know when Ah feels de pain comin' on."

Frightened.

"What became of that young man who was paying so much attention to you?"

"I don't know. I let him walk to the grocery store one afternoon with me and after he saw how much we had to pay for things to eat he just quit coming to see me."

"FIDDLE-FIT"

Keep Liver and Bowels Clean and Active with "Cascarets"

Sick headache, biliousness, coated tongue, sour, gassy stomach—always trace this to torpid liver; delayed, fermenting food in the bowels.

Poisonous matter clogged in the intestines, instead of being cast out of the system is re-absorbed into the blood. When this poison reaches the delicate brain tissue it causes congestion and that dull, throbbing, sickening headache.

Cascarets immediately cleanse the stomach, remove the sour, undigested food and foul gases, take the excess bile from the liver and carry out all the constipated waste matter and poisons in the bowels.

A Cascaret to-night will have you feeling clear, rosy and as fit as a fiddle by morning. They work while you sleep.

Laugh When People Step On Your Feet

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

Ouch ! ! ! ! ! This kind of rough

talk will be heard less here in town if people troubled with corns will follow the simple advice of this Cincinnati authority, who claims that a few drops of a drug called freestone when applied to a tender, aching corn stops soreness at once, and soon the corn dries up and lifts right out without pain.

He says freestone is an ether compound which dries immediately and never inflames or even irritates the surrounding tissue or skin. A quarter of an ounce of freestone will cost very little at any drug store, but is sufficient to remove every hard or soft corn or callus from one's feet. Millions of American women will welcome this announcement since the inauguration of the high heels.



Since 1870
SHILOH
30 DROPS COUGHS

ONLY TABLETS MARKED "BAYER" ARE ASPIRIN

Not Aspirin at All without the "Bayer Cross"



For Colds, Pain, Neuralgia, Toothache, Headache, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Neuritis, take Aspirin marked with the name "Bayer" or you are not taking Aspirin at all.

Accept only "Bayer Tablets of Aspirin" in an unbroken "Bayer" package which contains complete directions. Then you are getting real Aspirin—the genuine Aspirin prescribed by physicians for over nineteen years. Now made in Canada. Handy tin boxes containing 12 tablets cost but a few cents. Druggists also call larger "Bayer" packages.

There is only one Aspirin—"Bayer"—You must say "Bayer"

Aspirin is the trade mark (registered in Canada) of Bayer Manufacture of Mono-acetic-acid-ester of Salicylic-acid. While it is well known that Aspirin means Bayer manufacture, to assist the public against imitations, the Tablets of Bayer Company will be stamped with their general trade mark, the "Bayer Cross."

HELP WANTED.

LADIES WANTED TO DO PLAIN light sewing at home; whole or spare time; good pay; work sent any distance; charges paid; send stamp for particulars. National Manufacturing Company, Montreal.

FOR SALE.

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

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

SITUATIONS VACANT.

ARE YOU AMBITIOUS? IF YOU desire advancement in any situation or life, mental efficiency is what will bring you success. The Pelman System of Mind and Memory Training develops latent powers with wonderful results, yet it requires but spare moments of study and mental exercise. It matters not where you live for the course is conducted by mail—by confidential correspondence. Your request for free booklet, "Mind and Memory," will bring this and all particulars by return mail. Write to-day, Pelman Institute, 765 Temple Bldg., Toronto.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NURSES—THE HOSPITAL FOR INCURABLES, in affiliation with Bellevue and Allied Hospitals, New York, offers a course of training to young women desiring to become nurses; this hospital has now adopted the eight hour system. For salary and other information apply to Superintendent, 150 Dunn Avenue, Toronto.

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

WANTED—IN EVERY TOWN IN Canada—a bright, energetic youth to take orders for Reynolds' New War Atlas; no collections to make; you simply take the order; we ship the volume and collect cash; commissions paid promptly every Friday; Reynolds' New War Atlas is the greatest and easiest selling publication ever offered; containing 24 maps, including all new boundaries of all nations; also very important event in the great war drama from July, 1914, to the signing of peace; 120,000 words of text; 40 automobile maps; Reynolds' New War Atlas, "Encyclopedia of World Information," a complete geography of the world; price only \$5.50 f.o.b. Toronto; agents easily made; \$100.00 per week; Mark inquiries War Atlas, Sales Limited, 66 Bond street, Toronto, Ontario.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

ARE YOU LOOKING FOR AN OPENING to prove your ability? Or, are you just drifting along on the principle that "everything comes to him who waits"—without much thought of your efficiency? If you are in the latter class, be up and doing—train your mind and memory; we are to be teachers. Opportunity when it comes your way. In other words, Pelman! If you know you have ability, why not use the waiting moments to improve your efficiency and incidentally acquire that Personality which means so much in seeking Success? Small town or big city, or on the township side line, it matters not—the Pelman System is conducted by mail. "Mind and Memory" tells you all about it. It is a book that's free and lays no obligation upon you. Write for it now. You'll be surprised to find how modern is the fee required. Write for the book and particulars to-day to the Pelman Institute, 765 Temple Building, Toronto, Canada.

Songs Which Paid.

Writing a song that catches on is one of the shortest cuts to wealth. Sullivan received \$50,000 in royalties for "The Lost Chord," and "My Pretty Jane" remunerated its composer to the tune of \$10,000 a line!

Minard's Liniment Cures Burns, etc.

Where hygiene is practically applied, crime diminishes.

CUTICURA HEALS RASH ON CHILD

On Body and Face. Red and Itchy. Cried For Hours. Lasted a Year.

"A rash started all over my little girl's body, and she had some on her face. It started in a pimple that was full of water, and it got red and itchy. She cried for hours. This trouble lasted a year."

"Then I started with a free sample of Cuticura Soap and Ointment. I bought more, and I used four cakes of Soap and three boxes of Ointment which healed her."

(Signed) Mrs. Dora Langley, 1023 Gertrude St., Verdun, Que., August 11, 1916.

The Cuticura Toilet Talc Consisting of Soap, Ointment and Talcum is an indispensable adjunct of the daily toilet in maintaining skin purity and skin health.

For free sample each of Cuticura Soap, Cuticura Ointment, Cuticura Toilet Talc, write to J. C. Benson, U. S. A., Sold everywhere.

Build Up With Grape-Nuts

Popular for its delightful flavor and because it furnishes certain food values necessary for building the best in body and brain

Users know by test

"There's a Reason"

The Watchman AND Ottawa Valley Advocate

FRIDAY, DEC. 5, 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.
3c 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.

"But that you shall not say 'I yield,' being silent, I would not speak." "Silence gives consent," is a saying to be found in all languages, a general proof of the universal belief in which it is held.

It is assumed that by withholding assent a tentative or tacit approval is indicated. But this is not always so. There are times when it would be unwise to express dissent, just as there are times when a too vociferous expression of approval would have the effect of discounting the value of consent.

A too eager consent arouses question in some minds, a suspicion that there is something lurking behind which prompts a too ready acquiescence, or as it may be termed, an indecent haste to agree. Such haste suggests or gives the opportunity for the suggestion of ultimate profit or gain, material or potential.

On all fours with this rapid and rapid way of signifying assent there is the equally questionable one of declamatory dissent. It is the other extreme, and is just as liable to misconception as a tool for personal or party profit.

We know that "Fools rush in where angels fear to tread," but it would not be fair to urge that against everyone who spoke first. If that were ever in our minds we would all sit around like a lot of deaf-mutes. Perhaps we could let it pass as enthusiasm, and as such, it should be condoned, if it is genuine. Enthusiasm, which ever way it leans, is a quality of which the world needs more. The real enthusiast, as distinguished from the fanatic, is a person to be encouraged, for, as a rule his energetic espousal of a side in anything is more likely to be for the good of the greatest number, or if not, at least a vigorous protest against the infringement of the rights of a minority; a blow for freedom, not against it. The average enthusiast is a man whose sympathies are strong enough to exercise his mind up to a point where it really becomes sufficiently active to seriously consider the things he enthuses about, and once that happens and over ten per cent of mental activity going, (so the scientific experts say) there is a sporting chance of a higher percentage coming into circulation, which in the ordinary development of things, would bring more common sense into play with an increased probability of a true perspective disclosing itself.

We have all seen some rapid changes of opinion, some dramatic changes of mental vesture which put Joseph's coat of many colours completely in the shade, and which, made the slower and more argued revulsions seem slow indeed. It is only reasonable to suppose or presume that those changes have effected more by the acquisition of "more light" upon the subject in hand than by the dictates of expediency.

The man of inflexible opinions is past his prime. His mind has become a reliquary of fossilised antiquities and his views, incapable of expansion, grow into curiosities as time goes on, more landmarks in the path of progress.

Another easy misinterpretation of silence, the withholding of comment, can be found when restraint is imposed by consideration for the susceptibilities and feelings of other people.

All things equal, it is better to remain dumb, at a critical point, than to let loose our feelings when their expression would embitter or estrange those who take a course opposite to ours or endorse a line of action which cannot win our approval.

I once heard a lady say in company, in a burst of expensive confidence that her husband never contradicted her. Everything she said he agreed with, making out that her husband deferred to her superior intellect. She got away with it, and although I knew that her husband was stone deaf and had not heard her

voice for over twenty years, I was silent. Knowing them both, I would not like anybody to translate my silence into agreement with the lady's assertion. The joke would have been on her, had I been unscrupulous enough to tell the truth, I kept the joke for personal consumption, and easily squared my conscience for suppressing the truth and letting the devil ramp unashamed.

Occasions sometimes arise when our feelings are so deeply stirred, so overpowering, that we have difficulty in restraining them, and I am of opinion that such a point has been reached in relation to the failure of the U.S. senate to ratify the Peace Treaty and give their approval to the League of Nations.

Knowing what we do about American politics, it is hard to refrain from permitting ourselves to think or say outright that their action is dictated by political wire pullers.

If there were in mind one argument stronger than another against party government I would say that this was it. I have been trying to read with a perfectly open mind all I could find written upon the subject, and even at the risk of falling under my own scourge and having it said that my mind is mummified, I must own up and say that I cannot change my opinion that the action of the senate is a party dodge.

I fail to see how real American opinion can be with the senate. The wave of war fervour which swept over the States can not possibly have receded to the extremity of ebb tide so soon. Yet we are confronted by the spectacle of The United States of America holding back from putting the finishing touch to the World's Peace! America, who went over the top and finished the war, according to their own showing, who put all their energies into the championing of Humanity and spreading the gospel of Universal Freedom! America, symbolic of Justice, standing with her foot on the scales and the sword behind her back!

Is the senate representative of the people? If it is, then the people are forever discredited among free peoples, and if it is then America has abandoned the tenets of her constitution. The preamble of that great Charter says: "We, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish Justice, insure domestic Tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general Welfare, and secure the Blessings of Liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution."

The position assigned to and assumed by the States during the last few years, in the councils of the nations, places an equal duty upon the senate and the people, and no party of wire pullers should be allowed to move it one jot. If the Peace terms are not right let them be altered and adjusted to fit the requirements of the nation and the will of the people, but do not in the sacred name of Justice let them be tinkered and towzled out of all recognition to suit the temporary machinations of a set of self-seeking party politicians and secret friends of Germany.

Marshal Foch warns the world that the military spirit of Germany is not dead. Shall he also be "a voice crying in the wilderness," like Lord Roberts? He speaks as a soldier, in measured and serious words, and in referring to the failure to ratify he says:—"I shall go to America and talk about France, and explain some of our ideas to the Americans. For instance, I shall explain to them that France was entitled to find in the peace, real guarantees of its security. What France needs is true, real, strong guarantees, close guarantees. Americans could understand this if they had seen the devastated regions of France. The League of Nations is a great expectation. It is not a fact, at present it is only a scheme. How can a league which does not exist protect us? The league would be able to maintain peace if we pursued the stern complete fulfilment of the conditions of the Peace Treaty"—The peace Treaty which the U.S. senate has hung up indefinitely. Foch also says that the Germans try especially to "delay Settlement." The senate would be well advised if they would listen to those words and act upon them, if they do not wish obvious inferences to be made.

I do not despair of American help in the matter of the Peace Treaty, later on—when the wire pullers have rested from their labours, even if Marshal Foch has to say a second time "But they came too late!"

Meanwhile, it is somewhat reassuring to read Bonar Law's remarks on the subject when he told the House of Commons that there will be no slackening in the determination of Great Britain to do all in her power to take the lead in seeing that the League of Nations becomes an effective instrument of human progress, and that it would be a mistake to assume that all possibility of help from the United States is gone. He further stated that the inability of the U.S., representative at Paris to deposit President Wilson's ratification

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(Continued from 2nd column.)

of the German treaty at the same time as those of other powers will not prevent the remaining Allied and Associated Powers from proceeding to carry the treaty into effect.

Perhaps when the senate is good and ready The United States may have a place in the Peace Part of the programme, even if it be like their position in the first part, near the tail end.

LINKSMAN.

NOTICE.—Mr. Jno. Cunningham wishes to inform the public that he is prepared to execute any orders for plumbing, steam and pipe fitting and general repairs of all kinds entrusted to his care. Prices reasonable. Phone up No. 141 when you need anything in that line.

PUBLIC NOTICE

Public notice is hereby given that the Lachute Town Corporation, situated in the County of Argenteuil, District of Terrebonne, Province of Quebec, duly incorporated into a town by the statute 48 Victoria, chapter 72, 1885, will apply to the Legislature of the Province of Quebec, and its next session, to amend its charter.

L. L. LEGAULT,

Attorney for Lachute Town Corporation
Lachute, November 20th, 1919.

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Kitchen Economy

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Woman's Interests

Training For Citizenship.

Increasingly insistent is the demand that the schools of this Dominion teach citizenship—that they equip the child to do the full duty of a good citizen. It is not forgotten that the schools have for generations done excellent work; but the experience of the last four years has brought the realization that a change in method and in subject-matter—a shifting of emphasis—is urgently required. A young man may be an expert in arithmetic, in spelling, in writing, grammar, geography, and every other subject on the curriculum, and may, none the less, display qualities of brutality, injustice, wastefulness, and treason—may, indeed, be a bolshevik. An altered type of training, a new view of relative values, must come. A knowledge of the fundamentals on which rests the structure of democracy must be a part of all instruction worthy of the name. Education may make or mar a nation—it has done so in Europe and elsewhere.

What are the fundamentals? Honesty is one. Industry is another, and there are many more. Frugality is an important one, and one that is being overlooked in this new country. Canada was built on thrift, among other things—the pioneers were specialists in thrift.

Thrift is not hoarding; it is not miserliness; it is not the pessimist's care of money and resources, conservation for the future, wise and thoughtful spending. The thrifty man is an optimist, for he has stored up power.

And thrift must be taught in the schools. This will not add to the teachers' burdens, for every subject of study can be so taught that it helps to inculcate the practice of thrift. A Thrift Club in the classroom works wonders in the discipline of the school; it gives the pupils something worth while to talk about and something worth while to think about. United for a common aim, they learn esprit de corps. They come to know the value of money and the principles of business; they are imbibing the necessary preparation for citizenship. For the attractive investment of small savings, War-Savings Stamps afford an excellent medium. This plan has been highly successful in the schools of Great Britain, of the United States, and of Canada.

Thrift taught in the schools encourages industry because children wish to earn so that they may save. And, more than ever in its history, this old world needs to go to work. Production must be increased. Produce, save, invest, must become the universal slogan.

Cold Water vs. the Doctor.

Few people realize the value to the general health of the habit of drinking plenty of pure fresh water. It is said that to make up for the liquid waste of the body, about three pints should be drunk every day.

Often one will get up in the morning with a dull headache; the digestive system is in some way out of order. Often a glass or two of water will in a little while relieve the trouble. Again in the morning the stomach is full of mucus which makes it unfit for the immediate reception of food. This mucus would only mingle with the food and hinder digestion. A glass or two of water, drunk on getting up, will wash this mucus out of the stomach and leave it ready for breakfast. And, by washing out the system daily, it will surely prevent headache and derangement of the liver and kidneys.

It is said that the sipping of hot water has a most beneficial effect on the heart action and that it regulates the flow of the bile. But especially in our hurried Canadian life, early in the morning very few people have time to sit up and sip at a cup of hot water. Busy people will surely never adopt this habit; there is too much pressing to be done.

Neither should the water be drunk cold because this will lower the temperature of the stomach too much. The water is perhaps best heated to a little higher than the blood temperature, for then one may pause from other activities from time to time to take a swallow. If a little salt is added to the water, its beneficial qualities will be enhanced and the flavor will be less unpleasant. Better still would be a few teaspoonsful of lemon juice with no sugar. The lemon juice acts on the liver. Yet, if one has plenty of time, there is no good reason why he may not sip hot water to his heart's content and get out of it the full physical benefit. The thing necessary is that in some manner a cup of hot or warm water should be taken into the system. The first thing in the morning. Water should not be drunk in any large quantity until just after a hearty meal, because it thins the gastric juice and thus hinders digestion.

When one feels a cold coming on, one of the best preventives is the drinking of plenty of cold water. This stimulates the system, opens the pores and helps to wash out the poisons which have formed in the body.

For a simple cold throat one of the best remedies is the cold pack. This consists of a cloth wet with cold water and applied to the throat. Over this must be fastened a dry woolen cloth to prevent the wetting of the clothing and the chilling of the body. One night of this treatment will often end a sore throat. If the water is used hot, this is an excellent treatment for a child with the croup. For this renew the hot water application every five minutes. This hot water compress is recommended also for headache, toothache, and neuralgia. Here it is to be applied to that part of the face or head affected.

As a first aid for a bad sprain there is nothing better than the application of hot water. The sprained part should be placed over a bowl or vessel. Then from a considerable height water as hot as can be borne should be poured on the sprain. The process should be continued for an hour or two, or until danger of inflammation seems to be past. This will often save the patient from becoming crippled with a permanently bad joint.

There is nothing better for cuts, bruises of any kind, or congestion of the lungs, than an application of hot water. Where it is possible, the parts should be put into the hot water, as hot as can be borne. The swelling hot water application has been removed from the throat, or the lungs, bathe the parts with tepid water and rub dry. Then cover with a dry flannel.

When doctors' bills are so high and such a sovereign remedy so available, why not make the remedy serve and save the doctors' bills?

Some Simple Ways In Cookery.

Heat hardens the substance called albumen that is contained in such foods as eggs, milk, and meat. That is why eggs harden when exposed to high temperature, and why milk forms a scum when boiled; also it is why dishes in which these foods have been should not be plunged into a pan of hot dish water, for hot water cooks the remains of these foods on, and makes them very hard to wash off. Any dish having contained milk or egg should first be soaked, and even rinsed, in cold water, and then later scalded.

Heat has the opposite effect on sugar, as it dissolves it. Any dish having contained a sugary mixture should be cleansed with hot water from the very start.

Heat in combination with moisture has what might be called an explosive effect upon starch, for it causes the tiny cells that compose any starchy food to swell. That is why a tablespoonful of cornstarch, for example, will thicken a liquid pudding or a gravy, because with heat it expands in volume. Also that is why any starchy food, such as potatoes or rice, for instance, must be thoroughly exposed to a high temperature so that the cellulose structure of the starch may be thoroughly broken, and thus made digestible.

Some acids and alkalies combined with moisture form a gas that expands with heat. That is why baking powder, or the equivalent in soda and cream of tartar, expands and raises a cake or bread mixture, when placed in the oven or other warm place. Moisture and heat immediately affect the acid and alkali which these leavening agents contain.

Egg is a lightening agent when beaten up and stirred into any recipe that is to be heated, for the air beaten into the egg expands with heat and helps raise the mixture. That is why pop-overs rise so satisfactorily when made with eggs.

Molasses contain considerable acid, although it is not commonly thought of as a sour ingredient on account of its sweet taste. That is why soda is used as a raising agent in molasses gingerbread. The soda, being alkali, makes the proper combination with the acid molasses to make the equivalent, for example, of baking powder, or soda and cream of tartar.

About Fingernails.

No two fingernails on our hands grow at the same rate. The nail on the middle finger grows faster than any other, while the thumbnail is the slowest-growing nail. The nails on the right hand grow faster than those on the left. The state of one's health, too, affects the rate of growth. The nails on invalids' hands grow considerably faster than on the hands of a healthy person. Taken on average, the rate of growth is one-eighth of an inch a month, or from one inch to one and a half inches a year.

Mindard's Lintment for sale everywhere.

The Road to Understanding

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CHAP. XVI.—(Cont'd.)

"Yes. And don't you see? I'm not going to mind now ever what he says and does, nor how glum he is; for I know down inside he's got a heart. And only think, I look like her!" finished Betty, suddenly springing to her feet, and whirling about in ecstasy.

"Oh, it's so exciting, isn't it?" But her mother did not answer. She did not seem to have heard, perhaps because her back was turned. She had crossed the room to the window. Betty, following her, put a loving arm about her shoulders.

"Oh, and, mother, look!" she exclaimed eagerly. "I was going to tell you. I discovered it last Sunday. You can see the Denby House from here. Did you know it? It's so near dark now, it isn't very clear, but there's a light in the library windows, and others upstairs, too. See? Right through there at the left of that dark clump of trees, set in the middle of that open space. That's the lawn, and you can just make out the tall white pillars of the verandah. See?"

"Oh, yes, I see. Yes, so you can, can't you?" Helen's voice was light and cheery, and carefully impersonal, carrying no hint of her inward tumult, for which she was devoutly thankful.

CHAPTER XVII.

It was shortly before Christmas that Frank Gleason ran up to Dalton. He went first to see Burke Denby. As they sat at dinner, with disconcerting abruptness, came the question: "Where'd you get that girl, Gleason?"

"G-girl?" The doctor wanted a minute to think. Incidentally he was trying to swallow his heart—that big lump in his throat. "Miss Darling." "Oh!" The doctor waved his hand inconsequently. He still wanted time. He was still swallowing at that lump. "Why, she—she—I told you. She's the daughter of an old friend. Why, isn't she all right?" He feigned the deepest concern.

"All right!" Voice and manner carried a message of satisfaction that was unmistakable. But the doctor chose to ignore it. The doctor felt himself now on sure ground. He summoned a still deeper concern to his countenance.

"Why, Denby, you don't mean she isn't all right? What's the trouble? Isn't she capable?—or don't you like her ways?"

"But I mean she is all right, man," retorted the other impatiently. "Why, Gleason, she's a wonder!" Gleason managed to utter a cool— "Really? Well, I'm glad, I'm sure." "Well, she is. She's no ordinary girl." (If Helen could but hear that!) exulted the doctor to himself. "Why, what do you think? She can actually tell me some things about my own curios!"

"Then they are more than—er—potatoes to her? You know you said—"

"Yes, I know I did. But just hear this. In spite of her seeming intelligence and capability, I'd been dreading to open those cabinets and let her touch those things and I had spent so many dear years together gathering. But, of course, I knew that that was silly. One of my chief reasons for getting her was the cataloguing; and it was absurd not to set her at it. So one day, after everything else was done, I explained what I wanted, and told her to go ahead."

"Well, and did she?" prompted the doctor, as the other paused. "She did—exactly that. She went ahead—way ahead of what I'd told her to do. Why, when I got home, I was amazed to see what she'd done. But best of all was her interest and her enthusiasm, and the fact that she knew and appreciated what they were. You see that's one of the things I'd been dreading—her ignorance—her indifference; but I dreaded more that she might guess and say, 'Oh, how pretty!' And I knew if she did I'd want to knock her down."

"So glad she didn't!" murmured the doctor.

His host laughed shamefacedly. "Oh, yes, I know. That was rather a strong statement. But you see I felt strongly. And then to find—But Gleason, she really is a wonder. I haven't been to the office for a week."

"Is she agreeable—personally?" "Yes, very. She's pleasant and cheerful, bright, and very much of a lady. She's capable, and has uncommon good sense. Her voice, too, is excellent for reading. In short, she is, as I told you, a wonder; and I'm more than indebted to you for finding her. Let's see, you say you do know her family?"

Gleason got suddenly to his feet. "Yes, oh, yes. Good family, too! Now I'm sorry to eat and run, as the children say, but I'll have to, Burke, to-night. One or two little matters I'll have to attend to before I sleep. But I'm glad to see you in better spirits. Keep on with the good work."

The doctor seemed nervous and anxious to get away; and in another minute the great outer door had closed behind him.

"Hm-m! Wonder what's his rush," puzzled Burke Denby, left standing in the hall.

There was a slight frown on his face. But in another minute it was gone: he had remembered suddenly that he had promised Miss Darling that he would try to find certain obscure data regarding the tablet they had been at work upon that afternoon. It was just as well, perhaps, after all, that the doctor had had to leave early—it would give more time for work.

With an eager lifting of his head Burke Denby turned and strode into the library.

Meanwhile, hurrying away from Denby House was the doctor, his

whole self a Hallelujah Chorus of rejoicing. His countenance was still aglow with joy when, a little later, he rang the bell of a West Hill apartment house suite bearing the name, "Mrs. Helen Darling."

To his joy he found Helen alone; but hardly had he given her a hasty account of his visit to Burke Denby, and assured her that he was positive everything was working out finely, when Betty came in from the corner grocery store, breezy and smiling.

"Oh, it's Dr. Gleason!" she welcomed him. "Now, I'm glad mother didn't go with me to-night, after all, for we'd both be out then, and we shouldn't have seen you."

"Which would have been my great loss," bowed the man gallantly, his approving eyes on Betty's glowing face.

"Oh, but ours, too,—especially mine," she declared. "You see, I've been wishing you'd come. I wanted to thank you."

"To thank me?" "Yes; for finding this lovely place for me."

"You like it, then?" "I love it. Why, Dr. Gleason, you have no idea the wonderful things that man— But you said you knew him," she broke off suddenly. Don't you know him?"

"Oh, yes, very well."

"Then you've been there, of course."

"Many times."

"Oh, how silly of me!" she laughed. "As if I could tell you anything about antiques and curios! But hasn't he some beautiful things?"

"He has, indeed. But how about the man? You haven't told me at all how you like Mr. Denby himself."

Betty glanced at her mother with a roguish shrug. "Well, as I tell mother, now that I've got him trained, he does very well."

"My dear!" murmured her mother. "Trained?" The question was the doctor's.

"Yes. You see at first he was such a bear."

"Oh, Betty!" exclaimed her mother, in very genuine distress.

But Betty plainly was in one of her most mischievous moods. With another merry glance at her mother she turned to the doctor.

"It's only this, doctor. You see, at first he was so silent and solemn, and Benton and Sarah and Mrs. Gowing were so scared, and the whole house was so scared and silent and solemn, that it seemed some days as if I should scream, just to make a little excitement. But it's all very different now. Benton and Sarah are all smiles, Mrs. Gowing actually laughs sometimes, and the only trouble is there isn't time enough for Mr. Denby to get in all the talking he wants to."

"Then Mr. Denby seems happier?" "Oh, very much. Of course, at first it was just about the work—we're cataloguing the curios; but lately it's been in other ways. Why, the other day he found I could play and sing a little, and to-day he asked me to sing for him. And I did."

Helen sat suddenly erect in her chair. "Sing? You sang for Mr. Denby?" she cried, plainly very much agitated.

"But you hadn't told me—that!" "I hadn't done it till this afternoon, just before I came home," laughed Betty.

"But what did you sing? Oh, you—you didn't sing any of those foolish, nonsensical songs, did you?" implored Helen, half rising from her chair.

"But I did," bridled Betty. Then, as her mother fell back dismayed, she cried: "Did you suppose I'd risk solemn things to a man who had just learned to laugh?"

"But, ragtime!" moaned Helen, "when he's always hated it so!"

"Always hated it so!" echoed Betty, with puzzled eyes. "Why, I hadn't played it before, dearie. I hadn't played anything!"

"No, no, I—I mean always hated everything gay and lively like ragtime," corrected Helen, her cheeks abnormally pink, as she carefully avoided the doctor's eyes. "Why didn't you play some of your good music, dear?"

"Oh, I did, afterwards, of course,—MacDowell and Schubert, and that lovely waltz. But he liked the ragtime, too, all right. I know he did. Besides, it just did me good to listen up the old house a bit. I know Benton was listening in the hall, and I'm positive Sarah and the cook had the dining room door open. As for Mrs. Gowing, she—dear old soul—just sat and frankly cried. And the merrier I sang, the faster the tears rolled down her face—but it was for joy. I could see that. And once I heard her mutter: 'To think that ever again I should hear music and laughter—here!' Dr. Gleason, did Mr. Denby ever love somebody once, and do I look like her?"

Taken utterly by surprise, the doctor, for one awful minute, floundered in appalled confusion. It was Helen this time who came to the rescue. "I shall tell the doctor he needn't answer that question, Betty," she said, with just a shade of reproval in her voice. "If he did know of such a thing, do you think he ought to tell you, or anybody else?"

Betty laughed and colored a little. "No, dear, of course not. And I shouldn't have asked it, should I?"

"But what makes you think he has?" queried the doctor.

"Because he said twice that I reminded him of some one, particularly with my hat on; and both times, afterward, he looked so romantic and solemn—Betty's eyes began to twinkle—"that I thought maybe I was on the track of a real, live love-story, you see. But he hasn't said anything

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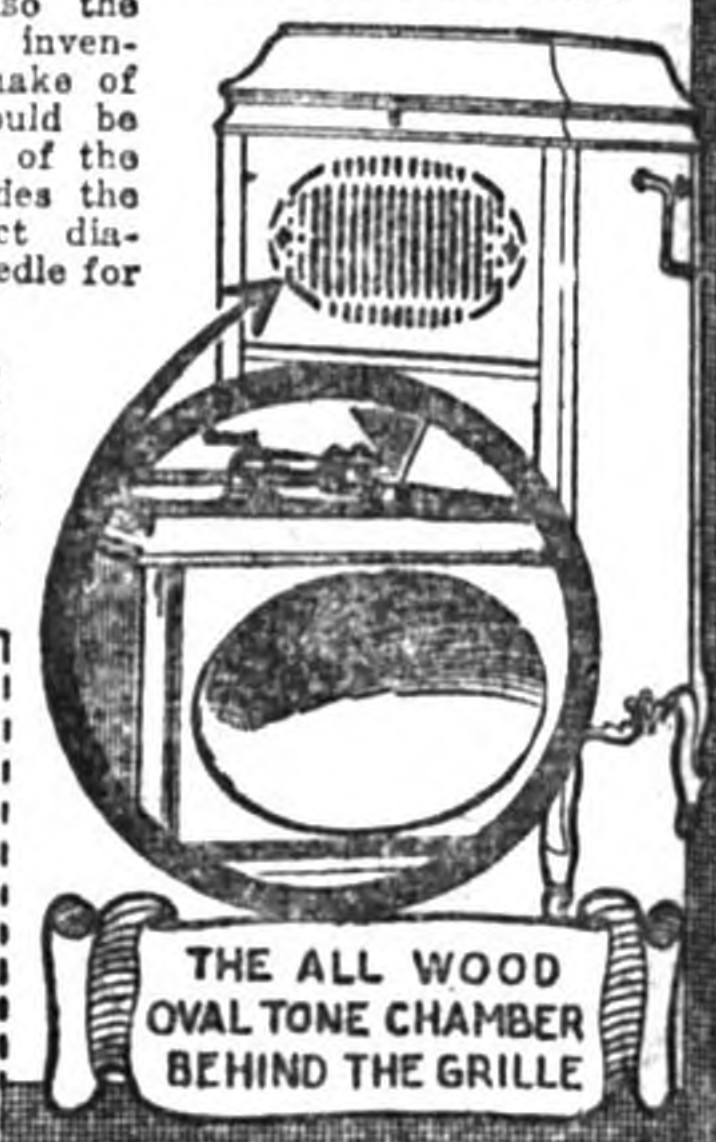
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W. L.



about it lately; so perhaps I was mistaken, after all. You see, really, he's quite like folks, now, since we've been working on the curios."

"And how are you getting along with those?"

"Very well, only it's slow, of course. There is such a mass of material, and so much to look up and study up besides. We're just getting it together and tabulating it now on temporary sheets. We shan't begin the real cataloguing on the final cards until we have all our material in hand, Mr. Denby says."

"But you aren't getting tired of it?" "Not a bit! I love it—even the digging after dates. I'm sure you can understand that," she smiled.

"Yes, I can understand that," he smiled back at her. And now, for the first time for long minutes, he dared to look across the room into Helen Denby's eyes.

(To be continued.)

The Home Flower.

The home-flower! Grows it everywhere Where human folk abide? Men make a place, and speak it fair, Where one may breathe a fragrance rare,

And rest just satisfied!

A place? Aye! There must be a place For everything that grows; A meadow, crag, a tiny space, A wee small spot, but full of grace, If life in radiance flows;

A place where kindly words entreat And gentle touches be, Where joy and tender tear-drop meet, Where thorn and cross are counted sweet,

And some one waits for me!

A place? Aye! Just one holy spot Where grows the blossom fair! The name, the where, they matter not, If only I am not forgot

And she awaits me there!

The annual production of sugar in the Philippines is approaching 1,000,000 pounds, and it soon may become the leading export of the islands.

Servant Girl—"I'm so awfully sleepy in the morning doctor." "Ah! Have you a sweetheart, may I ask?"

Servant Girl (blushing)—"Yes."

"Who is he, may I ask?" "He's the night policeman."

"Ah, then, give him up, and fall in love with the milkman."

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"Forty" in Sacred and Profane Tales

The period of imaginary flood or drouth following St. Swithin's Day is now long past for this year, and we shall hear no more of that singular superstition until next summer, when it will doubtless "bob up serenely," which is to be discredited again as it has invariably been every year since the worthy Bishop of Winchester had his second interment. For, of course, the prophecy has never so much as once been fulfilled. It requires every day from July 15 to August 24 in every year to be either rainy or rainless, which is something that never has happened in any year. Yet, in the face of this universal failure, people keep right on quoting the saying, with more than half belief in it. Only it is more worthy that they are far more prone to quote it in favor of rain than drought. If July 15 is rainy, a thousand will say "Now we shall have forty days of rain" to only one who, if it is rainless, will say "Now we shall have forty days of drought."

Why forty days was selected as the period of meteorological monotony is an interesting question, though it is probable that it was suggested by the forty days and forty nights of rain in Noah's time. At any rate, it is only one of the many noteworthy uses that have been made of the number forty in fact and fiction.

After the forty days and forty nights of rain at the Deluge, it will be recalled, Noah waited forty days before he opened the window of the Ark and sent forth the raven.

The children of Israel were in the wilderness forty years, and they spent forty days in the Promised Land for forty days in advance of their own going.

Moses was in the Mount of the Law forty days.

Isaac was forty years old when he was married, and so was Esau.

Ell was judge of Israel for forty years.

Goliath defied the army of Israel forty days before David killed him.

Solomon reigned forty years.

Elijah fled forty days, from Mount Carmel to Mount Horeb.

Jonah gave the city of Nineveh forty days' warning of its impending destruction.

Jesus fasted forty days, and appeared to his disciples during forty days after his resurrection.

St. Paul five times received forty strokes with the scourge.

Turning from sacred to profane religious history, it is to be observed that the South American Indians of Venezuela have from time immemorial had a yearly fasting season of forty days, and so have the Aztecs of Mexico. So also, it should be remembered,

When Kipling Was Hungry—He Ate.

At a cabinet dinner in Washington at which Rudyard Kipling was a guest, the lady who sat beside him was impressed by the almost boyish enjoyment which the great imperialistic writer displayed in his food.

The crowning triumph of the dinner, to Mr. Kipling's mind, was the desert. He was still eating it when the signal to rise was given. Mr. Kipling thereupon turned to his neighbor in mock dismay and besought her to tell him if there was not some way by which he might be allowed to stay at the table and eat more. The lady suggested that he ask permission of their host.

Much to her amusement Mr. Kipling at once proceeded to do so. As the guests began to leave the dining-room, he intercepted the entertaining cabinet officer and spoke to him in a low voice. In reply the lady saw the latter smile, nod his head, and place his hand on Mr. Kipling's shoulder. Before the lady had passed out of the room, she saw Mr. Kipling reseat himself at the now deserted board.

But Kipling is not the only great English writer partial to dessert. Sir Arthur Conan Doyle is another and in his case we are able to particularize the dish. The vigorous creator of Sherlock Holmes, on an occasion not so long ago, was a member of a cricket team which was playing a match at the grounds of a neighboring club. Between the overs the players lunched together in a public dining-room. The home players were somewhat amazed at dessert to see a large rice pudding brought on for Sir Arthur, of which he consumed the whole. Curiosity led them to make enquiries, from which they learned that Mr. Doyle had telegraphed ahead, as was his frequent

England Revives Grouse Hunting

Favored by glorious weather, the grouse hunting season which opened last month, has been resumed throughout England, Scotland and Wales after five years. With unbounded joy, those who have missed their season of shooting during the war years, opened the great gun cases of country homes and took to the moors in thousands, relieved of any prick of conscience which of late years has prevented sportsmen from indulging in what seemed to be a trivial enjoyment while conflicts raged in the theatres of war.

No bird attracts the English sportsman as does the grouse. It is Britain's own bird, a native of Scotland and all her islands, of Wales and of the great bogs of Ireland and the moors of England. When the season for shooting opened this year, the trains for the North out of London were

bered, had the ancient Persians. We cannot attribute their adoption of the number forty to any relationship with Christianity, and there is no evidence that it had any connection with Judaism. Why, then, forty?

The same number plays an important part in Mohammedan ritual and lore. The dead are mourned for forty days, and for the same period women undergo "purification" after childbirth.

In the legend of Aladdin, the Sultan gave Aladdin forty days in which to find the lost palace.

In the Thousand and One Nights' Entertainment the Third Calendar had a prosperous voyage for forty days, and was entertained by forty damsels, who absented themselves for forty days.

Of course we all remember Ali Baba and the Forty Thieves.

Also there is the story of Nasir, who spent forty days in prayer, and then shot an arrow through a suspended ring forty times in succession, and when he wounded the king it took that monarch forty days to recover from the hurt.

The same number has figured much in law. The old law in England gave a widow forty days' undisturbed occupancy of her husband's estate after his death, before any legal action could be taken for other disposition of it.

A stranger was entitled to remain forty days in any parish before he could be required to tell who he was, where he came from and whether he was going, or to decide whether he would become a permanent resident.

Members of Parliament were exempted from arrest for any cause for forty days after the meeting of Parliament.

Forty days was the period of quarantine for communicable disease.

The right of voting for members of Parliament was restricted to those paying no less than forty shillings a year rental for house or land.

In Wales the tenants of the Bishop of Llandaff paid a yearly rental of forty loaves of bread and forty dishes of butter.

Forty may not be a "magic number," like three, or seven, and it has not the extraordinary properties which mathematicians have discovered in the number nine, about which a whole volume might be written without exhausting the subject. But the manner in which it figures in both fact and fiction is certainly calculated to pique curiosity and to offer profitable results of antiquarian investigation. It is impossible to discern any mathematical reason for such use of it, wherefore the natural assumption is that it had its origin in some striking incident.

Stabilizing Snails.

The famous French airman, Georges Dornier, has utilized the well known instinct which scientists have long observed is possessed by snails. For some unknown reason, a snail when placed on an inclined plane crawls toward the highest part.

When M. Dornier was informed of this he placed on the upper plane of his Maurice-Farman machine eighty-eight pounds of snails, two-thirds of which were the large, slow snails of Bourgogne, beloved by epicures, the remainder a smaller and more agile variety. After rising to about 1,500 feet he was able to take his hands off the controls for the rest of his two hours' flight. The snails moved in a mass toward the upper part and re-established the equilibrium whenever the machine dipped, either laterally or longitudinally, thus keeping the airplane in perfect line of flight.

One very frequently notices broken glass on the streets. It is dangerous to rubber-tired vehicles and may cause serious injury to bare-footed children. Milk drivers seem to be responsible for a good deal of it. The matter calls for vigilance and appropriate action on the part of the police.

Cream Dressing.

The family was united on cream dressing for the lettuce, and the eighteen-year-old daughter was delegated to prepare it. We watched her as she stirred up the ingredients, and we praised her as we partook of it at the meal. Not having knowledge or skill about such things, I cannot expect to tell how she made such delicious cream dressing, but I can tell what she put into the bowl, and I also can say, quite truthfully, that what came out of the bowl afterwards was very good indeed.

There was a good deal of sugar; a little ground mustard; a pinch of salt; and cream enough to fill the bowl half full. At this stage the dressing looked very thin and tasted but little like what we expected to be set before us. All our stirring did not seem to make it any better; but we persevered according to directions until at last the young lady announced that the dressing was ready and that we could all be seated at the table. Then, wiser than us all, she turned to the vinegar jug and measured off one tablespoonful of its contents and stirred it into the bowl. Instead of the thin, sickly, sweetish liquid, we had a bowl full of thick, rich, creamy dressing, tart and good and ready to be set before the family.

It was the vinegar, we all said; but sister said, "No, it was not the vinegar that made the dressing. The vinegar did its part, and it was necessary to add it, but the other ingredients also were necessary. It is because the vinegar came so unexpectedly and seemed so out of place, and still did such good work, that you noticed it. The vinegar did not make the cream dressing, but you could not have cream dressing without it."

That satisfied us, of course, since the dressing turned out to be just what we wanted; but the mother, older both in years and experience, and knowing something of the lives of her children and the trials and tests both within and without their souls, added in her quiet way: "And it is not only in cream dressing that vinegar must have a place. What comes most unexpectedly often proves to be the very thing needed to produce the best results. Many of us would be satisfied with the sugar and cream in life, but it takes the sharp, cutting vinegar that often goes into the very soul to smooth and enrich the character, until it satisfies the One for whom it is being prepared. Do not try too hard to avoid the sharp, disagreeable things of life; meet them and accept them in the spirit of true manhood and womanhood, and they will do their good work in you, and there will come forth a soul fit to stand before the King."

How to Recognize Fabrics.

How to tell a pure fabric from its counterfeit, as disclosed by the experts of the Department of Agriculture, may prove quite interesting as well as profitable to many readers—men and women alike.

A microscope is the most accurate means of distinguishing cotton and linen threads. Cotton fibres, under the microscope, have a ribbon-like appearance with many twists, and a broad, flat central canal; linen fibres are round, jointed, and heavier than cotton.

If the fibre is without starch, oil makes linen translucent and cotton opaque. The finish must be washed out of highly finished material before the test can be applied. A comparatively simple test that, after some experience, enables you to distinguish between linen and cotton is called the "tearing" test. The linen weaves, in general, are more difficult to tear than the cotton weaves. The torn ends of the linen threads appear uneven in length, and the individual fibres of the threads are parallel; the torn ends of the cotton threads are more even in length, and the individual fibres are twisted in every direction. The sound of tearing linen is shrill; that of cotton, dull or muffled.

Another simple test is to touch a lighted match to the threads and then to blow out the flame and examine the burned ends. The cotton threads will have blunt ends, but the linen threads will have pointed ends.

An easy way of distinguishing between the highly sized and calendered cotton damask and true linen damask is to boil a sample. After having been dried and ironed, if it is cotton it will have a dull and somewhat fuzzy appearance; if it is linen, the lustre and the smoothness will not be affected by the treatment. Mercerized cotton damask keeps more lustre than untreated cotton, but less than linen.

Remarkable Lloyd George.

One of the most remarkable things about Mr. Lloyd George is that he can always lay aside from his mind the difficulties of State, says a London paper. They never cause him a sleepless night, therefore he is always as fresh as paint in the morning. He breakfasts at nine, and enjoys a long Corona afterwards. Until that cigar is finished affairs of State never intrude. But the moment he finishes it his coat is—metaphorically speaking—taken off and he is hot in the battle of politics.

Robbery.

You may rob a man by stealth. Of his earnings or his wealth. And he soon may get together other store.

But you take away his faith. And you leave him but a wraith. Of the inspiration which he had before.

Nearsightedness.

Myopia, or nearsightedness, is found almost exclusively among the civilized nations of the earth, and among the more cultured of those nations. In some cases it appears to be inherited, though this probably is not the rule. It generally develops in children of school age, and it is found with increasing frequency in the ascending school grades up to the college and professional schools. But students are not the only ones to suffer from it; it occurs also among artisans, such as watchmakers and engravers, who use their eyes for close work. Babies are almost always farsighted, but their eyes soon assume the normal shape, so that the vision of young children, when they have no astigmatism, is for a time perfect.

Gradually, however, as the child learns to read and begins to study, his eyes elongate, and the rays that come from a distance do not focus themselves on the retina. In order to get a clear image, he brings the book close to his eyes. Various men of science have tried to determine the proportion of nearsighted pupils in schools, and all agree that the trouble increases from grade to grade. According to the figures of a Russian observer, the percentage of nearsightedness among pupils of all ages is a little over thirty; but in the lowest grades it is about fifteen, and in the highest, considerably over forty. The percentage, however, is said not to be so high in countries that use the Roman alphabet.

Parents and teachers should watch closely the vision of an extremely nearsighted young child. The less application to books the better for his eyes, for in cases of extreme myopia there is great danger that the sight will be permanently diminished or entirely lost in later years. A nearsighted child should always wear properly fitted glasses, and an oculist should frequently examine his eyes and change the glasses as required.

According to the degree and the rate of progress of the myopia, the oculist should limit the amount of reading and other near work that the child may do. Especially reading by fading daylight and by poor artificial light should be strictly forbidden. Very bright sunlight also should be avoided, and colored glasses should be worn whenever there is any glare from the sun on the water or on freshly fallen snow.

A Tribute to a Farm Machine.

Standing before a beautiful farm machine, it seems to me I see something more in it than a silent, motionless collection of wood, iron and steel. I see first of all, the spirit of the man who thought it out, and made it, to be the helper of humanity it is. And I think: You are a part of that man's very being. Into your construction he put, not simply a few pieces of wood and metal, but his very self, his inventive genius, his God-given powers of mind and body. You are what you are because he dreamed and thought and worked to bring a great hope to the realization. I love you, splendid machine, but I love the man who made you more!

And then, in you I see an instrument for the betterment of the men and women of the farm. You take man and lift him up out of the realm of a servant to be a real man. With bended back he used to toil from early dawn till late at night and came in with many a task still undone. But you came, and now the day is shortened, the burden lightened. You give men time to think. You bring ampler reward for service done. You help the tired horses and make their lives more tolerable. You lengthen life. You make home more beautiful. You bring education within the reach of the humblest. You make the world to bud and blossom and bring forth as it never did before. You carry food and comfort to thousands who are hungry. You stand between mankind and sorrow; want and unrequited toil.

And, best of all, you do this that the world may be a better place in which to live, a place where human hearts may rise to a fuller realization of what it really means to live. Beautiful machine, you are my friend, the friend of the world! God bless you and the man who made you!

Cause of Death in Hanging.

In answer to a physician who asks what is the cause of death in hanging, and how soon it ensues, the Journal of the American Medical Association says that if the knot be properly adjusted, instant death from breaking the spinal cord is produced, but in a majority of cases asphyxiation is the cause of death. In this the man may retain consciousness for from a few seconds to a minute and a half, and may retain life for from fifteen to twenty minutes.

Wages in Holland.

Amsterdam and several other cities in Holland are reducing the working day of municipal employees from nine hours or more to eight hours. Simultaneously the wages of such employees in Amsterdam are being readjusted on a higher basis, the lowest annual pay for unskilled labor being \$508.

Washing soda in boiling water poured down the sink at night will keep the drains clean.

For toy electric railroads an inventor has patented a section that sounds a whistle as a train passes over it.

Constant Struggle Against the Sands

It is calculated that nine-tenths of the coasts of the world are covered with sand. What is the origin of this sand and to what circumstances is its abundance due? Men of science have explained this in part by saying that it is due to the erosive effect of the waves upon the rocks, but it is generally admitted that this is not sufficient to account for the vast quantity of sand that borders our beaches. Undoubtedly a very considerable portion represents the material carried to and toward the ocean by the storms and glaciers of the Ice Age.

The distribution of sand on the coast depends in the first place, on marine currents and the topographical aspects of the coasts themselves. Where there is no protection in the shape of cliffs the coasts are covered with enormous quantities of sand, but its advance is checked by plants and vegetable growths. Sprouts, trailing vines, or dragging roots serve the purpose of keeping the sand in place and giving consistency to the appearance of the average beach. Of these vegetable growths, those are calculated to serve the purpose best which are most abundant and whose resisting power is strongest. In the time of Elizabeth a law was passed prohibiting the destruction of such beach plants as they tended to keep back the sand otherwise carried by wind and rain to the detriment of crops.

It was thus early recognized that plant life had an influence not to be despised in the formation of sand hills such as one sees in such plenty on the coasts of England and Flanders. These banks, called "dunes," are either stationary or moving, as the case may be. When the sand deposited on the coast by the waves is not excessive and the wind blows intermittently one may see behind the sand hill the vege-

table growth that is giving solidity to the mass from its roots up. In this way are formed the stationary dunes. When the vegetation is extended as far as the sea the dune grows in this direction and the curious spectacle is presented of the ocean receding before the advance of the coast.

A well known building in Southport, England, was built on a beach formed in just this way. The moving dunes, although the same in origin as the stationary ones, owe their special characteristic to their great mass and the direction and constancy of the wind, which prevents their finding a base strong enough to constitute a hold on the earth. These dunes are tossed about, often advancing into the interior over cultivated ground to the despair of farmers.

On the coasts of Gascony there are points where the dunes push forward more than four yards annually. In 1780 the advance of sand upon the land of Bordeaux was the occasion of despair to horticulturists and crop growers, and the engineer, Bremonet, made himself famous by converting movable dunes into stationary ones. The task was undertaken to form a wall against the sand invasion by making a palisade of the dunes a little more than a meter high and putting planks between each pair. When the sand swept over the boards it had to break up its volume in the effort, and little by little a stationary dune would form with an inclination of from seven to twelve degrees in the direction of the sea. Behind this palisade was conveniently disposed a wide zone of the hardier shrubs.

France is by no means the only country that has undertaken to contest the advance of sand. In Holland and also in Denmark the problem has been studied for centuries.

The Cherub.

"What possessed that woman," asked Deacon Brace as he sat down to his Sunday dinner, "to take her baby to church? I didn't get a word of Mr. Monteith's sermon. I'd hate to have to preach in such a hubbub!" "Maybe," suggested his wife, "the poor woman couldn't get to church any other way."

"Huh!" grunted the deacon. "Then she should have stayed at home."

"What did Mr. Monteith preach about to-day?" asked young Bainbridge, looking up from his Sunday paper.

"Now, honestly, Jack," protested Mrs. Bainbridge, "I can't remember. I don't believe he could have preached as well as usual. But oh, Jack, there was the cutest baby there!"

"Really, Henry," commented Mrs. Monteith, as she pulled her chair up to the table, "you look unusually tired to-day. Did you have a hard morning, dear?"

"Hard!" exploded the Rev. Henry Monteith. "I should say I did! There was a woman out with a baby. And the baby laughed and crowed and made faces at the congregation all through the sermon. I quite lost the thread of my thought. My only comfort was that the people were so absorbed in the baby that they never noticed how I rambled in my preaching. That sermon was a corker, too! I worked on it three whole days. Why on earth is it, Blanche," he inquired irritably, "that women haven't sense

enough to keep their babies at home?" "I don't know, dear," sighed his wife. "Perhaps the only way she could get out was to take the baby with her."

"But even then," fumed the minister, "it's ridiculous! It so violates one's sense of proportion. Think of it, Blanche! The baby didn't get any good out of the service, and I'm sure the mother couldn't. Here's my whole week's work undone and the service irreparably spoiled for more than two hundred people. Honest, Blanche, it's an outrage!"

"Yes, dear," said his wife, "I know."

Said the baby's mother: "I'm so glad I took baby to church, Will. I know you wanted me to keep him at home. But really, he had the lovellest time! And everybody noticed."

Flowers a Food.

Many savage tribes, and at least two civilized nations, eat flowers as part of their daily food.

In Japan, chrysanthemums are a very popular dish. The Japanese housewife procures a large bunch and soaks them in a bowl of clear water. When scrupulously clean they are boiled, and they can then be eaten as they are, or chopped up into small flakes.

Beautiful bunches, cut and washed, are tastefully displayed in the shop windows of all the leading fruiterers. Sunflowers are also a favorite meal in certain parts of Russia. Large profits are made by the farmers who grow these crops for they require little or no attention.

Old Age Happiest Period

Which is more favorable for happiness—youth or old age?

To most people at the first blush the question seems ridiculous. "Youth," they are apt to exclaim, "is the very springtime of happiness; what can you expect from the winter of old age?"

And yet, here's the testimony of no less a personage than Joseph H. Choate, who, in his seventy-eighth year, declared: "Undoubtedly the happiest time in life is between seventy and eighty."

In Plato's "Republic" an old chap is introduced at the very outset of the work, who tells some young interrogators that he never was really happy until he became aged.

Prof. William Lyon Phelps, addressing an audience recently, spoke of a woman of eighty-three, who had told him that she considered old age more favorable than youth for happiness. He asked her, "Are you as happy as when you were eighteen?"

"There isn't any comparison," she replied. "I am immeasurably happier now than then. For now I have the most precious thing in the world—individual liberty."

What she meant by "individual liberty" was probably the same thing that the aged man in Plato's "Republic" expressed more freely—freedom from the goadings of the passions to which youth, for the most part, is enslaved.

Another factor included by Professor Phelps among the goods which add to the sum of happiness in old age is that the aged carry about with them a greater fund of interesting thoughts than the young people. In those rare cases in which this really is so, Professor Phelps' observation is perfectly true. But, alas! unless the power to think interestingly exists in youth, it will not come with age, but will even wane. And as the great fund of interesting thoughts can be gathered only where this power exists, the

minds of aged people will be either richly freighted or barren, accordingly as their younger years were occupied in gathering interesting information or in "sowing wild oats."

Nothing can be comparable to the happiness of the aged person who has a well-endowed, richly stocked mind from which he can call at pleasure whatever the moment's need or fancy may suggest. Nor can there be conceived anything more wretched and forlorn than the empty-headed, worn-out, old libertine to whom every moment is fraught with an oppressive ennui from which nothing can relieve him except that of which he is most in dread—the grave.

It is, of course, vain to bid youth improve its golden hours by laying up mental treasures, which are destined to become so great a source of happiness in later years. Minds, as well as characters, are largely what our ancestors have made them for us; and, therefore, just as no amount of preaching will ever give a natural-born scoundrel a good disposition, so neither will years of teaching in colleges and universities serve to convert a dunce into a savant. Nevertheless, there is some degree of proficiency possible in both cases by long enough and persevering enough preaching and teaching. And, therefore, if a young dunce has useful and interesting information dinned into his ears long enough he may carry some part of it into his old age to redeem him from that insufferable tedium which is the source of so much torture to the empty head.

Schools, schools, more schools—and better ones—this is one way of insuring happiness to that portion of the community which, grown old and no longer able to bear a productive part in affairs, would otherwise be doomed to twiddle its thumbs or twaddle away its time in idle gossip as its sole avenue of escape from a worse than lethal tedium.

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Founders & Machinists,

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

Hockey.

This season is expected to be one of the best, in regard to Hockey. Our Lachute Club has a splendid team in view and being in the league with Vankleek Hill, Brownsburg, Hawkesbury, some hot games are looked for.

LAKEFIELD

Church Notices Sunday Dec 14th
There will be no service here, this Sunday Dec. 14th.

NOTE:—The following Sunday Dec. 14th services will be as follows:—
Lachute.—Morning Prayer 10.30 a.m.
Bucksburg.—Evening 7.30 p.m.
Lachute for the day.—Mrs. R. W. Luscombe, of the Diocesan College.

FOR SALE.—Brick house and lot south side of Main St., west of J. D. Campbell's store. Suitable for store or residence. Apply to Mrs. R. W. Evans, East End, Lachute. 1-2

STORE TO RENT.—Splendid opportunity immediate possession. The best business locality in the town of Lachute, suitable for any kind of business. Two large plate glass windows, hot water heating, hard-wood floors. Business has been carried on successfully for twenty years, known as H. E. Burwash Reg'd.

FARM FOR SALE.—At Noyan Junction 15 miles south of St. John's fronting on Richelieu River about 112 acres good barns with silo. Modern house with furnace, bathroom and toilet, nine rooms. For terms apply G. A. Hudson, 107 Stanley St., Montreal.

WOOD FOR SALE.—14 cords of stove and Furnace Wood for sale. Can be seen at Miss Wilson's, East Ward Lachute. Apply A. Doig, Tel. 118 r 14.

PUBLIC NOTICE

All those in arrears for care of lots or otherwise to Lachute Protestant Cemetery Co., are hereby warned that if not paid at once, same will be handed over for collection.

By order of the Board,
J. W. GALL, Sec.-Treas.

PUBLIC NOTICE

All those in arrears of Taxes of the Parish of St. Jerusalem are hereby warned that if not paid at once, same will be handed over for collection.

By order of the Council,
J. W. GALL, Sec.-Treas.

LOST.—A brown cloth overcoat, belted back, owner's name in pocket. Finder will return same to this office and be rewarded.

LOCAL NEWS

Misses Alice and Winnie Riddell, spent the week-end in Montreal.

Mrs. John Robertson is visiting friends in Vankleek Hill this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Deacon spent the week-end in Renfrew and Ottawa.

Miss Jessie McArthur, of Montreal, is spending this week with her parents.

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

Mrs. A. Beers and Mrs. W. Ball spent the early part of this week in Montreal.

—For the best, nicest and cheapest sleighs in town. See R. T. MacArthur's stock.

Miss Jean MacTavish, of Ottawa, was the guest of Miss Bessie MacGibbon last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Ben Fraser returned home from their honeymoon trip the early part of last week.

Misses Marnie Graham and Inez Sutton, of Montreal, spent the week-end the guests of their parents.

Mr. and Mrs. Lamb and children, of Buckingham, spent the week-end the guest of Mrs. Geo. Christie.

Miss Amy McOuat, of Montreal, spent the week-end the guest of their parents Mr. and Mrs. Wm. McOuat.

Messrs. Wm. McKimmie and John Drennan were in Ottawa on Saturday last attending the Hockey Association.

The Upper Lachute Xmas Tree has been postponed from Dec. 18th, to Monday, Dec. 22nd, at 8 p.m.—Admission 15 and 25c.

—Now is the time to select your Xmas Cards for the Old Country. We have a large assortment. Call and see at the Watchman Office.

Miss Barbara Nicoll, of Montreal, and Mr. Howard Nicoll, of St. Andrews, were week-end guests of their parents Mr. and Mrs. P. Nicoll, Upper Lachute.

A Xmas Tree and Entertainment will be held in the Mount Maple School, on Thursday evening, Dec. 18th. Everybody welcome. Admission Adults 15c. Children Free.

The travelling public will appreciate the fact that the C.P.R. trains are now running in and out of the Central Station instead of Broad Street, thus doing away with the transfer from one station to another. When travelling West of Lachute, call up 27. Reservations and all arrangements can then be made through J. S. Giles, outside agent of the C.P.R.

The Ladies of the Lachute Presbyterian Church will hold an Afternoon Tea and Sale on Tuesday, Dec. 16th. Useful and Fancy Work, Home-made Cooking and Candy will be on sale. Tea 25c.

Methodist Notes.

Sunday next, Dec. 14th, Rev. W. P. Wornell the Pastor, will be the preacher in the Methodist Church, Lachute at 10.30 a.m. In the evening the preacher will be Mr. H. P. Sherman a layman who is also successfully conducting a mission church in Montreal. The Sunday School will meet at the close of the morning service. Parents are asked to see that the children are in attendance. At 3 p.m. Mr. Wornell will preach at East Settlement and at 7.30 p.m. at Brownsburg.

Santa Claus will visit us on Monday Dec. 22nd, at the Christmas Entertainment. A good program is being prepared. He wants especially to see all the children present.

The Woman's Missionary Society will meet on Thursday, Dec. 18th, at 3 p.m. at the parsonage. Mrs. (Rev.) S. P. Newton, District Organizer of Montreal, will be present and give an address. A good attendance of the ladies is hoped for. Refreshments will be served.

Church Notes.

Church of England Services in the Parish of Lachute will be held (D.V.) on Sunday, Dec. 14th, as follows:—St. Simeon's Church, Lachute 11 a.m. and 3 p.m., Brownsburg 7 p.m. Practice for S.S. Xmas Entertainment will be held in Rice's Hall, on Friday p.m., at the close of school and on Saturday, Dec. 13th, at 2 p.m. All taking part in program should be present at last practice.

At the Communion in the Lachute Presbyterian Church on Dec. 14th, Rev. Mr. George will be assisted by Mr. Peter Jackson, of the Montreal Presbyterian College. A full attendance of all Communicant members is expected.

The young people—to the number of twenty-five—who attended the regular bi-weekly meeting of the Baptist Young People's Union on Tuesday evening of this week, had their knowledge of Old Testament happenings tested in a very unique and interesting manner. In addition they listened with much profit to the reading of a number of beautiful poems, by different writers—two of whom have been fittingly referred to as "the Church's uncrowned poets." The following arrangement will be observed in holding services on Sunday next, Dec. 14th, Dalesville 11 a.m., Mount Maple 3 p.m., Brownsburg 7 p.m., Lachute 7 p.m. Christmas exercises are being planned as follows:—Brownsburg, Dec. 19th; Dalesville, Dec. 22nd, and Lachute, Dec. 23rd.

Miss Davidson, of Cushing, was the guest of Mrs. Mackie last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Carl Fraser, of Ottawa, were guests of their mother Mrs. K. Fraser this week.

Rev. A. H. and Mrs. Lupton and family, of Lakesfield, are spending the week-end in Montreal.

Mrs. Stanley Tupper, of Pierrepont, N.Y., is the guest of her mother Mrs. A. Bishop for a few weeks.

Mrs. Geo. W. Creswell, of Lachute Road, returned home this week after a very pleasant trip to New York, Boston and Palmer, Mass.

The Annual Xmas Entertainment of the Brownsburg Methodist Sunday School will be held on Xmas Eve. Admission Adults 15c., Children 10c.

The Ladies of the Brownsburg Anglican Church are holding a Sale of Work, of Useful and Fancy articles in the Presbyterian Church, on Dec. 17th. Everyone welcome.

Miss M. V. Slater's Christmas Window Display is Proving a great attraction, judging by the general comments of all who have seen it. Magnificent and useful presents for everybody, in Silverware, Cut-Glass, Jewellery, Watches, Clocks, etc., etc. Dainty Stationery and most beautiful Xmas Cards and Calendars. And Santa Claus is there with his Christmas Tree loaded down with presents to delight the hearts of the children. See Miss Slater's Advertisement on Page 4.

An effort is being made by the Farmer's to again secure the services of a practical demonstrator for the County. An appeal was made before the County Council on Wednesday for assistance in granting \$300 with an upward advance scale for coming years. Councillors Maxwell and Thompson opposed the grant, while Councillor Stanforth thought if the amount of the grant was limited to \$300 it would be well to give it as a demonstrator had proven a good thing for the county in past years. It was finally decided to leave the matter in abeyance until next meeting.

Monument is Assured.

There seems to be perfect unanimity between the Town Council of Lachute and the County Council as to the propriety of erecting a memorial of a permanent nature to the memory of the men from Argenteuil who lost their lives in the Great War.

The special committee of the County Council appointed to co-operate with a similar committee of the Town Council held a meeting at the Court House on Tuesday afternoon last, and after considerable investigation and discussion, reported in favor of erecting a County Monument at the County Seat. They were also able to report that in order to facilitate the carrying out of the project, and providing for a suitable location for the monument, that the J. C. Wilson Co.'s Limited, had offered to donate the site of the old Court House at the end of Barron's Bridge, and that P. R. McGibbon M.P. for Argenteuil, had offered to contribute \$1,000, while other societies and public-spirited citizens of the town would contribute another \$1,000, in order that the surroundings of the Monument should be so embellished as to form a worthy tribute to those who had sacrificed their lives in defence of the country.

It was further stated that the Town of Lachute would maintain the grounds and the monument itself in proper state of repair. The committee recommended that the funds necessary should be raised by the County and the Town jointly in proportion to their respective valuations, and that a committee of four from the County Council and three from the Town Council be appointed to carry out the details of the project.

At a meeting of the County Council held on Wednesday afternoon the report of the committee was practically adopted, and the committee representing the County Council were named as follows:—Councillors Geo. Higginson, Geo. Stanforth, G. F. Calder, and G. I. McPaul. In connection with this, a few minutes after the Council was adjourned, a message was received from Mr. E. J. Johnson, Joint-President of the Victory Loan Committee, to the effect that the County of Argenteuil had been awarded a German Gun, captured by the Canadians, and that the same would likely be delivered between now and the Spring. The placing of this Gun in close proximity to the monument will be quite a propos.

IN MEMORIAM

McOUAT.—In loving memory of William Gregor McOuat, who died December 7th, 1912, in Brownsburg.

Safely sleeping where the flowers gently wave,
Lies the one we loved so dearly,
In his lonely, silent grave,
He will never be forgotten,
Never shall his memory fade,
Thoughts will always linger,
Around the grave where he is laid.

Inserted by his Mother, Sisters & Brother.

BIRTHS

FUNCHION.—At "Hillcrest" Farm, Lachute, on Monday, Dec. 8th, 1919, to Mr. and Mrs. P. J. Funchion, a daughter.

BEATTIE.—At St. Philippe, Dec. 9th, 1919, to Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Beattie, a daughter.

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 Boot 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!

Call and see our lines of

Ladies' Coats, Sweaters, Mufflers, Underwear, Dress Goods, Silks, Linings.

We also have stocked a full line of D. & A. Corsets.

Then don't forget our line of Men's Overcoats, Suits, Caps, Underwear, Shirts, Sweaters, Mitts, Heavy Rubbers and Heavy Socks are also complete.

Our Groceries are now ready to meet demands.

R. McFAUL,

MAIN STREET.

LACHUTE

The Store of Beauty & Quality.

Never before have we been able to offer the people of this County such a splendid variety and assortment of Goods suited to the Holiday Trade. They are too many to enumerate, so we just extend the invitation for you to come along and visit our store where the matter of what you need for your friends will be simplified, BECAUSE when you see the Beautiful and Dainty Articles you will immediately say "That's just What we Need."

Our Prices are as low as the Quality of the Goods will permit, and they all offer excellent values to you.

Watchmaker, Jeweller and Optician
MAIN STREET, LACHUTE.

CRESWELL'S

Canada Cement
Prices Right

R Creswell Regist'd

Soils and Crops

Address communications to Agronomist, 73 Adelaide St. West, Toronto

The Need of Potato Grading.

When the marketing of your perishable and semi-perishable farm products is compared with the marketing of other classes of commodities, one notices a vast difference in the process. For instance, an inquiry addressed to a steel mill as to the price of rails is not likely to result in definite quotations until the kind and size of rails are specified, and a farmer asking his hardware dealer as to the price of rope will at once be asked as to the kind and size of rope desired. Few prospective purchasers would greet a merchant seriously with the question, "What are plows worth to-day?" If one did it is quite likely that he would receive a reply somewhat along the following lines: "We have a twelve-walking plow at one price and a sixteen-inch gang plow at a vastly different price." The same holds true of most classes of merchandise; size, kind and quality are so closely associated with value that they must be stated when designating the price.

It is at this point that the marketing of certain classes of farm products is different—unfortunately, quality and price are not so closely associated at least at the producer's end of the line. If the individual who inquired about plows were to ask his local grocer about what he was paying for potatoes, it would be unusual if he did not receive the prompt reply, "a dollar" or whatever the case may be. On most lines it is one price as far as the farmer is concerned.

To be sure, these commodities are usually graded before they reach the consumer, and it is this very item—grading—en route from producer to consumer which contributes to the "awful cost" of distributing farm products that most of us complain about.

It can hardly be said that any one class of individuals is to blame; however, the producer is as much at fault as anyone in this respect. It is he who most strenuously objects to grades and standards. Regardless of who is to blame, one thing is certain: As long as the producer sells his potatoes as potatoes, and so on, perishable farm products will never reach the same level of perfection in marketing as have other classes of merchandise. Certainly there is just as much need for grades and standards by which to designate value—price—as there is for grades and standards in steel rails for designating price.

Few will dispute the assertion that there is as much difference in value, relatively, between a five-ounce scabby potato and a twelve-ounce smooth, disease-free one as there is between fifty-pound and one hundred and ten-pound rails.

All unstandardized products must either be sold by inspection or upon the reputation of the seller—never by the merits of the goods before they are seen. Inspection only adds an extra handling charge, and causes a great deal of inconvenience.

The shipper may say he has a No. 1 potato, but what constitutes a No. 1 potato? If each of fifty growers and dealers were asked to sort a bushel of No. 1 tubers, there would be many different kinds of No. 1's sorted from the same pile, because of a lack of a common gauge by which to judge a No. 1 potato.

Marketing Via Ad., Telephone and Post-Cards.

One man I knew had a crop of excellent pie pumpkins, altogether too nice to feed to his cattle. He filled a wagon and peddled from house to house in the nearest town. He returned home with half the load and informed his wife: "Pumpkin pie isn't popular this year." He reduced his price from two cents to one and one-half cents a pound on a second trip, and still had pumpkins left. A third trip was necessary to sell all the crop.

Another man with pie pumpkins not a bit better, placed an advertisement in the local newspaper. It wasn't the advertisement an expert would have written; nothing flowery; nothing calculated to create an appetite for pumpkin pie, except the mere mention of the word—which is enough. He quoted a price of two cents a pound delivered, one and one-half cents a pound at the farm. He also added: "Phone L34, or drop me a card," and gave his name and address.

IN TEN YEARS 500 Dollars

If invested at 3% will amount to \$597.78
If invested at 4% interest compounded quarterly will amount to \$744.28
But if invested in our 5 1/2% Debentures will amount to \$860.20
Write for Booklet.

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

ROOFING MILL ENDS CHEAP

A limited quantity of High-Grade Mill Ends for sale. Samples Free.
FACTORY DISTRIBUTORS
BOX 61, HAMILTON, CANADA

THE ROYAL BANK.

An event of great financial importance transpired on the 18th inst. in the celebration by the Royal Bank of the fiftieth anniversary of its foundation. The history of the institution is one of the financial romances of Canada, a remarkable growth in a comparatively short period from humble beginnings to a great banking business, covering not only the Dominion, but extending to many foreign countries.

The expansion of its business in recent years has been remarkable. Four other institutions with established clienteles in as many provinces were absorbed, an energetic policy was pursued, and to-day the Royal Bank well up among the big financial concerns of the Continent. Its operations in Cuba and the West Indies, a field early exploited, have given it a leading place in those countries, with the result that it has now 615 branches, and 42 sub-branches, giving it premier place among Canadian banks in this respect. Capital has grown to upwards of \$16,000,000, the reserve fund to \$16,400,000, deposits to \$381,307,000, and assets to \$470,370,000.

An accomplishment of this kind is the highest tribute that can be given the vigorous and progressive character of the management and in that tribute the vice-president and managing director, Mr. E. L. Pease, has a large share, for he it was who thirty-two years ago blazed the trail of success. The Royal Bank has in its president, Sir Herbert Holt, and its General Manager, Mr. C. E. Neill, men of energy, capacity, and wide experience in business and banking affairs. The prosperity of the bank is a reflection of the prosperity and growing commerce of Canada, in which the institution has materially aided by encouraging domestic and promoting foreign trade.

The Hallmarks of a Greenhorn Mechanic.

Everywhere you see the hallmarks of the greenhorn mechanic—that fellow who knows little about machinery but thinks he knows it all.

He is the man who uses the wrong tool on every job; who is always able

THE CHEERFUL CHERUB

A fine physician
Nature is—
She'll cure most all
our ills
With air and sun and
exercise.
And won't
send any
bills.
R.T.C.



to tear down but seldom able to put together; who rushes in where really good mechanics fear to tread; who is always able to give advice on any mechanical subject.

In short, he is the man who makes half the wheels of repairing machinery go round, because when he gets through "fixing" a machine real mechanics have a job.

You can always tell when he has been near a machine.

Nuts will have been loosened and tightened by the use of hammer and cold chisel.

Cotter pins will have been taken out and not replaced.

All lock washers will have been scattered to the winds.

Threads on bolts and nuts will have been battered and stripped.

Every part about the machine will be loose unless it has simply stayed tight of its own accord.

Gears will be chewed up until they are almost unrecognizable.

Bearings will have cried in vain for grease and adjustment.

Parts will be missing, paint scratched, and the whole machine dirty and unkempt.

The services of such a man are dear at any price—are dear even if they cost nothing.

Do not be a greenhorn mechanic. Be no mechanic at all rather than this. And do not hire one!

GOOD HOMES ATTRACT GOOD HIRED HELP

In a certain factory district, when the munition plants were paying high wages for labor, an enterprising farmer on the city's outskirts needed some permanent help. To get it he did what seemed to many a vain thing. Going to one of the biggest factories, where the unskilled worker received from two to three times as much as he was prepared to pay, the farmer had it announced that he wanted men. He stated the wages he expected to pay, described the living conditions on his farm, and offered quite liberal allowances of fuel, milk and vegetables. Then he let the men think the proposition over for a week.

A week later he returned to the factory. More than a dozen men anxious to hire out met him. They were not inexperienced men, but steady, skilled farmhands. From these applicants he was able to pick the very kind of men he wanted, and his hired help problem was solved in short order.

This incident was told by a member of an official housing commission which learned much about rural labor problems while mainly studying city conditions. A member of this commission says that the solution of the rural labor problem is entirely a question of suitable, attractive homes for farm hands; that the farmer who has a clean, neat, comfortable home for his help can obtain labor without much difficulty even in times of labor scarcity, and can also get that steady, reliable class of help farmers must have.

A former commissioner of agriculture, when he returned to his farm from college, immediately built a good home for the hired man and his family. He says he has never had any trouble about labor; his employees have always been of the best class, and when they left invariably it was to go to their own newly-acquired or rented farms.

There is much more than wages in the labor problem. Some farmers always seem able to get good help; others never seem able to. Large farms where there are houses for married hired men, or a farm boarding-house for single employees, usually have less difficulty about labor than the small farm where the hired man must live with the family—a trying contact which often ends suddenly the business and social relationship. Not only does the hired man prefer his own home, but the average farm family does also. The subject is two-sided. An outsider constantly under the home roof is a damper on family intimacy.

Where it is practical to provide an attractive home for hired help, it ought by all means to be done. The investment is sure to return good interest on the cost, because the farmer automatically will collect a paying rent on it. The money spent will earn big dividends by attracting a desirable class of labor.

When a separate house can not be given the hired man, then his quarters in the farm home should be comfortable and attractive. The class of help farmers get is little if any better than the kind of quarters given the help.

—and the worst is yet to come



Health Talks

By John B. Huber, AMMD

Address communications to 73 Adelaide St. West, Toronto

Scarlet Fever.

The incubation—the hatching—period of scarlet fever is from two to four days. Then comes the invasion, suddenly and often at night, with vomiting, "red paint" sore throat, and a high fever; and also in severe cases, and with very young children, with convulsions. There is the "beef" "cat's" or "strawberry" tongue. The eyes are generally not inflamed. Then at the end of the first, or during the second, day—"one day to begin and two to show"—comes the scarlet-colored eruption, first on the chest and neck; it is often pretty well spread out and made up of many red points underlying the general flush. This eruption disappears first where it appears first and in from three to five days. It peels off in shreds. As complications of scarlet fever, we have to fear inflammation of the middle ear, swollen glands in the neck, kidney disease, joint inflammations, pleurisy and pneumonia.

Scarlet fever is, like diphtheria and measles, caught by direct contact, also by breathing in the minute droplets coughed or sneezed out when one comes close to the patient. The air which the patient breathes is not in itself infectious. The disease is caught also from the towels, handkerchiefs, dishes and so on which the patient has been using.

The peeling in scarlet fever is not nearly so catching as the discharges from the sore throat and nose in the beginning of the disease. All the same, children with scarlet fever must of course be isolated, quarantined, kept apart from other children, until the skin is clear and all discharges from the nose and throat have stopped. There are mild forms of scarlet fever (scarlatina) as there are mild forms of measles or of diphtheria; but you can catch the disease severely

from a mild case. Take no chances. A child with only a sore throat and a slight rash may be the means of spreading dangerous infections. The moral is, then: Never neglect a sore throat.

Questions and Answers.

Would symptoms of endocarditis (caused by rheumatic fever) disappear to any extent if I stopped smoking cigarettes? My trouble is continual throbbing when sitting or lying down. Is my ailment a leaking valve or something worse? I am 32 and single. I worry a lot over my trouble. What advice would you give regarding my marrying?

Answer—Endocarditis is valvular heart disease, in which a leaky valve exists. This is not necessarily a bar to length of days, and to living in comparative comfort if one's family doctor is faithfully obeyed. I warn you that smoking may have, in your case, grave results; the rest is up to you and depends on whether you are determined upon being king of all that is under your own hat. I will not advise anybody regarding so serious a step in life as marriage; but I urge you to consult your family doctor as to this.

Do you think girls and young women who go thinly clad in the winter months, wearing very little more than during the summer, are injuring their health? Does this make the blood thin and induce a run-down condition? They apparently stand it; but what is your opinion of their future health?

Answer—I think so. Anemia (blood poverty) may thus result. Many "colds" are no doubt thus contracted. And the neglected cold, considering what may follow in its train, is one of the most serious of human maladies. Many cases of tuberculosis and pneumonia result from "nothing but a cold."

Poultry

There are different plans of poultry houses advocated by different authorities, and supposed to be authorities, some highly ornamental, some very plain in appearance, some simple in interior arrangements and some decidedly complex. The exterior of a poultry building may properly reflect the owner's taste and the condition of his pocketbook. The outside appearance has nothing to do with the usefulness of the house. The inside construction, however, is more important and a building which is so arranged inside that the work cannot be done easily and that the fowls cannot make the best use of the floor space, is decidedly detrimental.

One of the simple plans and one of the best plans, for a small poultry building, is one from 14 to 16 feet wide and as long as is necessary, with a shed or double pitch roof. In the south side should be enough windows, each with two sashes, like those in a house, to thoroughly light the interior and permit the sun to reach every part of the floor at sometime during the day.

In the rear, against the inside of the north wall and high enough from the floor so that the fowls can exercise under it, should be a roost platform, and above this, sufficient roosts so that the fowls will not be crowded. The nests may be simple boxes hooked to the sides of the house, high enough so as not to obstruct the floor. If they are hooked instead of nailed they can more easily be taken out and cleaned, which should be done occasionally. Grit, shell and charcoal boxes may also be hung on the wall, and the water fount should be placed on a shelf high enough so that it will be out of the way of dirt and litter.

In a house more than 50 feet long and containing three or more pens or compartments an alley along the back of the house 3 or 4 feet wide makes the work of caring for the several flocks easier. Such an alley is to a certain extent expensive because the house must be built wider or the pens must be narrower. In such a building, the nests may be placed under the roost platform and have a horizontal door opening into the alley through which the eggs can be gathered. The water fount and mash trough can also be arranged so that watering and mash feeding may be very conveniently done from the alley.

Pillow Hint.

When you are to make some new pillows, buy as many yards of mosquito netting as you do ticking. Make slips of this, the same size as slips made of ticking. Put the feathers into the netting, and slip into the pillow tick. When it is necessary to wash the tick, slip out the pillow, and air the feathers, for they will be safely enclosed in the netting. The work pays.



Spohn's Distemper Compound

is as effective in the treatment of one as of the other (as Distemper, Pink Eye, Influenza, Cough or Cold). The sick horse in the stall, the horse in the field or on the road, and the baby colt are all protected from disease by an occasional dose. Buy from your druggist.
SPOHN MEDICAL COMPANY, GOSHEN, INDIANA, U.S.A.

If we enjoy our work, every day is a holiday.

Toronto Fat Stock Show

GET the highest market prices as well as some of the big prize money by entering your good, well finished stock in our Tenth Annual Show.

UNION STOCK YARDS

December 11th and 12th

Write for Premium List and Entry Blank to-day.

Secretary:
BOX 635 - WEST TORONTO

STORM WINDOWS & DOORS

SIZES to suit your opening. Fixed with glass. Safe delivery guaranteed. Write for Price List. Cut down fuel bills. Insure winter comfort.
The HALLIDAY COMPANY, Limited
HAMILTON FACTORY DISTRIBUTORS CANADA

WORMS IN HORSES

are a very frequent cause of many serious ills. The worms will be destroyed and the ills prevented if you use

Dr. A. C. Daniel's Worm Killer

If your horse has rough, staring coat, low spirits, poor appetite, sometimes eating ravenously, does not digest its food, often scours, looks back at sides uneasily, gnaws at anything, rubs its tail against anything convenient—it's a pretty sure indication that he is badly in need of Dr. A. C. Daniel's Worm Killer. This remedy—tried and found efficient through the years—will destroy worms in horses and cattle as nothing else will.

PRICE 60c.

Big Animal Medical Book Free.

DR. A. C. DANIEL'S COMPANY
OF CANADA, LIMITED
KNOXVILLE - QUEBEC

No Matter Whether
MARE—COLT—JACK

Spohn's Distemper Compound

is as effective in the treatment of one as of the other (as Distemper, Pink Eye, Influenza, Cough or Cold). The sick horse in the stall, the horse in the field or on the road, and the baby colt are all protected from disease by an occasional dose. Buy from your druggist.
SPOHN MEDICAL COMPANY, GOSHEN, INDIANA, U.S.A.

STYLES FOR THE SCHOOL GIRL



No. 8884—Girl's Dress. Price 20 cents. Straight tunic, one-piece foundation lengthened by straight section. In 5 sizes, 6 to 14 years. Size 8, one material, without ruffles, 2 yds. 36 ins., or 1 1/2 yds. 45 ins. wide.

No. 9002—Girl's Cape. Price 20 cents. Straight gathered or circular section; vest with or without sleeves. Cut in 5 sizes, 4 to 12 years. Size 4, with circular section, 1 1/2 yds. 48 ins. wide, or 1 1/4 yds. 54 ins. wide; collar, sleeves, vest, 1 1/4 yds. 36 ins. wide; with gathered section, without sleeves, 1 1/4 yds. 48 ins. wide, or 1 1/2 yds. 54 ins. wide.

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

THE FALL WEATHER HARD ON LITTLE ONES

Canadian fall weather is extremely hard on little ones. One day is warm and bright and the next wet and cold. These sudden changes bring on colds, cramps and colic and unless baby's little stomach is kept right the result may be serious. There is nothing to equal Baby's Own Tablets in keeping the little ones well. They sweeten the stomach, regulate the bowels, break up colds and make baby thrive. The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Prevention of Forest Fires.

Forest regions, in a new country, always present serious problems from the standpoint of fire prevention. The ravaged condition of the virgin forest in years of accumulated debris creates a serious fire hazard. Add to this natural condition the slash caused by timber, tie and pulp operators, and we find a fire hazard in some regions which is unsurpassed in magnitude.

Within the last decade enormous areas in northern Ontario have been opened up by new railway lines. These railways have passed through virgin forest regions, opening them to settlers, prospectors, and timber men, all carrying in their wake serious problems of forest fire prevention.

The protection of forest areas has made considerable advance in Canada during the past decade. Ontario now employs 1,000 rangers or patrol men during the maximum dry period.

Minard's Liniment Cures Burns, etc.

"Lord make it fit—
The work of our hands, that so we may
Lift up our eyes and dare to pray,
The work of our hands—establish
Thou it."

MONEY ORDERS.

Pay your out-of-town accounts by Dominion Express Money Order. Five Dollars costs three cents.

Herbs should be dried quickly and immediately after gathering on open trays in a hot kitchen. As soon as crisp rub them down and store in corked bottles.

Of 90 varieties of sugar cane grown in Porto Rico, only one, a native of Japan, seems to be immune to a disease that threatens to ruin the industry.

It Works! Try It

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

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

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

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

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

A TONIC FOR THE NERVES

The Only Real Nerve Tonic is a Good Supply of Rich, Red Blood.

"If people would only attend to their blood, instead of worrying themselves ill," said an eminent nerve specialist, "we doctors would not see our consulting rooms crowded with nervous wrecks. More people suffer from worry than anything else."

The sort of thing which the specialist spoke of is the nervous run-down condition caused by overwork and the many anxieties of today. Sufferers find themselves tired, morose, low-spirited and unable to keep their minds on anything. Any sudden noise hurts like a blow. They are full of groundless fears, and do not sleep well at night. Headaches, neuritis and other nerve pains are part of the misery, and it all comes from starved nerves.

Doctoring the nerves with poisonous sedatives is a terrible mistake. The only real nerve tonic is a good supply of rich, red blood. Therefore to cure nervousness and run-down health Dr. Williams' Pink Pills should be taken. These pills actually make new, rich blood, which strengthens the nerves, improves the appetite, gives new strength and spirits, and makes hitherto despondent people bright and cheerful. If you are at all "out of sorts" you should begin curing yourself today by taking 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.

From News Boy to Hereford Breeder.

Frank Collicut, in the Province of Alberta, rose from a newsboy to be Canada's foremost Hereford breeder. His boyhood days were spent in an atmosphere common to all other boys who have to make a living in cities. His ambition to make money had to be gratified by selling newspapers on the street corners. When the first newsboy's route was established in Calgary he got it, and his ability as a newspaper salesman became generally recognized. He applied for the position of newsagent when the Canadian Pacific Railway was being completed from Calgary to Edmonton, and he sold papers, magazines and books on the first passenger train over that railroad.

This environment brought him in touch with many ranchers and farmers in Alberta. He was ambitious, and big men took a personal interest in him. Among these was "Pat" Burns, a packer and rancher, who has been one of Alberta's most prominent citizens since the cowboys owned the ranges. Mr. Burns wanted young Collicut to herd cattle for him, and the monetary inducements and future prospects appealed to him sufficiently to take him from newspaper salesmanship. He began the cattle business then, and the day he first sprang into the saddle marked a period of progress.

Mr. Collicut saved his earnings and invested in grade cattle. He later became a buyer for Mr. Burns, and in these two enterprises, buying and investing, he was singularly successful. After several years of experience in handling a grade herd and feeding steers in thousands, Mr. Collicut had an ambition to own pure-breds.

His opportunity came when the pure-bred Hereford stock of the Baxter-Reed Ranching Co., in Alberta, was offered for sale in 1908. This herd had been imported direct from Herefordshire, England, after having been selected by one of Britain's most competent Hereford breeders. In 1908 pure-bred cattle were not so expensive as they are to-day, and his investment for the 100 cows and young stock was not so formidable a consideration as it would be now. In the following year Mr. Collicut bought the herd of Simon Downie & Sons, of Alberta, including the cow, Sally, and the bull, Beau Perfection 11th, both imported from the herd of Warren T. McCray in Indiana.

Like the Baxter-Reed people he did not fully appreciate the merit of imported English cows, and was backward in paying the price necessary to purchase a bull that would give best results on such high-class females. Importations were made from time to time from Mr. McCray's herd. Fairfax Perfection and Governor Hadley produced the best results in his herd up to the spring of 1916, when Mr. Collicut bought Gay Lad 40th, by Gay Lad 6th, from O. Harris & Sons, for \$11,900. This bull was only a yearling when brought to Canada, but he had been a junior champion in the United States the previous season. To-day he has justified his purchase price many times over through his progeny, which now ramble about in large numbers at Willow Springs Ranch, Mr. Collicut's chief ranch, 30 miles north of Calgary. Gay Lad blood has proved such a happy nick with imported cows that Mr. Collicut readily bought another Gay Lad, also by Gay Lad 6th, from the Gengarry Ranch, in Alberta, in 1918. The Gengarry Ranch purchased 30 Herefords at the 1917 sale of O. Harris & Sons and among these was Gay Lad 16th, which sold for \$20,000. He was sold in 1918 to Mr. Collicut, together with 30 females, and their increase at the same price, \$20,000. Not only has Gay Lad 16th got a lot of beautiful calves for Mr. Collicut, but he was champion of Canada in 1918, and stood third in a strong class at the 1918 International in Chicago. The 1919 Canadian show circuit will see

group after group of Gay Lad calves from Willow Springs Ranch. Anyone who is inclined to question the advisability of buying a bull of acknowledged superiority would no longer doubt if he were to see these calves. Their character, smoothness and uniformity are unusual.

A visit to this herd at Willow Springs Ranch reveals one of the most inspiring undertakings in Alberta's livestock industry. One would think that in locating a ranch Mr. Collicut had sought in all Alberta for the ideal location, and had found it. Nestled in a great coulee are found the most modern barns and practical house imaginable. Up and down this coulee the breeding herd rambles in comfort, winter and summer, night and day, with nothing but blue sky for a roof, and the wooded banks of the ravine for walls. In summer they wade in luxuriant grasses and drink at will from a stream of spring water that originates in the banks of the coulee. In winter they pick at hay and oat sheaves. The bulls and young things, together with the matrons suckling their babies, find shelter in the well-bedded boxstalls in the barns. All others welcome the freedom and unconventionalities of the outdoors. There is satisfaction in the uniformity of Herefords properly bred and cared for—Canadian, in Breeders' Gazette.

Toronto University Memorial.

A rally for the Blue and White as well as a test of the loyalty of the Alumni of the University of Toronto is the campaign for half a million dollars which is now being carried on by the Varsity Memorial Committee, the desire being to perpetuate in a Memorial Tower and Gateway and the establishment of scholarships the record set up in the Great War by nearly six thousand graduates and former students of the big Canadian institution. For the past two weeks a spirited canvass has been carried on in Toronto, and until the entire amount is raised the "drive" will continue throughout the entire world.

But the campaign has more ambitious motives than the creation even of scholarships for maimed heroes and the dependants of gallant Varsity men who fell, for when the money has been collected thousands of Alumni will have been got in touch with and the ties binding them to the old school will be of a durability hitherto unthought of.

"The campaign to raise a half-million-dollar fund with which to perpetuate the memory of the graduates and students of the University of Toronto who made the supreme sacrifice in the Great War will commend itself to all Alumni of this great educational institution," declares Mr. R. A. Cassidy, an old U. of T. graduate, who is in charge of the campaign, adding: "The amount is small in the light of the huge sum subscribed or asked for other leading universities in North America. Harvard is in the midst of a canvass of its graduates and friends for an endowment fund of fifteen and a half millions. Princeton is seeking fourteen millions from its Alumni and well-wishers. Cornell has launched a systematic solicitation for five millions. McGill secured a million and a half within a week, although the initial objective was but one million. The citizens of Halifax thought enough of Dalhousie University to over-subscribe a fund of four hundred thousand dollars within a week, and when Mount Ellison, in New Brunswick, needed endowment, a quarter of a million was easily obtained from a small constituency."

"But in none of these sacred efforts," went on Mr. Cassidy, "was there the inspiration that should be in the sacred cause undertaken by the Alumni Association of the University of Toronto. The desire to honor the heroic dead here is spontaneous and general. It was at first but a matter of deciding how it should be done. Opinion throughout Canada was canvassed and the outcome was the decision to have the bulk of the fund used for scholarships for soldier-students or their dependants and the erection of a Tower and Gateway between the east wing and Hart House, including a structure in which the names of those who fell are to be recorded."

A Memorial Committee, going still further into a review of the campaign, was appointed at a general meeting of Alumni last Spring and it was finally decided that local and special scholarships can be provided by any community or individual and be de-

"KILL-JOYS"

Constipation, Headache, Colds, Biliousness ended with "Cascarets"

Nothing takes the joy out of life quicker than a disordered liver or waste-clogged bowels. Don't stay sick, bilious, headachy, constipated. Remove the liver and bowel poison which is keeping your head dizzy, your tongue coated, your breath bad and stomach sour. Why not spend a few cents for a box of Cascarets and enjoy the nicest, gentlest laxative-cathartic you ever experienced? Cascarets never gripe, sicken or inconvenience one like Salts, Oil, Calomel or harsh pills. They work while you sleep.

voted to specific purposes indicated by the donors. This, it was agreed, would permit wide latitude to the Alumni Associations scattered throughout the Dominion and provide ample opportunity to graduates of means to help returned soldiers of ability in their efforts to obtain a college training.

A partial canvass for subscriptions was carried on in Toronto last May, but local conditions compelled suspension until the Fall. Solicitation in the city during the past fortnight has been attended by success, and still the fight goes on to reach every graduate and former student throughout the world. Campaign committees, organized in counties throughout Ontario, in every large city in Canada outside of Ontario, in a number of centres in the United States, and in London for the British Isles, have done and are doing excellent work, and it is now practically assured that the larger objective of the drive—to lay the foundations for Alumni Associations wherever University of Toronto men and women are found in groups—will be attained.

"It is hoped," says Mr. Cassidy, "that the time will soon come when distance from Toronto will mean as little to U. of T. men and women as distance from Cambridge does to Harvardites. A Harvard graduate is a Harvard graduate wherever he is found and the same can be said of Yale, Princeton and other great Universities."

We believe MINARD'S LINIMENT is the best:
Mathias Foley, Oil City, Ont.
Joseph Snow, Norway, Me.
Charles Whooten, Mulgrave, N.S.
Rev. R. O. Armstrong, Mulgrave, N.S.
Pierre Landers, Sen., Pokemouche, N.B.

Nowadays.

After a courtship of some months the young man had mustered sufficient courage to tell the adored one of his great love.

"To-night," said he, "I am going to your father and ask for your hand in marriage."

"That is very fine, Harry," the pretty one replied, "but don't be so old-fashioned."

"Old-fashioned?" returned the lover thoughtfully. "I don't quite understand."

"Don't ask him," was the prompt explanation of the girl, "Tell him!"

There is no man so ignorant that you cannot learn something from him.

"SYRUP OF FIGS" CHILD'S LAXATIVE

Look at tongue! Remove poisons from little stomach, liver and bowels



Accept "California" Syrup of Figs only—look for the name California on the package, then you are sure your child is having the best and most harmless laxative or physic for the little stomach, liver and bowels. Children love its delicious fruity taste. Full directions for child's dose on each bottle. Give it without fear.

Mother! You must say "California."

SINCE 1870 SHILOH 30 DROPS COUGHS

SATISFYING RELIEF FROM LUMBAGO

Sloan's Liniment has the punch that relieves rheumatic twinges

This warmth-giving, congestion-scattering circulation-stimulating remedy penetrates without rubbing right to the aching spot and brings quick relief, surely, cleanly. A wonderful help for external pains, sprains, strains, stiffness, headache, lumbago, bruises.

Get your bottle today—costs little, means much. Ask your druggist for it by name. Keep it handy for the whole family. Made in Canada. The big bottle is economy.

35c, 70c, \$1.40.



1388E No. 44-19.

MOTOR CARS

WE HAVE SEVERAL GOOD USED cars which can be bought at a reasonable price. Write for our list. The Republic Motor Car Co., 523 Yonge St., Toronto, distributors of the Cole Aero Eight and Oldsmobile Cars.

BITS OF HUMOR FROM HERE & THERE



From the Chestnut Tree.

"What insect does the blacksmith manufacture?"

"He makes the firefly."

Curiosity.

Mother: "Don't ask so many questions, child. Curiosity killed the cat." Little Ethel: "What did the cat want to know, mamma?"

Empty-Handed.

"You seemed embarrassed when that pretty girl met you at the station."

"I had a reason for feeling embarrassed," answered Tommy.

"What was it?"

"I promised to bring her the Kaiser's ears."

His Vicarious Atonement.

Willie (doing his home lesson): "What is the distance to the nearest fixed star, auntie?"

Auntie: "Er—really, I don't know, Willie."

Willie: "I only hope, then, that you feel sorry to-morrow when you think that I am being punished for your ignorance."

Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere.

If some of the men that whittle sticks at the village stores would get busy, the farm labor problem would be just about solved.

Danger—Colds
and more serious complaints are contracted in mean weather. Be protected. Take

GRAY'S SYRUP OF RED SPRUCE GUM

from the first sniffle or sneeze. Stop it in time and do not gamble with your health. Used over 40 years in treating coughs, colds and allied complaints. Everybody buys the Large Size. 64

Montreal D. WATSON & Co., New York

America's Pioneer Dog Remedies

DOG DISEASES

and How to Feed Mailed Free to any Address by the Author. H. Clay Glover Co., Inc. 114 West 41st Street New York, U.S.A.

FARM WANTED
FARM OF ABOUT 100 ACRES, GOOD buildings, creek, good roads, near station. W. J. Spears, 230 High Park Ave., Toronto.

FOR SALE.
NEWSPAPER, WEEKLY, IN BRUCE County. Splendid opportunity. Write Box T. Wilson Publishing Co., Limited, 77 Adelaide St. W., Toronto.

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

MISCELLANEOUS.
WANTED—PROBATIONERS FOR Kincardine General Hospital. Applications to Miss Collins.

BUSINESSES, TORONTO PROPER. B.T.S., Ontario and Western farms for sale or exchange. Davis, 129 Victoria St., Toronto.

NURSES—THE HOSPITAL FOR INCURABLES, in affiliation with Bellevue and Allied Hospitals, New York, offers a course of training to young women desiring to become nurses; this hospital has now adopted the eight hour system. For salary and other information apply to Superintendent, 130 Dunn Avenue, Toronto.

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.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

ARE YOU LOOKING FOR AN OPENING to prove your ability? Or, are you just drifting along on the principle that "everything comes to him who waits"—without much thought of your efficiency? If you are in the latter class, be up and doing—train your mind and memory so as to be ready for Opportunity when it comes your way. In other words, **Personality**! If you know you have ability, why not use the waiting moments to improve your efficiency and incidentally acquire that **Personality** which means so much in seeking Success? Small town or big city, or on the township side line, it matters not—the **Personality** system is conducted by mail. "Mind and Memory" tells you all about it. It is a book that's free and lays no obligation upon you to enroll, though you'll be surprised to find how moderate is the fee required. Write for the book and particulars today to the **Personality** Institute, 165 Temple Building, Toronto, Canada.



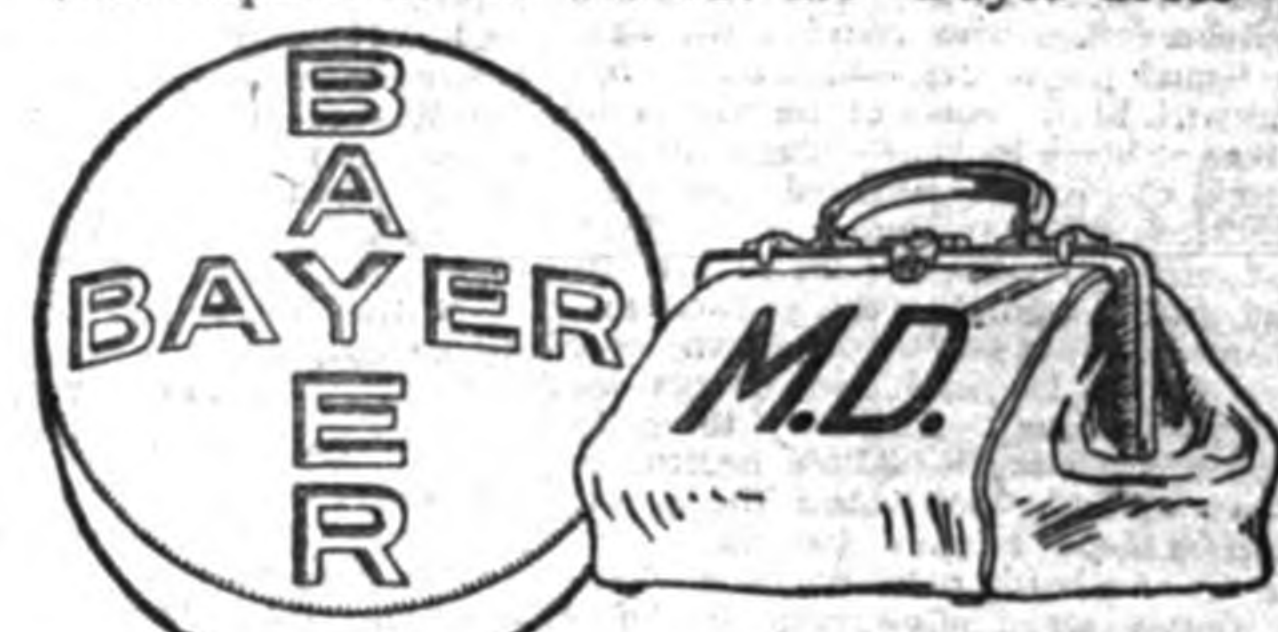
The Kiddies Enjoy Cuticura Soap

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

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

ONLY TABLETS MARKED "BAYER" ARE ASPIRIN

Not Aspirin at All without the "Bayer Cross"



The name "Bayer" identifies the only genuine Aspirin—the Aspirin prescribed by physicians for over nineteen years and now made in Canada. Always buy an unbroken package of "Bayer Tablets of Aspirin" which contains proper directions for Colds, Headache, Toothache, Earache, Neuralgia, Lumbago, Rheumatism, Neuritis, Joint Pains, and Pain generally. Tin boxes of 12 tablets cost but a few cents. Larger "Bayer" packages.

There is only one Aspirin—"Bayer"—You must say "Bayer" Aspirin is the trade mark (registered in Canada) of Bayer Manufacturers of Mono-aceticacidester of Salicylicacid. While it is well known that Aspirin means Bayer manufacture, to assist the public against imitations, the Tablets of Bayer Company will be stamped with their general trade mark, the "Bayer Cross."

Ask Your Druggist

For

Dr. Miles' Calendar

For 1920

IT is FREE and the best large-figure Calendar published. It gives the weather forecast for each day in the year, also time of Sunrise and Sunset and phases of the Moon. "An exceptionally complete and useful Calendar!" That's what everybody says. The edition is limited. It is therefore very important that you call early so that you will be sure to get this splendid free Calendar at the beginning of the year.

Just go to your druggist, tell him your name and address, and that you want Dr. Miles' 1920 Calendar. He will do the rest—FREE.

The Watchman AND Ottawa Valley Advocate

FRIDAY, DEC. 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.
50 a line for Poetry accompanying Memoriam Notices.

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

Notices of Births, Marriages and Deaths 25c.

Legal Advertising, —\$1.40 per inch.

En Passant.

"Kind Hearts can make December blithe as May."

I forget who said that first. A poet probably, who took up sparkling gem of thought and fitted it to its fine gold setting.

I heard recently of an old-countryman who went back from Canada because he objected to living in a country which had only three seasons, and no four-leaf clover.

The latter part of his indictment was reckoned sufficient to make any self-respecting Briton turn his back upon our inhospitable shores, and seek again the land of the nut-brown ale and the flowing bowl; the land where the festive well-wisher may continue his salutation "wass-hael" (wassail, Anglo-Saxon for "be well") from the 1st of January to the 31st of December as becomes a free country.

But the "three seasons" part of the count against Canada puzzled some, and they enquired what the seasons were. The repatriated exile replied, with a curling lip and much emphasis, that Canada's seasonal partitions consisted of July, August, and Winter! an answer which was meant to be a sarcastic description of a wet summer followed by our usually long winter.

However, I am not out to defend the Canadian climate, nor to reflect upon the prohibitory vagaries of our "Brother's Keepers" who legislate for us and not for themselves. My object is only to give a reason for the belief that in me that our long dreary winter months, which cannot be made a day shorter or brighter or warmer until Hudson Bay changes places with the gulf of Mexico, can be made to vie in effect with the months of blushing summer.

"Kind Hearts can make December blithe as May."

We can understand how a man, coming to Canada from a country where a temperature of zero is as rare as a blue moon, feels about a forty below blizzard. (The last blue moon seen in England was on the 10th of December 1883.) Over there the world's champion skaters go to Holland for a bit of practice, they get so little at home. There, a winter's record of snow could easily be beaten by a three days fall here; no wonder therefore that our five months of winter seem abnormally long in comparison.

The "dry" condition, too, of Canada, which helps to cut short the stay of our disheartened "settler," may also be a matter of comparison. The travelling Englishman has firm convictions, hard-learned and bound prejudices, which he carries about with him. Some of the things he dislikes at home he boasts about abroad. No form of government equals his; the institutions of his country, its food, drink, climate, and social conditions, its men and women, its youths and maidens, its flora and fauna, are the best ever. In fact England and Utopia are synonymous terms. The only thing he ever left it for was his wife's health, or to have a bit of a look found the young countries before he grew too old.

Canadians, being patriotic themselves, can always make allowances for new comers who love their native land and who defend even its defects. An English winter is detestable, in England, but in Canada, by comparison and by reason of the inborn desire to uphold it because it is English, it assumes the deep pink hue of June roses.

The same thing holds with the "dry" part of the Canadian reproach. The drink traffic would be a subject for the Englishman to denounce if he attacked it himself at home, but abroad, perchance the thought! He argues that the habits of the people have grown up in freedom and must not be altered by repression. He points out with pride that the British Parliament protects the purity of British Beer, therefore it is fit to drink.

Whether he cares to drink it personally, is another matter. He is not compelled to drink it, and you cannot compel him not to. He would rather go home first!

Leaving it at that, and looking at things as we find them, the most of us will admit that it is not always possible or convenient to quit scenes that offend us like the quondam settler. We just have to stay where we are, summer or winter, and adapt ourselves to the conditions which surround us.

I would not rob any man of his privilege of grumbling. If all things were perfect, some people would be unhappy because there would be nothing at all to grumble at. Still, there would be no true progress if everything was so entirely satisfactory that everybody sat back and closed their eyes in ecstatic enjoyment of the high noon of grumbling.

One is useful at times in drawing attention to alterable conditions, and the other is nothing more than a futile ebullition of cantankerous ill-nature. It sees no good in anything. The summer is too hot, or too short. The winter is too long or too cold, or both, and it isn't the weather, it's the game laws, or the government, or original sin, or something which does not worry anybody else but the grumbler.

There is no great need for the formation of a league for the cultivation of Kind Hearts. They will grow in any reasonably good ground which is kept clear of weeds. That is the only trouble,—the weeds.

"The human heart a garden is,
Where weeds abound mid flow'rs rare."

The weeds unbidden spring and grow. The flowers require your constant care. Envy, malice, discontent, are all weeds fatal to the generous growth of Kind Hearts. If we could feed these to the polar bears for the duration of the Canadian winter, what a fine long summer we would enjoy.

LINKSMAN.

LACHUTE ACADEMY EXAMS.

GRADE XI.

GEOMETRY.

Honours.—Margaret Watson 95, Violet Perks 94, Edith Davis 91.

Class I.—Laura Davis 88, Olive Morrison 87, Stella Armstrong 79.
Class II.—Ruth Dobbie 74, Muriel Graham 72, Douglas Bradford 65, Hugh Simon 64.
Class III.—Leslie Cooke, Anna Scott 59, Ruth Arthur 53.

GRADE X.

AS YOU LIKE IT.

Class I.—Margaret Jones 80, Henry Murphy 85, Margaret McQuat 81, Evelyn Gagnon 76.
Class II.—Edythe Silvester 74, Helen Whinfield 72, Isabel Owens 68.
Class III.—Kenneth McQuat, Alice Rodger 51, Gladys Armstrong, George McCoy 50.

GRADE IX.

ARITHMETIC.

Honours.—Phoebe McQuat 93.
Class I.—Olive Seale 86, G. Grey 75.
Class II.—Kenneth Campbell 73, M. Mitchell 72, Gerald Hammond 70, Robt. Whinfield 62.

GRADE VIII.

ENGLISH GRAMMAR.

Class I.—Ruth Morrison 88, Ivy Johnson, Grace Morrison 83, Ivy Graham May Robinson 80, Flora Macdonald 79, Nellie Cowan 78, Irene Whinfield, K. Elliott 76, Mabel Gordon 75.
Class II.—Arnold Scott 74, L. Bennett, Lawrence Cruise 72, Dorothy Matthews, Ben Rogers 71, Evelyn Oreswell, Vida Foreman 70, Hilda Sutton 68, Bella Hume 67, Elmer Ryan 66.
Class III.—Lillie Bradford, Jessie Hay 58, Cecil Leishman 57, Harold Bennett 56, Willie Cottingham 52, A. Hodge 51, Bella Clark 50.

GRADE VII.

CANADIAN HISTORY.

Honours.—Melville Smith 96, Erskine Rodger 95, Margaret Scott, W. Miller 94.
Class I.—James Todd 89, Kathleen Morrison, Hazel Drysdale 88, Jean McQuat 86, Frank Scott 84, Hilda Hume 78, George Muir, Lillie Paul 77.
Class II.—John Dobbie 74, E. Graham 71, Norman Silvester 67, Myrtle Barker 66, Geo. McGibbon 63.
Class III.—Elsie Townsend, Ernest Boyd 58.

GRADE VI.

FRENCH.

Honours.—Hazel Kettle 91, Russell Robertson 90.
Class I.—Bessie Rodgers 89, Hazel Morrison 85, M. Cruise, Charlie Miller 82, George Miles 81, Linton Armstrong 80, Harold Calder 79.
Class II.—Norma Boyd, Douglas Drysdale 74, Inez McKiddie 73, Eleanor Vel-

land 73, Lloyd Somerville 70, Edgar Burwash, Edith Jones, Cecil Stanforth 68, Kilgour Wilson 65, Muriel McPhail 64, Florence Armstrong 60.

Class III.—Ethel McQuat 57, A. Burk 56, Elizabeth MacKimmie 55, Fred Barker 53, Elsie Scott 52.

GRADE V.

COMPOSITION.

Honours.—Nellie Hay 94.
Class I.—Robert Cunningham, Elsie Stewart 88, May Yelland 84, Annie Miller 83, Violet Paul, Lyla McKiddie 81, Stella Scott 79, Amy Combie 77.
Class II.—Henry Miles 64, John Manson, Gordon Dobbie 60.
Class III.—Willis Stanforth 55, Jean Manson 51.

GRADE IV.

GRAMMAR.

Honours.—Margaret Harrison 100, H. Doig 98, Janet McQuat 96, Lorne Morrison 93, Reta Jones, Dorothy Morrison 92, Grace Rodgers 91.

Class I.—Hazel McKiddie 88, Elinor McCoy 87, Bessie Morrison 86, James Wilson 85, Eileen McPaul, Russell Elliott 84, Frank MacSweeney 81, Lizzie Hay 79, Gordon Hay 78, E. Cruise 77.
Class II.—Chester Cruise 74.
Class III.—Willie Painter 57, Ernest Grandmaison 52.

GRADE III.

SCRIPTURE.

Honours.—Gordon McQuat 96, Jim Yelland 95, Stuart Armstrong, Helen Hutchinson 92.

Class I.—Eric Middleton 89, Stanley Boyd 86, Roy Bruise 82, Quintin Black, Shirley Hamilton 80, Lloyd Cruise, Carl Zimmer 78, Kenneth McPaul 77.

Class II.—Laura Nable 71, E. Cruise, Alma McCullough 69, Rowena Cowan 62, Ethel Call 61.

Class III.—James Logan 59, Ada Logan 58, Cecil McPaul 54, Ernest Manson 51.

BROWNSBURG SCHOOL EXAMS.

GRADE VIII.

MENTAL AND RAPID ARITHMETIC.

Honours.—Truman Clarke 100, Alice Bain, Donald Clarke 90.

Class I.—Elsie McAllister 80.
Class II.—Emma Davis 74.

ENGLISH LITERATURE.

Class I.—Donald Clarke 81, Elsie McAllister 76.

Class II.—Alice Bain 74, Emma Davis 69, Truman Clarke 63.

GRADE VII.

GRAMMAR.

Class I.—Mabel Hutchin 85, Gertrude Gilmour 75.

Class II.—Gladys Moseley 72, Charles Hendry 67.

Class III.—Jack Golpin 51.

GRADE VI.

FRENCH.

Honours.—Elizabeth Murray 80.
Class I.—E. Todd 88, Moyra Monk 80.
Class II.—Hilda Hardie 73, Campbell Fraser 70, Irvin Bain 64, G. Heale 62.
Class III.—Marion Stewart 58.

GRADE V.

MENTAL AND RAPID ARITHMETIC.

Honours.—Wallace Wilson 100, Edna Reid 95.

Class I.—Cuthbert McQuig 89, Kenneth McGibbon 86, Wilhelmina Clarke 83, Sarah MacVicar 75.

Class II.—Alma Fletcher 72, I. Thompson 67, Violet Green 64.

Class III.—Alfreda Zimmer 57, Hattie Hawkins 55, Arthur Heale 54, Kenneth Stewart 52.

GRADE IV.

GRAMMAR.

Honours.—Helen Thomson 96, Marion Bain 95, Jack Stewart 93, Doris Golpin 93, Raymond Chambers 92.

Class I.—Gordon Hendry 85, Eileen MacGibbon 83, Alice Hendry 82, Wilbert Hardie 77, Alwyn Stewart 75.

Class II.—Robin Fraser 74, Melville Fletcher 72, Edgar Jackson 71, James Hazel 67, Basil Jackson 54.

GRADE II.

TABLES.

Honours.—Dorothea McDonald 100, Douglas Stewart 97.

GRADE I.

TABLES.

Honours.—Walter McQuat 98.

GRADE III.

MENTAL & RAPID ARITHMETIC.

Honours.—Ida Fletcher 96, Leona Thompson, Mansel Wilson 95, Raymond Hutchin, Doris Reid 94, P. Duncan 92.

Class I.—Mildred Wilson 85, Ivan Monk 84, Lawrence Davis, Alex McGibbon 81, Colin Martin 76, Harry Ball, Melvin Wilson 75.

CORRESPONDENCE

Agrarians and Artizans of Quebec On To Ottawa with the rest of them.

"I grant that men continuing what they are
Pierce, avaricious proud, then must be
war;
But never meant the will to be applied
To him who fights with justice on his
side

'Tis hard if all is false that I advance,
A fool must now and then be right by
chance

Not that all freedom of dissent I blame:
Now then I grant the privilege I claim."

Treading in the straight and narrow
way with the shield of truth and aiming
in the right direction angels or fools do
not need to fear the arrows of the wicked.

ON TO OTTAWA should be our watch
word, pass word and war cry in Quebec
as well as in the provinces of New
Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Ontario and
all the Western Provinces as we see it
heralded from most of the papers of our
country and those of the country to the
south of us as well but all of them seem
to take particular care to leave out
Quebec the province of the whole bunch
that is with her unexplored forests, her
undeveloped mines, her fine harbours,
her great water ways, her thriving
fisheries, her mountain chains and rich
and smiling plains yielding to her sun-
burned reapers, each Autumn bountiful
harvests and last but not least the only
province in the group that is out of debt
and can show a surplus to our credit and
generally speaking we are referred to
by the press generally in our own
country and those of other countries as
the peoples residing east of Ottawa or in
Montreal and its environs.

There is no patent on the watchword
of ON TO OTTAWA. The other provinces
have made it theirs. Are we
going to make it ours? And though we
may now take a place in the advance
guard, our strong position provincially
offers us a good opportunity to become
trench men in the rear guard of our
army a acquaintance with campaigning
show how frequently the rear guard is
at times even more important than the
advance guard.

"There is a time in the affairs of men
If taken at the flood leads on to fortune;
Heaven has supplied the tide and a fair
wind, are we going to unfurl our canvas
and help to be among those sons of our
fair Dominion that sail in to Victory on
the crest of the wave of opportunity?"

To the Agrarians and Artizans of the
County of Argenteuil.

Yours for the might of right.

C. F. CAINS.

Princess Theatre Brownsburg

December 12th & 13th

Matinee Saturday

Les Miserables.

Admission 15 & 25 cts.

WILLIAM FOX PRODUCTION

Admission 15 & 25 cts.

Admission 15 & 25 cts.

Admission 15 & 25 cts.

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For Infants and Children.

Mothers Know That Genuine Castoria

Always
Bears the
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of

Dr. J. C. H. Fletcher

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For Over
Thirty Years

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THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK, N.Y.

Exact Copy of Wrapper.

The Christmas Gift

A box of NEILSON'S CHOCOLATES will receive the warmest reception. My stock of chocolates by the pound is complete. You cannot afford to overlook this store in your CHRISTMAS GIFTS.

G. J. Charland, Ph.B.
Prescription Druggist,
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NYAL'S Quality Store.
Prescriptions a specialty.

GEO. Y. DEACON

Everything in
Stoves,
Ranges,
Furnaces,
Etc., Etc.

Phone 26 LACHUTE MILLS, QUE.

Princess Theatre, Brownsburg, P. Goyette, Prop.

DECEMBER 18th, and 20th.

The Danger Zone

Madeline Travers in, "The powerful
drama of a woman's battle
against her past."

ADMISSION - 15cts. & 25cts.

Good Restaurant, Ice Cream, Soft Drinks Fruits in Season, etc.

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, Rye-glass Chains, Signet, Fancy and Wedding
Rings—all solid gold, gold-filled or silver.
Silver-plated knives, forks and spoons, also Pie Plates, Feta Dishes,
Waterman's Fountain Pens and Ink, Auto-trop, 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.

A full line of the famous "Pyrex" Baking Glass.

Agent for the entrancing "Corona" Phonograph in which is eliminated all
the usual metallic scratching sounds. Only the pure sweet tones of the
Singers and Instruments being heard. And all flat records can be played
on same.

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

THE MOLSONS BANK

INCORPORATED IN 1855
CAPITAL AND RESERVE \$9,000,000
Over 120 Branches

SAVING BUILDS CHARACTER.—Start to Save

Systematic saving strengthens character by inducing self-denial
and creating independence.
The easiest method of saving is by depositing a certain portion
of your earnings regularly in THE MOLSONS BANK. With the
addition of interest at current rates a substantial sum is soon acquired.
Small accounts receive the same attention as larger ones—
efficient courteous service to all.

W. A. Houston, Mgr. Lachute Branch

Increasing Deposits a Feature of a Molsons Bank Statement.

The Report submitted by the Management of the Molsons Bank to the Shareholders at their sixth-fourth Annual Meeting was most satisfactory as much as the Bank's operation showed record profits and had justified raising the dividend to 12%, 11% having been the previous usual disbursement.

The Reserve Fund now stands at Five million dollars, which joined to paid-up capital of Four million, brings the Molsons Capital to Nine Millions of Dollars. The President, Mr. Wm. Molson Macpherson, drew special attention to the rather abnormal increase in deposits during the year, the Twelve million dollar increase being double that shown in any previous year.

The Molsons Bank's Statement reflects the expansion of business in Canada by the increase in Loans and Discounts in Canada and are proof that this Bank is helping in the "Reconstruction" of our industries.

The Management were thanked by the Shareholders, and from the figures shown their thanks had been well earned.

NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that the Town of St. Jerome will apply to the Legislature of the Province of Quebec, at its next session for an act amending its Charter, 1 Geo. V. Chapter 58, and amendments by providing that the terms of Office of the Mayor and Aldermen actually in-office be extended, changing the date of the next election, dealing with the sessions of the Council, with an indemnity to the members of the Council, with denomination of valuers, with the qualifications of the Municipal electors, with the form of oath at the poll, with the public streets and squares, with the laying out of a line for construction, with public and private slaughtering, with the aid to charities institutions and hospitals, with the expenses of reception and delegations, with the rate of interest and discount on taxes, with local taxes for local improvement, with the mode of levy taxes, with the mode of expropriation, with the early closing of stores and for other purposes.

Saint-Jerome, November 19th, 1919.
CHAS. ED. MARCHAND,
Attorney for Petitioner.

Summary Procedure. Circuit Court, in and for the County of Argenteuil.

Province of Quebec }
District of Terrebonne } No. 456.
Canada
The Corporation of the Township of Howard.

Plaintiff.

vs.

Adelard Amyot, formerly of the City and District of Montreal, and now of parts unknown.

The Defendant is ordered to appear within one month.

Lachute, December 4th, 1919.

G. F. CALDER,

Deputy Clerk of said Court.

L. L. LEGAULT, K.C.,

Attorney for Plaintiff.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

ST. ANDREWS FLOUR MILLS



THE Flour Mill at St. Andrews East is now in good order and under the care of a first-class miller.

The Mill has recently been purchased from Mr. Hugh Walsh by the undersigned who will use every endeavor to give the same good service as was formerly given.

A. C. MATTHEWS.

Suitable Christmas Gifts at Staniforth's.

Nothing is more appreciated than Footwear. Nothing more useful for any member of the Family.

Fine Shoes, House Slippers, Pumps, Garters, Felt Boots, Buckskin Moccasins, Skating Boots. Also a large assortment of Gent's Furnishings, Ties, Gloves and Mitts.

Men's and Boy's Clothing. Extra special in Boy's Suits, Gloves and Mitts.

Boots neatly and promptly repaired. Telephone 65.

W. G. Staniforth, Lachute

Summary Procedure. SUPERIOR COURT

Province of Quebec }
District of Terrebonne } No. 1453.

Corporation of the Township of Howard, a body politic and corporate, having its head office in the said Township of Howard, County of Argenteuil, District of Terrebonne.

Plaintiff.

vs.

Dame Eleonore Black, formerly of the City and District of Montreal, widow of C. H. Levine, in his life time, of the same place.

Defendant.

The Defendant is ordered to appear within one month.

St. Scholastique, December 4th, 1919.

GRIGNON & FORTIER,

Prothonotary of the S. C.

L. L. LEGAULT, K.C.,

Attorney for Plaintiff.

Summary Procedure. Circuit Court, in and for the County of Argenteuil.

Province of Quebec }
District of Terrebonne } No. 442.

The School Commissioners of St. Adolphe de Howard, in the Township of Howard, County of Argenteuil, District of Terrebonne.

Plaintiff.

vs.

Dame Eleonore Black, formerly of the City and District of Montreal, widow of C. H. Levine, in his life time, of the same place, now of parts unknown.

Defendant.

The Defendant is ordered to appear within one month.

Lachute, December 4th, 1919.

G. F. CALDER,

Deputy Clerk of said Court.

L. L. LEGAULT, K.C.,

Attorney for Plaintiff.

Summary Procedure. Circuit Court, in and for the County of Argenteuil.

Province of Quebec }
District of Terrebonne } No. 442.

The Corporation of the Township of Gore, a body politic and corporate, having its head office at Lakefield in the said Township, County of Argenteuil, District of Terrebonne.

Plaintiff.

vs.

Andrew Carruthers, formerly of the Township of Gore, in the County of Argenteuil, District of Terrebonne, now of parts unknown.

Defendant.

The Defendant is ordered to appear within one month.

Lachute, December 6th, 1919.

G. F. CALDER,

Deputy Clerk Circuit Court.

L. L. LEGAULT, K.C.,

Attorney for Plaintiff.

NOTICE—Having purchased a car load of beans, we need a large quantity of bags and are prepared to pay you the best prices obtainable. We are also buying hides and furs. Phone 78, L. Klein, Lachute Bag and Hide Co'y.

PUBLIC NOTICE

Public Notice is hereby given that an application will be made to the Legislature of the Province of Quebec, at its next session, for a charter of incorporation of a company under the name of "QUEBEC COLONIZATION RAILWAY COMPANY," with power to build and operate a railway line from a point at or near Mount-Laurier, in the county of Labelle, in a south westerly direction to a point on the Canadian Pacific Railway at or near Maniwaki, in the county of Ottawa, and running through the townships of any of the townships of Campbell, Kiamika, Dudley, Pope, Robertson, Bouthillier, Kensington, Cameron, Wabasse, Audmont, Egan, Maniwaki and Bouchette, or partly through unorganized territory; thence from a point at or near Maniwaki and westerly in the direction of Lake Expansé and Lac des Quizes to a point on the Canadian Pacific Railway at or near Temiscaming, and partly running through the townships of any of the townships of Maniwaki, Egan and Bouchette, partly through unorganized territory and partly through the townships of Delbrouil, Devlin, Brodeur, Latolipe, Doby, Guignes, Gaboury, Lavoie, Dnhamel, Guay, Laporriere, Fabre, Broches, Shebwa and Mazonod, in the county of Pontiac, and thence in a south easterly direction through the townships of Tabaret, Mercier and Gendreau, and further to build and operate a railway line from a point at or near Coogoe River, in the county of Pontiac, in a northerly direction to a point on the National Transcontinental Railway at or about Nottawa, partly running through unorganized territory and partly through the townships of any of the townships of Vauquelin, Tiblement and Bennetierre, and from the said point at or near Nottawa in a northerly direction, partly running through the townships of any of the townships of Sonnetierre, Dollard, Courville, Montguy, Brassier, Ducros, Lestres, Bartouille, Josselin, Leas, Ton nancour, and partly rough unorganized territory to a point at or near the Bell River, north of Lake Shabogama, the whole with the necessary connecting lines and branches; such railway lines to be operated wholly or partly by steam or electricity; to authorize such company to own and operate ships and boats, to acquire, develop and operate water and electric powers, timber, fishing rights, licenses and patents, saw mills, pulp and paper mills, mines, ores and clay products, and to carry on all trades and businesses in connection therewith, and for other purposes.

Montreal, November 21st, 1919.

DESSAULLES, GARNEAU,

DESY & LORRAIN,

attorneys for applicants.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children
In Use For Over 30 Years

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

"Le Comptoir Provincial, Limitee."

Public notice is hereby given that under the Quebec Companies Act, letters patent have been issued by the Lieutenant-governor of the province of Quebec, bearing date the seventh day of February 1917, incorporating Joseph Giguère, physician, of L'Annonciation; Méville Duclos, accountant, Olidur Duclos, agent Leon Duquette, manufacturer of boots and shoes, Joseph E. Parent, Notary of Sainte-Jerome, county of Terrebonne; Michel L'Sibarrus, printer of Montreal; J. H. Bisailon, manufacturer; J. G. Latour, physician, of Sainte-Jerome, for the following purposes:

To carry on in its corporate name loan and investment transactions of every kind, banking business excepted:

To take and hold hypothecs and railway, municipal or other bonds on the security of which it wishes to loan its funds, whether the property thus hypothecated or mortgaged is situated within or outside the province;

To own such hypothecs and sell and transfer same as it may think fit;

To have in all respects as regards the loan and investments of its funds and its business the same power and privileges as any individual may enjoy;

To acquire and hold shares in any other company the objects of which are similar to those of the present corporation;

To draw, make accept, indorse, pay out and issue promissory notes, letters of credit, bills of lading drafts, cheques, debentures and other negotiable and transferable instruments;

To act as attorney for the issuing and countersigning of certificates of shares, debentures—or other obligations of any

Farewell to Rector.

On Saturday evening, Dec. 22nd, the members of Christ Church Congregation, St. Andrews, gathered at the Rectory to offer their good wishes to the retiring rector, Rev. E. Geoffrey May, and his wife, who have been transferred to St. James Church, Hull.

On behalf of the congregation Mr. Edmund Neve presented Mr. and Mrs. May with a purse of gold. Mr. Neve expressed the sentiment of the entire parish when he said that the congregation keenly regretted losing Mr. and Mrs. May from the religious and social life of the community. All joined in heartiest expression of good will and wished the rector and his wife every happiness in their new life.

At the meeting of the Women's Auxiliary on Thursday afternoon Mrs. May was presented with a cut glass bowl by the members of the society.

Mr. and Mrs. May were also the recipients of a second purse and the following:

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT.

Canada
Province of Quebec
District of Terrebonne

A session of the Court of King's Bench holding Criminal Jurisdiction in and for the district of Terrebonne, will be held at St. Scholastique, district aforesaid, on Friday, the sixteenth day of January 1920, at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

In consequence, I give notice to all who intend to proceed against any prisoner now in the common goal of the said district and all others that they must present then and there.

And I also give notice to all the Justice of the Peace, Coroners and peace officers in and for the said district, that they must present with their records, roll, indictments and other documents, in order to do the thing which belong to them in their respective capacities.

J. W. CYR, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
St. Scholastique, Dec. 4th 1919.

FIERI FACIAS DE BONIS ET DE TERRIS

Circuit Court, in and for the district of Terrebonne.

Canada
Province of Quebec } defendant; vs.
District of Terrebonne } Arthur Dion and
No 6333. Alfred Dion, plaintiff, to wit:

As belonging to said Arthur. Dion plaintiff:

Notice is hereby given that the sale of the immovables seized in the present cause, formerly announced to take place at the catholic church door, in the town of Sainte-Therese-de-Blainville, said district, on the twenty sixth day of August 1909, at three o'clock in the afternoon, will take place at the said church door of the said town of Sainte-Therese-de-Blainville, on the THIRTIETH day of December, 1919, at ONE o'clock in the afternoon.

J. W. CYR,

Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office.
Sainte-Scholastique, 24th, Nov. 1919, 4552
First publication, 29th, November 1919.

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.

"The Tobacco with a heart"

A Favorite Throughout Quebec

MACDONALD'S CROWN

CHEWING TOBACCO

H. E. Fortier, Selling Agent, Montreal.

PUBLIC NOTICE

Public notice is hereby given that the Lachute Town Corporation, situated in the County of Argenteuil, District of Terrebonne, Province of Quebec, duly incorporated into a town by the statute 48 Victoria, chapter 72, 1885, will apply to the Legislature of the Province of Quebec, at its next session, to amend its charter.

L. L. LEGAULT,

Attorney for Lachute Town Corporation
Lachute, November 20th, 1919.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

CANADIAN PACIFIC Rail or Steamship

Passages booked,
Passports secured
Reservations made
Apply to
J. S. Giles, Agent.

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.

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

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
Main Street, - Lachute, P.Q.

Telephone No. 136

The Road to Understanding

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

CHAPTER XVIII.

In thinking it over afterwards Burke Denby tried to place the specific thing that put into his mind that most astounding suggestion. He knew very well the precise moment of the inception of the idea—it had been on Christmas night as he sat before the fire in his gloomy library. But what had led to it? Of just what particular episode concerning his acquaintance with this girl had he been thinking when, like a blinding flash out of the dark, had leaped forth those startling words?

He had been particularly lonely that evening, perhaps because it was Christmas, and he could not help comparing his own silent fireside with the gay, laughter-filled, holly-trimmed homes all about him. Being Christmas, he had not even the diversification of his secretary's presence—companion-ship. Yes, it was companionship, he decided. It could not but be that when she brought so much love and enthusiasm to the work, as well as the truly remarkable skill and knowledge she displayed. And she was, too, such a charming girl, so bright and lovable. The house had not been the same since she came into it. He hoped he might keep her. He should not like to let her go—now. But if only she could be there all the time! It would be much easier for her—winter storms were coming on now; and as for him—he should like it very much. The evenings were interminably long sometimes. He wondered if, after all, it might not be arranged. There was a mother, he believed. They lived in an apartment on West Hill. But she could doubtless be left all right, or she might even come, too, if it were necessary. Surely the house was large enough, and she might be good company for his cousin. And it would be nice for the daughter. It might, indeed, be a very suitable arrangement all around.

Of course, if he had a wife and daughter of his own, he would not have to be filling his house with strangers like this. If Helen had not—Curious, too, how the girl was always making him think of Helen—her eyes, especially when she had on her hat, and little ways she had—

It came then, with an electric force that brought him to his feet with almost a cry:

"What if she were—maybe she is—your daughter!"

As he paced the room feverishly, Burke Denby tried to bring the chaos of thoughts into something like order.

It was absurd, of course. It could not be. And yet—there were her eyes so like Helen's, and the way she had of pushing back her hair, and of lifting her chin when she was determined about something. There were, too, actually some little things in her that reminded him of himself. And surely her remarkable love and aptitude for the work she was doing for him now ought to mean—something.

But could it be? Was it possible? Would Helen do such a fantastic thing—send him his own daughter like this? And the doctor—this girl had been introduced by him. Then he, too, must be in the plot. "A daughter of an old friend." Yes, that might be. But would Gleason lend himself to such a wild scheme? It seemed too absurd to be possible. And yet—

His mind still played with the idea. Just what did he know about this young woman? Very little. What if, after all, it were Dorothy Elizabeth? And it might be, for all he knew to the contrary. She was about the right

age, he should judge—his little girl would be eighteen—by now. Her name was Elizabeth; she had told him that, at the same time saying that she was always called "Betty." There was a mother—but he had never heard the girl mention her father. And they had dropped, as it were, right out of a clear sky into Dalton, and into his life. Could it be? Of course it really was too absurd; but yet—

With a sudden setting of his jaws the man determined to put his secretary through a course of questions, the answers to which would forever remove all doubt, one way or another. If at the onset of the questioning she grew suddenly evasive and confused, he would have his answer at once: she was his daughter—and was attempting to keep the knowledge from him until such time as her mother should wish to let the secret out. On the other hand, even if she were not confused or evasive as to her answers, she still might be his daughter—and not know of the relationship. In which case his questions, of course, must be carried to the point where he himself would be satisfied. Meanwhile he would think no more about it; and, above all, he would keep his thoughts from dwelling on what it would be if—she were.

Having reached this wise decision, Burke Denby tossed his half-smoked cigar into the fire and attempted to toss as lightly the whole subject from his mind—an attempt which met with sorry success.

Burke Denby plumed himself that he was doing his questioning most diplomatically when, the next morning, he began to carry out his plans. With almost superhuman patience he had waited until the morning letters were out of the way, and until he and his secretary were working together over sorting the papers in a hitherto unopened drawer.

"Did you have a pleasant Christmas, Miss Darling?" Careless as was his apparent aim, it was the first gun of his campaign.

"Yes, thank you, very pleasant." "I didn't. Too quiet. A house needs young people at Christmas. If only I had a daughter now—" He watched her face closely, but he could detect no change of color. There was only polite, sympathetic interest. "Let me see, you live with your mother, I believe," he finished somewhat abruptly.

"Yes." "Have you lived in Dalton long?" "Only since October, when I came to you."

"Do you like it here?" "Oh, yes, very well." "Still, not so well as where you came from, perhaps," he smiled pleasantly.

Betty laughed. "But I came—from so many places."

"That so?"

"Paris, Berlin, London, Genoa—mostly London, of late."

"But you are American born!"

"Oh, yes."

"Does your mother like it here?"

"Why, I think so."

"And does she like Dalton, too? Perhaps she has been here before, though."

The casual way in which the question was put gave no indication of the way the questioner was holding his breath for the answer.

"Oh, yes. She was here several years ago, she says."

"Indeed!" To Burke Denby it was as if something within him had suddenly snapped. He relaxed in his chair. His eyes were still covertly searching Betty's serene face bent over her work. Within himself he was say-

ing: "Well, she doesn't know, whatever it is." Aloud he resumed: "And were you, too, ever here?"

"Why, yes; but I don't remember it. I was only a year or two old, mother said."

The man almost leaped from his chair. Then, sternly, he forced himself to work one full minute without speaking. A dozen agitated questions were clamoring for utterance, but he knew better than to give them voice. With a cheery casualness of manner, that made him inordinately proud of himself, he said:—

"Well, I certainly am glad you came now. I'm sure I don't know what I should have done, if you hadn't. But, by the way, how did you happen to come to me?" Again he held his breath.

"Why, through Dr. Gleason. You knew that!"

"Yes, but I know only that. You never did—exactly this sort of work before, did you?"

"No—oh, no. But there has to be a beginning, you know; and mother says she thinks every girl ought to know how to do something, so that she can support herself if it is necessary. And in our case I think—it is necessary."

Low as the last words were, the man's sensitively alert ear caught them.

"You mean—"

"I mean—I think mother is—is poor, and is trying to keep it from me." The words came out with all the impetuosity of one who has found suddenly a sympathetic ear for a long-pent secret. "I can see it in so many ways—not keeping a maid, and being so—so anxious that I shall do well here. And—and she doesn't seem natural, some ways, lately. She's unhappy, or something. And she goes out so little—almost never, except in the evening."

"She doesn't care to—to see people, perhaps. By a supreme effort Burke Denby hid the fever of excitement and rejoicing within him, and toned his voice to just the right shade of solicitous interest.

"No, she doesn't," admitted Betty, with a long sigh. Then, impulsively, she added: "She seems so very afraid of meeting people that I've wondered sometimes if maybe she had old friends here—and didn't want to meet them because—perhaps, her circumstances were changed now. That isn't like mother, but—Oh, I shouldn't say all this to you, Mr. Denby. I didn't think, really. I spoke before I thought. You seemed so interested."

"I am interested, my dear—Miss Darling," returned the man, not quite steadily. "I—I think I should like to know—your mother."

"She's lovely."

"Are you—like her?" He had contrived to throw into his eyes a merry challenge—against her taking this as she might take it.

But Betty was too absorbed to be flippant, or even merrily self-conscious.

"Why, I don't know, but I don't think so—except my eyes. Everyone says my eyes are like hers."

Burke Denby got suddenly to his feet and walked quite across the room. Apparently he was examining a rare old Venetian glass Tear Vase, especially prized by him for its associations. In reality he was trying to master the tumult within him. He had now not one remaining doubt. This stupendous thing was really so. She was his Elizabeth; his—Betty. Yet there remained still one more test. He must ask about her—father. And for this he must specially brace himself: he could imagine what Helen must have taught her—of him.

Very slowly, the vase still unconsciously clutched in his hand, Burke Denby walked back to the table and sat down.

"Well, as I said, I should like to see your mother," he smiled. "I feel that I know her already. But—your father; I don't think you have told me a thing about your father yet."

A rapid wistfulness came to the girl's face.

"Father! Oh, but I never stop talking when I get to telling of him. You see, I never knew him."

"No?"

Infinite longing and tenderness were coming into the man's eyes.

"But I know about him. Mother has told me, you see. So I know just how fine and noble and splendid he was, and—"

"Fine—he—was?" The words, as they fell from Burke Denby's dry lips, were barely audible.

"Oh, yes. You see, all the way, ever since I could remember, daddy has been held up to me as so fine and splendid. Why, I learned to fold my fork—and my temper!—the way daddy would want me to. And there wasn't a song or a sunset or a beautiful picture that I wasn't told how daddy would have loved it. Mother was always talking of him; so I feel that I know him, just as if he were alive."

"As—if—he—were—alive!" Burke Denby half started from his chair, his face a battle-ground for contending emotions.

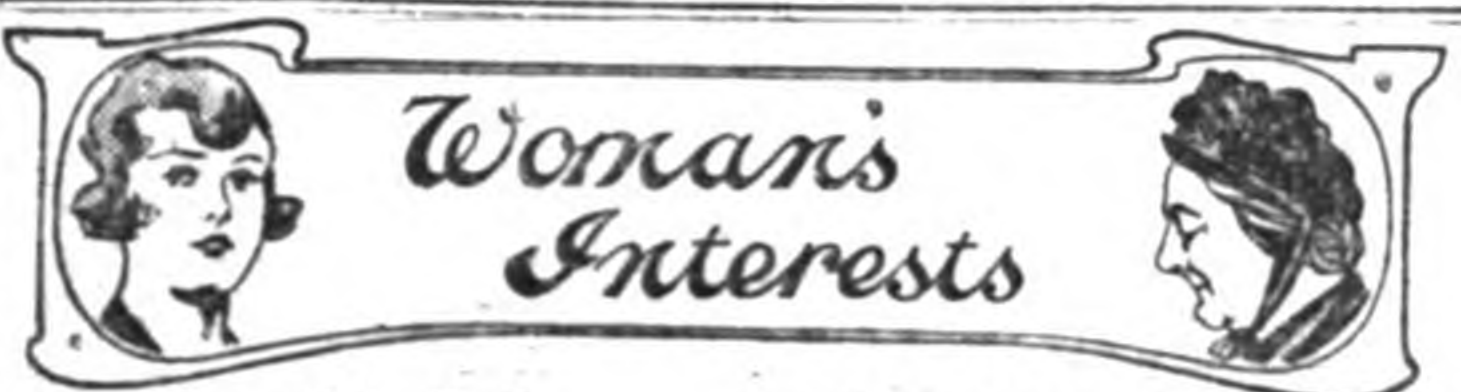
"Yes. But he isn't, you see. He died many, many years ago."

There was the sudden tinkling of shattered glass on a polished floor. "Oh, Mr. Denby!" exclaimed Betty in consternation. "Your beautiful vase!"

The man, however, did not even glance at the ruin at his feet. Still, he must have realized what he had done, thought Betty, for, as he crossed to his desk and sat down heavily, she heard him mutter:—

"To think I could have been—such a fool!"

(To be continued.)



Care of the Teeth.

It is a peculiar physiological fact that at birth the jaw contains the already calcified crowns of the temporary teeth and also that of the first molar of the permanent set. This fact alone is sufficient to direct attention to the care with which the mother should diet herself during the prenatal period.

The next interesting physiological fact is that, at the age of six years, the child has a greater number of teeth than at any other age, there being then the milk set and all the permanent set except the wisdom teeth.

To ensure that both sets of teeth shall be normal and healthy it is essential that there be most careful feeding of the infant and child, for any condition causing malnutrition will interfere with the proper formation of the cap of dentine and permanent defects will result. Defective dentition causes the teeth quickly to become carious after being cut.

The health of the child requires that the temporary set should be sound, otherwise it cannot properly perform the process of mastication. The lowering of the vital functions of the child reacts on the permanent set of teeth and too often they reach the surface in a diseased condition.

It will not do to feed the baby on patent foods, cabbage, fried fish, etc., the same food that the parents eat, as it ruins the digestive apparatus and results in bad teeth. It is a fact that children's first teeth decay soon after they appear and, from growing beside the bad first teeth, the second set decay, too.

It is therefore essential that proper attention be given to the careful and systematic cleaning of the teeth night and morning. Indeed the mother should anticipate trouble by a careful wiping of the child's mouth before the teeth appear, using either a solution of boracic acid or of salt. With the appearance of the teeth a soft brush should be used in place of the clean linen wipe.

As all decay begins on the outside of the tooth and works inwards and no pain is complained of until the decay gets near to or actually reaches the live part of the centre of the tooth, parents should systematically examine their children's teeth and, thus, by early dental treatment, save the live part of the teeth, remembering that treatment is necessary although there may be no toothache with the decay.

As to the decay of teeth, matter forms and, in most instances, passes into the digestive tract. This poisons the system—in adult life a similar condition occurs in pyorrhoes and, as a result, debilitating diseases follow. We should therefore resort to pre-

ventive measures in the care of the teeth—give the teeth work to do, keep them clean and continue with systematic dental supervision.

Twenty-five per cent. of the diseases of adults are traceable to the teeth.

Blunders When Cooking With Eggs.

All egg cooking is simple if you remember that eggs must cook at a fairly low temperature, and that cleanliness is essential.

Eggs can not properly cook in a pan that is not clean. Egg-whites will not "whip up" unless the beater and the bowl are absolutely clean, dry and as cold as possible. If you have thought, "Oh, that bowl will be

CLARK'S

**CANADIAN
BOILED
DINNER
FINEST
BEEF
AND
VEGETABLES
PERFECTLY
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all right for beating up egg-whites! It has had nothing in it but a little cream," you will be doomed to disappointment.

A meringue, an angel cake, an omelet, a custard, are all spoiled if the temperature rises above a moderate heat. The egg mixture toughens with overcooking, and shrinks, forcing out the water, which is seventy-five per cent. (approximately) of an egg. The result is a tough, leathery or curdled mixture.

Do not think that a recipe is over-fussy when it tells you to cook a meringue twenty minutes in a very slow oven. When a recipe reads, "Place custard baking-dishes in a pan of water in the oven," the author is trying to tell you that the heat of the oven floor coming into direct con-

tact with the custard dish is too great; the obvious remedy is to surround it with a water bath. For the same reason a soft custard is best cooked in a double boiler.

The use of seaweed as fodder for horses, developed in France as a measure, is now an established custom, for it is said by some to be superior to oats.

Minard's Liniment Cures Dandruff.

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A SPERM WHALE

By T. W. Hammond.

A light breeze stirred the ocean round the small bark as she sailed slowly on her course in the South Sea. On the little crossbars at her foremasthead stood a young fellow who wearily scanned the sea as he waited for the end of his two-hours' watch.

But suddenly his listlessness vanished. "Hello!" he cried aloud. "What was that?" Something out across the water had flashed or splashed or jumped or done something. With straining eyes the boy peered here, there, this way, that way. The bell below sounded, but he paid no heed to it.

"Jack! Jack! Jack! He yeh, deef, or what in thunder ails yeh, up there?" The relief, standing on the cap below, had become impatient.

"Jack's answer was an exultant shout. 'There she blows!' There she blows!"

"Whereaway?" bawled the captain. "Right ahead, sir."

"How far away?"

"Much as five miles, I guess, sir."

The crew crowded to the rails and stared across the water. But five, ten, fifteen minutes passed, and nothing disturbed the surface of the ocean.

"Aw! 'Twas nothing," said the mate on the mainmast to Jack. "Yeh, yeh, thought yeh seen suthin'!"

"I saw it, all right 'nough!" Jack cried. "There! There she blows!"

There was no mistake about it now. From all sides came cries of "There she blows!" "There she blows!"

"There she blows!" according to the taste of the crier. A puff of something that looked like steam had risen a few feet above the water and melted away, a glistening body had appeared for a moment and gone.

"It's a sperm whale, sir!" announced the mate. "An 'ol rouser, too!"

"Man the boats, here!" the captain shouted. In an instant Jack came sliding down the foremast to the deck and rushed to the mate's boat, which still swung from its davits.

"Tumble in, Jack!" said the mate. "Lower away, now!"

The boat dropped and rested on the waves.

"Get away, boys!"

The five lusty young fellows bent to their oars, and they were off for the whale.

The water danced and gleamed behind them as, tugging, tugging, tugging at the heavy sweeps, they raced with the two other boats. Standing at the stern with the big steering oar, the mate stared eagerly ahead or looked round for the other boats.

At last, casting away his quid nervously, he gave his oar a sudden twitch. "That'll do. Take y'r paddles," he whispered.

As Jack shipped his oar and turned to the bow with his paddle there, scarcely fifty feet away, a big black mound that glistened brightly in the sunlight, an instant later the head of an enormous whale appeared.

With a sound like that made by steam escaping from an engine a heavy jet of vaporous spray came welling out of the top of the whale's head. Then they saw the great creature sink slowly from sight.

"Hold 'er, boys!" The mate still spoke in whispers.

Holding their breaths involuntarily lest they should frighten the animal, the men dipped their paddles noiselessly to check the progress of the boat.

A moment later the black mound, followed a second later by the head, again rose. The great creature, which had been gliding gently toward them, seemed about to turn away.

"G! me sterage, boys," whispered the mate; and as the others dipped their paddles cautiously he guided the boat toward the whale.

As yet the animal was unaware of the presence of the boat. As long as the hunters remain silent and directly ahead of him, he would continue unaware of his danger; for his little eye, deep down and far back on the side of his head, could see neither a front nor behind.

"A little harder, boys," ordered the mate.

As the men bore more strongly on their paddles, they made a slight ripple that reached the whale. The creature raised his head two, three, six feet, but still he did not see his pursuers. Presently his head slumped back, and the boat glided silently alongside.

"Give 'er to 'im!"

At the mate's triumphant shout the boat-steerer in the bow drove his two harpoons into the black side.

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W. J. BOYD,

LICENSED AUCTIONEER

Sales conducted in English and French.

Telephone 73.

LACHUTE, - QUE.

DR. S. B. FRASER,

M.D.C.M. MCGILL

Physician & Surgeon,

BROWNSBURG, - QUE.

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

SURGEON DENTIST

Office over Banford's Store.

Here Every Day.

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

SURGEON DENTIST

Raymond's Block

Main Street, Lachute.



A Victor Victrola Settles the Christmas Question.

"What to Give." Is best answered by a Victor Victrola. It is the ideal gift as well as the ideal instrument, and there is a style and price suited to every home.

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

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

OMER PAQUETTE - Agent

For the Montreal Berliner Gramophone Co'y, Limited.

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

The Watchman,

And Ottawa Valley Advocate.

VOL. XLIIII

LACHUTE, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1919.

NO. 45

HARDWARE

Pumps, Pipe and Fitting of all kinds.
Axes, Saws, Chain and Lumbering Tools.
Shovels, Forks, Handles.
Electric Supplies, Batteries Etc.
Builders and Heavy Hardware.
Oils, Putty, Paint and Glass of all sizes.

T. McOUAT & SON,

Founders & Machinists,

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

Church Notices. Sunday Dec. 21st. Lakeland. Morning Prayer 10.30 a.m. Shrewsbury. Evensong 2.30 p.m. Preacher for the day: Mr. Luscombe from the Diocesan College, Montreal.

NOTICE.—Mr. Jno. Cunningham wishes to inform the public that he is prepared to execute any orders for plumbing, steam and pipe fitting and general repairs of all kinds entrusted to his care. Prices reasonable. Phone up No. 154 when you need anything in that line.

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

NOTICE.—Having purchased a car load of beans, we need a large quantity of bags and are prepared to pay you the best prices obtainable. We are also buying hides and furs. Phone 78, L. Klein, Lachute Bag and Hide Co'y.

LOST.—Between Brownsburg and Lachute, on Sunday night, brown leather Club Bag. Finder will be rewarded by returning same to Mrs. D. D. McOuatt, Brownsburg, Que.

FOR SALE.—Brick house and lot south side of Main St., west of J. D. Campbell's store. Suitable for store or residence. Apply to Mrs. R. W. Evans, East End, Lachute. 1-2

STORE TO RENT.—Splendid opportunity immediate possession. The best business locality in the town of Lachute, suitable for any kind of business. Two large plate glass windows, hot water heating, hard-wood floors. Business has been carried on successfully for twenty years, known as H. E. Burwash Reg'd.

WOOD FOR SALE.—14 cords of stove and Furnace Wood for sale. Can be seen at Miss Wilson's, East Ward Lachute. Apply R. Doig, Tel. 118 r 14.

LOST.—A brown cloth overcoat, belted back, owner's name in pocket. Finder will return same to this office and be rewarded.

NOTICE.—It's so hard to know what to give a man for Xmas. How about a pair of Curling Stones? Call No. 12 or leave your order with T. McOuatt & Son.

FOR SALE.—Wood Bush. Thickly wooded. For further particulars. Apply to Miss Kelly, Grenville, Que.

FOR SALE.—One Cutter and Buffalo Robe. Apply to Mrs. Robt. Miller, Lachute. 12-26.

CRESWELL'S

Canada Cement

Prices Right

Creswell Registered

LOCAL NEWS

Mrs. W. G. Stanforth and children spent the week-end in Montreal.

Miss Titman returned home on Monday after a months visit in Montreal.

Miss Vera McCullough, of Mille Isle, is the guest of Mrs. John Boyd this week.

—For the best, nicest and cheapest sleighs in town. See R. T. MacArthur's stock.

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

Miss Jessie McArthur left on Monday for a trip to Fresno, Calif., Huxley and Edmonton, Alta.

Mrs. T. McOuatt and Miss Bessie McOuatt left this week to spend the winter in Los Angeles, Calif.

Mrs. Percy Nicholls, of Cushing, and the Misses McGillivray, of Montreal, spent the week-end in town.

Albert Hall.

There will be a Special performance of Moving Pictures on Xmas and New Year's Night, at regular prices.

Principal Chas. McBurney has been in Arundel and Buckingham this week, in the interests of Educational matters.

The Upper Lachute Xmas Tree has been postponed from Dec. 18th, to Monday, Dec. 22nd, at 8 p.m. Admission 15 and 25c.

Mrs. Robt. Stewart and Mr. Geo. Stewart returned home to Rivington on Monday after spending the week-end in town.

A Xmas entertainment will be held in Ogdensburg School-house, Tuesday evening, Dec. 23rd. Everybody welcome. Admission 10c.

The Ladies of St. Simeon's Church Guild realized over \$180.00 clear of expenses from their Sale of Work, held on the 9th inst.

—Now is the time to select your Xmas Cards for the Old Country. We have a large assortment. Call and see at the Watchman Office.

The Annual Xmas Entertainment of the Brownsburg Methodist Sunday School will be held on Xmas Eve. Admission Adults 15c., Children 10c.

The many friends of Mrs. M. Smith will be pleased to learn of her return home after successful operation in the Royal Victoria Hospital.

Messrs. Walter Stewart, Jos. and Albert Stewart and Eric Gratton, of Rivington, attended the reception of Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Stewart on Friday last.

St. Simeon's Sunday School Xmas Tree Entertainment will be held (D.V.) in Victoria Hall, on Friday, Dec. 19th, at 8 p.m. Admission 15c., Children 10c.

A nice assortment of Christmas Cards yet on hand at the Watchman Office. There is still time for you to order your Personal Greeting Cards. Don't fail to see them.

The sum of \$100.00 was realized by the ladies of the Presbyterian Church, at their Sale of Work and Tea on Tuesday afternoon last. A very enjoyable time is reported.

Our correspondents will confer a favor if they will be good enough to forward news by next Tuesday at latest, as we intend to publish on Wednesday of Christmas and New Year weeks.

Mr. A. J. Todd, Social Organizer of the Riondon Co'y of Hawkesbury, was in town on Friday of last week in the interests of the new Hockey League, of which he is the President of the L.O.V.A.

The Christmas entertainment to be given by the members of Lachute Baptist Sunday School will be held in the Church building on Tuesday evening, Dec. 23rd, commencing at 7.30. Admission Free. Collection.

The men from the Dominion Bridge Co'y of Lachute, have arrived and are now busily engaged in taking down the C.N.R. bridge over the North River which they are replacing with a heavier bridge. They expect to have same completed by February.

The travelling public will appreciate the fact that the C.P.R. trains are now running in and out of the Central Station instead of Broad Street, thus doing away with the transfer from one station to another. When travelling West of Lachute, call up 27. Reservations and all arrangements can then be made through J. S. Giles, outside agent of the C.P.R.

A Timely Gift, and one that will be greatly appreciated would be a subscription to your own town local paper, "The Lachute Watchman." It is a weekly visitor that keeps you in touch with County interests. Make up your mind to take it yourself if you are not a reader, and if you are, well—just send it to a friend with all your good wishes for the Coming Year.

Miss M. V. Slater's Christmas Window Display is Proving a great attraction, judging by the general comments of all who have seen it. Magnificent and useful presents for everybody, in Silverware, Cut-Glass, Jewellery, Watches, Clocks, etc., etc. Delightful novelties and most beautiful Xmas Cards, and Calendars. And, better than all, there with his Christmas tree, a new and original present to delight the hearts of the children. See this window display at the Watchman Office. Page 4.

CORRESPONDENCE

VICTORY LOAN 1919.

Province of Quebec, Headquarters.
30 St. John St. Montreal, Que.
December 12th, 1919

G. F. Calder, Esq., Joint Chairman, Victory Loan,
Argenteuil County,
Lachute, Que.

Dear Mr. Calder:—In reference to our Circular Letter No. 16 to County Secretaries, issued November 8th, 1919, relating to two heavy captured German Field Guns promised to this organization in connection with the Victory Loan Campaign, 1919 by the War Trophies Commission for competition, we beg to advise you that these Guns have been won by Argenteuil and Stanstead Counties respectively, and we tender to you and to the people of Argenteuil County our hearty congratulations.

We trust that the Gun won by the County of Argenteuil will be given a prominent place in the County, as it will be lasting evidence of the splendid response of the people to the appeal of the Minister of Finance of the Dominion of Canada for funds to finish the excellent work done by our gallant soldiers overseas.

We cannot say when the War Trophies Commission will be able to deliver the Guns but we will require to know where the Guns are to be sent, and we shall therefore be glad, if you will let us know as soon as possible where the Gun won by Argenteuil County is to be forwarded.

Yours very truly,
(Signed) F. G. Donaldson.
(Signed) A. D. Prigon.
Joint Chairmen

Lachute, Dec. 15th, 1919.

Messrs Donaldson & Prigon,
Joint Chairmen,
Provincial Victory Loan Organization,
Montreal, Que.

Dear Sir:—

I am in receipt of your letter of the 12th inst. Official intimating that in the recent contest among the counties of the Province for the two captured German Guns given to the province of Quebec by the War Trophies Commission in connection with the Victory Loan Campaign of 1919, Argenteuil has won the prize and that one of these Guns will be forwarded in due course to the place indicated by us.

This is, indeed, very gratifying to the members and canvassers of our County Organization, who have worked so enthusiastically and faithfully during the three past years, and they feel that they have won a great honour for the County. In Brownsburg, the second largest centre of population, the work was done altogether gratuitously, inasmuch as the commissions paid to the canvassers were devoted to patriotic purposes; and in the last campaign, which was the most successful of all, the canvassers in the Lachute District were all returned soldiers who gave as good an account of themselves in this part of the war, as they had previously done overseas.

I can assure you that the decision of the executive in awarding this Gun to Argenteuil is a popular and certainly a most just one and will be much appreciated not only by those who actively engaged in the Victory Loan Campaign, but by all the inhabitants of the County. The Gun may be delivered to the Victory Loan Organization of the County, addressed to Lachute, Que.

It is intended that this Gun shall be placed in close proximity to the monument which the County Council has decided to erect to the memory of the soldiers from Argenteuil, who sacrificed their lives during the war, in one of the most beautiful and prominent parts of the County seat, and the surroundings thereof will be made and kept worthy of both the monument and trophy.

Yours very truly,
G. F. Calder,
Joint Chairman.

The Lachute Hockey Club have entered the Upper League and some interesting games will be looked forward to with Hawkesbury, Aylmer, Hull and Russell. With Curling and Hockey in full swing, our young people will have plenty of opportunity to show their prowess and endeavor to bring home some of the trophies held out to the winners. The following is the Hockey Schedule.

Hull	at Aylmer,	Dec. 29th.
Russell	at Rockland,	Dec. 29th.
Rockland	at Hawkesbury,	Jan. 2nd.
Aylmer	at Russell,	Jan. 2nd.
Rockland	at Lachute,	Jan. 3rd.
Hawkesbury	at Lachute,	Jan. 6th.
Hull	at Aylmer,	Jan. 9th.
Lachute	at Aylmer,	Jan. 10th.
Russell	at Hawkesbury,	Jan. 13th.
Rockland	at Lachute,	Jan. 14th.
Hull	at Hull,	Jan. 16th.
Russell	at Russell,	Jan. 20th.
Rockland	at Hull,	Jan. 23rd.
Hull	at Hull,	Jan. 23rd.
Hawkesbury	at Hull,	Jan. 23rd.
Hull	at Aylmer,	Jan. 24th.
Hawkesbury	at Aylmer,	Jan. 24th.
Russell	at Russell,	Jan. 24th.
Rockland	at Lachute,	Jan. 24th.
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Aylmer	at Lachute,	Jan. 24th.
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Dollars saved by Bovril

Bovril used in the Kitchen means dollars saved in the Bank.
It makes nourishing hot dishes out of cold food which would not otherwise be eaten. But see that you get the real thing. If it is not in the Bovril bottle it is not Bovril. And it must be Bovril.

The Road to Understanding

—BY—
Eleanor H. Porter

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Houghton Mifflin Co.

Published by special
arrangement with
Thos. Allen,
Toronto

CHAPTER XIX.

Not until Burke Denby became convinced that Miss Elizabeth Darling was not his daughter did he realize how deeply the thought that she might be had taken hold of his very life—how closely entwined in his affections she had become. From the first minute the electrifying idea of her possible relationship had come to him, he had (in spite of his determination to the contrary) reveled in pictures of what his home would be with a daughter like that to love—and to love him. Helen, too, was in the pictures—true, a vague, shadowy Helen, yet a Helen idealized and glorified by the remorseful repentance born of a bunch of worn little diaries. Then to have the beautiful vision shattered by one word from the girl's own lips—and just when he had attained the pinnacle of joyous conviction that she was, indeed, his little girl of the long ago—it seemed as though he could not bear it.

And, most anguishing of all, there was no chance that there was a mistake. Even if the incongruity of her description of her father as applied to himself could be explained away, there was yet the insurmountable left. With his own ears he had heard her say that her father was dead—had been dead for many years. That settled it, of course. There could be no mistake about—death.

After the first stunning force of the disappointment, there came to Burke Denby the reaction—in the case of Burke Denby a characteristic reaction. It became evident, to some extent, the very next day. For the first time in weeks he did not work with his secretary over the cataloguing at all during the day. He dictated his letters, then left at once for his office at the Works. At luncheon he relapsed into his old stern silence; and in the afternoon, beyond giving a few crisp directions, he showed no interest in Betty's work, absenting himself most of the time from the room.

Yet not in the least was all this consciously planned on his part. He felt simply an aversion to being with this girl. Even the sight of her bright head bent over her work gave him a pang, the sound of her voice brought bitterness. Above all, he dreaded a glance from her eyes—Helen's eyes, that had lured him for a brief twenty-four hours into a fool's paradise of thinking they might, indeed, be Helen's eyes.

Burke was grievously disappointed, ashamed, and angry; and being accustomed always to acting exactly as he felt, he acted now—as he felt. He was grievously disappointed that his brief dream of a daughter in his home should have come to naught. He was ashamed that he should have allowed himself to be deluded into such a dream, and angry that the thing had so stirred him—that he could be so stirred by the failure of so absurd and

preposterous a supposition to materialize into fact.

In spite of it all, however, Burke Denby knew, in his heart, that he was becoming more and more fond of this young girl, more and more interested in her welfare, more and more restless and dissatisfied when not in her presence, more and more poignantly longing to make her his daughter by adoption, now that it was settled beyond question that she was not his by the ties of flesh and blood. Outwardly, however, he remained the stern, unsmiling man, silent, morose, and anything but delightful as a daily companion.

To Betty he had become the unsolvable enigma. That this most unhappy change should have been brought about by the breaking of the Venetian Tear Vase, she could not believe—valuable and highly treasured as it was; yet, as she looked back, the change seemed to have dated from the moment of the vase's shattering from the library floor, the day after Christmas. She was sorely troubled. Not only did she miss the pleasure and stimulus of his presence and interest in the work, but she feared lest in some way she had disappointed or offended him.

To her mother Betty said very little of all this. True, at the first, in her surprise at the remarkable change in her employer's attitude, she had told her mother of his reversion to gloom and sternness; but it had seemed to worry and disturb her mother so much that Betty had stopped at once. And always since then she had avoided speaking of his continued disagreeableness, and skillfully evaded answering pertinent questions. She told herself that she realized, of course, it was because her mother was so fearful that something would happen that this fine position, with the generous pay, should be lost. Dear mother—who thought she was hiding so shrewdly the fact of how poor they were!

There was something else that Betty did not tell her mother, also, and that was of her first peculiar and annoying experience with a woman at the newsstand at the station. It was about two weeks after Christmas that Betty had first seen the woman. Mr. Denby had asked her to go around by the station on her way home and purchase for him the December issue of "Research." He said it was not a very popular magazine, and that the woman was one of the few agents in town who kept it for sale. There was an article on Babylonian tablets in the December number, and he wished to see it.

The station was not very far from her home, and Betty was glad to do the errand, of course; but when she arrived at the newsstand she found a most offensive person who annoyed her with questions—a large woman with unpleasantly prominent eyes and a wart on her chin.

"Yes, Miss, I've got the magazine right here," she said with alacrity, in reply to Betty's request. "But, say, hasn't I seen you before somewhere?" Betty shook her head.

"I don't think so," she smiled. "At least, I do not remember seeing you anywhere."

"Well, don't you come here often, to the station, or somethin'?" persisted the woman.

"No, I have never been here before—except the day I arrived in town last September."

"H-m; funny!" frowned the woman musingly. "I'm a great case for faces, an' I don't very often make a mistake. I could swear I'd seen you somewhere."

Betty smiled and shook her head again, as she turned away with her magazine.

Twice after that Mr. Denby had sent her to this same newsstand for a desired periodical; and on both occasions the woman had been cheerfully insistent in her questions, and in her repetitions that somewhere she certainly had seen her, as she never made mistakes in faces.

"An' yer workin' fur Burke Denby on the hill, ain't ye?" she asked at last.

Betty colored. "I am working for Mr. Denby—yes."

"H-m; like him?" "If you'll give me my change, please," requested Betty then, the flush deepening on her cheeks. "I am in some haste."

The woman laughed none too pleasantly. "You don't want ter answer, an' I ain't sayin' I wonder," she chuckled. "He's a queer bug, an' no mistake, an' I don't wonder ye don't like him."

"On the contrary, I do like him very much," flashed Betty hurriedly catching up her magazine, and almost snatching the coins from the woman's hand, in her haste to be away.

Betty had not told her mother of these encounters. More and more plainly Betty was seeing how keenly averse to meeting people her mother was, and how evasive she was in her answers to the questions the market-men sometimes put to her. Instinctively Betty felt that these questions of the newsstand woman would distress her mother very much; so Betty kept them carefully to herself.

The conviction that her mother was

fearful of meeting old friends in Dalton was growing on Betty these days, and it disturbed her greatly. Moreover, she did not like a certain growing restless nervousness in her mother's manner, nor did she like the increasing pallor of her mother's cheek. Something, somewhere, was wrong. Of this Betty became more and more strongly convinced. Nor did a little episode that took place late in January tend to weaken this belief.

They had gone to market—Betty and her mother. Lured by an attractive "ad," they had gone farther from home than usual, and were in a store not often visited by them. They had given their order and had turned to go, when suddenly Betty found herself whisked about in her mother's frantic clutch on her arm and led swiftly quite across the store to the opposite door. There, still impelled by that unyielding clutch on her arm, she found herself dodging in and out of the throngs of customers on their way to the street outside. Even there their pace did not slacken until they were well around the corner of the block. "Why, mother," panted Betty then,

laughing, "I should think you were running away from all the plagues of Egypt."

"I was—worse than the plagues of Egypt," laughed her mother, a bit hysterically.

"Why, mother!" cried Betty, growing suddenly alert and anxious.

"There, there, dear, it was nothing. Never mind!" declared her mother. But even as she spoke she looked back fearfully over her shoulder.

"But, mother, what was it?"

"Nothing. Just a—a woman I didn't want to see. I used to know her years ago, and she was—such a talker! We wouldn't have got home to-night."

"But we shan't now—if we keep on this way," laughed Betty uneasily, her troubled eyes on her mother's face.

"We're going in quite the opposite direction from home."

"Dear, dear, so we are! We must have turned the wrong way when we came out from the store."

"Yes, we—did," agreed Betty. Her words were light—but the troubled look had not left her eyes.

(To be continued.)



Woman's Interests

Simple Fabric Tests.

How to know materials—cotton, linen, wool, silk—should be a part of every girl's education. It has always been desirable for women to know what they are buying, but with the exorbitant prices for fabrics it has become an absolute necessity. What is more disheartening than to pay a fancy price for a piece of cloth which you are told is linen, and find after it has been washed that you have bought nothing but mercerized cotton? Or to buy a garment advertised as pure wool and have it show up as shoddy after it has been worn a few times? There are a few simple rules for determining what you are buying which any woman can learn and apply.

If possible, get a sample of the goods and take it home with you. Test thoroughly and make your purchase later. If you must test it in the store there are a few simple tests you may try. Perhaps the best known one is rubbing between the hands. Linen rubbed between the hands will remain smooth, cotton will show a rough surface, and sizing, that is, starch, gum, tin, clay, etc., which are often added to give body and weight to the fabric, will show up as dust. If shoddy has been added to wool it will rub out. If a piece of cloth springs out into shape after rubbing, leaving no wrinkles, it is a pretty safe buy.

The appearance of the cloth will help in a way to determine its kind as linen has a lustre and cotton and wool are dull. But as cotton is often mercerized this is not a very reliable test. Linen feels cool and leathery to the touch; cotton feels warm; wool, warm and soft, and silk warm and slippery. When cotton is torn the ends are even, curled, tufted and fuzzy. Linen threads torn leave strong, straight, uneven ends, more lustrous than cotton. This will help you decide if your linen is part or all cotton.

Biting the fabric is a test sometimes employed. Wool is gritty and unpleasant, cotton crushes and becomes soft, linen remains smooth and strong, and silk cuts.

Finally hold the cloth to the light. This will show up imperfections in the weave, or looseness. If the fabric is filled with starch or other sizing you can see it between the threads.

If you have time to take a sample home the burning test is easy and reliable. Cotton burns up quickly into a flame and leaves no ash. Linen burns something like cotton, but does not flame up so quickly. Wool burns slowly, chars and gives off an animal odor. Silk burns slowly and leaves a little ash. If it is adulterated with tin the ashes will remain in the shape of the original sample.

If you are testing linen place a few drops of olive oil on the fabric. If it is linen it becomes translucent, that is, it allows the passage of light through the spot. If it is cotton, it becomes opaque, or impervious to light.

To decide if the cloth will stand laundering and sunlight, wash in soap and water and expose to the sun. To decide if it will "crock" rub the colored cloth on a piece of white cloth. If the color comes off the dye is poor. To decide if it will stand general wear cover half of the piece and place it in the window for two weeks. If general wear will fade it the uncovered half will be faded in this time. Fastness of color to perspiration is shown by dipping the sample in warm acetic acid and drying without rinsing between blotting papers.

If you have bought wool, fold it and place it between weights, or inside a book. If it is shoddy it will wear bare on the folds and edges. The pretty embroidered cottons you buy sometimes have the dots and patterns printed on. Pressing will scorch the design.

Apple sauce is easily made thus: Fill a two-quart stone crock with pared and quartered apples. Pour on them a pint of sugar dissolved in a pint of sweet cider; cover closely and set in a very moderate oven over night, or for several hours.

Quince seed makes an excellent preparation for the relief of sunburn or windburn. Put one ounce of the seed into one pint of boiling water and let stand on the back of the stove all day, stirring occasionally. The next morning strain the liquid. When cold add two ounces each of glycerine, rose

water and alcohol. A little perfume may be added, if desired. Pour into wide-mouthed bottles; keep in a cool place.

Baked squash can be prepared easily: Cut in halves but put together again and bake in the oven until tender; then scoop out the contents, mash, add butter, salt and a teaspoonful of sugar; heap lightly in one of the shells and brown slightly in the oven.

Indian pudding without eggs: Mix a half teaspoonful each of ginger, cinnamon and salt with one cupful of cornmeal and half a cupful of molasses put into a saucepan, add a pint of scalding hot milk, set on the stove and stir until thoroughly scalded and bubbling, then add another pint of milk. Stir well, pour into a buttered baking dish and bake for two hours in a moderate oven, stirring occasionally. Two juicy apples pared and chopped and added at the end of the first hour improves the pudding. Serve with cream.

Grandma's bread-sponge cake: Take one coffee cupful of bread sponge that has raised over night, one cupful of



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sugar, one-half cupful of shortening, one egg, well beaten, one-half teaspoonful of soda dissolved in two tablespoonfuls of sweet milk, one teaspoonful of cinnamon sifted with one and one-half cupfuls of flour, one-half teaspoonful of salt, one cupful of seeded raisins, one cupful of sliced citron (floured lightly), one-half cupful of walnuts chopped. Mix, cover closely and let rise two or three hours in a warm place. Mold and place in pans or paper boxes lined with oiled paper and let rise again. Bake slowly at first; then increase heat. This quantity makes two large cakes which improve with age.—E. I. H.

The scout motto, "Be Prepared," is a great incentive to boys and girls alike to get together. To make the troop strong each boy and girl must develop strength of character, for we cannot have any weak links in the chain. With an efficient captain in charge to hold aloft a high ideal of service there are no limits which the scouts may not attain.

It will be a fortunate day for this country when there are kindergartens and scout troops in every city and village and rural district of the land. These and kindred organizations will help to unite children in all walks of life. They will instill principles of freedom and justice and, above all, will inspire, through work and play, a spirit of comradeship which is indispensable to the welfare of a great democracy.

World's Chief Whirlpool.

The greatest whirlpool is the maelstrom, off Norway. It is an eddy between the mainland and an island, and when the current is in one direction, and the wind in another, no ship can withstand the fury of the waves. Whales and sharks have been cast ashore and killed.

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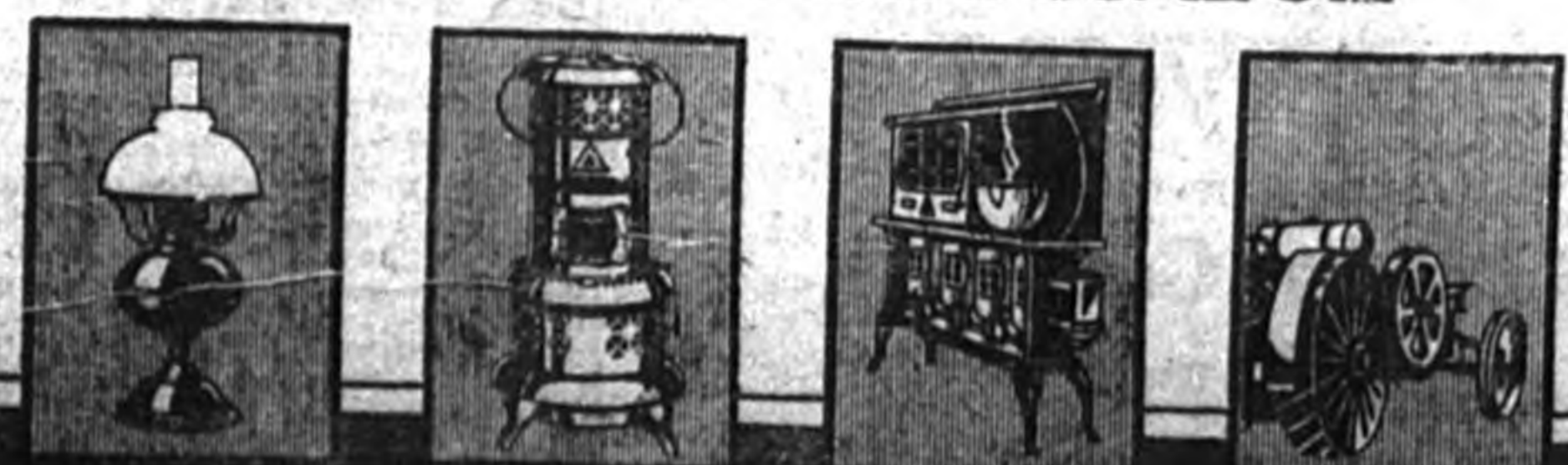
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THE GRIM RAIDER

By Archibald Rutledge.

"I don't know what's doing it, but if it doesn't stop I'm ruined!"

Ben Loftus had been calling up his drove of Tamworth shotes and counting them as they came running with squeals of eager anticipation. Some galloped down the dusky path on the old river bank, and some out of the waste field of wampee and marsh. He had been calling for half an hour, and he knew that all the hogs on the island must now be before him. When he had brought them from the mainland two months before, there had been seventy-five; now there were only sixty.

The young planter realized that a few might have died from common causes; but he also knew that there must be something at work on his drove, something that was taking a shote every few days. He had brought them to their summer range as wampee pigs, and he thought it probable that wildcats had taken some while they were small; but now that they were better able to take care of themselves another raider must be responsible. Loftus was sure that it was not a human thief. What, then, could it be?

As the shotes ate corn and the cut sweet potatoes that he was scattering, a young sow came limping down the bank. When she neared the drove, instead of mingling with the others, she lay down beside a little birch tree. She would not touch the feed that Loftus threw to her, and she did not try to move when the planter went over to examine her hurts. They were many and deep; there were broad lacerations that looked as if they had been made by some blunt-toothed weapon. There was evidence, too, that the struggles of the captive to escape had widened her wounds.

"She's badly hurt, but she'll get over it," the planter said to himself. "And there's only one thing that could have caught her—the same old marauder that has caught fifteen others, and will get every one of these if I don't get him first. It's nothing but—"

The words were taken from him by a low, moaning sound that swept over the vast, level sedge field and increased in volume and intensity until it became a sullen roar—grim and terrible, weird with the wild menace of death in it, challenging in its insolent savagery.

Some of the Tamworths on the edge of the drove marked the sound and, lifting their heads alertly, winded the danger-tainted breeze from over the marsh. Sharp lights were in their eyes; and their attitude showed that they realized the presence of something familiar and dreaded.

"A bull alligator," said Loftus, "and judging from the bass solo that he is singing, he must be a monster. Either I get him or he gets all the Tamworths and my year's work comes to nothing."

The young planter had paid a year's rent for the lonely island, which lay in the river opposite his place on the mainland. He had invested a good sum of money in the Tamworth drove, and every shote that he now lost meant a clear eventual loss to him of twenty dollars or more. He had no place on the mainland that would serve as a summer range for his drove; besides, he did not want to lose the use of the island. It was a fine place for raising hogs—except for the presence of this grim raider.

After he had finished feeding his drove, the planter made up his mind to walk round to the back of the island, whence the roar of the bull alligator had come, to find if possible the monster's range and haunts. The bull would make his home, Loftus knew, in the river; but there might be a ditch or a canal leading into the island that the alligator used on his marauding expeditions. If the planter could find such a place, he would know where to lie in wait for a shot. Besides, he was eager to see the robber; but he did not want the alligator to see him, for that would make the beast wary.

Loftus made his way thoughtfully along the old river bank, past whispering canebrakes and dense jungles of blackberry vines. Along the muddy slopes of the bank he saw the tracks of many wild creatures—minks and rabbits, raccoons and wildcats. When he came to a point on the island opposite the place where he had left his herd, he moved very cautiously; for it was from near there that the roar of the great bull had come.

At one place the old bank that years ago had separated the rice field from the river had given way, leaving a muddy crevasse with sloping sides and a treacherous bottom, through which trickled a dingy stream of water. A glance showed Loftus that the alligator could easily use this as a "crawl" from the river into the canal, which ran deep into the old field where the hogs were accustomed to feed. Presently the planter went down to where the drain entered the river; and there in the mud he saw great bear-like tracks leading up out of the river, and marks where a huge scaly body had dragged itself toward the crevasse.

Looking from the river to the old canal, Loftus wondered whether the alligator could even now be in the rice field. Even as he pondered the situation he heard a rush and foundering in the waters of the canal, followed by a hog's squeals of fright and pain. The cries were quickly smothered, and Loftus knew that the grim raider had taken another victim—a stranger that had not come up to feed with the herd. And the monster had done his work with rifle shot of where the planter

The tide was at the low ebb, and there was little water in the canal. Loftus felt sure that the big alligator would return at once to the river and plunge with his prey to some subterranean haunt where he could devour the shote at leisure. The planter therefore ran from the river; he had no sooner reached the crevasse than he saw the big reptile coming down the canal, grotesquely wading where the water was shallow and swimming through the deep pools. Gripped in his great jaws was one of the planter's Tamworths, a young, red sow that had been of unusual promise.

The bull alligator had set his head for the river; moreover, his recent kill had awakened his consciousness of power. Between him and the river Loftus now stood, alone and unarmed, but grimly determined not to let the great reptile escape. The planter had stripped off his coat and had armed himself with a stout oak cudgel.

When the raider first saw Loftus, he paused craftily; but it took him only a moment to decide that there was only one way out for now he came steadily on. He was trapped in the canal, and the water was running out all the time. He must have known that he was facing a battle, for, with a deft movement of his formidable head, he tossed the dead shote out of his jaws. He was thus stripped for action, and like some dread chimera he came onward.

Loftus knew that when an alligator sights an enemy between him and the safety of his river haunts, he will not change his course, although his enemy be man. It was a dangerous feat that the planter was undertaking, but for all he could tell he might never again have such a chance at the marauder.

Loftus chose his footing carefully, where the mud was shallow and the subsoil quite firm. He knew that he should have to avoid the dread strokes of the bull's massive tail, as well as the powerful jaws. And now he waited for the monster to come.

From the moment when the alligator had tossed his prey aside he had not paused in his course, but had advanced slowly and steadily down the canal bed. He was only ten feet away when his formidable head rose over the hump in the crevasse that marked the line of the old bank. Nor did he then pause for the man who blocked his path; his cold eyes were on the broad river, now in full sight.

"If I can't kill him," Loftus muttered to himself, "I'm going to hit him on the head once for every Tamworth he has killed!"

The great reptile cleared the mound in the crevasse and, opening wide his cavernous jaws, came waddling forward grotesquely, like some huge dragon, straight toward the planter. Gripping his club with both hands for a powerful blow, Loftus at the right moment swung the knotted cudgel upward and brought it down with all his force on the blunt black nose of the alligator. The reptile's jaws closed convulsively and the bulging eyes blinked with the force of the shock, but he did not falter in his course. His broad, malignant head turned somewhat, and Loftus saw that he was trying to get his lashing tail into play.

Again and again, until his hands tingled from the jar, the man struck the bull over the head; but the alligator, although he was plainly weakening, continued his flanking movement. In the excitement of the moment Loftus misjudged the distance controlled by the sweep of the alligator's tail and stepped too near. In an instant he had been hurled violently into the crevasse, straight in the path of the infuriated bull, which now, with jaws wide and with cold eyes gleaming, rushed down on his prostrate and helpless victim. The planter tried to struggle to his feet, but the blow had almost stunned him. He gasped, half rose, and put up his arm to protect himself; but the alligator, maddened by the blows he had received, was upon him.

Loftus still grasped the oak cudgel; and now, when the breath of the bull, which was like the breath of death, was in his face, he suddenly lifted his weapon and thrust it into the animal's cavernous mouth. Instantly the grim jaws closed with a hissing sigh, and the stout oak limb was sullenly ground by the beast's great molars; but when the alligator found that the club was not flesh and bone he relaxed his grip, and Loftus jerked the weapon out.

The bull's momentum had brought him into such a position that his huge head was now parallel to the prone body of the man. Weak and dazed as he was, Loftus managed to get one arm about the monster's neck and to draw himself up on the alligator's back. In that position, precarious although it was, he was safe from both the lashing tail and the terrible jaws. The alligator, seeming to know that, increased his pace toward the river, which was now only twenty feet away. Desperate from fear that his prey was escaping, Loftus summoned all his reserve of strength and, lifting the club once more, struck the bull between the eyes. The monster gave a great convulsive heave and shudder that flung Loftus from his back. In another moment the waters of the river had closed over the huge scaly form of the grim raider.

Picking himself up, the planter leaped against a cypress tree and looked over the river for another sight of the bull. But the monster did not appear. "He's a winner," Loftus said to him-

self, "for after the drubbing I gave him it will be a long time before he comes into this canal again."

The planter was right. The raiding ceased, and the Tamworths came unmolested to their maturity; and never again was the island haunted by the destructive monster.

Nature As Seen From An Airplane.

To landlubbers who have never lifted foot from mother earth the tales of a professional flier are as strange and as seemingly fabulous as the tales of Marco Polo and his travels into unknown countries. Most people do not know, for instance, that the higher you fly in an airplane the darker the sky becomes. At a short distance above the earth it appears to be simply a deeper blue, but as you mount upward the light decreases to such an extent that stars are visible. Sometimes at an altitude of 20,000 feet the sky is very dark, and if you were to fly still higher it would finally become inky black, just as it looks at midnight with hundreds of stars sparkling overhead.

This noonday darkness is accounted for by the absence of what scientists call the earth haze. The earth haze which surrounds the world extends above us to a height of 4,000 to 10,000 feet and is made up of tiny particles of dust and smoke. Sunlight shining on these particles produces the effect of light blue color in the sky. Consequently when you are above this haze, where there are no particles to catch the sun, the heavens appear as dark as at midnight.

Another surprise lies in wait for the air traveler when, instead of looking up at the sky, he turns his attention to the earth spread out beneath him. What has become of the bright autumn colors in the woods below? On the ground these trees were full of gorgeous reds and yellows. From the sky, on the contrary, they are nothing but a brownish mass. In fact, the whole world below is like a dull colored map, through which runs white sandy roads, which are the most conspicuous things you see. A field of corn, which on the ground looked yellow in the sun, appears dark in color as you fly up above it, because from the new vantage point you see shadows and hollows in the field which you could not see on the ground.

Water looks a dirty yellowish green, the ocean a dark green-blue, and sometimes inland lakes entirely lose their blue color and are as black as pools of ink. This black appearance is due to the mud at the bottom of the lake, which shows through the clear water. It is also possible from an airplane to see fishes in the water. Submarines, too, which are hidden from the eyes of sailors on vessels, are discernible to the searching eyes of the aeronaut.

Are Millionaires Happy?

Can millionaires be happy? A writer asks the question apropos of the death of Mr. Andrew Carnegie, and inclines to answer it in the negative.

Baron Nathan Rothschild is quoted as an interesting case in point. "You must be a happy man," said Sir Thomas Buxton to him one day; "you have an earthly paradise here."

"Happy!" replied the Baron, in a bitter tone. "What? Happy, when just as you are going to dinner a letter is placed in your hand, notifying, 'If you do not send five hundred pounds I will blow out your brains?' Happy?" And, added the chronicler of the incident, who doubtless had the version from Sir Thomas, "a grim, sardonic smile prevailed his countenance as he ruminated on the farcical absurdity of this idea. Ever a prey to empty, vague fears, the control and protection of his millions deprived him of all peace of mind or contentment."

Then there was the case of Stewart, the millionaire owner of a New York dry goods store. The rapidity of his rise to wealth surprised even the Americans. He died and left his widow a country-bred girl—so much money that her life became intolerable. Her nearest approach to happiness was after she had surrounded herself with detectives, and she could peer through the curtains to assure herself that her guardians were on duty. There was a blight not only on her life, but on her millions, though the latter had been come by honestly. Her husband's grave was desecrated, and the body held for ransom; the business deteriorated; the millions melted away, and the woman had no real happiness so long as life lasted.

Wise Men Say—

That worry never paid any bill except the doctor's.

That you can never be tired of life; you are only tired of yourself.

That it is better to leave no mark at all upon the world than a dirty mark.

That too much and too little secrecy in our affairs are equally indicative of a weak mind.

That all too frequently excessive dignity is but the mask behind which incompetency hides. Men of big capacity act naturally—affections and shams are unknown to them.

That some folks leave their minds in bed. There they remain all day and all night until they become confirmed invalids. By and by, when there is a call upon their powers, it is found that long disuse has crippled them.

There are ants in Nicaragua that cultivate minute mushrooms for food in their underground homes by forming a compost from leaves of trees.

5 SHILLING NOTES AGAIN AGITATED

SHORTAGE OF SILVER IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Revives Demand For Paper Currency But People Prefer Metal Coinage.

The shortage of silver, coupled with the high price of that metal, again is causing consideration of the issue of the five shilling note to ease the demand for silver in this market, says a London despatch.

The smallest piece of British paper money is the ten-shilling note, equal under normal exchange to \$2.50 in Canada. In changing one of these notes one might receive two silver crowns, but full crowns are scarce and usually four half crowns or five two shilling pieces are tendered; this requires a large quantity of silver and is bulky to carry.

It is feared that if silver goes any higher the people will begin to hoard their change and this will make the situation acute. The five shilling note, worth \$1.25 normally in Canada, has been proposed from time to time in the last two or three years, but the demand for it never was so urgent as now.

Do Not Like Paper Money.

The reason that these notes have not been issued before is that there is a natural antipathy against paper money. The people prefer a bulky supply of twenty or thirty pieces of silver and copper to a few paper notes. The antipathy to paper money is even more pronounced in Ireland, where silver is almost the sole currency and large quantities, it is believed, are being hoarded. This is partly because the one pound paper notes bear the King's picture and partly because of the inherent partiality for actual metal instead of a piece of paper.

The great increase in paper money has caused an enormous demand for fractional silver coins, and this, coupled with the purchases for the account of India, is the reason for the rise in the price of silver. An acute shortage of small change exists also in France and the speculation in silver in Paris is causing great inconvenience, the speculators paying the shopkeepers a premium for silver coins, then melting them down and shipping the bullion to Switzerland, realizing a profit of 50 per cent.

Early in the war England issued postal orders of small denominations which were supposed to pass as legal tender, but the public did not take to them kindly and finally they were abolished. In view of the general dislike of paper money of small denomination the success of an issue of five shilling notes is considered doubtful.

Kill That Ant.

One of the greatest nuisances against which housewives have to contend is the ant.

Ants will "never visit places that have been washed with paraffin, but the strong odor of the oil is undesirable in some positions. A better plan of dealing with the trouble is on the following lines:

Dissolve a quarter of a pound of alum in about a quart of boiling water. Apply this mixture whilst it is hot to every crack through which the ants have been seen to penetrate.

Naturally it is better, if possible, to destroy the ants' nest. This can usually be discovered by following up the trail of insects. The old plan of pouring boiling water down the holes is not very satisfactory, as only a proportion of the ants are killed, and very few of the eggs or pupae. A far better way is to place an inverted flower-pot over the biggest hole. Cover the opening at the upper part of the pot with a stone.

Leave for a week or ten days, at the end of which time the ants will have moved their nest inside the flower-pot. They will do this because the new situation is much warmer and dryer than the underground position.

Finally, slip a piece of cardboard or a bit of thin wood across the mouth of the pot, holding one's finger over the hole. Dip the whole thing into a bucket of water and leave there until the inhabitants of the nest are all destroyed.

The Vacant House.

The little house is silent,

For Dear One's gone away;

The chimney sends against the blue

No friendly curl of gray,

And the windows, like great mournful eyes,

Look on the busy street

That echoes all the lonely hours,

But not to Dear One's feet.

The vines her hands have planted

In the sunny days of spring

Have wearied of their climbing

And fast are withering,

But in the fading garden,

To cheer it still with light,

The salvia has burst in flame

Like a campfire in the night.

O little, quiet vacant house

Dear One's no longer here,

But you and I are comrades,

And I love to linger near.

For on your magic threshold

Her welcome I can guess,

And in a soft reflected glow

I feel her kindness.

Concerning the Red Headed

"Salute no red-haired man nearer than thirty feet off," runs an old French saying, "and even so, hold three stones in the fish wherewith to defend thyself."

From biblical times to the present day can be traced the prejudice against red hair. "Never lodge at red-haired people's houses," runs a precept in the fifteenth century "Boke of Curtasye." "For these be folks that are to drede." According to one tradition this distrust of red-haired people dates from the time of Judas, who, himself red-haired, caused treachery to be ever afterward connected with hair of that color.

Shakespeare alludes to this belief. Says Rosalind, complaining of her lover, "His very hair is of the dissembling color." Whereupon Celia answers her: "Something browner than Judas's." Marston, too, in "The Insatiable Countess," makes one of his characters remark: "I ever thought by his red beard he would prove a Judas."

In Sweden prejudice against red hair was very strong; here its connection with treachery was twofold, for the traitor Ashbjorn, who betrayed Canute, possessed red hair. In Germany, also, red hair met with scant regard. "The short in stature," says a German proverb, "are naturally proud, and the red-haired untrustworthy."

Red hair, however unjustly, is still associated with deceit, and, in Ireland and Scotland, with ill luck as well. In the Highlands he who meets a red-haired woman when starting on a journey will be well advised, say the

wiseacres, to return home and start the journey afresh; and in Ireland red-haired people are supposed to exercise the same baleful influence upon any undertaking.

A man staying in western Connemara for brown trout fishing complained one day that sport had been unusually poor. The landlord smoothed his chin and pondered for some little time upon the reason for this lack of fish. Then, suddenly his face lightened—the lakes, after all, it seemed, were not at fault. "Sure," said he, "ye'll have met Red Maggie-Murphy on the way to the lake? 'Twas herself that passed by the minute after!"

The fairy folk are at one with human beings in disliking red-haired people, although they are by no means averse to red. Pixies, indeed, are sometimes known in the west of England by the names of "red caps," owing to their fondness for caps of the color; while fairy cows, those strange hornless animals which have the power of crossing the sea by themselves, are invariably red.

But the unfortunate human possessor of red hair meets with scant courtesy from the fairy folk; he it is who suffers most acutely from the unwelcome attentions of spriggans and buccas. He will be decoyed across the bogland at night by lights like those of cottage windows, only to find that these lights have, in truth, no existence; his cattle will be pixy-riden, his colts chased all night long. Only, indeed, by wearing his coat turned inside out, and drawing his cap well over that obnoxious hair, can he hope to mitigate such unwelcome attentions.

Are You Left-Handed?

Can you cut bread with your left hand, mount your bicycle from the right-hand side of the machine, shoot from the left shoulder, or answer correspondence with the left hand?

The art of ambidexterity, or the usage of both hands, is an extremely practical accomplishment, and one involving not only mechanical skill, but a certain amount of will and brain-power.

A society for the cultivation of the left hand was started some time ago in London, but the scheme never had sufficient backing to flourish. Now the French Academy of Medicine are advocating that school children be taught to write with the left hand as well as the right, as a means of remedying the physical infirmities in which that country has been placed.

One curious point concerns the cult of the left hand, an eminent physician having stated that it tends eventually to increase lunacy. This notion has, however, been contested by other medical men, and the headmaster of Eton suggests that the further usage of the left hand develops certain organs of the brain which otherwise lie dormant.

The Art of Reading.

The printing press has helped liberalize and free the people from tyranny. Books and magazines and newspapers have done much to disseminate knowledge and bring information into the homes of the people. They have promoted the art of reading and stimulated the desire to read more.

At the same time the very multitude of books and periodicals has cultivated a desultory method of reading, a desire to skim over everything and digest little or nothing. Classic writings, the great books of history, biography and fiction have in a measure gone out of fashion. "Solid reading," as it is called, is not often indulged in, and the names of great writers, whose productions will live always, are unfamiliar to many of the present generation.

The excuse is that we live in a very rapid age, and there is no time to read heavy literature. The reason is that most persons have lost their taste for history, for biography, for good reading. They have partaken of the froth for so long they have lost the taste for the substantial.

The Honey Bee Proves Insects Think

Certain insects are rated as intellectuals—the ant, the bee, the cockroach, and eke that old and too-intimate friend of ours, the bedbug.

They've got brains. Nor is this merely a figure of speech. The mosquito, an undeniably clever insect, possesses a recognizable brain; and so likewise does the housefly; which, though it neither toils like the ant nor spins like the caterpillar, is probably the smartest of the whole bunch.

The nervous system of a caterpillar is a mere thread along which is strung a series of tiny knots, of nerve-stuff. One finds the same arrangement in a mosquito, but with a nerve-knot at one end expanded into a recognizable brain. The knots are called "ganglia."

It is much the same way with a human being. In a man the thread of nerve-stuff is represented by the spinal cord. An enlargement of one end of the latter (speaking in rather crude terms) is the brain that does your thinking; and the box of bone which houses your mind-machine is a composite of several vertebrae at the top of your spine, expanded and modified in form to serve this important purpose. The intelligence of a spider, which is an arachnid, is more highly

English Channel Tunnel Project.

The tunnel under the English channel is assured. All opposition to it, either in France or England, has disappeared, though objections died hard in England, because her wave-washed shores were considered her best protection. Now such a connecting link between the two countries is considered a desirable step toward facilitating traffic.

The channel passage is notoriously rough and passenger traffic through the tunnel will be its greatest factor. Perishable freight and luxuries requiring rapid transportation also can be shipped by the tunnel route better than in any other way except perhaps by airplane, and that mode of travel will not entirely supersede rail travel for many a day.

The subject was actively broached in 1852, and a protest signed by 1,000 leading Englishmen begged that governmental sanction should not be given to this revolutionary scheme for opening the shores of England to the foe. Interesting among the names which signed that petition are those of Arthur Balfour, Walter Long, Huxley, Herbert Spencer, Tennyson and Robert Browning.

Doubtless the dead men in this list must look with angelic surprise on their insular timidity as they view the earth plan in its entirety from where they sit. Those of the list who are living, like sensible men, have advanced with the times, and realize that it is bonds to hold the world together that are needed, since nearly all the trouble since time began has come from cherishing barriers to keep the nations apart.

A Royal Photographer.

Queen Alexandra has always been a very keen photographer, and the dark rooms at Marlborough House and Sandringham would strike envy into the hearts of many professional workers. Her Majesty is a very severe critic of her own work, and nothing but the very finest negatives satisfy her. Like all the members of her family she believes in being thorough, whether the work in hand is a hobby or something more serious. "People who wear crowns," she once said, "should live up to the highest ideals and do their best to make everything they touch as perfect as possible."

The Watchman AND Ottawa Valley Advocate

FRIDAY, DEC. 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.

5c a line for Poetry accompanying Memorial Notices.

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

Notices of Births, Marriages and Deaths 25c.

Legal Advertising, —\$1.40 per inch.

En Passant.

CHRISTMAS "Christmas comes but once a year. And when it comes it brings Good Cheer."

When Gregory XIII reformed the calendar in 1582 there were most likely a thousand and one other things which required reorganising; many more pernicious things than ten offending days which could have been lopped off from human reckonings, if the reforming pontiff had looked for them.

There are people, even now, who aver that Gregory was wrong, just as there ever will be people who look upon reforms of other sorts as retrograde movements and works of delusion and error. Be that as it may, Gregory led the way, and in about a couple of centuries after him other reformers, who could not let well alone, sprang up and snipped still another day from the calendar, with the result that Christmas Day was moved back from what we now count as the 6th of January to the 25th of Dec.

The exact date of Christmas had so little to do with the spirit of it that even if Pope Gregory had devoted his time to the collection of postage stamps, instead of revising dates, Christmas Day would still have remained the "Joyous Season of the Year," the one day "when everyone thinks of the pleasure of someone else." This works out at less than four minutes a day, — about the time it takes to fetch a pail of water from the well, certainly not much of an overdraft upon the Bank of Goodwill.

In the far far past the "Feast in Honour of Saturn" occupied the place of our Christmas. It seems that Saturn was a mild and beneficent sort of god. When he was banished from Heaven he became a partner of Janus, King of Italy, sharing the throne, and he introduced what is called the Golden Age. This, in mythological history, was the earliest period of almost all nations in which those then existing were supposed to live in perfect innocence and the enjoyment of every pleasure, and when the earth produced all things necessary for their support, comfort or enjoyment, in the fullest abundance, and all animals were at peace with each other. There are many theories as to how those halcyon days came to be changed. However, Saturn quit, but his memory was kept up by the Romans who celebrated him annually in December. It was a time of jollity and merriment, even for the slaves. Temples were decorated with such green things as they could find. Fir trees pine trees and the forerunner of the Christmas Tree, the ash, were used.

The Early Christmas effected a change; the customary Feast of Saturn was transferred to the natal day of "Him who was born in Bethlehem," and Christmas was inaugurated.

The antiquity of Christmas being thus established and its spirit brought adown the ages, not even a Scrooge could withstand its call. If there were such an one, the ghosts of more than Marley would encompass him, and chief among them would be the ghost of his own selfishness. It alone would accuse him until he were better dead than refuse to contribute once a year the aggregate of four minutes a day out of his sordid life to the contemplation of Christmas Day and its story.

J. E. Middleton writes in the Star:—

"Christmas is the one period of the year when the spirit of Christianity gets a fair trial." If read by itself, this is a grand testimonial to Christmas Day, but a great reflection upon the rest of the calendar. But he goes on to say—"It

that same spirit were operative on every other date there would be no talk of revolutions, no class hatred, no mutual suspicions. We would have a new and greatly improved world. It is not exactly true that in this Christian land Christianity has never been tried. It is tried once a year with such success that it is worthy of a wider application."

That is a practical way of putting it. There is little hope of another Golden Age happening along just yet, but a wider application of the Christmas spirit points the way whereby the world can "reconstruct" and get back to the paths of pleasantness from which it has stridden. We do not want a reincarnation of the Golden Age particularly. We are willing to let the brute creation follow their instincts without any pointers from us in their strife against each other. We are willing to act like men to buy and sell, to till the soil and work for our living, but we do want to get back our appreciation of the nobler fellowship of man as shown in "The Sermon on the Mount,"—that epitome of the year-long Christmas spirit for which our souls yearn.

The spreading of the Christmas spirit means the regeneration of man, the banishment of misery, and the enthronement of Peace and Goodwill,—when the sons of men shall stand upon the earth upright, with the proud consciousness of rectitude and the joy of life beaming in their eye. And the way is easy. The first thing to do is to recognise Christmas,—which is here,—not as a festival or a survival of an ancient custom, but as the first day of a year of accumulative Christmas.

When we come to reckon up, 1920 years of practical Christianity, as represented by Christmas Days, reach only the mean total of Five years and three months! I am not including Sundays, of course; They are in a class by themselves, and unfortunately they are not very Christmasy, from a practical point of view.

These are discouraging figures. So discouraging that the better way would be to clean them off the slate and start afresh.

Here's to 365 Christmas Days a year!
LINKSMAN.

LACHUTE ACADEMY EXAMS.

GRADE XI.

CANADIAN HISTORY.

Honours.—Hugh Simon 95.
Class I.—Muriel Graham 80, Edith Davis, Laura Davis, Violet Perks 85, L. Cooke 83, Stella Armstrong 75.
Class II.—Douglas Bradford 65, Ruth Arthur 63, Ruth Dobbie 62.
Class III.—Beryl Todd 58.

GRADE X.

GEOMETRY.

Honours.—Edythe Silverson 100, H. Murphy 91.
Class I.—Kenneth McQuat 75.
Class II.—Margaret McQuat 72, Hazel Brown 70, Evelyn Gagnon, Ella Gilles 62.
Class III.—I. Owens 58, I. Carpenter, Margaret Jones 57, George McCoy 54, Helen Whisfield 53.

GRADE IX.

SPELLING AND DICTATION.

Honours.—Phoebe McQuat 94, Evelyn Hamilton 91, Lillian Hamilton, Muriel Townsend 90.
Class I.—Gerald Hammond 84, Edna Warwick 84, Muriel Burk, Olive Seale 81, Myrtle Mitchell, Jim Hay 79, Blanche Smith 78, Gladys Grey, A. Stevens 77, Kenneth Campbell, George Fuller 75.
Class II.—N. Cowan, Ivy Johnson 73, Esther Morrison 68, Laurence Cruise 65, Grace Morrison 64, May Robinson, A. Scott 62, Hilda Sutton 60.
Class III.—Lillian Bradford 59, Willie Cottingham 58, Evelyn Creswell 57, L. Bennett, Ivy Graham Bella Hume 56, Mabel Gordon, Jessie Hay, D. Matthews, Irene Whisfield 53, Elmer Ryan 51.

GRADE VII.

ENGLISH LITERATURE.

Class I.—M. Smith 76, J. Dobbie 75.
Class II.—Kathleen Morrison 72, M. Scott 71, Willie Miller 67, J. Todd 66.
Class III.—Frances Douglas 57, Hilda Hume 56, Hazel Drysdale 53, G. Muir 51, Ruby Nichols 50.

GRADE VI.

HYGIENE.

Honours.—Hazel Kettle 99, Bessie Rodgers 98, A. Burke 96, L. Somerville 95, Charlie Miller 94, Eleanor Yelland, Kilgour Wilson 92, Harold Calder 91, Ethel McQuat 90.
Class I.—L. McKiddie, M. Cruise 89, Hazel Morrison 85, Linton Armstrong 84, Russell Robertson 82, Cecil Stanforth 81, Edith Jones 80, Elsie Scott 79, Norma Boyd 78, Douglas Drysdale 77, Freddie Barker 76.

Class II.—Edgar Burwash 74, Florence Armstrong 67, George Miles, Muriel McPhail 63.

GRADE V.

NATURE STUDY.

Class I.—Gordon Dobbie, H. Miles 88, Nellie Hay 87, Annie Miller 86, May Velland 83, Robt. Cunningham 76.
Class II.—John Manson 73, Lyla McKiddie 73, Willis Stanforth 70, Amy Combie, Violet Paul 68, Elsie Stewart 67, Stella Scott 62.
Class III.—Jean Manson, Edward Morrison 56.

GRADE IV.

SPELLING AND DICTATION.

Honours.—Dorothy Morrison 98, M. Harrison 97, Russell Elliott, Janet McQuat 96, Elmer McCoy 95, B. Morrison 94, Evelyn Cruise, Lizzie Hay 91, Howard Doig 90.
Class I.—Hazel McKiddie 89, Reta Jones 86, Eileen McPaul 85, Frank MacSweeney 81, Lorne Morrison 78, Grace Rodgers 76.

GRADE III.

MENTAL AND RAPID ARITHMETIC.

Honours.—Helen Hutchinson, Gordon McQuat 90.
Class I.—Stanley Boyd 85.
Class II.—S. Armstrong, Roy Cruise, Eric Middleton, Jim Velland 70, Shirley Hamilton, Ada Logan, Carl Zimmer 65.
Class III.—Lloyd Cruise 61, Noble, J. Logan 55, Clarence Carpenter, Rowena, Cowan Henry Dion 50.

BROWNSBURG SCHOOL EXAMS.

GRADE VIII.

ENGLISH GRAMMAR.

Honours.—Elsie McAllister 93.
Class I.—Emma Davis 89, Alice Bain 85, Donald Clarke 77.
Class II.—Truman Clarke 72.

ALGEBRA.

Class I.—Elsie McAllister 83.
Class II.—Donald Clarke 64.
Class III.—Truman Clarke 53.

GRADE VII.

MENTAL AND RAPID ARITHMETIC.

Class I.—Mabel Hutchin 89, Charles Hendry 77.
Class II.—Jack Golphin 71.
Class III.—Gertrude Gilmour 53, G. Moseley 53.

GRADE VI.

GEOGRAPHY.

Class I.—Elizabeth Murray 84, Elsie Todd 82, Irvin Bain 75.
Class II.—Donald McAllister 66, H. Hardie 63, Campbell Fraser 61.
Class III.—Marion Stewart 57.

GRADE V.

HYGIENE.

Honours.—Sarah MacVicar 98, George MacVicar 98, Hattie Hawkins 90.
Class I.—Wallace Wilson 87, Inez Thompson 80, Kenneth McGibbon 77, Edna Reid 76, Violet Green 75.
Class II.—Alma Fletcher, Kenneth Stewart 74, Cuthbert McQuat 71, Arthur Heale 69, George McKennie, Alfreda Zimmers 65.

GRADE IV.

FRENCH.

Honours.—Alice Hendry 99, Raymond Chambers 96, Marion Bain 92.
Class I.—Alwyn Stewart 88, Doris Golphin 87, Helen Thompson 81, Eileen McQuat 78, Gordon Hendry 75.
Class II.—Edgar Jackson 74, James Hazel 70, Jack Stewart 66.
Class III.—Robin Fraser 61, Wilbert Hardie 53, Melville Fletcher 59.

GRADE II.

SCRIPTURE.

Honours.—Dorothy McDonald 100, Douglas Stewart 95.

TWO'S COMPANY

The customer looked wealthy, and capable of a good tip, so the barber refrained from making personal remarks. He snipped and clipped and bustled and hustled for fully five minutes, and bestowed all the attention upon him that he would have bestowed upon any of his ordinary customers. Then he stood back.

"Is that about right, sir?" he asked, with his head on one side.

The customer regarded himself carefully in the mirror.

"Yes, that will do," he announced, after a critical scrutiny. "I want the parting in the middle."

"Yes, sir, by all means!" replied the barber, brandishing his brush and comb above his customer's shining pate, and coughing slightly. "And—er—what would you like done with the third hair, sir?"

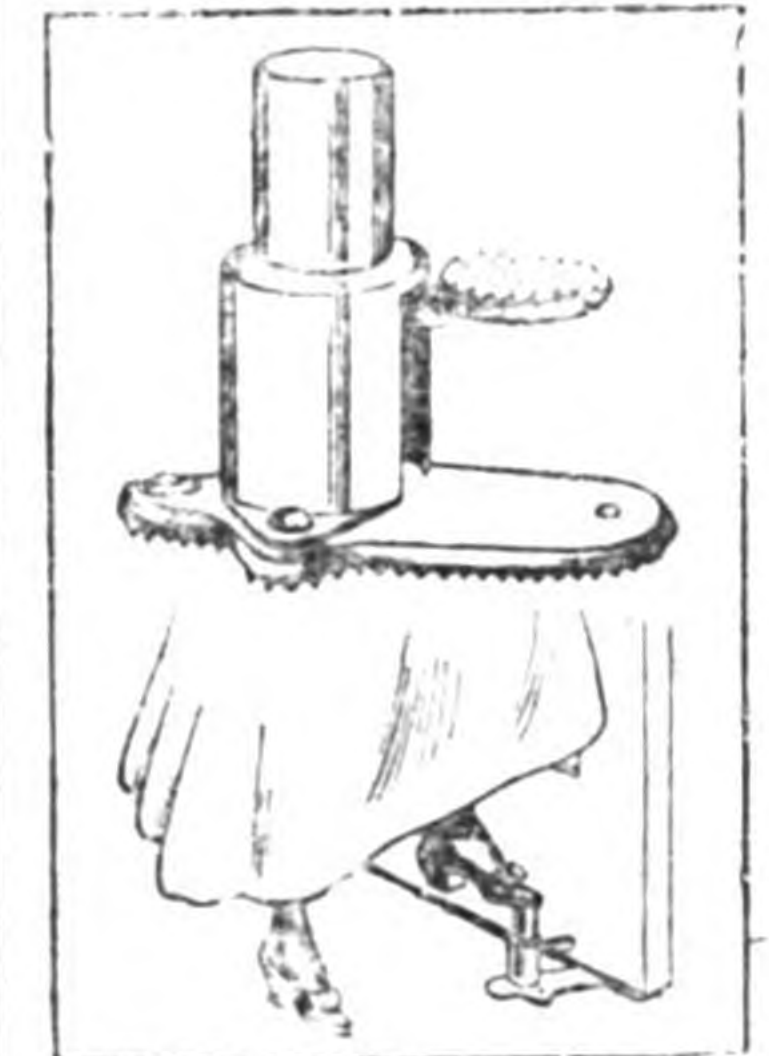
STELLA MAKES A NAME

Mary: "Well, Stella has at last made a name for herself."
Maud: "Poetry, art, music, or how?"
Mary: "Matrimony."

HANDY DOOR HOLDER

Not Attached to Door or Floor and Can be Used Anywhere.

A most ingenious device in the portable doorholder designed by a Master



PRESSURE DOES THE WORK.

the man. It is not attached to either the door or the cor and can be used on any door. The apparatus is of metal, with a rubber-padded base and the projection that extends from the side is padded with rubber above. This prevents scratching of woodwork and rises a firm hold. The projecting piece is fastened to a plunger which works on a string spring. The plunger is placed at the bottom of a door and the plunger pressed down with the foot until the pressure is equal to the weight of the door. The foot is then released and the pressure of the spring returns the plunger to its original position, thus holding the door open. The device is simple, efficient, and does not require any special installation.

The Value of Notices.

A safe natural agent is a soupçon from across the Channel and is known in this country. Our agents have across the Channel the various uses of sorrel at the value, and use it in the many of many excellent dishes.

AN ECONOMICAL TIP.

Candles will last double the usual time if treated in the following way. Take each candle by the wick and give it a good coating of white varnish. Put the candles away for a day or two to let them harden. The varnish will keep the candles from melting and will keep them burning for a longer time.

WASHING CURTAINS.

There is a way to wash your own curtains and it is not difficult. It is to keep them in a tub of water and soap. A good plan is to wash them in a tub of water and soap. A good plan is to wash them in a tub of water and soap. A good plan is to wash them in a tub of water and soap.



LENA SAW THE STRANGER
LOOK FIRST AT HIS WATCH
AND THEN AT THE TOWN
CLOCK, WHEN SUDDENLY HE
TURNED AROUND AND CAME
UP TO HER WITH THIS
QUESTION: "IF A MEN PICKED
UP TACKS ON A BARN FLOOR,
COULD SHE LAY A CARPET?"

HOW DARE YOU? OFFICER, OFFICER!

Princess Theatre, Brownsburg, P. Goyette, Prop.

George Walsh in Luck and Pluck
lively romance of an honorable crook.

DECEMBER 25th, and 27th.
ADMISSION - 12cts. & 17cts.

Good Restaurant, Ice Cream, Soft Drinks Fruits in Season, etc.

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.

A full line of the famous "Pyrex" Baking Glass.
Agent for the entrancing "Corona" Phonograph in which is eliminated all the usual metallic scratching sounds. Only the pure sweet tones of the Singers and Instruments being heard. And all flat records can be played on same.

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

Children Cry for Fletcher's

CASTORIA

Fletcher's Castoria is strictly a remedy for Infants and Children. Foods are specially prepared for babies. A baby's medicine is even more essential for Baby. Remedies primarily prepared for grown-ups are not interchangeable. It was the need of a remedy for the common ailments of Infants and Children that brought Castoria before the public after years of research, and no claim has been made for it that its use for over 30 years has not proven.

What is CASTORIA?

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. For more than thirty years it has been in constant use for the relief of Constipation, Flatulency, Wind Colic and Diarrhoea; allaying Feverishness arising therefrom, and by regulating the Stomach and Bowels, aids the assimilation of Food; giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Comfort—The Mother's Friend.

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS

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Wm. H. Fletcher

In Use For Over 30 Years

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY

The Christmas Gift

A box of NEILSON'S CHOCOLATES will receive warmest reception. My stock of chocolates by the pound complete. You cannot afford to overlook this store in selecting your CHRISTMAS GIFTS.

G. J. Charland, Ph.B. Prescription Druggist, Lachute Mills.

NYAL'S Quality Store.
Prescriptions a specialty.

GEO. Y. DEACON

Everything in
Stoves,
Ranges,
Furnaces,
Etc., Etc.

Phone 26 LACHUTE MILLS, QUE.

INCORPORATED IN 1886
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THE MOLSONS BANK

A good Banking connection is essential to the success of any merchant or trader.

This Bank is equipped and prepared to give efficient, careful and quick service in every department of banking.

W. A. Houston, Mgr. Lachute Branch.



Canada
Province of Quebec
District of Terrebonne

A session of the Court of King's Bench holding Criminal Jurisdiction in and for the district of Terrebonne, will be held at St. Scholastique, district aforesaid, on Friday, the sixteenth day of January 1920, at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

In consequence, I give notice to all who intend to proceed against any prisoner now in the common goal of the said district and all others that they must present then and there.

And I also give notice to all the Justice of the Peace, Coroners and peace officers in and for the said district, that they must present with their records, roll, indictments and other documents, in order to do the thing which belong to them in their respective capacities.

J. W. CYR, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office,
St. Scholastique, Dec. 4th 1919.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that the Town of St. Jerome will apply to the Legislature of the Province of Quebec, at its next session for an act amending its Charter, 1 Geo. V. Chapter 58, and amendments by providing that the terms of Office of the Mayor and Aldermen actually in office be extended, changing the date of the next election, dealing with the sessions of the Council, with an indemnity to the members of the Council, with the duties of the Mayor, with the duties of the Municipal electors, with the form of oath at the poll, with the public streets and squares, with the laying out of a line for construction, with public and private slaughtering, with the aid to charitable institutions and hospitals, with the expenses of reception and delegations, with the rate of interest and discount on taxes, with local taxes for local improvement, with the mode of levy taxes, with the mode of expropriation, with the early closing of stores and for other purposes.

Saint-Jerome, November 19th, 1919.
CHS. ED. MARCHAND,
Attorney for Petitioner.

Summary Procedure. Circuit Court, in and for the County of Argenteuil.

Canada
Province of Quebec
District of Terrebonne

No. 436.

The Corporation of the Township of Howard.

Plaintiff.

vs.

Adelard Amyot, formerly of the City and District of Montreal, and now of parts unknown.

The Defendant is ordered to appear within one month.

Lachute, December 4th, 1919.

G. F. CALDER,
Deputy Clerk of said Court.

L. L. LEGAULT, K.C.,
Attorney for Plaintiff.

ST. ANDREWS FLOUR MILLS



THE Flour Mill at St. Andrews East is now in good order and under the care of a first-class miller.

The Mill has recently been purchased from Mr. Hugh Walsh by the undersigned, who will use every endeavor to give the same good service as was formerly given.

A. C. MATTHEWS.

Suitable Christmas Gifts at Staniforth's.

Nothing is more appreciated than Footwear. Nothing more useful for any member of the Family.

Fine Shoes, House Slippers, Pumps, Garters, Felt Boots, Buckskin Moccasins, Skating Boots. Also a large assortment of Gent's Furnishings, Ties, Gloves and Mitts.

Men's and Boy's Clothing. Extra special in Boy's Suits, Gloves and Mitts.

Boots neatly and promptly repaired. Telephone 65.

W. G. Staniforth, Lachute

Summary Procedure. SUPERIOR COURT

Province of Quebec
District of Terrebonne

No. 1453.

Corporation of the Township of Howard, a body politic and corporate, having its head office in the said Township of Howard, County of Argenteuil, District of Terrebonne.

Plaintiff.

vs.

Dame Eleonore Black, formerly of the City and District of Montreal, widow of C. H. Levine, in his life time, of the same place.

Defendant.

The Defendant is ordered to appear within one month.

St. Scholastique, December 4th, 1919.

GRIGNON & FORTIER,
Prothonotary of the S. C.

L. L. LEGAULT, K.C.,
Attorney for Plaintiff.

Summary Procedure. Circuit Court, in and for the County of Argenteuil.

Canada
Province of Quebec
District of Terrebonne

The School Commissioners of St. Adolphe de Howard, in the Township of Howard, County of Argenteuil, District of Terrebonne.

Plaintiff.

vs.

Dame Eleonore Black, formerly of the City and District of Montreal, widow of C. H. Levine, in his life time, of the same place, now of parts unknown.

Defendant.

The defendant is ordered to appear within one month.

Lachute, December 4th, 1919.

G. F. CALDER,
Deputy Clerk of said Court.

L. L. LEGAULT, K.C.,
Attorney for Plaintiff.

Summary Procedure. Circuit Court, in and for the County of Argenteuil.

Province of Quebec
District of Terrebonne

No. 4442.

The Corporation of the Township of Gore, a body politic and corporate, having its head office at Lakefield in the said Township, County of Argenteuil, District of Terrebonne.

Plaintiff.

vs.

Andrew Carruthers, formerly of the Township of Gore, in the County of Argenteuil, District of Terrebonne, now of parts unknown.

Defendant.

The defendant is ordered to appear within one month.

Lachute, December 4th, 1919.

G. F. CALDER,
Deputy Clerk Circuit Court.

L. L. LEGAULT, K.C.,
Attorney for Plaintiff.

PATENTS PROMPTLY SECURED

We solicit the business of Manufacturers, Engineers and others who realize the advisability of having their Patent business transacted by Experts. Preliminary advice free. Charges moderate. Our Inventor's Adviser sent upon request. Marion & Marion, Quebec Bank Bldg. Montreal and Washington, D. C., U. S. A.

PUBLIC NOTICE

Public Notice is hereby given that an application will be made to the Legislature of the Province of Quebec, at its next session, for a charter of incorporation of a company under the name of "QUEBEC COLONIZATION RAILWAY COMPANY," with power to build and operate a railway line from a point at or near Mount Laurier, in the county of Labelle, in a south westerly direction to a point on the Canadian Pacific Railway at or near Maniwaki, in the county of Ottawa, and running through the townships or any of the townships of Campbell, Kiamika, Dudley, Pope, Robertson, Bouthillier, Kensington, Cameron, Wabasse, Aumond, Egan, Maniwaki and Bouchette, or partly through unorganized territory; thence from a point at or near Maniwaki and westerly to the direction of Lake Expansé and Lac des Quizes to a point on the Canadian Pacific Railway at or near Temiscaming, and partly running through the townships or any of the townships of Maniwaki, Egan and Bouchette, partly through unorganized territory and partly through the townships of any of the townships of Delbroil, Devlin, Brodeur, Latulipe, Baby, Guignes, Gaboury, Lavoie, Dnhamel, Guay, Lapoirie, Fábri, Brochesi, Shebyn and Mazenod, in the county of Pontiac, and thence in a south easterly direction through the townships of Tabaret, Mercier and Gendreau; and further to build and operate a railway line from a point at or near Coulonge River, in the county of Pontiac, in a northerly direction to a point on the National Transcontinental Railway at or about Nottaway, partly running through unorganized territory and partly through the townships or any of the townships of Vanquelin, Tiblement and Senneterre, and from the said point at or near Nottaway in a northerly direction, partly running through the townships or any of the townships of Sonnetterre, Dollard, Courville, Montgoy, Brassier, Ducros, Lestras, Partonille, Josselin, Leas, Ton nancour, and partly rough unorganized territory to a point at or near the Bell River, north of Lake Shabogama, the whole with the necessary connecting lines and branches; such railway lines to be operated wholly or partly by steam or electricity; to authorize such company to own and operate ships and boats, to acquire, develop and operate water and electric powers, timber, fishing rights, licenses and patents, saw mills, pulp and paper mills, mines, ores and clay products, and to carry on all trades and businesses in connection therewith, and for other purposes.

Montreal, November 21st, 1919.

DESSAULLES, GARNEAU,
DESY & LORRAIN,
attorneys for applicants.

CASTORIA For Infants and Children In Use For Over 30 Years

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

"Le Comptoir Provincial, Limitée."

Public notice is hereby given that under the Quebec Companies Act, letters patent have been issued by the Lieutenant-governor of the province of Quebec, bearing date the seventh day of February 1917, incorporating Joseph Giguère, physician, of L'Annonciation; Méville Duclos, accountant, Oklor Duclos, agent Leon Duquette, manufacturer of boots and shoes, Joseph E. Parent, Notary of Sainte-Jerome, county of Terrebonne; Michel L'Sibarrum, printer of Montreal; J. H. Bisailon, manufacturer; J. G. Latour, physician, of Sainte-Jerome, for the following purposes:

To carry on in its corporate name loan and investment transactions of every kind, banking business excepted:

To take and hold hypothecs and railway, municipal or other bonds on the security of which it wishes to loan its funds, whether the property thus hypothecated or mortgaged is situated within or outside the province;

To own such hypothecs and sell and transfer same as it may think fit;

To have in all respects as regards the loan and investments of its funds and its business the same power and privileges as any individual may enjoy;

To acquire and hold shares in any other company the objects of which are similar to those of the present corporation;

To draw, make accept, indorse, pay out and issue promissory notes, letters of credit, bills of lading drafts, cheques, debentures and other negotiable and transferable instruments;

To act as attorney for the issuing and countersigning of certificates of shares, debentures or other obligations of any

WHICH?

They were discussing the new lodger.

"He slips in and out of the house so quietly," said the grass-widow boarder, "that I think he must have been a married man once."

"Perhaps it is that," says Mrs. Haskcroft, as a troubled look came over her face, "and maybe he is in the habit of getting behind with his board."

NOT THE ANSWER EXPECTED.

A well-known author has adopted the rule that all applicants for his autograph must furnish satisfactory proof that they have read his books. A young girl recently wrote to the novelist for his autograph. By return of post came a single typewritten line:

"Have you read my last book?" To which the young lady replied: "I sincerely hope not." The autograph came promptly.



A PAIR OF ARCTICS.

THE BAILIE'S "NATURAL" HISTORY.

A ludicrous story is told of an Edinburgh Bailie, whose studies in natural history seem to have been limited. The following case came before him one day:—

A man who kept a ferret having to go into the country, left the cage with the ferret in charge of a neighbor till he should return. The neighbor incautiously opened the cage door, and the ferret escaped. The man was very angry, and brought a claim against him for damages.

The following was the decision of the learned Bailie: "Nae doot," he said to the neighbor; "nae doot ye was wrang to open the cage door; but," he added, turning to the owner "ye was wrang too. What for did ye clip the brute's wings?"

association, municipal or other corporation and to act as transfer agents and registrars of said shares, debentures and other obligations and to administer any sinking fund in relation thereto on such conditions as may be agreed upon:

With the approval of the shareholders, to remunerate any person or company for services rendered or to be rendered in placing or assisting to place, or in guaranteeing the placing of any number of shares of the capital stock of the corporation, or its bonds or other securities, or in or about its formation, organization or in the conduct of its business, under the name of "Le Comptoir Provincial, Limitée," with a capital stock of fifty thousand dollars (\$50,000.00), divided into five hundred (500) shares of one hundred dollars (\$100.00) each.

The principal place of the business of the corporation, to be at Saint-Jérôme, county of Terrebonne.

Dated from the office of the Provincial Secretary, this seventh day of February, 1917.

(Signed)

C. J. SIMARD,

Assistant Provincial Secretary.

PUBLIC NOTICE

Public Notice is hereby given by the undersigned that they will apply to the Legislature of the Province of Quebec, at its next session, for an act to incorporate the St. Andrews Protestant Cemetery for the purpose of being vested with the control, management and maintenance of the property now known as the St. Andrews Protestant Cemetery, and to provide for the extension and enlargement of the same. St. Andrews East Que. Nov. 14th, 1919

Trustees William Brown, William McClintock.

Telephone No. 136

Best Meats at Reasonable Prices.

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

We have been dealing with the public for years and our aim will always be to Please. All kinds of Meats, Fish, Etc., and the choicest of Cuts procurable.

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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.

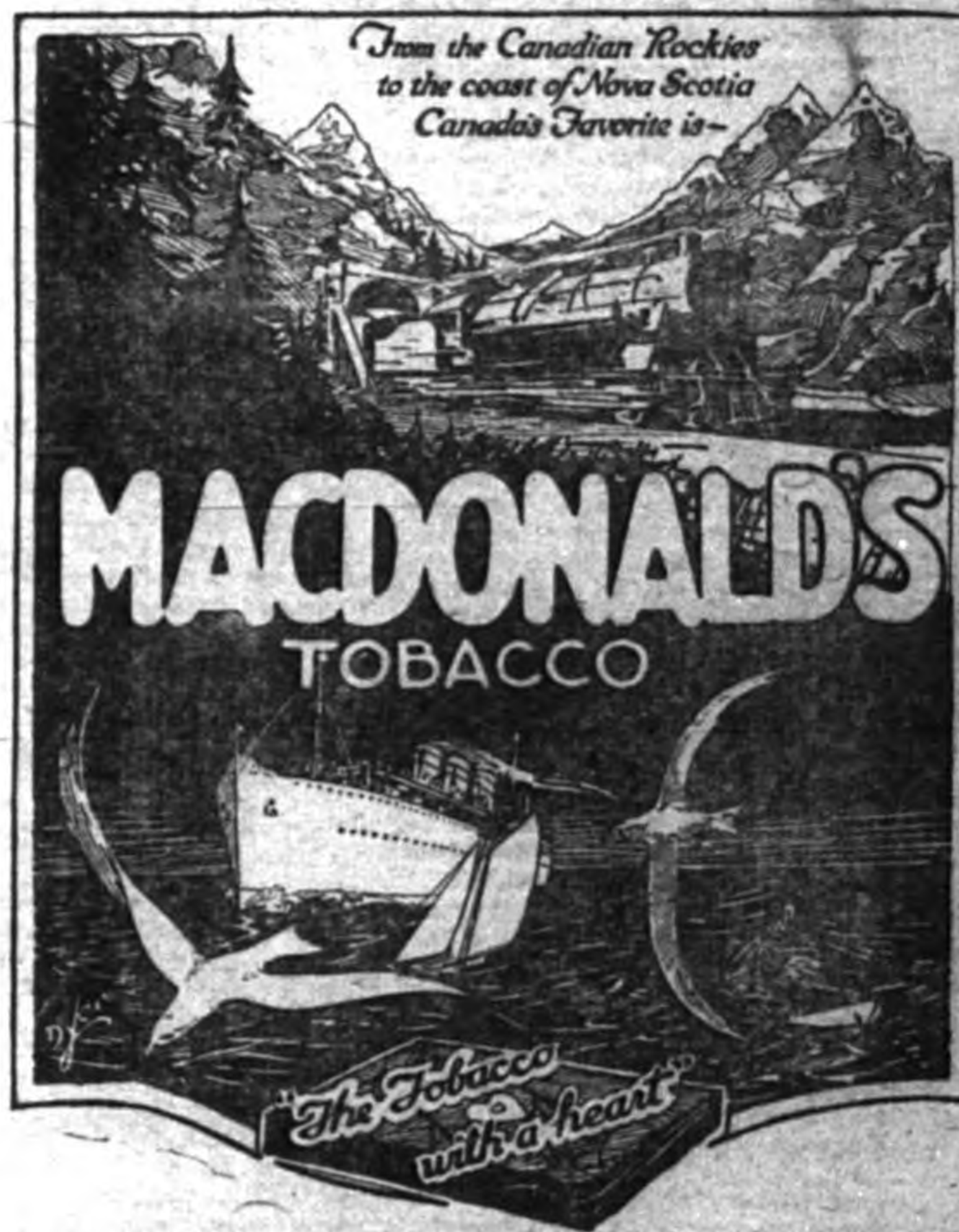
Mercantile life, civil service, commercial school teaching are all open to our graduates, many of whom are now conducting successful businesses.

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.



H. E. Fortier, Selling Agent, Montreal.

PUBLIC NOTICE

Public notice is hereby given that the Lachute Town Corporation, situated in the County of Argenteuil, District of Terrebonne, Province of Quebec, duly incorporated into a town by the statute 48 Victoria, chapter 72, 1885, will apply to the Legislature of the Province of Quebec, and its next session, to amend its charter.

L. L. LEGAULT,

Attorney for Lachute Town Corporation Lachute, November 20th, 1919.

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LACHUTE, - QUE.

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Rail or Steamship

Passages booked, Passports secured Reservations made Apply to J. S. Giles, Agent.

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

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Address communications to Agronomist, 73 Adelaide St. West, Toronto

Learning From My Neighbors.

A large part of what I know about farming has been learned from my neighbors. From some I have learned things I ought to do; from others, things I ought not to do.

Andrew Baker, whose farm corners with mine, is one of the men from whom I have learned much. Andrew is a specialist in raising hogs. He has studied pork and porkers since he was a boy, with a diligence and reverence for his subject that would do credit to a college professor. He has fed hogs of all ages and sizes, and in all the ways imaginable. He can tell you all the details of feeds, and how to make the most out of them.

One day last week I went over to spend an afternoon with Andrew. I had not seen him for nearly two months, and was sure he had much to tell me. He likes to talk on his favorite subject—pigs. As I had hoped, he was out with his pigs, going from one lot to another, studying the results of some experiments he was carrying on. So deep was his study that he did not notice me drive up. I hitched my horse, and was about to slip up and give him a friendly slap on the shoulder, when he turned suddenly and saw me. His face lit up with a smile as he gave me a hearty greeting.

"Hello, expert!" I said as I walked up to shake hands. "What are you up to now?"

"In the first place I am no expert," said he; "and as for what I am doing, I am trying to figure out why I don't know more about my business—why I sometimes succeed and sometimes fail."

I soon found myself listening intently to his account of what he had been doing.

"There," he said, "is a pen of five hogs which I have fed as farmers often do, in a pen where it is muddy, as you can see. If you want a hog to eat his head off, that's the way to do it. I weighed those pigs yesterday, and they have made an average gain of about 3 of a pound a day for the last two months. They have had all the corn they could eat, but nothing else, and they have gained only seven pounds for each bushel of corn they have eaten. You see their condition. It is really cruelty to animals, but I wanted to satisfy myself on this one point."

We walked over to another pen where there were five other pigs fed cornmeal and tankage. He said they had made very satisfactory gains, but at too high a cost. Even with present high prices for hogs it did not pay him to feed that way. "But come out here in this clover field," said he. "I am not ashamed to show you what I am doing there. Those pigs are harvesting hay and converting it into pork."

It was a thrifty sight to see the thrifty, growing hogs wading through clover that almost covered them. From all sides came the grunt, which, in pig language, means satisfaction, contentment, and good health. It was really good to see their clean, glossy coats. There was certainly no tuberculosis nor cholera amongst them.

"I weighed these pigs at weaning time," said Andrew; "then again in June. Their feed was corn, a little tankage, and this clover pasture. They had made an average gain of a pound a day, and had made 25 pounds of pork for every bushel of corn fed them. I weighed them again yesterday. Since June they have gained three-quarters of a pound a day, and for every bushel of corn fed they have produced 17½ pounds of pork. You see," he continued, "as they become older they take on weight more slowly, and it takes more feed to make a pound of gain."

"What do you do," I asked, "when the price of corn goes up?"

"If there is too great a rise in price, and not a corresponding rise in the price of hogs, I simply cut down the feed of corn a little and make them consume more pasture. Of course, there is a limit beyond which this should not be carried. Just at present I could pay \$2 a bushel for corn and still make money. It's all in the pasture. I can't afford to raise hogs without it. Next year I hope to have an alfalfa pasture; that is the best of all."

We crossed the clover field and walked through the woodlot. As we emerged on the other side we came upon a field of a beautiful green crop that was new to me.

"What is this?" I asked as we waded

ed out into the luxuriant growth that came up under our arms.

"This," said he, "is my winter pasture."

"Winter pasture!" I exclaimed. "But won't the frost kill it? And besides, how can the hogs reach up to pasture this stuff?"

Andrew laughed at me for this, but immediately explained:

"You see, these pods are beginning to harden. In a few days these leaves will begin to turn yellow. Then we will cut and shock the crop, and put it in the sheds and barn. During the winter we feed it out in racks as hay to our hogs. It takes the place of pasture, you see; saves the expense of buying high-priced feeds, and makes every pound of corn do its best in producing pork. It furnishes the exact food elements that are needed with corn, and prevents entirely such results as you saw in that first pen. This soybean crop," he added, "is one of the most valuable I grow on my farm."

I could but marvel at the completeness of his plans—every season of the year provided for to produce pork most efficiently, and at the lowest possible cost.

It was getting late, so I bade Andrew good-bye, and turned my horse down the road. On my way home I stopped a moment to see another neighbor who had moved into the neighborhood only the year before. I had hoped to learn something from him, too, but in this I was disappointed. In a bare lot by the roadside on his farm were about 50 shots that would weigh 100 to 125 pounds each. They were not fat, and from their appearance I judged that they were not thrifty. I saw some wagons in the barn lot ready for loading.

My new neighbor told me he had sold his hogs, that they were not doing well, and that he could not afford to feed corn at the present high prices. He also said he was going out of the hog business. I took in the situation, and decided not to argue the matter for fear I might lose friendly relations with him. I invited him to come over some time and spend an afternoon with me, and incidentally told him what a delightful visit I had had that afternoon on Andrew Baker's farm. I suggested further that we all get together occasionally to discuss our farm problems.

I turned from this farm with a heavy heart. "There," said I to myself, "is a man not living up to his opportunities."

Saving Labor and Fertility With a Litter Carrier.

A good litter carrier used for conveying the manure from behind the stalls to the spreader or manure pit is in my opinion an absolute necessity on every well-managed farm. With one of these carriers properly installed you are able to clean out the barn thoroughly in about one-half the time it ordinarily takes to do the job by any other method. The work of cleaning out the stables is not only made much easier, and done better too, perhaps, but the task is less disagreeable than forking and wheeling, especially during the warm months of the year. The manure can also be put, with little effort on our part, just where we want it. Hired help does not object to cleaning the stables often and thoroughly when the barn is equipped with a good carrier. The result is a clean barn that is presentable at all times.

I noticed in a government estimate some time ago that more than \$100 is lost annually on the average farm by not properly caring for the manure. This estimate undoubtedly is very low, as the average farm is not equipped properly in the handling and storing of manure. A manure carrier and a pit as well are unquestionably good investments on a farm of average size.

It has been carefully estimated that a dozen cows will produce about \$400 worth, or better, of manure each year. Now, unless some provision is made to save the liquid manure the value of this output yearly will be only about one-half of its original value. This alone ought to prove even to the most skeptical that a manure pit made of concrete is a good investment for us.

The litter carrier and manure pit go hand in hand. They are both useful. The former saves labor and time, while the latter saves all the fertilizing value to be found in the manure, which alone is an item of great importance.

A Land Measure.

I have made a land measure with which I can quickly measure a field or strip of fence. It is made from three pieces of boards two inches wide and five and one-half feet long, fastened together in a triangle. I mark one corner with some bright-colored paint, then roll the measure along, counting each time the marked corner comes to the ground. Every count is one rod. To find the number of acres in a square field, multiply the width by the length and divide by 160.—J. U.

It is harmful to silk stockings to iron them.

Never permit yourself to comment unfavorably upon a friend.

Flax raising in Australia has passed the experimental stage and the industry is being firmly established.



AUTUMN

HERE is a nip in the air these mornings that must be rather sharp to the man who scrapes his chin when shaving himself.

If he used a Gillette Safety Razor, he would positively enjoy shaving every morning, he would look his best at all times, and there would be no cutting or chafing of the skin!

Furthermore, in the time he now takes to get his old razor edge as near right as he can, he could finish shaving with the Gillette.

Stropping and Honing would be a thing of the past for him. That alone is worth \$5,—the price of a

Gillette Safety Razor

Any dealer who is anxious to supply men's needs will gladly show you a variety of Gillette sets. See him today, if possible.



Keep Your Machinery Under Cover—It Pays

To house machinery does not always do so much good as is commonly supposed. To house machinery under any condition and not properly care for it otherwise is very poor care. Machinery may be just as well off in the shade of a tree, as if it is stored in a leaky, open, poorly drained shed, or in a combined machine shed and hen roost.

There is no question but that it pays to house machinery properly, as it not only adds a great deal of life to the machine, but it also adds to the general appearance of the farm. Where a man is interested enough in his machinery to house it properly, he is also interested enough to care for it otherwise.

A great deal of farm machinery can be placed in a small space if properly arranged. When storing the machinery, it should be placed in the shed according to the time it will have to be removed. The machinery that will be used late the next season should be placed in the back part of the shed and that which is to be used early in the season should be placed in front, so that it will not be necessary to remove a great deal of machinery in order to get what is needed first.

The following list of machinery can be housed in a two-story shed 20 x 30 feet. The shed has a small side door and a large double door at one end:

On the first floor: A set of blacksmith tools with bench (repair work is done in the shed), riding plow, two cultivators, beet cultivator, binder, mower, grindstone, hayrake, grain drill, two smoothing harrows (two sections each), slip scraper, and lister.

On the second floor: A hay-tedder (taken apart), several light tools, stoves (stored while not in use), some household goods, and other articles too numerous to mention. When there are large crops, grain is sometimes stored on the second floor of the shed. The owner of the shed unhesitatingly states that it is plenty large enough for the implements on 160 acres, providing the wagon and buggy can be stored in some other building. The time required for storing this machinery and removing it each year is estimated by the owner to be one-half day for himself and hired man.

It is not always necessary or advisable to construct a special building

for storing farm machinery. Often a very good place can be made in the barn or other buildings. By taking some of the parts off certain machines, they can be easily stored in what otherwise might be waste space.

It is a common practice to build a machine shed on the side of some other building. Such a shed can be built cheaply, and if properly closed to keep out the weather and poultry, is a good investment.

Characteristics of a Good Implement Shed.

1. It must be thoroughly drained so that the implements do not stand in a wet place.
2. It must protect against sun, wind and moisture.
3. It must not be too expensive.
4. It should be located in a convenient spot and so arranged as to be easily used.

The material from which the shed is made will depend upon the cost and the locality. Very good sheds are made of wood-frame construction, covered with sheet iron. Other good ones can be made of wood-frame construction, sided with barn siding, drop siding, or with ship-lap. Shingles, corrugated iron or patent roofing make good roofs for machine sheds.

Clean and thoroughly oil machinery at the end of the season. With such machinery as the binder or mower it is a good plan to thoroughly oil all bearings and wearing parts just before finishing the season. After removing all dirt, wipe the entire machine with an oil rag or waste. The wearing parts especially should be well greased with tallow or axle grease. If the entire machine is to be housed, these wearing parts do not need to be removed from the machine; but if not, they should be removed and stored in a dry place.

Cultivator shovels, plowshares and attachments which have been removed and greased should be placed where there is no chance for them to get damp. A good plan is to place them in a gunny sack and suspend them from the rafters of the shed or barn.

As the machinery is being stored, all which need repairs or paint should be labeled so that it can be overlooked, and repairs can be made in the winter when farm work is not crowding.

It pays to keep the farm machinery thoroughly painted. This is especially true with machinery largely constructed of wood. The paint fills all pores and cracks, prevents checking, prolongs the life of the machine and also adds very much to its appearance. Two or three dollars' worth of a good, ready-mixed paint for outside use, or carriage paint, applied each year to the machinery, will add many times the cost of the paint to the value of the machinery.

Busy Balance Wheel.

The balance wheel of an average watch makes 300 vibrations every minute, 18,000 each hour, 432,000 in a day, or 157,788,000 a year.

Always ice a cake while warm. Cream puffs take 25 minutes to bake.

Health Talks

By John B. Huber, AMMD

Address communications to 73 Adelaide St. West, Toronto

Questions and Answers.

I am 18 years old and a high school student. I am 5 feet 2 inches high and weigh 120 pounds. I am somewhat athletically inclined. My friends torment me—call me "shrimp" and things like that. My father is 5 feet 6 inches tall and weighs about 150 pounds. My mother is only 5 feet tall. Now here are my questions: Will I grow any taller? People tell me that I will not. Because my parents are of the short kind, does it necessarily mean that I'll have to be short? Are there any ways of making children grow? In other words, how can I grow? I do want to be 30 much taller than I am. I shall be grateful to you all my life if you can make me grow.

Answer—You will have up to 21 to attain your full growth. After that not much can be done to make you taller. Plenty of exercise may add an inch or two. Short parents have been known to have giant sons. But why should you care, Rufus? It isn't height that makes the man. Think of Grant who just barely got into the fighting class. And Napoleon who wasn't much over four feet. On the other hand I have known some welter weights not fit to black anybody's boots!

Coaling Up the Human Machine.

Food is material which supplies energy for the bodily activities, which enters into its structure and which regulates the vital processes as to produce and to preserve health.

Calories represent the energy value of food and the energy requirements of our bodies. One person's requirements vary from 2,300 to 3,500 calories the day, less for the desk worker, more for the manual laborer.

Vitamins are substances existing in whole grain cereals, fruits, vegetables, bread, rice, milk, etc. They are essential to the growth and regulation of the bodily processes. They are found in cereals and vegetables in or near the husks or skin; hence the importance of not wasting these important and essential food parts.

Protein is the foodstuff necessary for building muscular tissue. It abounds in lean meat, milk, white egg, wheat, cheese, beans, etc. Protein also furnishes heat and energy, but not to so great extent as do carbohydrates and fats.

Carbohydrates are starches and sugars. They are found mostly in cereals, vegetables and fruits.

Fats are found in butter, cream, oils and bacon; they also supply energy and heat. An excess of them helps for an energy reserve in the body.

Poultry

It seems strange how suddenly the nature of a male bird can be changed. Here we have two full brothers, reared together, apparently happy in each other's company. All of a sudden something turns up, a challenge follows, and war is declared.

Fighting in the poultry yard must be prevented. Birds are not only disfigured by fighting, but frequently, especially during cold weather, canker results from bad wounds. These wounds should be promptly treated—first washed with hot water and then anointed with carbolic vaseline. Kept in a dry, comfortable pen or cage alone for a few days, the sores will heal quickly and the bird will be fit to put back into the pen.

To permit a whipped bird to remain in the pen with his hens may tempt the hens to pick at his sores and make his condition worse. Besides, he will be morose and lose appetite, and it will take a longer time for him to recover.

In going in and out of the different yards, a careless attendant is likely to leave gates open, or the latches on the doors may work loose, or some other inexcusable piece of negligence may let males together and cause a deadly combat between the two best males on the place, resulting in a severe loss.

Hens, too, are apt to become quarrelsome at times, especially to a newcomer, and frequently do damage to each other. But they soon forget their grievances.

Fight Insects in Autumn.

Now is the time to start next year's campaign against the insect foe. Do not wait until the cabbage plants are being riddled by the cabbage worm next spring or until the squash vines wilt before the attack of armies of small but very hungry squash bugs. These may be the descendants of individuals which could have been killed the fall before.

One of the best times to fight some of our common injurious insects is in the fall of the year. The cabbage worm, squash bug, and many other notorious "bugs" pass the winter among the stalks and vines of the last season's crop or hide away in rubbish about gardens and fields. Many of these will be destroyed if potato vines, squash vines, cabbage leaves and stumps and other crop remnants are gathered and burned soon after the harvest. All boards, brush, weeds and other rubbish should be added to the bonfire.

White grubs, wire worms, cutworms and other insects pass the winter in

the ground, oftentimes in earthen mounds shaped by their own feet. Many of these will not be on hand in the spring to start new families if their winter homes are disturbed by the plough this fall. Some would be killed by exposure after having their cells broken open; others would become the prey of birds and animals, while still others would be buried too deep for them to emerge in the spring. Fall ploughing, whenever possible, or spading in the garden is one of the important methods to use in insect warfare.

There are some insects that we are certain to have in injurious numbers each year and so it is wise to use preventive measures against these rather than wait until the crops are attacked. Much good can be accomplished along this line by cleaning up crop remnants and rubbish and by fall ploughing.

One Way to Trap Fox.

Old trappers know that the fox nearly always shows marked interest in anything that looks like the tail of a camp fire. Usually, too, he will dig around in the ashes, doubtless entertaining the belief that something in the way of food has been left by his enemy—man.

Therefore, when out trapping for a good plan to make a bed of ashes. On this bed of ashes place scraps of meat, being careful not to touch the meat with the bare hands, for this would give it the human scent and scare away the quarry.

Bait the ash bed three or four times, allowing the foxes to visit it unharmed. Then set your trap, carefully covering it with loose ashes. Next, lay a little grass over the place where the trap is set, to make the place look natural. Stake the trap securely, and also have a good clog on the end of your chain. Then put fresh bait on it, using leather gloves doing this, as well as in previous operations.

The fox, satisfied by reason of previous visits that the ash bed is a source of supply, and a safe one, will be almost sure to spring the trap.

Another good place to make a fox set is on logs or saplings that lead to streams, one trap at each end. If the first one fails to catch him, he still have a chance with the second.

In all operations for fox, be sure that you do not let the human scent get either on traps, food bait, or scents.

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When your horses are subjected to changing conditions of winter and spring, their systems become down, with the result that they are very susceptible to Distemper, Influenza, Flukey, Coughs and Colic. Spohn's Distemper Compound will keep your horse in good condition, so his system will ward off disease. Buy of your druggist.
SPOHN MEDICAL CO., Mfrs., Goshen, Ind., U.S.A.

MR. FARMER! DOES TRAPPING PAY?
WHAT YOU RECEIVE:
1 Bushel Wheat, \$2.15 1 large Muskrat Skin, \$2.50
1 Bag of Potatoes, \$2.50 1 Red Fox, \$25.00
Do not stop growing wheat and potatoes, but start trapping!
Raw Furs
Make your fall and winter months as profitable as your spring and summer.
While the prices quoted above are not accurate to a cent, they serve as a comparison and show the enormous returns you can make from trapping. You get as much and more from one large Muskrat skin as you do from a bushel of wheat, and ten or twelve times as much for one fox skin as for a bag of potatoes. All other lines of furs will show as favorable a comparison. Write us for price list and quotation on traps.
HOERNER WILLIAMSON & CO.
376 St. Paul W., Montreal Western Branch, 253 Princess St., Windsor

The Great West Permanent Loan Company.
Toronto Office. 20 King St. West.
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Interest computed quarterly.
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Paid up Capital \$2,412,578.

STORM WINDOWS & DOORS
SIZES to suit your opening. Fixed with glass. Safe delivery guaranteed.
Write for Price List to: C. J. Halliday Ltd., 111, Colborne St., Toronto.
The HALLIDAY COMPANY, Limited
111 COLBORNE ST. TORONTO CANADA

THE NERVOUS SCHOOL CHILD

Needs Rich, Red Blood to Regain Health and Strength.

Many children start school in excellent health, but after a short time home work, examinations, hurried meals and crowded school rooms cause their blood to become weak and thin, their nerves over wrought and their color and spirits lost. It is a great mistake to let matters drift when boys and girls show symptoms of nervousness or weak blood. They are almost sure to fall victims of debility that leads to other troubles. Regular meals, outdoor exercise and plenty of sleep are necessary to combat the nervousness of school life. But it is still more important that parents should pay strict attention to the school child's blood supply. Keep this rich and red by giving Dr. Williams' Pink Pills according to directions and the boy or girl will be sturdy and fit for school. The value of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills in cases of this kind is shown by the statement of Mrs. Pearl G. Harrington, Kingsville, Ont., who says: "I have often felt that I should write you and let you know what Dr. Williams' Pink Pills did for me. At the age of thirteen I was afflicted with St. Vitus dance. The trouble became so severe that I had to be taken from school. I was given medical treatment but it did not help me, in fact I was steadily growing worse. Then a friend advised my mother to give me Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, which she did, with the happiest results, as the pills completely cured me and I was again able to take up my studies and attend school. Again about three years ago I was attacked with nervous prostration and once more took Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and after using five boxes was fully restored. I cannot praise these pills too highly as I believe they will cure any case of St. Vitus dance, or restore anyone who is weak, nervous or run down.

You can safely give Dr. Williams' Pink Pills to the most delicate child, or take them yourself with equally good results when you need a blood tonic. These pills are sold by all dealers in medicine, or will be sent by mail, post paid, at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50, by The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

On many farms there are more or less piles of half-rotten manure lying around the barnyard that are in the way at threshing time, but would be valuable if scattered over the pastures.

A Medal Medley.

The Trafalgar medal was struck in pewter for the lower deck. The seamen were annoyed at its shoddy appearance, and most of the recipients threw their decorations into the sea.

The Soudan medal of 1896-7 has a ribbon in which yellow and black are separated by a narrow stripe of scarlet. These colors were chosen to symbolize the driving out of the black Dervishes from the yellow desert by the "thin red line."

Another ribbon which has an interesting significance is the yellow, blue, and yellow suspender of the Khedive's Soudan medal. Here we have typified the blue Nile running through the sandy plains of Egypt.

The authorities have never been in a hurry over issuing medals; there are two instances on record when those entitled to rewards have been called upon to wait fifty years for their decorations.

The Victoria Cross was designed by Queen Victoria and the Prince Consort. For a long while it was made of the bronze obtained from cannons captured in the Crimea. Now, the makers use cannon taken in the Boxer Rising.

For Jellabad a very ugly medal was struck, and those who received it grumbled in no measured terms. A really artistic piece was then provided, and all who possessed the first were requested to exchange it for the second. Not one per cent of the recipients applied for the better medal!

Until the year 1914, the Long Service ribbon for the Army was similar to that for the Victoria Cross. The only difference was in width, the latter being a fraction of an inch wider. Such was official intelligence.

No less than eleven ribbons recognized by the authorities are entirely blue. After Waterloo, the Chief Engraver of the Mint was commissioned to prepare a fitting medal for presentation to the leaders of the victorious armies. He did so, but took thirty years to complete the work.

The medal for Culloden was the first to be provided with a ribbon of definite pattern. Before then, each wearer suspended his decoration with any sort of ribbon he pleased.

"Hard Service."

That is the motto of Lord Allenby, the hero of the Palestine Campaign. He is known in the Service as "the Bull," not because of his massive physique—he is said to have the biggest neck in the Army—but on account of the manner in which he changed and drove away incompetent officers.

He is a man of original sayings. "I would rather have a drunken army than a stale one," is one of them.

How the Eskimo Gets His Meat.

That meat production can be developed in the arctic and subarctic regions of Canada is believed by the Government, which is investigating reindeer with a view to introducing them into the far northern regions of that country.

The reindeer lives principally on the moss, which covers thousands of miles of country in Canada, Alaska, and Siberia, and is a domesticated animal. It is not generally known that the reindeer is not a native of Alaska, but was introduced there in 1891 by Sheldon Jackson, then general agent of education in Alaska.

He discovered that the natural food supply of the Eskimo was fast disappearing with the incoming of the white hunters, and that unless something was done the Government either would have to feed 20,000 natives or else let them starve.

The solution was the reindeer which he introduced in 1891, and later an appropriation was received from the Government for carrying on this work.

Most Appreciative.

The impulsiveness of great men has led to amusing incidents. This story of Rossetti, who was an ardent lover of rare and beautiful china, is one in point:

The great man dined one evening with friends who had learned from him the joys of china collecting. The dinner was served in beautiful specimens of various sorts of ware, and, for the better display of the dishes, was set out on the table. The salmon was served in an especially precious dish. When the cover was removed, Rossetti started, leaned over to examine the dish, took it in both hands and turned it upside down to see the marks on the back. The salmon, of course, fell out on the table cloth, but Rossetti paid no attention, and only exclaimed:

"The very dish I was going to get to-morrow!"

The lady was so elated at having got the dish ahead of her guest that she quite forgave the irreverent treatment of her salmon and of her table cloth.

NOTHING TO EQUAL BAYB'S OWN TABLETS

Mrs. Alfred Naud, Natagan River, Que., writes: "I do not think there is any other medicine to equal Bayb's Own Tablets for little ones. I have used them for my baby and would use nothing else." What Mrs. Naud says thousands of other mothers say. They have found by trial that the Tablets always do just what is claimed for them. The Tablets are a mild but thorough laxative which regulate the bowels and sweeten the stomach and thus banish indigestion, constipation, colic, colds, etc. They are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Where Water Melons Grow.

Melons were first extensively cultivated in France early in the seventeenth century, but were known to the ancients from the commencement of our era. The Egyptians grew them.

They are said to have been carried to America by Columbus, and to the Malay Archipelago by the Portuguese. No other fruit is so variable in foliage and habit, or undergoes so many metamorphoses by crossing its varieties, all of which are fertile.

They are grown extensively in Asia, but little care is bestowed on their cultivation, and they consequently never improve. They grow on sand banks left dry by the falling rivers; if near a town a portion of the crop can be sold, but most of it is valueless, as it rots if taken any distance by cart or boat. With improved communication there might be a sale for most of it.

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows.

Did You Ever Try This to Wake Up a Boy?

"What is the best method of waking a soundly sleeping person?" is a question quite a few millions of persons would like to have answered, there being few who have not or do not continue to exhaust every scheme and method known to them to rouse some heavy-headed members of their families in time to eat breakfast and get to office or school on time.

"With an odor, undoubtedly," a well-known physician replied to the question. "The sense of smell is the most easily aroused of any of the five. We have trained ourselves to disregard noise—else we would get no sleep at all in a city. In the country, the same sounds which we utterly disregard in town would awaken us instantly. To shake a person is more or less successful, as a rule, but often it serves to only half rouse the sleeper, and he turns over and goes to sleep again, or, if he does wake, he is apt to be in a bad temper. Any really unusual noise is effective, but one can't think of a new noise-making method every morning.

"When an odor is used, however, the sleeper wakes at once—is wide awake. Almost any odor will answer, if not too faint. Perfume of any kind is especially good. Ammonia, camphor—in fact anything with a decided odor will do, but it should not be too powerful, or the awakening will be violent."

BIFF!

Stop jolting Liver and Bowels with violent drugs, but take "Cascarets."

"Dynamiting" bile out of your system with calomel and other sickening purgatives is all wrong. Salts, Oil, and Cathartic Waters act by flooding the bowels with the digestive juices which are vital to the stomach. Cascarets are different. They act as a tonic to the bowel muscles, which is the only sensible way to relieve a bilious attack, a sour, acid stomach, or constipated bowels. There is no gripping or inconvenience. You naturally return to regularity and cheerfulness. Cascarets cost very little and they work while you sleep.

Valuable Old Violins.

Violins made by Stradivari are rarely worth less than \$5,000. One recently realized \$15,000 and a cello \$20,000. Yet Antonio Stradivari sold his fiddles for about \$20 each! An old Strad, like an old coin, always fires our imagination. Sometimes they do represent a fortune, but, unfortunately, there are so many spurious instruments about that many a person is doomed to disappointment.

A druggist can obtain an imitation of MINARD'S LINIMENT from a Toronto house at a very low price, and have it labeled his own product.

This greasy imitation is the poorest one we have yet seen of the many that every Tom, Dick and Harry has tried to introduce.

Ask for MINARD'S and you will get it.

Taking Census in India.

Taking a census in India always arouses the popular superstitions and dread of unknown evils. After the last census of the British their chiefs insisted on a new imperial obligation that "in future no Bhil woman should ever be weighed," they fearing that the plumpest and heaviest women, the national beauties, were being checked off for appropriation by the census takers.

MONEY ORDERS.

It is always safe to send a Dominion Express Money Order. Five dollars costs three cents.

Raise good, big draft horses and sell them before they wear out.

Occasional lots of clover seed contain the seeds of such weeds as wild mustard, bladder campion or other serious pests. It is never safe to use seed whose weed seed content is not known.

YES! MAGICALLY! CORNS LIFT OUT WITH FINGERS

You simply say to the drug store man, "Give me a quarter of an ounce of freezezone." This will cost very little but is sufficient to remove every hard or soft corn from one's feet.

A few drops of this new ether compound applied directly upon a tender, aching corn should relieve the soreness instantly, and soon the entire corn, root and all, dries up and can be lifted out with the fingers.

This new way to rid one's feet of corns was introduced by a Cincinnati man, who says that, while freezezone is sticky, it dries in a moment, and simply shrivels up the corn without inflaming or even irritating the surrounding tissue or skin.

Don't let father die of infection or lockjaw from whitening at his corns, but clip this out and make him try it.

"SYRUP OF FIGS" CHILD'S LAXATIVE

(Look at tongue! Remove poisons from little stomach, liver and bowels)



Accept "California" Syrup of Figs only—look for the name California on the package, then you are sure your child is having the best and most harmless laxative or physic for the little stomach, liver and bowels. Children love its delicious fruity taste. Full directions for child's dose on each bottle. Give it without fear. Mother! You must say "California."

ED. 7. ISSUE No. 45—'19.

BITS OF HUMOR FROM HERE & THERE

Slugs to be Shot.

Aunt Jane was desirous of purchasing a gun for her nephew. The shopkeeper produced a couple.

"This one shoots caps and this one slugs," he said.

"Oh, thank you," exclaimed Tommy's aunt. "I'll have the second one, for we're troubled terribly by those slugs."

A Very Raw "Rocky."

New Recruit (to Quartermaster)—"Can I have my puttees changed, sir?" Quartermaster (eyeballing puttees)—"But your puttees are new—you've only had them a few days. Why do you want them changed?"

New Recruit—"They're too tight, sir."

Money in "Antiques."

X—"Gee whiz! Is that Smithsonian who just went by in his motor-car? When I knew him a few years ago he had a second-hand furniture shop."

Y—"He still has. Only he has moved it to a fashionable street and labelled the same stock 'Antiques.'"

Their Demands.

Street Cleaners—"We demand narrower streets and wider brooms." Firemen—"All buildings must be built of asbestos. We want cooler flames."

Police—"We must not be required to catch motor bandits. Inspectors must go."

Garbage Men—"All trash must be neatly dusted before being thrown out."

Milk Men—"Later mornings; fewer babies."

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

Transparent Mountain.

In the island of San Domingo there is a remarkable salt mountain, a mass of crystalline salt nearly four miles long, estimated to contain nearly ninety million tons, and said to be so clear that medium-sized print can be read through a block a foot thick.

DON'T NEGLECT A RHEUMATIC PAIN

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

Apply a little, don't rub, let it penetrate, and—good-by twinge! Same for external aches, pains, strains, stiffness of joints or muscles, lameness, bruises. Instant relief without mussiness or soiled clothing. Reliable—the biggest selling liniment year after year. Economical by reason of enormous sales. Keep a big bottle ready at all times. Made in Canada. Ask your druggist for Sloan's Liniment. 35c, 70c, \$1.40.

Sloan's Liniment Keep it handy

America's Pioneer Dog Remedies Book on DOG DISEASES and How to Feed Mailed Free to any Address by the Author. H. Clay Glover Co., Inc. 118 West 21st Street New York, U.S.A.

SINCE 1870 **SHILOH** 30 DROPS COUGHS

ONLY TABLETS MARKED "BAYER" ARE ASPIRIN

Not Aspirin at All without the "Bayer Cross"



The name "Bayer" stamped on tablets positively identifies the only genuine Aspirin—the Aspirin prescribed by physicians for over nineteen years and now made in Canada.

Always buy an unbroken package of "Bayer Tablets of Aspirin" which also sell larger "Bayer" packages.

There is only one Aspirin—"Bayer"—You must say "Bayer."

Classified Advertisements.

FOR SALE.

PAIR PRACTICALLY BLACK FOXES. Also twenty other pairs. Reid Bros., Bothwell, Ontario.

NEWSPAPER WEEKLY IN BRUCE County. Splendid opportunity. Write Box T. Wilson Publishing Co., Limited, 18 Adelaide St. W., Toronto.

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

WANTED.

RAW FURS. WHAT HAVE YOU? What price? Reid Bros., Bothwell, Ontario.

CHRISTMAS TREES WANTED in car lots. R. Drewett, 1138 Bloor west, Toronto.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

ARE YOU LOOKING FOR AN OPENING to prove your ability? Or are you just drifting along on the principle that "everything comes to him who waits"—without much thought of your efficiency? If you are in the latter class, be up and doing—train your mind and memory so as to be ready for Opportunity when it comes your way. In other words, Peimnaisel! If you know you have ability, why not use the waiting moments to improve your efficiency and incidentally acquire that Personality which means so much in seeking Success? Small town or big city, or on the township side line, it matters not—the Peimnaisel System is conducted by mail. "Mind and Memory" tells you all about it. It is a book that's free and lays no obligation upon you to enroll, though you'll be surprised to find how moderate the fee required. Write for the book and particulars to-day to the Peimnaisel Institute, 765 Temple Building, Toronto, Canada.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BUSINESSES, TORONTO PROPERTIES, Ontario and Western farms for sale or exchange. Davis, 129 Victoria St., Toronto.

NURSES—THE HOSPITAL FOR INCURABLES, in affiliation with Bellevue and Allied Hospitals, New York, offers a course of training to young women desiring to become nurses; this hospital has now adopted the eight hour system. For salary and other information apply to Superintendent, 130 Dunn Avenue, Toronto.

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.

The care of the poultry house is more important than the construction of the building, provided it is warm and comfortable. Only comfortable hens lay well.

THEY do not fear coughs, colds and allied complaints. For over 60 years they have relied on

GRAY'S SYRUP RED SPRUCE GUM

for prompt results. With the lowered strength and vitality of age they realize more than ever before the importance of having Gray's Syrup on hand for immediate use.

They always buy the Large Size. Montreal, D. WATSON & CO., New York.

PIMPLES ON FACE CUTICURA HEALS

Caused Disfigurement. Itchy and Burning. Had Restless Nights.

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

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

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

For free sample each of Cuticura Soap, Ointment and Talcum address post-card: "Cuticura, Dept. A, Boston, U. S. A." Sold everywhere.



The Newest Models



9125 9121-9075 9140

No. 9140—Ladies' Redingote Dress. Price, 25 cents. Kimono sleeve; two-piece tunic; one-piece underskirt with foundation sections; 39 or 37-inch length. Cut in 7 sizes, 34 to 46 ins. Bust, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52, 54, 56, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, 70, 72, 74, 76, 78, 80, 82, 84, 86, 88, 90, 92, 94, 96, 98, 100, 102, 104, 106, 108, 110, 112, 114, 116, 118, 120, 122, 124, 126, 128, 130, 132, 134, 136, 138, 140, 142, 144, 146, 148, 150, 152, 154, 156, 158, 160, 162, 164, 166, 168, 170, 172, 174, 176, 178, 180, 182, 184, 186, 188, 190, 192, 194, 196, 198, 200, 202, 204, 206, 208, 210, 212, 214, 216, 218, 220, 222, 224, 226, 228, 230, 232, 234, 236, 238, 240, 242, 244, 246, 248, 250, 252, 254, 256, 258, 260, 262, 264, 266, 268, 270, 272, 274, 276, 278, 280, 282, 284, 286, 288, 290, 292, 294, 296, 298, 300, 302, 304, 306, 308, 310, 312, 314, 316, 318, 320, 322, 324, 326, 328, 330, 332, 334, 336, 338, 340, 342, 344, 346, 348, 350, 352, 354, 356, 358, 360, 362, 364, 366, 368, 370, 372, 374, 376, 378, 380, 382, 384, 386, 388, 390, 392, 394, 396, 398, 400, 402, 404, 406, 408, 410, 412, 414, 416, 418, 420, 422, 424, 426, 428, 430, 432, 434, 436, 438, 440, 442, 444, 446, 448, 450, 452, 454, 456, 458, 460, 462, 464, 466, 468, 470, 472, 474, 476, 478, 480, 482, 484, 486, 488, 490, 492, 494, 496, 498, 500, 502, 504, 506, 508, 510, 512, 514, 516, 518, 520, 522, 524, 526, 528, 530, 532, 534, 536, 538, 540, 542, 544, 546, 548, 550, 552, 554, 556, 558, 560, 562, 564, 566, 568, 570, 572, 574, 576, 578, 580, 582, 584, 586, 588, 590, 592, 594, 596, 598, 600, 602, 604, 606, 608, 610, 612, 614, 616, 618, 620, 622, 624, 626, 628, 630, 632, 634, 636, 638, 640, 642, 644, 646, 648, 650, 652, 654, 656, 658, 660, 662, 664, 666, 668, 670, 672, 674, 676, 678, 680, 682, 684, 686, 688, 690, 692, 694, 696, 698, 700, 702, 704, 706, 708, 710, 712, 714, 716, 718, 720, 722, 724, 726, 728, 730, 732, 734, 736, 738, 740, 742, 744, 746, 748, 750, 752, 754, 756, 758, 760, 762, 764, 766, 768, 770, 772, 774, 776, 778, 780, 782, 784, 786, 788, 790, 792, 794, 796, 798, 800, 802, 804, 806, 808, 810, 812, 814, 816, 818, 820, 822, 824, 826, 828, 830, 832, 834, 836, 838, 840, 842, 844, 846, 848, 850, 852, 854, 856, 858, 860, 862, 864, 866, 868, 870, 872, 874, 876, 878, 880, 882, 884, 886, 888, 890, 892, 894, 896, 898, 900, 902, 904, 906, 908, 910, 912, 914, 916, 918, 920, 922, 924, 926, 928, 930, 932, 934, 936, 938, 940, 942, 944, 946, 948, 950, 952, 954, 956, 958, 960, 962, 964, 966, 968, 970, 972, 974, 976, 978, 980, 982, 984, 986, 988, 990, 992, 994, 996, 998, 1000.

or 36-inch length. Cut in 6 sizes, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30 and 32 ins. waist measure. Size 26 requires 38-inch length, 2 1/2 yds. 36 ins. wide, or 2 yds. 54 ins. wide; 36-inch length, 2 1/2 yds. 36 ins. wide, or 2 yds. 54 ins. wide; ribbon or material for sash, 2 1/2 yds. 5 ins. wide. Width around bottom, 1 1/2 yds. No. 9125—Ladies' and Misses' Cape Coat. Price, 25 cents. Sleeveless; adjustable collar; 48-inch length. Cut in 3 sizes; small, 34, 36; medium, 38, 40; large, 42, 44 ins. bust measure. Small size requires, without nap, 4 1/4 yds. 48 ins. wide; with nap, 3 1/2 yds. 54 ins. wide; lining, 4 yds. 36 ins. wide. These patterns may be obtained from your local McCall dealer, or from the McCall Co., 70 Bond St., Toronto, Dept. W.

The Most Healthful and Economical Drink

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Made in a moment, in the cup, and there's no waste.

It Satisfies!



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Sleighs.
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Picture Books.
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Also a large assortment of Christmas Stationery and a goodly stock of Huylers and Willards famous Chocolates ranging from 50c. to \$2.50 per box.

Our Christmas Groceries are now all in including new seeded and Seedless Raisins, new Currants, Peels, Spices and Canned Goods.

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 - 18,000,000
Resources - \$29,000,000

J. R. PARRIS,
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Lachute Branch.



A Victor Victrola Settles the Christmas Question.

"What to Give." Is best answered by a Victor Victrola. It is the ideal gift as well as the ideal instrument, and there is a style and price suited to every home.

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.

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For the Montreal-Berliner Gramophone Co., Ltd.
Fresh Stock of Gramophones and Records and Sun's Choco-Santa and Bonbons always on hand.

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

BUY NOW

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

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THE TAILOR,

Main Street, - Lachute.

Christmas is Coming Soon!

Come and See the Latest

It is a privilege to show you our beautiful Holiday Goods and you will oblige us by considering this a personal invitation to call and inspect our extensive NEW LINE of Christmas Novelties.

You Will Get New Ideas

As you look through our Holiday Stock. It is a practical demonstration of POSSIBILITIES in gathering under one roof nearly everything to make people HAPPY at CHRISTMAS TIME.

Hundreds of Styles

Charming Frocks, Coats, Blouses—all that you need for Winter's Snows are found in

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NOW ON SALE

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LICENSED AUCTIONEER,

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Everything in the line of Agricultural Implements

is to be found in our well-stocked Store on Main Street.

JOHN McFAUL,

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ROBERT MILLER

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Grain and Coal.**

A full line of Choice Groceries, Bacon, Etc.
Deliveries made with prompt attention.

J. D. CAMPBELL

Main Street, Lachute.

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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.

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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.

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Also Fleury's Famous Plows and Fittings, Bayne's Cutters, Etc., Harness and Harness Parts, Rugs, Whips, Horse Blankets, Churns, Washing Machines, Wringers, Oils and Greases, Rope, Hardware, Etc.

Main Street, - Lachute, Que.

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Sunday, Nov. 30th, 1919

For particulars apply to Ticket Agents.

You want the Best Perfect Pressed Brick.

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

Manufactured by

Lyle J. Funcheon

Telephone 131 & 21. Lachute

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

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, DECEMBER 26, 1919.

NO. 46

HARDWARE

Pumps, Pipe and Fitting of all kinds.
Axes, Saws, Chain and Lumbering Tools.
Shovels, Forks, Handles.
Electric Supplies, Batteries Etc.
Builders and Heavy Hardware.
Oils, Putty, Paint and Glass of all sizes.

T. McOUAT & SON,

Founders & Machinists,

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 Street, Lachute

DEATHS

ROGERS.—At Lachute, Que., on Dec. 19th, 1919, Alvin James Albert Rogers, aged 7 years and 4 months, only son of Matthew James Rogers.

Not gone from a father's memory. Not gone from a mother's love. But gone to dwell with Jesus in that bright world above.

Mrs. M. J. Rogers.

SALE.—A good jump seat Cutter. Apply to P. Monette, Lachute.

NOTICE.—All parties wishing to have any well drilling can have same done at once, as I have just completed two wells for Mr. Alex. Doig, Upper Lachute, one at 120 feet and one at 134 feet with abundance of water. Mr. Campbell guarantees water or no pay.

ARTHUR CAMPBELL,
Telephone 18, L'Original, Ont.

Basswood — Basswood.

Wanted Logs delivered on the Ottawa River anywhere between Carillon and Stonefield. Apply to E. C. Whinfield, Colinet.

NOTICE

A Public Meeting will be held in the Albert Hall on Tuesday, Dec. 30th, at 2 p.m. Professor Barton, of Macdonald College and W. L. Carr, of Huntingdon, will address the Milk Shippers of Lachute and district on better organization of all the shippers of the district of Montreal, and the cost of production, plus a profit. All dairymen are requested to keep this date open.

FOR SALE.—Brick house and lot south side of Main St., west of J. D. Campbell's store. Suitable for store or residence. Apply to Mrs. R. W. Evans, East End, Lachute.

STORE TO RENT.—Splendid opportunity immediate possession. The best business locality in the town of Lachute, suitable for any kind of business. Two large plate glass windows, hot water heating, hard-wood floors. Business has been carried on successfully for twenty years, known as H. E. Burwash Reg'd.

WOOD FOR SALE.—14 cords of stove and Furnace Wood for sale. Can be seen at Miss Wilson's, East Ward Lachute. Apply R. Doig, Tel. 118 & 114.

FOR SALE.—Wood Bush. Thickly wooded. For further particulars, Apply to Miss Kelly, Grenville, Que.

LOCAL NEWS

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Deacon spent Xmas at Stanbridge East.

Mrs. Squires and Miss Prime are spending the holidays in Ottawa.

Mr. and Mrs. Houston and son Robbie are spending the holidays in Ottawa.

Mr. Curran, of Montreal, is visiting Mr. Wm. Murray of Brownsburg this week.

Mr. Wm. Switzer, of Auburn, N.Y., is spending Xmas with his mother Mrs. Bishop.

Miss Catherine Burwash, of Whithy Ladies' College, is spending the holidays in town.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Roberts and children are spending Xmas and New Years in Montreal.

Mr. and Mrs. Leonard Morrison, of Montreal, are the guests of Mrs. John MacGibbon for Xmas.

Master Howard Morrison of Montreal, is spending Xmas and New Years in Lachute and Hill Head.

The Rev. and Mrs. Cliff and family, of Arnprior, are spending the holidays as guests of Mrs. W. J. Todd.

Albert Hall.

There will be a Special performance of Moving Pictures on Xmas and New Year's Night, at regular prices.

Mrs. Barr, of Montreal, is the guest of her daughters Mrs. R. Hamilton and Mrs. Jas. McPaul for the holidays.

Mrs. A. Davis and son John, of Morin, and Miss Millie Davis, of Ottawa, are guests of Mrs. W. J. Deacon this week.

Mrs. Jas. T. Griffith will receive at the home of her sister Mrs. Jno. Hope on Saturday, Dec. 27th, from 4 to 6 p.m.

Rev. W. P. and Mrs. Wornell and baby son, are expecting to spend Christmas with Mrs. Wornell's mother in Montreal.

Mr. and Mrs. Russell Carpenter and children and Mr. C. Joss, of Three Rivers, are spending Xmas holidays in town.

Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Smith, of Regina, have arrived home to spend a pleasant vacation with their many relatives and friends.

Mr. A. O. Lackey, of Wycliffe College, Toronto, is spending his Xmas holidays at his home in the Church of England Rectory.

Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Morris, of Beech Ridge, are spending Xmas and New Years at Allanville, Mich., visiting friends.

Members of the Lachute Curling Club will please take notice that both sheets of ice are in good condition and ready for curling.

A large assortment New Year Cakes, Candies and Fruit to suit all the needs of the festive season at Robt. Hamilton's. Call and see.

Miss Grace Bradford, of Granby, and Messrs. Cecil Bradford and Reg. Jones, of Macdonald College, are spending the holidays with Mr. W. H. Bradford.

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Dumouchel and children, of Hull, and Mr. Harry McIntyre, of Vermont, are guests of Mr. and Mrs. Robt. McIntyre for Xmas.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. T. Hodge, of Foam Lake, Sask., and Miss Agnes Hodge, of St. Johnsbury, Vt., are spending Xmas at the home of their parents Mr. and Mrs. R. Hodge.

The many friends of Pte. Frederick Bernier of the Original 42nd, Montreal Batt., will be glad to hear that he has received a gold medal (Star) marked King George V., as a decoration for services rendered during the Great War 1914-1918.

Merry Christmas.

To-morrow is Christmas Day and in order that we might extend our Greetings for a Real, True and a Merry Christmas, we have brought our weekly publication out a day earlier. Our next issue on New Years Eve will be the last for the year 1919, so let your first resolution for the New Year be to become a reader of the Lachute Watchman, your HOME COUNTY PAPER.

The travelling public will appreciate the fact that the C.P.R. trains are now running in and out of the Central Station instead of Broad Street, thus doing away with the transfer from one station to another. When travelling West of Lachute, call up 27. Reservations and all arrangements can then be made through J. S. Giles, outside agent of the C.P.R.

Church Notes.

Church of England Notices in the Parish of Lachute, Holy Communion (D.V.) on Xmas day in St. Simeon's Church at 10 a.m. without sermon. Xmas services with sermons on Sunday, Dec. 28th, at 11 a.m. and 3 p.m. in St. Simeon's Church, and at Brownsburg (with a celebration of Holy Communion) at 7 p.m. Special Xmas Music.

A Timely Gift, and one that will be greatly appreciated would be a subscription to your own town local paper, "The Lachute Watchman." It is a weekly visitor that keeps you in touch with County interests. Make up your mind to take it yourself if you are not a reader, and if you are, well—just send it to a friend with all your good wishes for the Coming Year.

Miss Norah Christie, of Montreal, is spending her vacation in town.

Mr. and Mrs. John Mackie, of Montreal, are spending Xmas in town.

Dr. A. D. Stewart and Miss Stewart, of Montreal, are guests of Mrs. Thos. Christie for Xmas.

Mr. and Mrs. H. V. O'Reilly and children, of Ottawa, are guests of Mrs. A. G. McArthur for the holiday season.

Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Griffith, of Arnprior, Miss Mary Hope and Mr. John Hope Jr., of Montreal are guests of Mrs. Jno. Hope for the holiday season.

When buying your Holiday gifts of Candies, Fruit, Xmas tree decorations, etc., call and see Robt. Hamilton's, a large assortment of everything and prices to suit everybody.

Our correspondents will confer a favor if they will be good enough to forward news by next Tuesday at latest, as we intend to publish on Wednesday of Christmas and New Year weeks.

Unveiling of War Memorial.

A large congregation took part in a very interesting ceremony in St. Simeon's Church Lachute, on Sunday 21st inst., at the morning service, in connection with the unveiling of a war memorial shield of oak on which are twenty-eight maple leaves, bearing the names of the twenty-eight members of the congregation who enlisted in the great war 1914-18. Four of the number made the supreme sacrifice, and their names are on leaves of a different color from the others. St. Simeon's Sunday School won the shield by subscribers for a Victory Bond, the interest on which is given every year to support Indian and Eskimo Missions.

The contribution from the S.S. treasury towards the purchase of the bond, was augmented by individual contributions from the S.S. members and friends throughout the Parish. A framed record of the contributors with an explanatory note is placed with the shield on the church wall. The rector preached from the text Eph. VI. 11-16. An appropriate prayer was offered, the hymn "Onward Christians Soldiers" was sung, after which Major Smith unveiled the shield and read a list of the names inscribed upon it. As he read the names of those who lost their lives in the great struggle, the members of the congregation rose to their feet as a mark of affectionate respect to the memory of those who had given their lives for us.

The ceremony was concluded by the singing of the inspiring hymn "For all the saints who from their labours rest," and the pronouncing of the benediction.

The names on the shield of the men connected with St. Simeon's Church who enlisted in the great war are as follows:—Major H. Massiah, Capt. W. Hamilton, Lieut. E. A. Prime M.C., Lieut. Edwin Hampton, Cadet J. B. Smith, Sergt. E. V. Lackey, Corp. C. C. Palliser, Ptes. E. Cooke, H. Hooker, Sig. A. O. Lackey, Ptes. S. Thompson, A. Boa, R. Rodgers, A. H. Small, Gnr. J. E. W. Simpson, Ptes. J. Archer, F. I. Chapman, C. E. Conlin, R. C. Evans, N. Cleland, G. C. Hampton, P. A. Chapman.

The names of those who gave their lives in the great struggle are:—Capt. C. Spence, Killed Aug. 1918. Pte. A. DeLisle, Died of wounds, June 29th, 1916. Pte. F. Boa, Killed, Aug. 9th, 1918. Pte. G. Dixon, Killed, April 9th, 1917.

Christmas Entertainment.

The Xmas Tree entertainment given by St. Simeon's Sunday School in Victoria Hall, on Friday, Dec. 19th, was a marked success from every view point. The severe cold of the preceding days had moderated, making the evening a very pleasant one for an outing. The Hall was crowded to the doors, and the programme rendered by the pupils fully maintained the reputation of the school for giving good entertainments. The names of Bible Characters and the Bible verses commencing with the several letters of the English Alphabet recited by twenty-six of the pupils, and also the carol singing by the whole school, were well received. The ten little Indians with a bear scene made a great hit. One of the best items on the programme was the flag drill, by twelve girls who had been drilled by Mrs. Lackey. A dialogue appropriate to the Xmas season reflected great credit on the four boys and four girls who took part in it, and upon Miss Neill who trained them. The organ and violin accompaniments were played by Mrs. Lackey and Mr. George Gagnon. Over one hundred bags of candies and oranges were given out to the children of the Parish. The list of prize winners for the year in the Sunday School is as follows:—

Class I.—1st. Verner Thompson; 2nd. Forby Chapman and Lulu Miller (equal); 3rd. Robt. Miller.

Class II.—1st. Russell Elliott and Maggie Chapman (equal); 2nd. Frank MacSweeney; 3rd. James Velland, Nellie Bigrow and Percy Bigrow (equal).

Class III.—1st. Kenneth Elliott and Hilda Sutton (equal); 2nd. George Miles and Myrtle Barker (equal); 3rd. Henry Miles and Nellie Velland (equal).

Class IV.—1st. Elsie Lackey; 2nd. Evelyn Gagnon; 3rd. Emma Smith and Blanche Smith (equal).

Curling.—A meeting of the ladies interested in curling will be held in the ladies room of the Curling Rink on Monday at 8 o'clock.

Clearing Sale of Clothing.

We are clearing out all our old stock of clothing, bought in the early days of the war at prices lower than wholesale now.

These goods must be cleared out before the tenth of January, when—if any left—balance will be sold to a party in one lot.

6 Suits Men's \$ 6 75.
6 Suits Men's \$ 8 50.
12 Suits Men's \$12 00.
6 Suits Men's \$14 50.
20 Suits Men's \$16 50.
13 Suits Men's \$18 75.
20 Suits Men's \$25 00.

All Sizes in Stock 35 to 44.

W. BANFORD & SON
LACHUTE.

SEASONS GREETINGS

We wish to express our appreciation of the many favors conferred upon us during the past year, and trust that we may be found deserving of a continuance of past pleasant business relations.

Robert Hamilton.

Phone. 80.

Baker & Confectioner.

A MERRY CHRISTMAS

TO ALL OUR FRIENDS, AND
MAY PROSPERITY BE SUCH
DURING THE COMING
TWELVE MONTHS THAT IT
WILL IN TRUTH BE

A HAPPY NEW YEAR

R. McFAUL,

MAIN STREET, - - - LACHUTE

The Store
of
Beauty & Quality.

Never before have we been able to offer the people of this County such a splendid variety and assortment of Goods suited to the Holiday Trade. They are too many to enumerate, so we just extend the invitation for you to come along and visit our store where the matter of what you need for your friends will be simplified, BECAUSE when you see the Beautiful and Dainty Articles you will immediately say "That's just What we Need."

Our Prices are as low as the Quality of the Goods will permit, and they all offer excellent values to you.

E. JOUSSE,

Watchmaker, Jeweller and Optician
MAIN STREET, LACHUTE.

CRESWELL'S

Canada Cement
Prices Right

R. Creswell Registered

**cleans
sinks
closets
drains—
kills rats,
mice, bugs
destroys
dirt**

**COMFORT
LYE**

**Extra
Strong**



**The Road to
Understanding**

—BY—
Eleanor H. Porter

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CHAPTER XX.

It was on a gray morning early in February that Betty found her employer pacing the library from end to end like the proverbial caged lion. When he turned and spoke, she was startled at the look on his face—a worn, haggard look that told of sleeplessness—and of something else that she could not name.

He ignored her conventional morning greeting.

"Miss Darling, I want to speak to you."

"Yes, Mr. Denby."

"Will you come here to live—as my daughter?"

"Will I—what?" The amazement in Betty's face was obviously genuine.

"You are surprised, of course; and no wonder. I didn't exactly what you call 'break it gently,' did I? And I forgot that you haven't been thinking of this thing every minute for the last—er—month, as I have. Won't you sit down, please."

With an abrupt gesture he motioned her to a chair, and dropped into one himself. "I can't of course, beat about the bush now. I want you to come here to this house and be a daughter to me. Will you?"

"But, Mr. Denby!"

"This is so sudden! Yes, I know," smiled the man grimly. "That's what your face says, and no wonder. It may seem sudden to you—but it is not at all so to me. Believe me, I have given it a great deal of thought. I have debated it—longer than you can guess. And let me tell you at once that of course I want your mother to come, too. That will set your mind at rest on that point."

"But I—I don't think that I—I quite understand," faltered the girl.

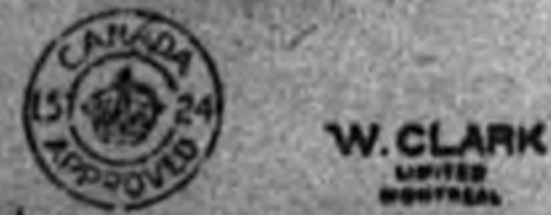
"In what way?"

"I can't understand yet why—why you want me. You see, I—I have thought lately that—that you positively disliked me, Mr. Denby." Her chin came up with the little determined lift so like her mother.

With a jerk Burke Denby got to his feet and resumed his nervous stride up and down the room.

"My child," he turned squarely about and faced her. "I want you. I need you. This house has become nothing but a dreary old pile of horrors to me. You, by some sweet necromancy of your own, have contrived to make the sun shine into its windows. It's the first time for years that there has been any sun—for me. But when

**READY
TO
SERVE
AND
GOOD
TO
EAT
CLARK'S
CANADIAN
BOILED
DINNER**



you go, the sun goes. That's why I want you here all the time. Will you come? Of course, you understand I mean adoption—legally. But I don't want to dwell on that part. I want you to want to come. I want you to be happy here. Won't you come?"

Betty drew in her breath tremulously. For a long minute her gaze searched the man's face.

"Well, Miss Betty?" There was a confident smile in his eyes. He had the air of a man who has made a certain somewhat dreaded move, but who has no doubt as to the outcome.

"I'm afraid I—can't, Mr. Denby."

"You—can't?"

Betty, in spite of her very real and serious concern and anxiety, almost laughed at the absolute amazement on the man's face.

"No, Mr. Denby."

"May I ask why?" There was the chill of ice in his voice.

Again Betty felt the almost hysterical desire to laugh. Still her face was very grave.

"You—I—in the end you would not want me, Mr. Denby," she faltered, "because I—I should not be happy here?"

"May I ask why—that?"

There was no answer.

"Miss Darling, why wouldn't you be happy here?"

Genuine distress came into Betty's face.

"I would rather not say, Mr. Denby."

"But I prefer that you should."

"I can't. You would think me impertinent."

"Not if I tell you to say it, Miss Betty. Why can't you be happy here? You know very well that you would have everything that money could buy."

"But what I want is something—money can't buy."

"What do you mean?"

No reply.

"Miss Darling, what do you mean?"

With a sudden fierce recklessness the girl turned and faced him.

"I mean that—just that—what you did now, and a minute ago. The way you have—of expecting everybody and everything to bend to your will and wishes. Oh, I know, it's silly and horrible and everything for me to say this. But you made me do it. I told you it was impertinent! Don't you see? I'd have to have love and laughter and sympathy and interest and—all that around me. I couldn't be happy here. This house is like a tomb, and you—sometimes you are jolly and kind and—fine. But I never know how you're going to be! Mr. Denby, I—I couldn't live in such a place, and mother couldn't either. And I—Oh, what have I said? But you made me do it, you made me do it!"

For one long minute there was utter silence in the room. Burke Denby, at the library table, sat motionless, his hand shading his eyes. Betty, in her chair, wet her lips and swallowed convulsively. Her eyes were frightened—but her chin was high.

Suddenly he stirred. His hand no longer shaded his face. Betty, to her amazement, saw that his lips were smiling, though his eyes, she knew, were moist.

"Betty, my dear child, I thought before that I wanted you. I know now I've got to have you."

Betty, as if the smile were contagious, found her own lips twitching.

"What—do you mean?"

"I mean that your fearless little tirade was just what I needed, my dear. I have expected everything and everybody to bend to my will and wishes. I suspect that's what's been the matter, too, all the way up. I thought once, long ago, I'd learned my lesson. But it seems I haven't. Here I am up to the same old tricks again. Will you come and—er—train me. Betty? I will promise to be very docile."

Betty did laugh this time—and the tension snapped. "Train"—the very word with which she had shocked her mother weeks before!

"Seriously, my dear," the man's face was very grave now. "I want you to talk this thing over with your mother. I am a lonely old man—yes, old, in spite of the fact that I'm barely forty—I feel sixty! I want you, and I need you, and—er—your unflinching opinion of me, just expressed—I believe I can make you happy, and your mother, too. She shall have every comfort, and you shall have love and laughter and sympathy and interest. I promise you. Now, isn't your heart softening just a wee bit? Won't you come?"

"Why, of course, I—appreciate your kindness, Mr. Denby, and—Betty drew a tremulous breath and looked

wistfully into the man's pleading eyes—"It would be lovely for—mother, wouldn't it? She wouldn't have to worry any more, or—"

Burke Denby lifted an imperative hand. His face lighted. He sprang to his feet and spoke with boyish enthusiasm.

"The very thing, Miss Darling. I want you to go home and bring your mother back to luncheon with you. Never mind the work," he went on, as he saw her quick glance toward his desk. "I don't want to work, I couldn't—this morning. And I don't want you to. I want to see your mother. I want her to see me, and see if she thinks she could give you to me as a daughter, and yet not lose you herself, but come here with you to live."

"But I—I could tell her this tonight," stammered Betty, knowing still that, in spite of herself, she was being swept quite off her feet by the extraordinary enthusiasm of the eager man before her.

"I don't want to wait till to-night. I want to see her now. Besides," he cocked his head whimsically with the confident air of one who knows his point is gained,—"I want a magazine, and I forgot to ask you to get it for me last night. I want the February 'Research.' So we'll just let it go that I'm sending you to the station newspaper for that. Incidentally, you may come back around by your mother's place and bring her with you. There, now surely you won't object to—running an errand for me!" he finished triumphantly.

"No, I surely can't object to—running an errand for you," laughed Betty, as she rose to her feet, a pretty color in her face. "And I—I'll try to bring mother."

It was in a tumult of excitement and indecision that Betty hurried down the long Denby walk that February morning. What would her mother say? How would she take it? Would she consent? Would she consent even to go to luncheon—she who so seldom went anywhere? It was a wonderful thing—this proposal of Mr. Denby's. It meant, of course, everything, if they accepted it, a complete metamorphosis of their whole lives and future. It could not help meaning that. But would they be happy there? Could they be happy with a man like Mr. Denby? To be sure, he said he would be willing to be—trained. (Betty's face dimpled into a broad smile somewhat to the mystification of the man she chanced to be meeting at the moment.) But would he be really kind and lovable like this all the time? He had been delightful once before—for

**Woman's
Interests**




Discovered: A Household Convenience.

An indulgent aunt presented a watch to one of our young sons and to the other a flashlight. For thirteen nights it was absolutely necessary for those boys to ascertain the time seven times between going to bed and getting up. Then the novelty wore off, both flash and watch were turned over to me with the remark, "Here, Mother, you take them nights. They're awful handy."

The very first night that flash registered me as a firm friend, but it had only just begun to show the reason for its existence. It has proved just the thing, so that we are thinking of getting another to ease up on the demands made for it.

Those who doubt it as a sensible investment are referred to the following occasions when it has played first aid:

All nightly excursions to the woodshed, coal bin, etc.

Hunting up the baby chicks at nightfall.

Unharnessing the family horse after dark.

Reading the incubator thermometer.

Hunting in dark closets for mysterious disappearances.

Examining sore throats in children or wounds in animals.

It has proved invaluable nights when the children were ailing, doing away with the necessity of a lamp, often so annoying.

Mail-order houses quote these flashes for very little; local merchants for a little more, but it will pay to invest in one, wherever you buy it.

Tested Recipes.

Apples the Base for Five Different Jellies.—Cook a peck of tart, juicy apples until they are done, but not over-cooked. Strain the juice and boil down until it will jelly with an equal amount of sugar. Add lemon juice and a little lemon extract if you wish lemon jelly. Pineapple can be sliced in with the apples for pineapple flavor. In the same way strawberry, peach and quince flavors may be used.

Mock Beef Steak.—Slice several large, firm green tomatoes about one-half inch thick. Season well, roll in flour and drop in a hot greased frying pan. When they are well browned on one side, turn them over, being careful not to break them. Serve hot.

—Mrs. Z. I. D.

Beef Fricassee.—Purchase a piece of meat cut from the flank, weighing between two and three pounds. Simmer the meat slowly in water to cover, with two or three onions, and seasoning of salt and pepper, until very tender. Take up the meat and cut in one-inch pieces. Make a gravy with the stock, and reheat the meat in this. Pour the whole over split baking powder biscuits, as with chicken fricassee. —Mrs. M. Y.

Savory Custard for the Invalid.—Warm one cupful of strong beef tea or chicken broth, and to it add a beat-

en egg, a little salt and a dust of white pepper. Pour into a buttered cup, sprinkle a little chopped parsley over the top and set in a steamer over boiling water until the egg sets. —L. M. T.

Celery Croquettes.—One cup of mashed potato, three-fourths cup finely sliced celery, one to one and a half teaspoons butter, two tablespoons chopped nuts, pinch of salt. Do not cook celery, mix all ingredients while the potato is hot, cool, shape, egg and crumb. Stand in a cold place until ready to bake. Bake in a quick oven ten minutes, or until croquettes are brown.

Baked Squash.—Cut the squash in pieces for serving. Remove the seeds and stringy portion, brush with molasses, and season with pepper and salt. Bake until soft, add butter, and serve at once in shell.

In Cooking Parsnips, slice them round-wise, and place in a kettle, with slices of fresh pork laid over them; add salt, a dash of cayenne pepper, and water to cover them, and simmer slowly for a while. When they are tender sprinkle a bit of flour over

**OXO
CUBES**

A CUBE TO A CUP



TINS OF 4-10-50 AND 100 CUBES

**BABY'S
OWN SOAP**



The Creamy Lather of **BABY'S OWN SOAP** softens and whitens, refreshes and delicately aromatises the skin.

Albert Soap Limited, Mfrs. Montreal

a few days. What guaranty had they that he would not again, at the first provocation, fall back into his old glum unreasonableness?

But what would her mother say? Well, she would soon know. She would get the magazine, then—hurry home—and find out.

It was between trains at the station, and the waiting-room was deserted. Betty hurriedly told the newstand woman what she wanted, and tried to assume a forbidding aspect that would discourage questions. But the woman made no move to get the magazine. She did not seem even to have heard the request. Instead she leaned over the counter and caught Betty's arm in a wise-like grip. Her face was alight with joyous excitement.

"Well, I am glad to see you! I've been watchin' ev'ry day fur you. What did I tell ye? Now I guess you'll say I know when I've seen a face before! Now I know who you are. I see you with your mother at Martin's grocery last Sat'day night, and I tried ter get to ye, but I lost ye in the crowd. I see you first, then I see her, and I knew then in a minute who you was, and why I'd thought I'd seen ye somewhere. I hadn't—not since you was a kid, though; but I knew yer mother, an' you've got her eyes. You're Helen Denby's daughter. My, but I'm glad ter see ye!"

Betty, plainly distressed, had been attempting to pull her arm away from the woman's grasp; but at the name a look of relief crossed her face.

"You are quite mistaken, madam," she said coldly. "My mother's name is not Helen Denby."

"But I see her myself with my own eyes, child! Of course she's older lookin', but I'd swear on my dyin' bed 'twas her. Ain't you Dorothy Elizabeth?"

Betty's eyes flew wide open.

"You—know—my—name?"

"There! I knew 'twas," triumphed the woman. "An' ter think of you comin' back an' workin' fur yer father like this, an'—"

"My—what?"

It was the woman's turn to open wide eyes of amazement.

"Do you mean to say you don't now Burke Denby is your father?"

"But he isn't my father! My father is dead!"

"Who said so?"

"Why, mother—that is—I mean—she never said—What do you mean? He can't be my father. My mother's name is Helen Darling!" Betty was making no effort to get away now. She was, indeed, clutching the woman's arm with her free hand.

(To be concluded.)

It is pleasant to buy and to feel the thrill of possession, but it is unpleasant not to have money with which to settle all bills promptly. Life is a matter of choice. What can we afford to have and what can we afford to do without?

SALT

All grades. Write for prices.
TORONTO SALT WORKS
G. J. CLIFF - TORONTO

**Bovrilise
your
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Bovril gives richness and flavour to soups, gravies, and all made dishes. When you are cooking, keep the bottle where you can see it. Bovril not only makes the dish more enjoyable, but also gives it additional food value.

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The Story of the Four Little Orphan Rabbits.

Once upon a time four little rabbits were left carotless and salad-leafless by the sudden death of their parents. Though hardly old enough to support themselves, the four little creatures set bravely out upon their adventures. They were not burdened with many possessions, for everything in the house had been sold by the hard-hearted hedgehog from whom they rented their cottage to pay what he claimed as back rent.

The four brothers hopped along in silence, each trying to plan a way to earn his living. The eldest brother, who had always been considered very clever at home, was the first to speak. "Sad as it seems," said he, "we must separate, for were we four to apply for work altogether, for a night's lodging, or for food which we sorely need, we would surely meet with refusal. Let us follow the road till we come to a crossing. I myself will leave you at the first road branching off from this. Then let Peter take the next, Jonathan the third, and little Bill the fourth."

The other three saw the wisdom of their brother's speech and much as they grieved at the thought of parting, agreed to follow his advice.

"Who can tell what riches may await us," he finished bravely.

"But shall we never meet again, dear brother?" quavered little Peter.

"That will be as it may," said the oldest brother. "Fortunes are not made in a day, and 'tis a mighty large world we are faring in." Then seeing the little fellow so downcast, he added: "Suppose we agree to meet behind our old home two years from now and compare our experiences." The others joyfully agreed, and just then they arrived at the first cross road. Bidding them an affectionate farewell, Terry, the oldest little orphan rabbit, started down the side road and was soon lost to sight.

Not long after that Peter's turn came, then Jonathan's, and last of all little Bill's. And by nightfall each was travelling a different road with all his wits about him.

Time passed and went on, as it has a way of doing, and first thing you know two years had rolled by. The old hedgehog, who now lived in the little rabbit's house, nearly burst with astonishment one early spring evening, for approaching was a rabbit whose elegance and prosperity surpassed anything he had ever seen. He bowed as low as he possibly could, and wished the stranger a fine evening, but the rabbit never turned his head, but went into the woods back of the house and sat down after carefully dusting the ground with a blue linen handkerchief.

While old Mr. Hedgehog ran to fetch his wife two more rabbits appeared, even more elegant than the first one. The hedgehogs looking from a back window saw the three distinguished travelers embrace; then each turned expectantly toward the road, and to the astonishment of the old couple in the window, along came another young gentleman rabbit, fine as any of the others. All three rushed upon him, and such a hugging as they gave him! No wonder; it was Bill, the littlest orphan!

"We all seem to have prospered," remarked Terry, eyeing his brothers with pride and approval, and now let each of us tell his story."

"You begin," cried the three in unison, and thus Terry related his adventures. The road that he took had led straight into an impenetrable forest, and though several times so terrified that he was near to turning back,

Terry ventured into its depths and blundered in the dark into a lion's cave. With every hair on end he waited for the beast to finish him, but when his eyes had become accustomed to the gloom he saw that the poor creature was rolling in agony.

At the door of the cave he heard mighty rumbles and roars and, being a rabbit of much presence of mind, he hastily closed and double-bolted the big doors, and then turned to the groaning lion. A short glance told him that the lion was suffering from epigrolous, which he had often been troubled with himself. Finding every convenience and luxury in the cave, he proceeded to ease the poor beast, and in the course of a few days had him up in a chair eating gruel. To the continual thumpings and scratchings at the door of the cave he paid no attention, and when the lion was able to talk—I mean to roar—he told Terry that he was a king, and that the other beasts were about to kill and depose him when he arrived and thoughtfully barred the door.

"Since then," finished Terry, fingering his gold watch chain, "I've been prime minister, enjoying every delicacy and privilege." The other brothers were delighted with Terry's good fortune; then all listened attentively to Peter's recital.

The road he had taken ran straight to a big city. Much confused by the noise and dust, Peter darted into a low doorway. No sooner had he done so than he was seized by the ears and lifted into the air. Though much shaken, he wished the creature who held him a good day and inquired of what service he might be.

"If you will make her majesty laugh then my fortune and your own likewise is made," said a voice, and looking up, Peter perceived he was held by a poor though handsome youth. Declaring he was not averse to the job, Peter required the youth to set him on the ground. The boy then explained that the queen, her majesty, had not smiled in seven years, and that the king had offered three bags of gold to the man who could coax her royal highness to smile. "You made me laugh so when you ran in here with your ears flying out behind that I know you can make the queen laugh in spite of herself." "So I did," chuckled Peter proudly, and now the boy has married the princess and we're court favorites. Imagine!"

Now came Jonathan's story. He had followed the road down to the edge of a river, and not knowing how to cross had sat down upon the bank to think of a way to make his fortune. As he sat thus a fish thrust his head above the water, and wished him good evening. And in just no time they had gotten into a conversation, and like a flash came Jonathan's inspiration.

"Do you people need a watchman?" Jonathan inquired breathlessly, and went on to explain how he would sit on the bank of the river and warn them below when fishermen were about. The fish were delighted and disappeared to consult the other creatures in the riverbed, with the result that Jonathan was unanimously elected watchman, and was so munificently rewarded with treasures of the deep that he had set up a wonderful castle (hidden from men very ingeniously by shrubbery), and there he lived in elegance and luxury.

Little Bill had been trying to conceal his impatience during the recital of his brother's adventures, and he now burst forth with his story. His road, he said, had gone on and on growing wigglier and wigglier until

it finally disappeared altogether in a pretty green woods. Being tired, he lay down beneath a tree to rest, and had just composed himself for slumber when the sound of some one crying made him spring up to search for the cause. Under a toadstool he found a little fairy boy who had lost his way. Bill, being lonely and lost himself, took the little fellow in his arms and they were both soon fast asleep. When Bill awakened he was in the most wonderful country in the world in the midst of a circle of charming little people.

It seems that the fairy's mother had found them and was so grateful to Bill for taking care of her baby that she wished him immediately in Fairyland, where he had lived ever since, "and the only animal there!" he concluded with great satisfaction.

The brothers were so delighted with the way their fortunes had turned out that they embraced all over again, and after promising to return to the same spot in one year, Terry went back to the king of the impenetrable forest, Peter to the princess in the big city, Jonathan to his castle by the river and little Bill back to the finest place of all—Fairyland. Were they not clever little orphans?

Dining With Their Majesties.

Even in these days of economy, dinner at Buckingham Palace is a fairly ceremonious function.

To start with, the number of servants who wait at table has been more than doubled since the declaration of Peace, and each is arrayed in the full scarlet-and-white livery of the Court.

When His Majesty was Prince of Wales only three servants were on duty at dinner, but now the number has been increased to eight, under the control of a Groom of Chambers, who does not wait himself, but directs the movements of his subordinates.

The King is waited on by a special servant, who does not attend to anyone else at table. Their Majesties, as Prince and Princess of Wales, would often dine quite en famille, but now the Royal party at dinner seldom consists of less than a dozen.

Dinner is served in the large dining-room on the first floor at a quarter to eight. At half-past seven the members of the Royal Households, who have been commanded to be present, assemble in what is known as the equerries' drawing-room—a spacious apartment, separated from the dining-room by a smaller reception-room, through which the King and Queen enter.

A few minutes before dinner-hour the equerry in personal attendance announces that their Majesties are about to enter the room. Everyone present rises. The King and Queen bow when they come in, and then at once lead the way to the dining-room. The dinner-table is oval shaped; the King sits at the centre on one side and Queen Mary at the other, the chief members of the Households present sitting next to their Majesties on either side.

King George greatly dislikes a prolonged meal, and dinner, except when guests are present, does not, as a rule, last more than three-quarters of an hour.

On ordinary occasions the meal is a simple one, consisting of rarely more than half-a-dozen courses. The dinner-service usually used is made of the finest Dresden china, and in the centre of each plate is a gold crown. The dishes and dish-covers are all silver. At State dinner-parties a massive silver dinner-service is used.

There is no music at dinner on ordinary occasions, but when there are guests the band specially attached to the Court, known as the King's Band, or a dozen members of one of the Guards' bands, play in the hall.

The King always rises from table first when dinner is finished, and then the Queen. When His Majesty was Prince of Wales, the Princess of Wales rose first from the table. The King and Queen then lead the way to one of the reception rooms, usually the crimson drawing-room, followed by their suites. At eleven o'clock the members of the Household, with the exception of one lady-in-waiting and an equerry, are dismissed, and the King and Queen retire to their private apartments.

Of Britain and Her Might.

Of Britain and her strife
For all that sweetens life,
Let her deeds on land and sea
Speak to all her sons to be.

How her men

Flocked from city, mountain, fen;
Left the field, the forge, the pen;
Ploughshares into swords did beat,
Fought to victory through defeat
Once again!

Of Britain and her might,

In Armageddon's night,
Babes unborn shall tell the tale;
How she knew not how to fail;

Tribute bring

To her leaders, to her King,
To her men, all conquering;
To the sons called from afar
By the flash of love's bright star.

Signalling.

Of Britain and her deed,
Of souls to duty wed,
Who shall sing the immortal song?
Who shall tell with faltering tongue

How they bled?

Whilst we welcome days of peace,
Whilst we pray that wars shall cease,
Let us tell, and let us sing,
How life's sacrifice did bring

Life's release.

A good dressing of manure at this season will be good for the asparagus bed.

SEAS NEARLY FREE OF MINE MENACE

40,000 SQUARE MILES
COVERED.

Fields Between Shetlands and Norway to be Swept, Ending Work by November 30.

The announcement recently made that the Mine Clearance Service would cease at the end of November will have been received with satisfaction by all sorts of seafarers, and with a sense of relief by those whose friends and relatives are taking passage overseas, says a London despatch. The mere statement, however, that in twelve months from the cessation of hostilities the minefields in the neighborhood of these islands have been swept up gives but a slight indication of the immense and dangerous labor which has been necessary to effect this clearance.

At the present time, or between now and the end of November, all that remains to finish the work in home waters and the North Sea is to remove the remnants of the huge minefields land between the Shetlands and Norway and those of the German mines off the Heligoland Bight.

While it is not claimed that an entire clearance has been made of every mine laid since August, 1914, sufficient routes for sea traffic to proceed normally are guaranteed. By observing the instructions of the admiralty safety is virtually assured, and not only this nation, but the sea traders of the world owe a debt to the officers and men of the specially constituted mine clearance service for this result of their endeavors. Only by the splendid manner in which they prolonged their war service have the seas again become free and safe for the conveyance of passengers, commerce and food.

England's Part in Mine Laying.

It has been already stated that the mine-laying organization in the British navy when war began was relatively small, owing to the belief at the admiralty that our forces, if, as was hoped, they obtained command of the seas, would have little use for the submarine.

Lord Fisher had converted seven cruisers for duty as minelayers, and provided a small stock of mines, but after he left office in 1910 no further developments took place. For more than three months after August 4, 1914, no mines whatever were laid by British vessels. In November, 1914, a very small area off the Kentish Knock was mined, and from this time onward the tactics of the enemy obliged an enormous development in minelaying. Not only were large numbers of new mines ordered, but great improvement in the design and destructive effect of the machines were made. In home waters some 73,000 British mines were laid at different periods during the war, of which total certain fields, originally totaling about 8,000 mines, had been cleared prior to the armistice.

It was necessary to lay a considerable number of the British mines very shallow—i. e., under ten feet below L. W. O. S., and in some cases only one and one-half feet below L. W. O. S. This type of clearance has entailed hazardous work, and involved the most careful attention to tide and weather conditions. The greatest number of mines laid in one area was in the great northern barrage between the Shetlands and Norway, but these were chiefly American mines, and the largest British total was at the eastern end of the English Channel, where more than 40,000 were laid, and in the intensive mining in the Heligoland Bight.

Apart from the great areas covered by the northern barrage, the waters between the German shores and the east coast, and the southern part of the North Sea in the neighborhood of the Belgian coast, mines were laid or found in nine localities off the south coast of England, two off the Isle of Man, twelve around Scotland and thirteen around Ireland. At the moment when the armistice was signed there were only a few comparatively narrow lanes of water which were clear, and it was no small task to keep these paths swept for traffic to proceed with a reasonable amount of safety.

Task Was Prodigious.

Manifestly, therefore, the task of taking up all the mines was a prodigious one, involving a close search of over 40,000 square miles, and a large proportion of the areas had to be covered twice, and in some cases three times. As will be readily understood, it was quite impossible to account for every single mine laid by treating the matter as a case of debit and credit. Mines were liable to sink or break away from their moorings. Deep mines were found to be more susceptible to the former through leakage, and shallow mines to the latter as a result of bad weather. All that could be done was to sweep thoroughly all localities in which the mines had been laid. And then there was the uncertain quantity of the German mines.

To cope with the problem the allied and associated powers had already decided, prior to the cessation of hostilities, that one country should be selected to collect and co-ordinate all the results of the work, and to publish the progress achieved for the benefit of the world in general. In this manner it was hoped to obviate the duplication

The Liberating Power of Divine Truth

"And ye shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free."—St. John, viii., 32.

Next to wilful sin the world's greatest slaveholder is ignorance. Fear, superstition and misunderstanding, nourished by ignorance, hold millions of men in a strangling embrace while the Truth that would set them free is all about them. No matter how bright the sunshine about it may be, a cabin remains dark until the door is opened and the blinds unlocked.

The greater part of the company of ancient Jews who heard Christ speak the words of the text deeply resented them. They had never been in bondage to any man. They boasted of direct descent from Abraham, to whom the rich promises of God had been given. They counted themselves the world's benefactors. They reasoned that in them all nations of the world were being blessed because of religious truth which they were releasing. The thought of them being in bondage was ridiculous, absurd, blasphemous.

Yet at that moment these proud Jews were held in virtual slavery by their Roman overlords. Had it been advisable Rome would have put them in chains. She was not deceived regarding them, but they were deceived regarding themselves. Furthermore, these proud Jews were at that moment in bondage to sin. Outwardly they were intensely religious. They were sticklers for the observance of law, but always in accordance with their own interpretation of it. They "tithed mint and anise and cummin," the small herbs of the kitchen garden, but utterly disregarded the weightier matters of the law, righteousness, justice and judgment in their personal application.

Where the Trouble Lies.

The keen vision of the Master saw where the trouble lay. They were in voluntary ignorance, superstition, blindness, resulting in unconscious bondage. The Truth was at hand, but they refused to receive it and act upon it. Looking into the future, seeing a day when many of these self-centred children of Abraham would recognize

tion of information and to establish one uniform system to cover the navigable waters of the globe. Great Britain was unanimously asked by the allied and associated powers to undertake this work, and agreed to do so.

Wise Men Say—

That easily acquired things—like habits—are usually found to be worthless.

That we blame heredity for our faults, but take all the credit for our virtues to ourselves.

That some people's idea of making life easy seems to lie in making it harder for the rest of us.

That enthusiasm is of little avail without concentration. Success is not gained by spasmodic bursts of brilliancy.

That ambition, confidence, and determination are the three qualities that lead infallibly to great success. Ambition that says, "I must!" Confidence that says, "I can!" Determination that says, "I will!" And the last is the rarest of these.

That the man who cannot see in his daily work anything beyond the bare details of routine, or hear any voice in it beyond the grinding of the wheels, is unfortunate indeed. Labor to him degenerates into a mere mechanical effort to provide enough money to buy sufficient food to eat.

Population of Canada.

The population of Canada, according to the most recent official estimate, is 8,835,000, and its area is 3,729,665 square miles, about a third of that of the whole British Empire.

The people who do the most kicking in life are the ones who do the least to help better conditions.

their mistake and open their minds to God's plan through Christ, Jesus said to those Jews who believed on Him:—"Ye shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free."

There has ever been a close relationship between education and freedom. Through knowledge man passes from license to liberty and rejoices in the glorious fruitage of his ascent. "This, then, is freedom; everything is part of the enfranchisement of a man which helps to put him in the place where he can live his best." Modern educational systems will serve man best as they lead him from the bondage of selfish license to the satisfying freedom of true liberty.

Liberates From Bondage.

We are passing away from the old idea that education consists of crowding into a student's mind facts, dates and principles, as one might stow away gold in a fireproof safe. We speak to-day of education as the release of man from limitations. We are practising the spirit of Emerson's contention:—"Man is endogenous and education is his unfolding." We recognize that the student has native gifts of industry, virtue, faith; a genius for art, mechanics, statesmanship. The new education strives to set put the needed facts of science, literature, history and philosophy into his mind as to thereby draw out his native gifts, discover the trend of his life, help him to walk in the path of highest achievement.

And inasmuch as man's spiritual life is of greater moment than his physical or intellectual life, it is patent that the education that serves him best is one that liberates his soul from bondage, sets him free from sin and guides him safely along the path that, though straight and narrow, leads unfailingly to the Father's house. Modern education should give to growing minds all truth—the truth of history, the truth of philosophy, the truth of science in every form—but it will fall short of its greatest opportunity if it shall fail to give the student the truth of God as it is revealed in Christ Jesus; the truth that, above all others, will make him free indeed. —Rev. Samuel Charles Black.

"For Valour."

How many have heard during the past five years of the King's Watch—the most highly prized of all decorations that the King of England can bestow? Obtainable only by members of the British Secret Service, it has been won during the Great War by upwards of a dozen men.

At a glance, just an ordinary gold hunter, it bears inside the cover the inscription: "For Services Rendered—George," in a facsimile of the King's handwriting. And it is valued by its possessors even above the Victoria Cross.

A certain naval officer, who is one of the envied dozen referred to, received the watch as a reward for spending eighteen months in the German naval bases at Kiel and Wilhelmshaven. An excellent linguist, he mixed freely during the time with the Hun sailors, transmitting to England knowledge that was invaluable.

Similar gifts have on occasion been made by foreign monarchs and presidents.

A retired major of the British Army for several years acted as a "power behind the throne" to the President of a Central American Republic. Two other Englishmen occupied posts in the President's Secret Service, on many occasions seeing to the "removal" of persons whose presence their chief considered dangerous.

Each of these men, on leaving his employ, became possessed of a curious mark of their master's esteem. This took the form of a dagger, specially fashioned in solid gold, having for the handle a tiny statue of the president himself, the blade being inscribed with an appreciative message and his signature.

Worthy Foe, Worthy Friend

In the field and at the peace table, Great Britain has had during these momentous years few more able, loyal and useful representatives than the Boer, Gen. Smuts, who fought against Britain so long and so hard in South Africa more than twenty years ago. When he came to London for the first Imperial Conference, his former status as an enemy brought about an amusing incident. At a brilliant social gathering, where many British officers of high rank were assembled, their breasts glittering with orders and medals, Gen. Smuts's unadorned expanse of plain khaki was conspicuous. A lady, mentally connecting his fame with the country from which he came, exclaimed innocently, to the great amusement alike of the company and of the hero himself, "Why, general, you have no South African ribbons!"

Of course, all the South African ribbons that were won in the Boer War were awarded to the victorious British, whom Gen. Smuts had done his best to defeat.

Britain always honors a fair fighter and a good loser, and one reason why honest reconciliation since that unhappy war has been possible for both parties is made plain in another little incident that rests on the authority of Gen. Smuts himself. In appreciation of his services to the empire, a dinner was given him not long ago in the gallery of the House of Lords, at

which a notable array of soldiers, statesmen and diplomats were present. Lord French presided, and proposed the health of the guest of honor, a toast to which the general made a dramatic and unexpected reply. He rose with a curious smile on his face, expressed his thanks in a few gracious words, and then turned to the chairman and related a story that sounded like a chapter from fiction.

It dealt with the closing hours of the Boer War. Smuts, with the tattered and battered remnants of his army, had taken refuge in the mountains. Dispirited and discouraged, they awaited the end. Late one afternoon they heard the panting of a locomotive, and looking down they saw a British armored train crawling beneath them.

One of the Boer officers spoke up and said, "We will register one more blow."

Instantly a score of men began to assemble huge boulders to hurl down on the approaching train.

Smuts stopped them, saying, "No, we must not add murder to defeat." The train was allowed to pass in safety, and the next day Smuts discovered that it conveyed Gen. French and his staff. Yet by the curious working of fate here they sat side by side in the House of Lords, each in the uniform of a British general and consecrated to a common cause.

Discovered by Accident

Many wonderful discoveries have been made by accident, and one or two cases are very interesting.

In 1796 a ticket-stamper, employed at a Munich theatre, became the world's first lithographer. His name was Aloys Senefelder, and his work was to stamp the theatre tickets, the apparatus consisting of a polished whetstone (originally intended for sharpening razors), a stamper, and colored ink.

One October evening he had drawn his cheque for salary, and had carelessly left it on a table in the room where he worked. A gust of wind suddenly blew the cheque off the table into a basin of water on the floor. Senefelder dried the cheque as best he could, and, to straighten the paper out, he placed it underneath the whetstone, which had been resting on the printing stamp, and left it lying there throughout the night.

The following morning, on taking the stone off the cheque, he was surprised to see that the imprint from the stone was transferred to the cheque, and the thought struck him that by means of a larger stone, he could "print" programmes and songs. He made experiments, and finally discovered—through this accident—the art of printing from stone.

Thus was he the first lithographer. Perforation was quite an accidental discovery, for our postage stamps

were not originally perforated. A needle-woman, having one day lost her temper with her husband, sat "pricking" a pattern-book in front of her. During the "few words" she made quite a few holes one after the other, and irritably tore the paper along the line of pin-pricks.

Her husband at once conceived the idea of perforation for postage stamps and tried an experiment by hand. Shortly afterwards a machine was patented, and perforation was found through a loss of temper.

A further instance of discovery by accident is that of blotting-paper. Silver-sand was originally used, but in an ordinary paper factory a woman once accidentally forgot to put on the sizing whilst manufacturing the paper. Consequently, the whole batch was considered useless.

The proprietor, however, wishing to make a hurried note, picked up a piece of the condemned paper, but was annoyed to find that his ink ran all over it whilst writing. The paper was soaking up the ink, and he at once entertained the idea that the paper would be useful for "drying."

So successfully did the paper blot up the ink, that he made nothing else but "blotting-paper." Thus the accidental forgetfulness of an employee resulted in a large fortune being made by the firm.

Let us hope that the forgetful woman got a substantial bonus.

The Watchman AND Ottawa Valley Advocate

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En Passant.

—:—:—
"And Melancholy marked him for her own"
Gray's Elegy.

There is a certain section of literature, much affected by the gentler sex, which has a depressing effect upon the mind. It sways the emotions and leaves the reader under its morbid influence. It is a mental drug, worse than opium is to the body, and there are no regulating by-laws to check it.

That section of doleful femininity known by the inglorious sobriquet of "Sob-Sisters" find in that class of literature an outlet for their natural morbidity, and a sort of surcease from the dolours in which their lives are sometimes cast. Those of their own sex who strive to look upon the bright side of things are tempted to level remonstrances at these Sob-Sisters, but soon relinquish the task as hopeless, and act on the rule of "That which cannot be cured must be endured."

There is little prospect of the "mere man" ever being successful when the ladies themselves give up, but there remains a common ground, a general standpoint, upon which the majority, both male and female, being cheerful persons, may unite to combat the dark shades which envelop their doleful sisters.

If we cannot banish the morbid tendencies of some peculiarly limp minds we can at any rate combine to boycott such books and writings and songs as encourage the dismal.

Some amusing attempts at expurgation have been made from time to time, but they have all failed, probably for the simple reason that they were formed on the Bowdler plan. In 1815 Thomas Bowdler "edited" the Bard of Avon's works, and produced a "Family Shakespeare," but the effort defeated its own purpose inasmuch as it was hailed as a joke, and a favourite amusement grew up, that of looking up an unexpurgated edition to find exactly that Bowdler had altered or omitted.

But a dismal book, a volume of gloom and horror, can easily be pushed into an obscure corner or removed altogether from the book-shelf, and a wholesome one put in its place.

Promiscuous reading is a matter of individual taste. There are books I want to read a second or third time, and there are books, other peoples' favourites, which I do not believe I could read once through if I tried. I sometimes surprise my friends by acknowledging only what I have never read, and why. To please them I have more than once taken up a volume they have recommended but alas and snick, it did not pass my test. If I cannot read a book at midnight, and keep my pipe going while I read, I know I don't want to read it at noon, or any other time; but if I can read it under my tent I would not have any hesitation in handing it round to be read and perhaps enjoyed by others. I say "perhaps" advisedly. I have read books which I have thought so splendid that I have carried them down-town and lent them to my special friends, with the idea of giving them a treat. I am not too eager to do that sort of thing now. I know better. Frequently in answer to my rush enquiry as to how he enjoyed, say, "Micah Clarke" or "King Solomon's Mines" I have heard my friend reply, "Ha! I don't think much of it. Uncle Tom's Cabin is a whole lot better!"

I have often had recourse in odd moments to a volume of English poetry and never once was displeased until the other day. I could always find something good in it, but this time, being, I suppose, in good tune, I lit upon a tearful sonnet which would have made me bay the moon if I had not turned to

something more cheerful. The writer sighs for a cottage on some Cambrian wild, where far from cities he may spend his days, may pity men's pursuits and shun their ways. His ambition is to watch goats browse,—they do in Wales—and listen to the hoarse notes of solitary bitterns. A scribbling pad, a book, and a "Lyre" or its morbid substitute, a concertina perhaps, are to form his entire equipment, for he mentions nothing else, and when he feels old he wants to "raise his pillow" on a desert shore, where wild waves shall make sweet music o'er his lonely grave!

I would grant such lachrymose moans five years full measure of what they sigh for, and if, on their return to civilization, they did not visit the barber and buy stiff collars I would send them back for a further period. Then, I do not think they would seek to shun the pursuits of their fellowmen and sequester themselves out of pity for those who live in cities.

The human mind is constituted on the same plan as the human body in so far as that its tendency is towards growth and development. It lives and prospers on dietetic principles. Feed it on suitable viands and exercise it sufficiently and it will thrive, unless of course, there is an inherent deformity or a tubercular predisposition, and even then it will yield to treatment, but the treatment must be genial and assisted by surroundings.

Morbid reading is the worst food a strong mind could have, and it is disastrous to a weak one, and as we all come into either one or other of those classes it is altogether bad.

Mental assimilation is a wonderful thing. It absorbs what is fed to it in the form of influences and retains it for future use. All we know, or can imagine, has been taught to us in some bygone moment, whether we were conscious of receiving the impression or not. The germ of each thought has been implanted in our minds by some imperceptible influence, blown in through the wide open door of the mind by an idle wind, shot in by force, or dug in by the calculating labour of others.

Our reading, being selected mostly by ourselves, or left to stray chances, gives us an unlimited freedom to gratify our own tastes, be they crude or cultivated, and if we are wise we shall select for ordinary consumption that which will tend to making us feel cheerful, warm and healthy, giving the doleful sob-sister stuff a wide berth.

Reading conduces to thinking. If we read aright we shall think aright, even if our thoughts disport themselves in that erratic manner described by Byron. "I have found our thoughts take wildest flight. Even at the moment when they should array themselves in pensive order."

LINKSMAN.

LACHUTE ACADEMY EXAMS.

GRADE XI.

ENGLISH LITERATURE.

Honours.—Edith Davis 97. S. Armstrong 90.
Class I.—Violet Perks 86, Douglas Bradford 83, Hugh Simon 82, A. Scott 81, Ruth Dobbie 77, Laura Davis 76.

Class II.—Beryl Todd 71, Leslie Cooke 70, Margaret Wason 62, Ruth Arthur 61, Muriel Graham 60.

GRADE X.

BRITISH & CANADIAN HISTORY.

Honours.—Margaret McQuat 96, M. Jones 93, Helen Whinfield 90.
Class I.—Evelyn Gagnon 87, Hazel Brown 84, Henry Murphy 81, Ivan Carpenter 78, Kenneth McQuat 77.

Class II.—Alice Rodger 78, Edythe Silvester 66.

Class III.—Rita Giles 68, Gladys Armstrong, Geo McCoy 57, Isabel Owens 51.

GRADE IX.

ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

Honours.—Lillian Hamilton 92.
Class I.—Blanche Smith 80, Evelyn Hamilton 88, Kenneth Campbell 86, P. McQuat 84, Olive Seale 83, Edna Warwick 82, Robert Whinfield 80, Muriel Burk 79, Annie Stevenson 78, G. Grey 77, Gerald Hammond 75.

Class III.—Mertle Mitchell 74, Ruby McPaul 71, Violet Bryerton 70, Muriel Townsend 65, George Fuller 64.

Class III.—Ian Hay, Jim Hay 59, T. Strong 50.

GRADE VIII.

SPELLING AND DICTATION.

Honours.—Ivy Johnson 96, Esther Morrison 92.

Class I.—Evelyn Creswell 88, May Robinson 87, Nellie Cowan, Grace Morrison 85, Bella Hume 84, Hilda Sutton, Lawrence Cruise 83, Vida Foreman 81, Hay, Dorothy Matthews 82, M. Gordon 81, Lillie Bradford, Alice Hodge, Cecil Leishman 80, Irene Whinfield 79, Flora Macdonald 78, Bella Clark, Ivy Graham, Arnold Scott, Harold Bennett 79, Lloyd Bennett 75.

GRADE VIII.

AGRICULTURAL.

Honours.—Margaret Scott, G. Muir 93, Melville Smith 92.

Class I.—Willie Miller 82, P. Scott 81, John Dobbie, Hazel Drysdale 76.

Class II.—G. Cruise, J. McQuat 73, Ernest Boyd 72, Erskine Rodger 69, G. MacGibbon, James Todd 67, Kathleen Morrison 66, Lillie Paul, E. Townsend, Edna Graham 63, Frances Douglas Ethel Hay 60.

Class III.—Norman Silvester, Hilda Hume 59, Myrtle Barker 52.

GRADE VI.

ARITHMETIC.

Honours.—Bessie Rodgers 100, Alice Burke 95.

Class I.—Harold, Freddie Barker, H. Kettyle, Kilgour Wilson 85, Hazel Morrison, Lillian Armstrong 80, L. Somerville, Edgar Burwash, Charlie Miller 75.

Class II.—Ethel McQuat, L. McKiddie, Norma Boyd, Douglas Drysdale, Eleanor Velland 70, Mary Cruise, George Miles, R. Robertson 65, Florence Armstrong, Verda Thompson, Muriel McPhail 63.

GRADE V.

ARITHMETIC.

Honours.—Robert Cunningham 95.

Class I.—May Velland 88, E. Stewart 86, Nellie Hay 84, Violet Paul 80, Lyla McKiddie 79, Annie Miller 75.

Class II.—Amy Combie, H. Miles 68, Willis Stanforth 66.

Class III.—S. Scott 59, J. Manson 58, Jean Manson 57.

GRADE IV.

MENTAL AND RAPID ARITHMETIC.

Honours.—Bessie Morris 97, Dorne Morrison 95.

Class I.—Gordon Hay 88, Margaret Harrison 86, Dorothy Morrison 81, H. Doig 79, Lizzie Hay 77, Ernest Grandmaison 76.

Class II.—James Wilson 74, Grace Rodgers 74, Russell Elliott 70.

Class III.—Reta Jones 69, E. Cruise, Chester Cruise 66, James McQuat 65, H. McKiddie 59, Frank MacSweeney 53.

GRADE III.

READING.

Honours.—James Velland 100, Quintin Black 96, Stuart Armstrong 95, Roy Cruise 94, Stanley Boyd 93, H. Hutchinson 92, Edgar Cruise, Carl Zimmer 91, Ernest Manson, Alma McWilliam 90.

Class I.—Shirley Hamilton 89, Lloyd Cruise, Laura Noble 88, Gordon McQuat 87, James Logan 86, Howena Cowan, E. Call 85, Ada Logan 84, Kenneth McPaul 83, Eric Middleton 81, Hartland Paul 80, Cecil McPaul, Clarence Carpenter.

Upper Lachute Exams.

Grade VII., Max. 1300.—Hazel Leishman 1100, Annie Goodfellow 1060, Christie Robertson 923, Annabell Doig 892, Milly Doig 863 absent for 1 exam, Sharman Doig 804, Alex Goodfellow 786 absent for 1 exam.

Grade VI., Max. 1300.—Ethel Doig 1167, Mossman Leishman 1167.

Grade IV., Max. 1000.—Erma Morrison 895, Harold Nicoll 784, J. Neil 625.

Grade II., Max. 600.—Walter Robertson 546, Wilber Doig 579.

Grade I., Max. 600.—Stanley Doig 528, Edwin Robertson 436.

MAMIE DUNCAN, Teacher.

East Settlement Xmas Exams.

Grade VII., Possible Marks 1000.—Ena Black 750, Annie Miller 731, Bessie Black 663, Grace Armstrong 657, Allan Rodger 593.

Grade V., Possible Marks 800.—Ellen Boa 660, Margaret Black 601, Nellie Touchette 576.

Grade IV., Possible Marks 700.—Lloyd Walker 610, Douglas Smith 596, Hattie Gordon 594, Leslie Gordon 578, Annie Black 526.

Grade III., Possible Marks 700.—Alma Boa 649, Albert Laurin 567, Daniel Laurin 407.

Grade I., Possible Marks 300.—Jean Black 256, Nellie Laurin 230, Clyde Laurin 182.

O. A. STRUTHERS, Teacher.

KEEPS EVERYTHING.

"Parson (to Mrs Sikes): 'There's one more question, and I have done. Does your husband keep the Sabbath?'"

Mrs. Sikes: "Keep the Sabbath? Why, bless yer, he keeps everything be can lay his hands on!"

STOPPING THE NOISE.

Judge: "Bailiff, have that stuffing of feet stopped. The noise is very annoying to me."

Hybernian Bailiff (in stentorian tones): "Aho, there! How'd you tongues wid your feet, iver yers & wan av yer! Sure, tis arnor can't hear himself think."

BROWNSBURG

The Brownsburg Anglican Sunday School held its Annual Xmas Tree entertainment in the basement of the Presbyterian Church, on the evening of Monday 22nd inst. A feast of good things was provided for the children which they all enjoyed thoroughly. Afterwards a programme of recitations, children's plays, songs etc., was carried through, principally by the little tots, assisted by some of the older pupils. The whole was very amusing, though very informal. The children were all perfectly at home, and it was delightful to see them act so naturally. The aim of the entertainment was certainly attained, which was to give the children a good time, and much credit is due to Mrs. White for the pains and patience she manifested in training the little ones. At the close Santa Claus appeared a little late, owing to some trouble he had with his reindeer, and somewhat tired after his long journey. Of course this is to be expected as he is now an old man. Unfortunately one box of gifts for the children was lost on the way, but it is to be hoped it will be found later and the gifts distributed. The presents handed by Santa to the children from the tree delighted the hearts of those who received them. The S.S. Superintendent Mr. Jos. Robbins and Mr. and Mrs. Lackey, as well as the children were remembered in the presentations. Mr. Robbins and Mrs. White were serenaded with horns and drums; the National Anthem was sung, and all dispersed feeling they had spent a very happy evening.

THE LATE EILEEN MC MANUS.

The people of Brownsburg were made sad when the message came of our dear little friend's death Eileen Rose McManus, who left here a few months ago with her parents for Toronto, where they had gone to live. Eileen had only been sick a few days died on Dec. 11th, of pneumonia, aged 14 years and six months, a bright young life cut off in her youth. The remains were brought on to Lachute for burial, and was met at the train by a number of her friends and school-mates, and many tears were shed when the little white casket was borne to the hearse. The funeral proceeded to the Presbyterian Church where the Rev. J. L. George preached an effective service. The hymns sung were Rock of Ages, Nearer my God to Thee, and that lovely hymn Peace, Perfect Peace. The remains were conveyed to Lachute Cemetery. We extend to Mr. and Mrs. McManus our heart felt sympathy in their sad loss, besides her mother and father she leaves to mourn her loss one sister and four brothers our deepest sympathy to them all.

TREATMENT THAT EFFECTED A CURE

The good wife was very ill, so bad that she was having a serious talk with her husband.

"James," she said, in a low voice, "in case of anything happening to me, I think a man of your temperament and domestic nature should marry again, both for your sake and for the sake of our children."

James dashed the moisture from his eyes ere he replied:—"Do you think so, my dear?"

The woman weakly nodded. "I certainly do," she said. "Of course, after a decent interval."

James' face brightened up. "There, my dear, that relieves my mind of a great burden!" he said gleefully. "The little widow next door has acted very friendly toward me since you have been ill. She's got such a fine woman as you are—but she is a pretty plump little thing, and I think I'd better give her a hint."

Next day the good wife was able to sit up. The day after she came downstairs. And on the third day she went out for a walk—and out the "little widow next door" dead!



Mother Fly: "What's Willie wearing that medal for?"
Johnny Fly: "Our athletic club gave him that; he dodged the most swats."

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

Children Cry for Fletcher's

CASTORIA

Fletcher's Castoria is strictly a remedy for Infants and Children. Foods are specially prepared for babies. A baby's medicine is even more essential for Baby. Remedies primarily prepared for grown-ups are not interchangeable. It was the need of a remedy for the common ailments of Infants and Children that brought Castoria before the public after years of research, and no claim has been made for it that its use for over 30 years has not proven.

What is CASTORIA?

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. For more than thirty years it has been in constant use for the relief of Constipation, Flatulency, Wind Colic and Diarrhoea; allaying Feverishness arising therefrom, and by regulating the Stomach and Bowels, aids the assimilation of Food; giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Comfort—The Mother's Friend.

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Chas. H. Fletcher

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A box of NEILSON'S CHOCOLATES will receive the warmest reception. My stock of chocolates by the pound is complete. You cannot afford to overlook this store in selecting your CHRISTMAS GIFTS.

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Lachute Mills.

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Prescriptions a specialty.

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Everything in
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Furnaces,
Etc., Etc.

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Princess Theatre,
Brownsburg, P. Goyette, Prop.

George Walsh in Luck and Pluck

*lively romance of an honorable
crook.*

DECEMBER 25th, and 27th.
ADMISSION - 12cts. & 17cts.

Good Restaurant, Ice Cream, Soft Drinks Fruits in Season, etc.

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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-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.

A full line of the famous "Pyrex" Baking Glass. Agent for the entrancing "Corona" Phonograph in which is eliminated all the usual metallic scratching sounds. Only the pure sweet tones of the Singers and Instruments being heard. And all flat records can be played on same.

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

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Many of our customers who started in a small way, have now a well established business through the assistance and co-operation of this Bank over a period of years.
Open an account in this Bank where your interests will be faithfully looked after by experienced officers.
The Manager is always accessible.

W. A. Houston, Mgr. Lachute Branch

C.P.R.'S NEW RECORD

The re-employment of returned soldiers has been carried out by the C.P.R. so wholeheartedly that according to the official records up to the end of August, actually more returned soldiers have been given employment than left the Company for service overseas. The exact figures are as follows:—

Total reported as joining the Army	10,538
Dead	1,000
Wounded	1,952
Re-employed in the service	5,024
Other soldiers given employment	5,543
Total soldiers given employment to date	10,567

In finding employment for returned soldiers, the C.P.R. has found by experience that in most cases it is advisable to restate them in the same department as that in which they worked previous to enlistment. The freight handler who has ambitions to become a dining car waiter is not encouraged to change his vocation unless he can prove that he learned something about waiting, for instance, at an Officers' mess during his military life. His military experience has probably made him a better man than before for handling freight but has not qualified him for the skilled trade of a dining car waiter. Baggage men who have served in the Army come back as a rule all the better for their experience, but the Army training has not qualified them to be sleeping car conductors or ticket clerks, and if they prove to be misfits at a new job the only result is friction and discontent. The general experience, however, is that the normal returned man who goes back to his old or a similar job is all right, indeed is often improved by the discipline and teamwork which he has learnt in the Army.

The policy of the C.P.R. has been to find a position at least as good as the position given up, and this policy has been carried out in the higher ranks of the service as well as in the lower ranks. Thus:

Mr. T. S. Acheson who was employed as General Agricultural Agent at Winnipeg, enlisted in October 1915, was re-employed in the same capacity on January 1st, 1919.

Mr. G. W. Curtis, who was employed as Industrial Agent at Montreal, enlisted in November 1916, was re-employed January 1st, 1919 in the same capacity.

Mr. M. L. Duffy, who was Chief Clerk, Freight Department, at London, England, enlisted October 1914, was re-employed March 1st, 1919 as Agent at Glasgow.

Mr. F. A. L. Gascoigne, who was Superintendent Car Service, Montreal, enlisted July 1915, resumed duty as Secretary Treasurer of the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services Ltd., Montreal, in October 1918.

Mr. Gerald Hiam, who was District Freight Agent at Port William, enlisted in June 1915, and returned to duty on March 15th, 1919, as District Freight Agent, at Cleveland.

Mr. W. M. Kirkpatrick, who was Assistant Freight Traffic Manager, at Montreal, and enlisted in September 1915, resumed duty on February 1st 1919, as Assistant Freight Traffic Manager at Winnipeg.

Mr. T. M. Leask, who was Chief Surgeon at Moose Jaw, enlisted in February 1916, and resumed duty as Chief Medical Officer at Moose Jaw on June 1st, 1919.

Mr. P. H. Muckleston, who was Division Engineer in the Natural Resources Department at Calgary, enlisted in April 1916, and resumed duty as Division Engineer on March 17th, 1919.

Mr. G. G. Oummaney, who was Special Assistant Engineer at Montreal enlisted in August 1915, and resumed duty in July 1919, as Assistant Engineer in the Chief Engineer's Department at Montreal.

Mr. L. C. Ord, who was Assistant Works Manager at Angus Shops, Montreal, enlisted in September 1915, and resumed duty in the same capacity in May 1919.

Mr. C. W. P. Ramsey, who was Engineer of Construction, Montreal, and who took command of the Canadian Overseas Railway Construction Corps in February 1915, resumed duty as Relieving Superintendent on Eastern Lines in March 1919.

Mr. M. J. Robertson, who was Assistant to the Manager of the C.P.R. Real Estate Department, Montreal, enlisted in June 1916, and returned to duty in his former position in March 1919.

Mr. H. B. Yewdall, who was Purchasing Agent in the C.P.R. Right of Way Department at Winnipeg, enlisted in November 1914, and resumed his former position in June 1919.

PUBLIC NOTICE

Public Notice is hereby given, that an application will be made to the Legislature of the Province of Quebec, at its next session, for a charter of incorporation of a company under the name of "QUEBEC COLONIZATION RAILWAY COMPANY," with power to build and operate a railway line from a point at or near Mount-Laurier, in the county of Labelle, in a south westerly direction to a point on the Canadian Pacific Railway at or near Maniwaki, in the county of Ottawa, and running through the townships of any of the townships of Campbell, Kiamika, Dudley, Pope, Robertson, Bouthillier, Kensington, Cameron, Wabasse, Amund, Egan, Maniwaki and Bouchette, or partly through unorganized territory; thence from a point at or near Maniwaki and westerly in the direction of Lake Expansé and Lac des Quizes to a point on the Canadian Pacific Railway at or near Temiscaming, and partly running through the townships of any of the townships of Maniwaki, Egan and Bouchette, partly through unorganized territory and partly through the townships of Delbrouil, Devlin, Brodeur, Latnipe, Baby, Guigues, Gaboury, Lavoie, Dnham, Guay, Laporterie, Fabro, Brochesi, Shebyn and Mazonod, in the county of Pontiac, and thence in a south easterly direction through the townships of Tabaret, Mercier and Gendreau; and further to build and operate a railway line from a point at or near Coulouge River, in the county of Pontiac, in a northerly direction to a point on the National Transcontinental Railway at or about Nottaway, partly running through unorganized territory and partly through the townships of any of the townships of Vauquelin, Tiblement and Senneterre, and from the said point at or near Nottaway in a northerly direction, partly running through the townships of any of the townships of Sonnetterre, Dollard, Conville, Montgat, Brassier, Ducros, Lestre, Bartonville, Josselin, Leas, Tonnancoir, and partly rough unorganized territory to a point at or near the Bell River, north of Lake Shabogama, the whole with the necessary connecting lines and branches; such railway lines to be operated wholly or partly by steam or electricity; to authorize such company to own and operate ships and boats, to acquire, develop and operate water and electric powers, timber, fishing rights, licenses and patents, saw mills, pulp and paper mills, mines, ores and clay products, and to carry on all trades and businesses in connection therewith, and for other purposes.

Montreal, November 21st, 1919.

DESSAULLES, GARNEAU,
DESY & LORRAIN,

12 26 attorneys for applicants

"Le Comptoir Provincial, Limitee."

Public notice is hereby given that under the Quebec Companies Act, letters patent have been issued by the Lieutenant-governor of the province of Quebec, bearing date the seventh day of February 1917, incorporating Joseph Giguère, physician, of L'Annonciation; Méville Ducloux, accountant, Oldior Ducloux, agent Leon Duquette, manufacturer of boots and shoes, Joseph E. Parent, Notary of Sainte-Jérôme, county of Terrebonne; Michel L. Sibarium, printer of Montreal; L. H. Bisillon, manufacturer; J. G. Latour, physician, of Sainte-Jérôme, for the following purposes:

To carry on in its corporate name loan and investment transactions of every kind, banking business excepted;

To take and hold hypothecs and railway, municipal or other bonds on the security of which it wishes to loan its funds, whether the property thus hypothecated or mortgaged is situated within or outside the province;

To own such hypothecs and sell and transfer same as it may think fit;

To have in all respects as regards the loan and investments of its funds and its business the same power and privileges as any individual may enjoy;

To acquire and hold shares in any other company the objects of which are similar to those of the present corporation;

To draw, make accept, indorse, pay out and issue promissory notes, letters of credit, bills of lading drafts, cheques, debentures and other negotiable and transferable instruments;

To act as attorney for the issuing and countersigning of certificates of shares, debentures or other obligations of any association, municipal or other corporation and to act as transfer agents and registrars of said shares, debentures and other obligations and to administer any sinking fund in relation thereto on such conditions as may be agreed upon;

With the approval of the shareholders, to remunerate any person or company for services rendered or to be rendered in placing or assisting to place, or in guaranteeing the placing of any number of shares of the capital stock of the

corporation or its bonds or other securities, or in or about its formation, organization or in the conduct of its business, under the name of "Le Comptoir Provincial, Limitee," with a capital stock of fifty thousand dollars (\$50,000.00), divided into five hundred (500) shares of one hundred dollars (\$100.00) each.

The principal place of the business of the corporation, to be at Saint-Jérôme, county of Terrebonne.

Dated from the office of the Provincial Secretary, this seventh day of February, 1917.

(Signed)

C. J. SIMARD,
Assistant Provincial Secretary

(True copy)



Canada
Province of Quebec
District of Terrebonne

A session of the Court of King's Bench holding Criminal Jurisdiction in and for the district of Terrebonne, will be held at St. Scholastique, district aforesaid, on Friday, the sixteenth day of January 1920, at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

In consequence, I give notice to all who intend to proceed against any prisoner now in the common goal of the said district and all others that they must present then and there.

And I also give notice to all the Justice of the Peace, Coroners and peace officers in and for the said district, that they must present with their records, roll, indictments and other documents, in order to do the thing which belong to them in their respective capacities.

J. W. CYR, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
St. Scholastique, Dec. 4th 1919.

SUPERIOR COURT

Canada
Province of Quebec
District of Terrebonne

No. 1376.

MALVINA CHALIFOUX.

Plaintiff.

vs.

JULES BOUY, formerly of Ivry sur

le lac, District of Terrebonne, now of parts unknown.

Defendant.

The defendant is ordered to appear within one month.

St. Scholastique, December 11th, 1919.

(Signed) Grignon a Fortier,

Prothonotary C.S.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

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Valois, notary's papers.

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

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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.



Quebec's Favorite -

MACDONALD'S
CROWN
CHEWING TOBACCO



H. E. Fortier, Selling Agent, Montreal.



BY COURTESY OF C.P.R.

NOTICE - Having purchased a car load of beans, we need a large quantity of bags and are prepared to pay you the best prices obtainable. We are also buying hides and furs. Phone 78, L. Klein, Lachute Bag and Hide Co'y.

The Annual Xmas Entertainment of the Brownburg Methodist Sunday School will be held on Xmas Eve. Admission Adults 15c, Children 10c.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

ST. ANDREWS

FLOUR MILLS



The new Proprietors of the St. Andrews Flour Mills take this opportunity of wishing the many friends and customers of the mill a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year.

A. C. MATTHEWS & SON.

Suitable Christmas Gifts at Staniforth's.

Nothing is more appreciated than Footwear. Nothing more useful for any member of the Family.

Fine Shoes, House Slippers, Pumps, Garters, Felt Boots, Buckskin Moccasins, Skating Boots. Also a large assortment of Gent's Furnishings, Ties, Gloves and Mitts.

Men's and Boy's Clothing. Extra special in Boy's Suits, Gloves and Mitts.

Boots neatly and promptly repaired. Telephone 66.

W. G. Staniforth, Lachute



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

O. B. Lafleur & Sons, Limited.

Foundry Street - Lachute

Soils and Crops

Address communications to Agronomist, 73 Adelaide St. West, Toronto

Fat Turkeys Make Fat Pocketbooks.
Turkeys that are fat when marketed bring the best prices and, if the fattening is done in a systematic way, generally the largest profits.

Different methods are employed in fattening turkeys. The majority of growers prefer to feed two-year-old corn. This is given them from November 1 up to killing time.

Some breeders get more satisfaction from feeding one-third oats with two-thirds corn, and occasionally a meal of cornmeal mush. It is claimed that white-flesh corn will fatten turkeys more readily and that the flesh will be of finer quality than when yellow corn is fed.

Turkeys must have liberty even while fattening, but if given regularly two meals a day they will not be inclined to roam. If they are confined they will lose appetite.

The market demand is for medium-sized carcasses that are plump and fat. Very large turkeys do not sell so quickly. After the holidays birds weighing from eight to ten pounds sell best.

Only well-fattened stock should be slaughtered; there is no profit in marketing poor stuff. Food must be withheld for twenty-four hours prior to killing, so that the crop and entrails will be empty, thus lessening the danger of spoiling. Hens sell best in market.

When killing, tie the feet together and hang the fowl on a pole. Cut the throat and, after thorough bleeding, dry-pick the feathers. Let those of the head and wings remain. As soon as dressed plunge the carcass into hot water, and then into cold, to give the skin a fresher look.

Another method, one generally adopted by the English and Continental poulterers, is by dislocation of the neck. The legs of the bird are grasped in the left hand, the back of the bird being upward and the crown of the head in the hollow of the hand. The legs of the bird are held against the left hip, and the head against the right thigh or knee. In this position the head is strongly stretched and at the same time bent suddenly backward so as to dislocate the neck near its junction with the head. The bird is instantly killed, and plucking the feathers must be done at once.

Still another method is to hang the bird up by the legs, cross the wings to prevent struggling, and give a sharp blow on the back of the head with a stout piece of wood, which renders the bird insensible. Then insert the knife in the roof of the mouth, so as to pierce the brain, cutting it along the entire length. Let the bird hang by the legs for a few minutes to allow the blood to drain out. Plucking the feathers must be begun at once while the body is still warm. Feathers should be left on the neck about three inches from the head, and a few feathers on the tail and tips of wings; and care must be taken not to break the skin while plucking. Twist the wings on the back of the bird. As soon as the feathers are removed, the carcass should be hung up by the feet to cool—never hang by the head, for the

blood should be drained toward the head and become coagulated there. Some poulterers lay the birds on their breasts on a setting board, pressing the rumps square, letting the heads hang down until the body is set, after which the birds will retain their plump shape.

Cleanliness in marketing is a very important factor. The feet and legs of the birds should be cleaned of all dirt. Any dirt or blood that may be on the heads should be removed. It is a good plan to tie up the legs of dressed birds, and if they are to be displayed in a shop, the head of each had best be pushed up under one wing.

Before being packed in cases the carcasses should be thoroughly cooled—not frozen. Pack in each case only birds of nearly the same weight, graded to within two pounds. In no case should any bird be lighter than the lightest weight nor heavier than the heaviest weight marked on the package. Pack cocks and hens in separate cases.

Wrap each bird in paper, but never use printed paper for this purpose. The head of each bird should be wrapped with a quantity of thick paper to absorb the blood. Spread a small quantity of wood pulp or dry clean straw in the bottom of the case. Put paper on the bottom and top of the birds to keep them clean. Mark the cases plainly at both ends.

The Fall Calf.

I have found it rather more difficult to make a calf do well when it was born in the fall. For one thing it is colder usually than it is in spring, and this condition keeps on growing more so as we get into winter. The reason for this slower growth in cool or cold weather is that calves, like all young creatures, need to be kept warm. The baby is just the same way. Keep it warm and it thrives better. Warmth aids growth in the calf.

For that reason I try to have a warm and comfortable place for the calf that comes in the fall and is to be raised. A few days after the calf is born I like to take it away from the mother cow, and if I could I would put it so far away from the stable where cows are kept that the cow could not hear it when it bawls. Nothing is worse for a cow than to be within hearing of the calls of her calf. But not always is it possible to remove the calf so far. The next best thing is to care for the calf so well that it will not bleat much and the cries it does make, if well fed, are not as apt to trouble the mother.

Then, too, a dry place is necessary to comfort, and comfort is the one thing a calf ought to have to do well. The straw given the calf should be changed every day. The calf soon gets up a good deal of straw if it is placed where it can. Straw that has been used this way may be placed in the drop back of the cows and go out with the manure. It is good for little else. By shaking out the straw that has been under the calf and drying it we can save some of it for another time. Straw is so valuable in these days that we must waste as little as possible.

One thing more we need to do for the fall calf, and that is to furnish it as much green feed as we can. Grass cut from the after-feed may be used as long as the frost stays off. After that we have found it best to go to feeding hay. A nice lock of well-cured hay, clover or timothy, is one of the best things for a calf. Not only does it tend to make the calf grow, but it has a good effect in preventing bowel troubles. The juice from the hay is a good tonic.

To go with the hay, we need some grain. Especially if timothy hay is fed there should be some kind of a laxative grain given. I like wheat bran or mixed feed as well as anything I ever tried. The bran makes muscle and at the same time keeps the bowels regular.

It is not time wasted to brush off the calf regularly every day. It always seemed to me a well-groomed calf would grow faster than one that was rough and dust-covered all the time. It might not be thought that a calf's hide would get very much clogged with dust and seeds, but if you have not groomed your calf for a week or two, just part the hair and look closely, and you will see that the pores of the skin are badly clogged, and when that happens the calf cannot grow as fast nor assimilate its food as it otherwise would. A clean skin saves feed, for the calf uses to better advantage what is given it.

All the time we try to remember that we are dealing with a cow of to-morrow.

Don't Make a Garage of Your Barn.

Automobiles, gas engines and tractors should be kept in isolated buildings as far from the barn as possible. The number of automobiles owned by the farmers is steadily increasing and the fire hazard on the farm is increased accordingly.

It is an extremely dangerous thing to keep an auto or run a gasoline engine in the barn. Why should you take the chance of losing your season's crops—cattle, horses, machinery and buildings from a back-fire or gasoline explosion. "Safety First."

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Poultry

The hen that lays must be in the best of condition, strong and vigorous. Her eyes must be bright and clear, of a prominent "shoe-button" appearance; the comb and wattles large and red; the bill short to medium in size; the distance between the bill and eye narrow; the head of good size.

The body of a laying hen must be well set, with good back capacity (which really is egg-bed capacity); broad bodies, with ribs wide spread, afford plenty of room for egg and digestive organs. The body should be solid; the birds should not be loose jointed, but compactly built. The legs should set wide apart. The entire type should be neat and of the feminine order. There must be no physical defects nor deformities.

Heavy layers are up first in the morning, jumping from their roosts at the break of day, and going back only after it has become so dark that they are unable to pick up a bit of grain that might be hidden in the scratching litter.

The heaviest layers are also the heaviest eaters and drinkers. Their appetites and thirsts never seem to leave them, and their activity aids in digesting all the food they consume. The heavy layers can readily be picked by examining the crops while the fowls are on the roost at night—a method that has considerable merit.

Good layers are late molters, but a late molter with yellow in her earlobes in October is not a good layer; the ear-lobes should be white. Since the laying season ends when molting has well started, no great risks will be taken by marketing the early molters when more room is needed.

There is more activity and nervousness in a good layer than there is in a poor one, and yet they are more easily handled. In using trapsnets I have found my heaviest layers to be my tamest birds, and they always seem contented and happy. They show more friendliness, yet they are elusive, but entirely unlike the poor layers which are shy and scary, and which will yell like Indians upon being caught.

The Dairy

All feeders with horns should be dehorned before they are put on full feed.

Dehorning makes feeders more easily and safely handled and each animal has a better chance at the feeding trough. Also, dehorning avoids the bruised condition of the flesh and torn hides caused by cattle goring each other in the feed lots and in transit to markets, as well as excessive shrinkage in transit.

The most common method of dehorning is to saw the horns off. There are saws specially designed for the work.

Dehorning clippers are also used.

Cement Walks on the Farm

"You haven't very good walks out here in the country," I remarked to my country cousin, gingerly picking my way through the muddy barnyard as I accompanied him while he was doing his chores.

"No—not very good," he replied, smiling over the thought that I should expect to find walks on his farm.

And why not? Can any one think of one good reason why farm buildings should not be connected with walks? Why should there not be walks—cement walks preferably—from the house to the wood shed, to the chicken coop, to the hog pen, to the granary, etc. Thousands of trips between these places are made every year, dozens in a single day.

During the inspection of some hundreds of farms the writer has not yet seen a complete system of cement walks—or any other kind of walks—on a farm. As a rule the only walk extends from the front door of the house to the road, or from the side door to the driveway.

Every farmer understands how to mix cement and how to build things of it. The watering tank, the short driveway leading into the barn, the base-way floor of the barn and the hog feeding pen all bear evidence of his familiarity with cement. Why, then, is nearly every farmer willing to plow

THE CHEERFUL CHERUB

The dignity of labor
There's nothing now
surpasses.
I have a pick and
shovel—
I'll join the upper
classes.
RT CAMP



especially where a large number of cattle are to be dehorned and where they are dehorned before the horn becomes hard and brittle. The chief objection to dehorning with the clippers is that thin or hard horns are sometimes crushed or splintered, resulting in a wound that heals slowly. This objection is partly overcome by using clippers that are constructed with two V-shaped blades which, when pressed together, bring four cutting edges against the horn.

The best time to dehorn is in late fall and early winter, or during the cool weather of spring. If the weather is cool there is very little danger of wounds becoming infested with screw worms. However, it is best to apply some fly repellent, such as pine tar or one of the coal-tar products to wounds.

Pure Bred Sheep.

Any sheep raiser who purchases a pure bred registered ram of any recognized breed recorded in the Canadian National Live Stock Records or eligible for such registration for use in his own flock, and who has not previously used a pure bred registered ram shall be entitled to the annual premium of \$5.00 for two consecutive years provided he will comply with the regulations specified in Pamphlet No. 19 "Information Concerning the Policy Regarding Pure Bred Rams," issued by the Live Stock Branch, Ottawa. This pamphlet will be sent free upon application to the Publications Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa. It has been decided that the best way to prove the value of pure bred rams is to help every sheep raiser, who has not previously used a pure bred ram, to use his own flock for demonstrating the value of this practice. Therefore the Dominion Department of Agriculture will grant to bona fide applicants who comply with the above-mentioned regulations a sum of \$5.00 annually, for two years, for each pure bred registered ram. No individual sheep raiser shall be permitted to receive premiums for more than four rams. Regular forms to be used in making applications under this policy are to be found in the back of Pamphlet No. 19.

Cover the Tender Plants.

To prevent the winter-killing of valuable plants, they should be properly covered and at the proper time. Every winter many thousands of herbaceous plants—that is, plants which die down during the winter and come up again in the spring—are killed by improper covering. They should be covered as late as possible in the season, preferably after the ground has been frozen. A mulch of straw, leaves, or well-rotted manure will not only help the plants through the winter, but will give them a start in fertilizer value when growth begins next year. Plants which retain their foliage through the winter should be covered very lightly; a solid mat of material is likely to kill them.

Danger Signs.

Wherever gasoline is stored, danger signs should be posted on the doors, warning against the carrying of lights of any kind.

Health Talks

By John B. Huber, AMMD

Address communications to 73 Adelaide St. West, Toronto

The Value of Good Cooking.

Nothing sweetens life, assures good temper, dissipates disease and preserves health so much as good substantial food, enticingly prepared and wholesomely cooked. Yet how many homes there are in which this belief is not held!

In these topsy-turvy times of ours, when many men are doing women's work and many women men's work, I was not surprised the other evening, at an industrial exhibit, to see a man cooking and serving a meal in demonstrating a small electrical stove. Indeed, it delighted me to see such highly developed culinary skill in a mere man.

For, although cooking is the job of the woman in a home, there are many bachelors, without a mother or other woman relative to help them, who could with impunity learn to cook and cook well,—instead of depending upon a restaurant for their meals, or perhaps a delicatessen store.

The person who appreciates the value of good cooking, has fewer ills than his neighbor who does not.

Questions and Answers.

My daughter, 19 years of age, had influenza and now her lungs are affected. Our doctor ordered her to a mountain farm. After two months

there, she became so homesick that I had to bring her home. She was falling fast and came back a nervous wreck. At home she seemed to improve at first, but she has constant fits of coughing and spits up blood. Is there a cure? This state has been trailing on, now, for six months.

Answer—Your letter exhibits a sad aspect of that most pathetic of all diseases—tuberculosis. How often homesickness, and like emotions, retard the cure! In such a case as your daughter's, it is just as well that she should have left the sanatorium, no matter how excellent that institution undoubtedly was. The well-managed sanatorium is by far the best place for the tuberculosis cure; but if there is no debilitating an emotion as homesickness in evidence, the home were a better place. Your daughter at any rate acquired the methods and habits essential to the successful treatment, and these should be most faithfully practiced at home. All the sanatoria in existence could accommodate only five per cent. of the tuberculosis sufferers in the world, and many of the rest do get well if they are obedient to their physicians and do nothing else in life than "to labor to get well." Information regarding the management of this disease in the home, is being mailed you.

Save the Old Sacks.

Old sacks lying around get to be something of a nuisance. If stored in the right place the time may come when they are real handy.

Ripped apart and shaken out well, they make good blankets to throw over the cows at milking time. They may be sewed together so that they will come far enough to protect the legs.

An old sack is a good thing to wipe off the horses with when they come in all wet and chilly. Get clear down to the fetterlocks and up as far as the tips of the ears. Be careful when working round the ears. Some horses do not like it at all.

I have thrown an old sack over my shoulders when going from the barn to the house in a storm. Better to keep an old coat at the barn for that purpose, however.

If you ever get stuck in the mud with the auto, just put a few old sacks in front of the hind wheels. Usually the machine will walk right out over these. Some people carry a few old sacks under the seat just for use when caught in the mud. They take up little space and serve a good purpose.

In threshing time if we run short of grain sacks, the old bags come in handy. There is a temptation to fill them too full, however.

An Inexpensive Mash Hopper.

A self-feeder for pens that costs practically nothing, never clogs up, and never wastes feed is somewhat of a boon, according to my experience. It consists merely of a light wooden box about four inches deep suspended four or five inches from the floor, and a piece of one-inch-mesh poultry netting cut to fit loosely into it. This wire is to be put on top of the feed. It settles down as the feed is consumed, and effectually prevents any from being thrown out. If a piece of heavier wire is bound in around the edge, this added weight will keep the piece of poultry netting in place even when the box is nearly full. The idea in having the whole thing suspended is to keep the hens out of the box, which it does.

These feeders are so inexpensive that there is no excuse for not using enough of them to give even the more timid hens access to feed at all times, thus doing away with one of the chief causes of lowered egg yield in large flocks.

Concrete Floors Return Cost.

By increasing the value of manure produced, concrete floors for feeding stables will return their cost in about one year. The extra crop returns from manure kept on concrete floors is due to the soluble plant food saved.

The cost of concreting floors generally amounts to about \$5 an animal in the ordinary feeding stable, and the saving in manure is equal to this amount of every 1,000 pounds in live weight of steers or cattle fed for the year, as compared with animals fed on earth floors.

Concrete floors also make it easier to provide sanitary places for animals.

The stitching gave way in one of the straps of the harness. If we had not had a hand riveter, with a good assortment of rivets on hand, we would have been compelled to make a trip to the shop. As it was, five minutes fixed the strap and business went on all right.

Buy Thrift Stamps.



Spohn's Distemper Compound

Is the best prophylaxis against disease. Twenty drops of Spohn's daily will act as an effective preventive to insure your horses and mules against Distemper and other diseases. When there is so much disease, and your horse is so often exposed, keep your horse on his feet by starting the use of Spohn's early. Your druggist handles it. SPOHN MEDICAL CO., Goshen, Ind., U.S.A.

Fertilizing New Clover Seeding.

It is not so very common to fertilize new clover seeding, but the results obtained seem to indicate that this is an excellent plan to use. At first thought this may seem to be an unnecessary practice because clover is planted almost as much for the purpose of fertilizing the soil, principally by gathering nitrogen, as it is to obtain hay.

There are three good reasons for fertilizing: First, a light covering of manure greatly helps to prevent the young seedling from being killed out by frost. To a great extent it prevents the ground from heaving. Second, a comparison of the nitrogen-gathering nodules of the roots of fertilized clover not fertilized shows that the nodules on the fertilized seedling are from eight to ten times as large as the nodules on the unfertilized seedling. Third, a much larger crop of hay is insured, not only because a good stand of seedling is obtained, but because the young plants have a supply of plant food. Clover, like all other plants, should have plant food.

The manure should be applied in the fall or early winter for the life spring sowing.

A small wire hair brush will free the carpet sweeper brush of hair, lint, threads and string.

Onions should be stored in a cool, dry and airy place. A close, damp and warm atmosphere will make the onions soft, excite them into growth and cause them to rot.

Removes Spavin Without Blemish

If an otherwise good horse develops a spavin, avoid harsh treatments that disfigure the animal. Use the old reliable DR. A. C. DANIEL'S ABSORBENT BLISTER.

This is not a caustic. It cures all sorts of enlargements such as spavins, corns, splints, callouses, thickened tendons, shoe boils, swellings, goiters, etc. Remedied acts by first irritating, and then absorbing the thickened cartilage—a method that is simple, natural, and effective. You can apply this remedy any number of times without leaving any scars or white hairs. Try it and be convinced.

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GENERAL DEBILITY FOLLOWING INFLUENZA

Strength Can Only be Regained
by Enriching the Blood.

Following a wide spread epidemic of influenza, general debility is on the increase, and its effects may be noticed in the worn listless appearance of so many of the men and women you meet. Influenza always leaves behind it impaired vitality, and with the modern conditions of life that use up nerve force so rapidly, general debility becomes one of the most common maladies. The symptoms of debility vary, but weakness is always present. There is poor digestion, languor, weak, aching back, wakefulness at night, often distressing headaches and a feeling of fatigue. These symptoms indicate impure and impoverished blood. It is significant of nearly every attack of influenza that it is followed by anaemia and debility.

For all such run-down conditions, new blood is the most reliable cure. Sufferers should at once begin to make thin blood rich and red with Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Under a fair treatment with this medicine they will realize more and more the health-restoring influence of good rich blood, and how this new blood brings a feeling of new strength and increased vitality. Proof is given in the case of Mrs. G. Robertson, Wingham, Ont., who says: "When the Spanish influenza spread over our town I happened to be one of the first attacked, and the attack was a very severe one, and worse still, the after effects of the trouble left me in continuous misery. I had severe pains in my side, felt low-spirited, and with no ambition whatever. My head ached almost continually, my eyes felt heavy, and pimples broke out on my face. I was advised to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and after taking them for a time I felt like my old self, able to do my housework, and feeling well and strong. I can strongly recommend Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for the serious after-effects of influenza as I am sure they will restore all sufferers to good health."

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

At times it is proper to be thankful that you are not as other men are; for instance, when you live in a good farming community, and the "other men" are lived in the cities.

World Shortage in Gems.

The jewelry trade is expecting a dearth of precious stones, says a London despatch. That is attributable to two main causes. The output fell during the war and a new demand has been created by the redistribution of money brought about by war. The great nouveaux rich class must be catered to. With regard to diamonds the de Beers interests and a London syndicate of some half dozen firms, control what represents from 95 to 98 per cent. of the world's output.

A few diamonds come from Brazil, British Guinea, India, Borneo, and the Congo, but not enough to effect the market.

The output from the South African mines has not been up to pre-war level in recent years. Distribution has proceeded on the rationing principle, varied by the syndicate according to circumstances. Thus Antwerp has been allotted a good share to assist in the rehabilitation of the Belgian diamond cutting industry. There are also developing markets in India and Japan, to which consideration has to be given.

It is estimated, however, that America still absorbs her pre-war proportion of diamonds, which was three-fourths of the total output. There is always a superabundance of money for those costly luxuries in the United States. Many more high grade stones could be sold there if only they could be obtained, notwithstanding that prices are now something like three times those of 1914 for certain qualities.

No manufacturer whose business is ordinarily dependent on diamonds can keep his factory going on the supplies now available and their energies are being diverted as far as may be into other channels.

A certain number of old diamonds cut by past generations of craftsmen are being put on the market to relieve the shortage. They are not greatly sought after by the trade, however, because the progress of art and the changes of fashion put so many of them hopelessly out of date. They are generally "square and lumpy," whereas the present day style aims at a perfectly rounded effect. Old stones do not pay to recut for general commerce on account of the wastage and the high rates to which this class of labor has advanced.

The human body is subject to some 2,400 diseases, but normally a person is liable to seventeen, and physicians say probably will experience only half a dozen.

Canada has one mile of railway for every 224 persons.

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows.

"SYRUP OF FIGS" CHILD'S LAXATIVE

Look at tongue! Remove poisons from little stomach, liver and bowels



Accept "California" Syrup of Figs only—look for the name California on the package, then you are sure your child is having the best and most harmless laxative or physic for the little stomach, liver and bowels. Children love its delicious fruity taste. Full directions for child's dose on each bottle. Give it without fear. Mother! You must say "California."

Greetings to Prince of Wales.

A welcome to our soldier prince Upon Canadian soil! Our vast Dominion greetings sends, May nought his visit spoil: Propitious were the winds which brought

His vessels o'er the sea; Hearty the homage waiting him, From hearts of loyalty!

Now Peace unfolds her pinions fair Upon the world once more; And all our soldiers homeward speed Back from the scenes of war. In Canada for whom they fought They're glad the prince to see; Comrade-in-arms on Flanders Fields They'd pledge him fealty!

Hurrah! How's This

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

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

You simply apply a few drops of freezone on a tender, aching corn and soreness is instantly relieved. Shortly the entire corn can be lifted out, root and all, without pain. This drug is sticky but dries at once and is claimed to just shrivel up any corn without inflaming or even irritating the surrounding tissue or skin. If your wife wears high heels she will be glad to know of this.

Lost His Bet.

It was the commercial-room, and the conversation had turned on the topic of the powers of endurance shown by men of the past and present. During a lull in the conversation one young commercial said:

"Any man, if he has the will-power, can endure pain or fatigue; I know I can."

Silence for a moment, and an "old man of the road" replied:

"I'll bet you a dollar you can't hold your foot—boots on—in a bucket of hot water as long as I can!"

The bet was taken, and two buckets of hot water were brought in, and a kettle of boiling water to raise the temperature to the point of endurance. The young one's face began to pale, but the other called for more boiling water.

"What the deuce is your leg made of, sir?" yelled the former, suddenly taking his foot from the bucket.

"Cork, sir—cork!" was the cool answer, and the other man felt that he had indeed lost.

MONEY ORDERS.

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

Vivisectioning the Frog.

The frog is the vivisectionist's favorite victim, not because his structure is at all human-like (though he is built somewhat like a man), but for the reason that he will endure being chopped up to a remarkable extent and still retain life. If his brain be removed he can get along without it, swallowing whatever is put into his mouth and otherwise behaving much as usual, though in automatic fashion. If the lungs are cut out he will survive for a long time because he can breathe through his skin. The corpuscles of his blood being remarkably large, that fluid serves admirably for the instruction of the seeker after medical knowledge.

"With consistency a great soul has simply nothing to do. He may as well concern himself with his shadow on the wall."—Emerson.

"Give us courage and gaiety and the quiet mind. Spare us to our friends, soften us to our enemies. Bless us, if it may be, in all our innocent endeavors."—Robert Louis Stevenson.

BITS OF HUMOR FROM HERE & THERE

Poor Teacher!
"Now, Johnny," said the teacher after much explaining against the use of "ain't." "why shouldn't we say 'ain't'?" "Because, ma'am," said Johnny, "there ain't no such word as 'ain't'."

A Boomerang.
"Bertie," said his mother, sorrowfully, "every time you are naughty I get another gray hair."

"My word!" replied Bertie; "you must have been a terror. Look at Grandpa!"

No Time for Argument.

Old Salt: "Yes, sir, I fell over the side of the ship, and a shark 'e came along and grabbed me by the leg."

Visitor: "Good gracious! And what did you do?"

Old Salt: "Let 'im 'ave the leg, o' course. I never argues with sharks."

The Resemblance.

"I am afraid," said the let-him-down-easy editor, "that I do not see my way to printing your poetry in my periodical. You see, it's not quite the style of thing we want, though it is undoubtedly remarkable—very remarkable. Do you know, young man, that there are some points about your writings that resemble Milton?"

"Do you think so?" cried the delighted poet. "What are they?"

"Your stops," replied the editor.

"Indeed, you employ almost the same punctuation-marks!"

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited.

Gentlemen,—I have used MINARD'S LINIMENT on my vessel and in my family for years, and for the every day ills and accidents of life I consider it has no equal.

I would not start on a voyage without it if it cost a dollar a bottle.

CAPT. F. R. DESJARDIN.

Schr. "Storke," St. Andre, Kamouraska.

The Good Old Days.

In looking back along the years How beautiful the past appears! How much we praise "the good old days!"

We see them through the mellow haze Of "used-to-be"; and memory. Beyond a doubt, has tricky ways.

We quite forget the pain and woe And sorrow that we used to know. All ills were born this very morn. The rose of memory has no thorn. Alas, to-day the world is gray And all the breezes sigh forlorn!

H.R.H. the Prince of Wales was given a beautiful costume by the Stony Cree Indians at Banff. The costume is made of snow-white deer-skin trimmed with ermine and embroidered in colored beads (royal blue predominated) by the most skilled women of the tribe. The work occupied six weeks.

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New York, U.S.A.

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which sap the vitality. Danger lurks in every hour a cold is allowed to run. Assist nature in bringing your children quickly back to health and strength and avoid serious complications by the prompt use of **Gray's Syrup**—over 60 years in use. Always buy the Large Size.

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Give Cuticura the Care Of Your Skin

And watch that troublesome eruption disappear. Bathe with Cuticura Soap, dry and apply Cuticura Ointment. For eruptions, rashes, irritations, etc., they are wonderful. Nothing so insures a clear skin and good hair as making Cuticura your every-day toilet preparations.

Cuticura Soap, Ointment and Pills, 15c. each, plus Canadian duties. Sold everywhere. For sample each free address: "Cuticura, Dept. 1, Boston, U.S.A."

GUARD THE CHILDREN FROM AUTUMN COLDS

The Fall is the most severe season of the year for colds—one day is warm, the next is wet and cold and unless the mother is on her guard the little ones are seized with colds that may hang on all winter. Baby's Own Tablets are mother's best friend in preventing or banishing colds. They act as a gentle laxative, keeping the bowels and stomach free and sweet. An occasional dose will prevent colds or if it does come on suddenly the prompt use of the Tablets will quickly relieve it. The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

World's Lightest Wood.

The lightest wood, in weight, that is known, is "Balsa." Cork is three times as heavy as this wood. It can easily be indented with the finger nail. It is treated with paraffin and used in making floats of life preservers and in constructing life rafts.

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

Clean legs and a clean skin on a horse will save many bushels of grain.

A statue in bronze of Queen Victoria is being shipped from England to the city in Canada which bears the Queen's name, where it will be placed on a lofty pedestal plainly visible to passengers on incoming ocean ships. The statue weighs two and one-half tons. It will pass through the Panama Canal and up the Pacific Coast on its forty-day journey to Victoria.

FOGGY?

If Bilious, Constipated or Headachy take "Cascarets."

To-morrow the sun will shine for you. Everything will seem clear, rosy and bright. Your system is filled with liver and bowel poison which keeps your skin sallow, your stomach upset, your head foggy and aching. Your meals are turning into poison, gases and acids. You cannot feel right. Don't stay bilious or constipated. Feel splendid always by taking Cascarets occasionally. They act without griping or inconvenience. They never sicken you like Calomel, Salts, Oil or nasty, harsh pills. They cost so little too—Cascarets work while you sleep.

SHILOH
30 STOPS COUGHS

ONLY TABLETS MARKED "BAYER" ARE ASPIRIN

Not Aspirin at All without the "Bayer Cross"



For Colds, Pain, Headache, Neuralgia, Toothache, Earache, and for Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Neuritis, take Aspirin marked with the name "Bayer" or you are not taking Aspirin at all. Accept only "Bayer Tablets of Aspirin" in an unbroken "Bayer" package which contains complete directions. Then you are getting real Aspirin—the genuine Aspirin prescribed by physicians for over nine-tenths of the world's population. Handy tin boxes containing 12 tablets cost but a few cents. Drug stores also sell larger "Bayer" packages. There is only one Aspirin—"Bayer"—You must say "Bayer" Aspirin is the trade mark (registered in Canada) of Bayer Manufacture of Pharmaceutical Goods at Elberfeld, Germany. While it is well known that Aspirin means Bayer manufacture, to assist the public against imitations, the Tablets of Bayer Company will be stamped with their general trade mark, the "Bayer Cross."

Ask Your Druggist For Dr. Miles' Calendar For 1920

IT is FREE and the best large-figure Calendar published. It gives the weather forecast for each day in the year, also time of Sunrise and Sunset and phases of the Moon. "An exceptionally complete and useful Calendar!" That's what everybody says. The edition is limited. It is therefore very important that you call early so that you will be sure to get this splendid free Calendar at the beginning of the year.

Just go to your druggist, tell him your name and address, and that you want Dr. Miles 1920 Calendar. He will do the rest—FREE.

Classified Advertisements.

FOR SALE.

PAIR PRACTICALLY BLACK FOXES. Also twenty other pairs. Reid Bros., Bothwell, Ontario.

WANTED.

RAW FURS. WHAT HAVE YOU? What price? Reid Bros., Bothwell, Ontario.

WANTED.

FIRST CLASS GARAGE MAN. State experience and wages wanted. Reid Bros., Bothwell, Ont.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

ARE YOU LOOKING FOR AN OPENING to prove your ability? Or are you just drifting along on the principle that "everything comes to him who waits"—without much thought of your efficiency? If you are in the latter class, be up and doing—train your mind and memory so as to be ready for Opportunity when it comes your way. In other words, Peimania! If you know you have ability, why not use the waiting moments to improve your efficiency and incidentally acquire that Personality which means so much in seeking Success? Small town or big city, or on the township side line, it matters not—the Peimania System is conducted by mail. "Mind and Memory" tells you all about it. It is a book that's free and lays no obligation upon you to enroll, though you'll be surprised to find how moderate is the fee required. Write for the book and particulars to-day to the Peimania Institute, 155 Temple Building, Toronto, Canada.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CANDY—EARN \$25 TO \$50 WEEKLY. Advertise—Men—Women. Start one of our Specialty Candy Factories in your home, small room anywhere. Grand opportunity. We tell how and furnish everything. Candy-makers House, 1319 Ranstead St., Philadelphia, Pa.

BUSINESSMEN, TORONTO, PROPERTIES, Ontario and Western farms for sale or exchange, Davis, 129 Victoria St., Toronto.

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

Cushions filled with dry coffee grounds protect needles and pins from rusting.

On many of the irrigated farms in southern Alberta the policy of raising crops for the live stock carried is being followed with much success.

KNOCKS OUT PAIN THE FIRST ROUND

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

This famous reliever of rheumatic aches, soreness, stiffness, painful sprains, neuralgic pains, and most other external twinges that humanity suffers from, enjoys its great sales because it practically never fails to bring speedy, comforting relief. Always ready for use, it takes little to penetrate without rubbing and produce results. Clean, refreshing. Made in Canada. At all drug stores. 85c, 70c, \$1.40.

Sloan's
Liniment
Keep it handy

Three Fashionable Models



No. 9144—Misses' Suit Coat. Price, 25 cents. Suitable for small women; coat in two lengths, collar in two outlines. Cut in 3 sizes, 16 to 20 years. Size 16, longer length, 3 yds. 48 ins. wide, or 2 1/2 yds. 54 ins. wide; lining, 3 1/4 yds. 36 ins. wide; shorter length, 2 1/2 yds. 48 ins. wide, 2 1/4 yds. 54 ins. wide.

No. 9245—Misses' Two-Piece Skirt. Price, 20 cents. Suitable for small women; high waistline, in two lengths. Cut in 3 sizes, 16 to 20 years. Size 16, longer length, 2 1/2 yds. 36 ins. wide, or 1 1/2 yds. 54 ins. wide; shorter length, 2 1/4 yds. 36 ins. wide, or 1 1/4 yds. 54 ins. wide. Width, 1 1/2 yds.

No. 9118—Misses' Dress. Price, 25 cents. Suitable for small women; two

styles of sleeve, blouse in two lengths; one-piece skirt in two lengths attached to lining. Cut in 3 sizes, 16, 18 and 20 years. Size 16 requires, longer-length blouse and skirt, 4 1/4 yds. 36 ins. wide, or 3 1/4 yds. 40 ins. wide; vest, 1 1/2 yds. 18 ins. wide; shorter-length blouse, longer-length skirt, 3 1/4 yds. 36 ins. wide, or 3 1/4 yds. 40 ins. wide. Width around bottom, 1 1/4 yds.

No. 9120—Misses' Coat. Price, 25 cents. Raglan sleeves; straight side sections, with or without pockets. Cut in 4 sizes, 14 to 20 years. Size 16, longer-length, 3 1/4 yds. 54 ins. wide.

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

A Well-Balanced Cereal

That is what Grape-Nuts food is called, because it supplies the vital mineral elements so often lacking in other foods.

Grape-Nuts

provides all the goodness of wheat and barley. It's easily digested and has a wonderfully likable flavor.

"There's a Reason for Grape-Nuts At all Grocers."

Soils and Crops

Address communications to Agronomist, 73 Adelaide St. West, Toronto

Fat Turkeys Make Fat Pocketbooks.

Turkeys that are fat when marketed bring the best prices and, if the fattening is done in a systematic way, generally the largest profits.

Different methods are employed in fattening turkeys. The majority of growers prefer to feed two-year-old corn. This is given them from November 1 up to killing time.

Some breeders get more satisfaction from feeding one-third oats with two-thirds corn, and occasionally a meal of cornmeal mush. It is claimed that white-fleshed corn will fatten turkeys more readily and that the flesh will be of finer quality than when yellow corn is fed.

Turkeys must have liberty even while fattening, but if given regularly two meals a day they will not be inclined to roam. If they are confined they will lose appetite.

The market demand is for medium-sized carcasses that are plump and fat. Very large turkeys do not sell so quickly. After the holidays birds weighing from eight to ten pounds sell best.

Only well-fattened stock should be slaughtered; there is no profit in marketing poor stuff. Food must be withheld for twenty-four hours prior to killing, so that the crop and entrails will be empty, thus lessening the danger of spoiling. Hens sell best in market.

When killing, tie the feet together and hang the fowl on a pole. Cut the throat and, after thorough bleeding, dry-pick the feathers. Let those of the head and wings remain. As soon as dressed plunge the carcass into hot water, and then into cold, to give the skin a fresher look.

Another method, one generally adopted by the English and Continental poulterers, is by dislocation of the neck. The legs of the bird are grasped in the left hand, the back of the bird being upward and the crown of the head in the hollow of the hand. The legs of the bird are held against the left hip, and the head against the right thigh or knee. In this position the head is strongly stretched and at the same time bent suddenly backward so as to dislocate the neck near its junction with the head. The bird is instantly killed, and plucking the feathers must be done at once.

Still another method is to hang the bird up by the legs, cross the wings to prevent struggling, and give a sharp blow on the back of the head with a stout piece of wood, which renders the bird insensible. Then insert the knife in the roof of the mouth, so as to pierce the brain, cutting it along the entire length. Let the bird hang by the legs for a few minutes to allow the blood to drain out. Plucking the feathers must be begun at once while the body is still warm. Feathers should be left on the neck about three inches from the head, and a few feathers on the tail and tips of wings; and care must be taken not to break the skin while plucking. Twist the wings on the back of the bird. As soon as the feathers are removed, the carcass should be hung up by the feet to cool—never hang by the head, for the

blood should be drained toward the head and become coagulated there.

Some poulterers lay the birds on their breasts on a setting board, pressing the rumps square, letting the heads hang down until the body is set, after which the birds will retain their plump shape.

Cleanliness in marketing is a very important factor. The feet and legs of the birds should be cleaned of all dirt. Any dirt or blood that may be on the heads should be removed. It is a good plan to tie up the legs of dressed birds, and if they are to be displayed in a shop, the head of each had best be pushed up under one wing.

Before being packed in cases the carcasses should be thoroughly cooled—not frozen. Pack in each case only birds of nearly the same weight, graded to within two pounds. In no case should any bird be lighter than the lightest weight nor heavier than the heaviest weight marked on the package. Pack cocks and hens in separate cases.

Wrap each bird in paper, but never use printed paper for this purpose. The head of each bird should be wrapped with a quantity of thick paper to absorb the blood. Spread a small quantity of wood pulp or dry clean straw in the bottom of the case. Put paper on the bottom and top of the birds to keep them clean. Mark the cases plainly at both ends.

The Fall Calf.

I have found it rather more difficult to make a calf do well when it was born in the fall. For one thing it is colder usually than it is in spring, and this condition keeps on growing more so as we get into winter. The reason for this slower growth in cool or cold weather is that calves, like all young creatures, need to be kept warm. The baby is just the same way. Keep it warm and it thrives better. Warmth aids growth in the calf.

For that reason I try to have a warm and comfortable place for the calf that comes in the fall and is to be raised. A few days after the calf is born I like to take it away from the mother cow, and if I could I would put it so far away from the stable where cows are kept that the cow could not hear it when it bawls. Nothing is worse for a cow than to be within hearing of the calls of her calf. But not always is it possible to remove the calf so far. The next best thing is to care for the calf so well that it will not bleat much and the cries it does make, if well fed, are not as apt to trouble the mother.

Then, too, a dry place is necessary to comfort, and comfort is the one thing a calf ought to have to do well. The straw given the calf should be changed every day. The calf soon wets up a good deal of straw if it is placed where it can. Straw that has been used this way may be placed in the drop back of the cows and go out with the manure. It is good for little else. By shaking out the straw that has been under the calf and drying it we can save some of it for another time. Straw is so valuable in these days that we must waste as little as possible.

One thing more we need to do for the fall calf, and that is to furnish it as much green feed as we can. Grass cut from the after-feed may be used as long as the frost stays off. After that we have found it best to go to feeding hay. A nice lock of well-cured hay, clover or timothy, is one of the best things for a calf. Not only does it tend to make the calf grow, but it has a good effect in preventing bowel troubles. The juice from the hay is a good tonic.

To go with the hay, we need some grain. Especially if timothy hay is fed there should be some kind of a laxative grain given. I like wheat bran or mixed feed as well as anything I ever tried. The bran makes muscle and at the same time keeps the bowels regular.

It is not time wasted to brush off the calf regularly every day. It always seemed to me a well-groomed calf would grow faster than one that was rough-and-dust-covered all the time. It might not be thought that a calf's hide would get very much clogged with dust and seeds, but if you have not groomed your calf for a week or two, just part the hair and look closely, and you will see that the pores of the skin are badly clogged, and when that happens the calf cannot grow as fast nor assimilate its food as it otherwise would. A clean skin saves feed, for the calf uses to better advantage what is given it.

All the time we try to remember that we are dealing with a cow of to-morrow.

Don't Make a Garage of Your Barn.

Automobiles, gas engines and tractors should be kept in isolated buildings as far from the barn as possible. The number of automobiles owned by the farmers is steadily increasing and the fire hazard on the farm is increased accordingly.

It is an extremely dangerous thing to keep an auto or run a gasoline engine in the barn. Why should you take the chance of losing your season's crops—cattle, horses, machinery and buildings from a back-fire or gasoline explosion. "Safety First."

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Allowed on money left with us for
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Write for Booklet.

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Loan Company.**

Toronto Office 20 King St. West

Poultry

The hen that lays must be in the best of condition, strong and vigorous. Her eyes must be bright and clear, of a prominent "shoe-button" appearance; the comb and wattles large and red; the bill short to medium in size; the distance between the bill and eye narrow; the head of good size.

The body of a laying hen must be well set, with good back capacity (which really is egg-bed capacity); broad bodies, with ribs wide spread, afford plenty of room for egg and digestive organs. The body should be solid; the birds should not be loose jointed, but compactly built. The legs should set wide apart. The entire type should be neat and of the feminine order. There must be no physical defects nor deformities.

Heavy layers are up first in the morning, jumping from their roosts at the break of day, and going back only after it has become so dark that they are unable to pick up a bit of grain that might be hidden in the scratching litter.

The heaviest layers are also the heaviest eaters and drinkers. Their appetites and thirsts never seem to leave them, and their activity aids in digesting all the food they consume. The heavy layers can readily be picked by examining the crops while the fowls are on the roost at night—a method that has considerable merit.

Good layers are late molters, but a late molter with yellow in her earlobes in October is not a good layer; the earlobes should be white. Since the laying season ends when molting has well started, no great risks will be taken by marketing the early molters when more room is needed.

There is more activity and nervousness in a good layer than there is in a poor one, and yet they are more easily handled. In using trapnets I have found my heaviest layers to be my tamest birds, and they always seem contented and happy. They show more friendliness, yet they are elusive, but entirely unlike the poor layers which are shy and scary, and which will yell like Indians upon being caught.

The Dairy

All feeders with horns should be dehorned before they are put on full feed.

Dehorning makes feeders more easily and safely handled and each animal has a better chance at the feeding trough. Also, dehorning avoids the bruised condition of the flesh and torn hides caused by cattle goring each other in the feed lots and in transit to markets, as well as excessive shrinkage in transit.

The most common method of dehorning is to saw the horns off. There are saws specially designed for the work.

Dehorning clippers are also used.

Cement Walks on the Farm

"You haven't very good walks out here in the country," I remarked to my country cousin, gingerly picking my way through the muddy barnyard as I accompanied him while he was doing his chores.

"No—not very good," he replied, smiling over the thought that I should expect to find walks on his farm.

And why not? Can any one think of one good reason why farm buildings should not be connected with walks? Why should there not be walks—cement walks preferably—from the house to the wood shed, to the chicken coop, to the hog pen, to the granary, etc. Thousands of trips between these places are made every year, dozens in a single day.

During the inspection of some hundreds of farms the writer has not yet seen a complete system of cement walks—or any other kind of walks—on a farm. As a rule the only walk extends from the front door of the house to the road, or from the side door to the driveway.

Every farmer understands how to mix cement and how to build things of it. The watering tank, the short driveway leading into the barn, the basement floor of the barn and the hog feeding pen all bear evidence of his familiarity with cement. Why, then, is nearly every farmer willing to plow

THE CHEERFUL CHERUB

The dignity of labor
There's nothing now
surpasses.
I have a pick and
shovel—
I'll join the upper
classes.
RT CAMP



especially where a large number of cattle are to be dehorned and where they are dehorned before the horn becomes hard and brittle. The chief objection to dehorning with the clippers is that thin or hard horns are sometimes crushed or splintered, resulting in a wound that heals slowly. This objection is partly overcome by using clippers that are constructed with two V-shaped blades which, when pressed together, bring four cutting edges against the horn.

The best time to dehorn is in late fall and early winter, or during the cool weather of spring. If the weather is cool there is very little danger of wounds becoming infested with screw worms. However, it is best to apply some fly repellent, such as pine tar or one of the coal-tar products to wounds.

Pure Bred Sheep.

Any sheep raiser who purchases a pure bred registered ram of any recognized breed recorded in the Canadian National Live Stock Records or eligible for such registration for use in his own flock, and who has not previously used a pure bred registered ram shall be entitled to the annual premium of \$5.00 for two consecutive years provided he will comply with the regulations specified in Pamphlet No. 19 "Information Concerning the Policy Regarding Pure Bred Rams," issued by the Live Stock Branch, Ottawa. This pamphlet will be sent free upon application to the Publications Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa. It has been decided that the best way to prove the value of pure bred rams is to help every sheep raiser, who has not previously used a pure bred ram, to use his own flock for demonstrating the value of this practice. Therefore the Dominion Department of Agriculture will grant to bona fide applicants who comply with the above-mentioned regulations a sum of \$5.00 annually, for two years, for each pure bred registered ram. No individual sheep raiser shall be permitted to receive premiums for more than four rams. Regular forms to be used in making applications under this policy are to be found in the back of Pamphlet No. 19.

Cover the Tender Plants.

To prevent the winter-killing of valuable plants, they should be properly covered and at the proper time. Every winter many thousands of herbaceous plants—that is, plants which die down during the winter and come up again in the spring—are killed by improper covering. They should be covered as late as possible in the season, preferably after the ground has been frozen. A mulch of straw, leaves, or well-rotted manure will not only help the plants through the winter, but will give them a start in fertilizer value when growth begins next year. Plants which retain their foliage through the winter should be covered very lightly; a solid mat of material is likely to kill them.

Danger Signs.

Wherever gasoline is stored, danger signs should be posted on the doors, warning against the carrying of lights of any kind.

Health Talks

By John B. Huber, A.M.M.D.

Address communications to 73 Adelaide St. West, Toronto

The Value of Good Cooking.

Nothing sweetens life, assures good temper, dissipates disease and preserves health so much as good substantial food, enticingly prepared and wholesomely cooked. Yet how many homes there are in which this belief is not held!

In these topsy-turvy times of ours, when many men are doing women's work and many women men's work, I was not surprised the other evening, at an industrial exhibit, to see a man cooking and serving a meal in demonstrating a small electrical stove. Indeed, it delighted me to see such highly developed culinary skill in a mere man.

For, although cooking is the job of the woman in a home, there are many bachelors, without a mother or other woman relative to help them, who could with impunity learn to cook and cook well,—instead of depending upon a restaurant for their meals, or perhaps a delicatessen store.

The person who appreciates the value of good cooking, has fewer ills than his neighbor who does not.

Questions and Answers.

My daughter, 19 years of age, had influenza and now her lungs are affected. Our doctor ordered her to a mountain farm. After two months

there, she became so homesick that I had to bring her home. She was failing fast and came back a nervous wreck. At home she seemed to improve at first, but she has constant fits of coughing and spits up blood. Is there a cure? This state has been trailing on, now, for six months.

Answer—Your letter exhibits a sad aspect of that most pathetic of all diseases—tuberculosis. How often homesickness, and like emotions, retard the cure! In such a case as your daughter's, it is just as well that she should have left the sanatorium, no matter how excellent that institution undoubtedly was. The well-managed sanatorium is by far the best place for the tuberculosis cure; but if there is so debilitating an emotion as homesickness in evidence, the home were a better place. Your daughter at any rate acquired the methods and habits essential to the successful treatment, and these should be most faithfully practiced at home. All the sanatoria in existence could accommodate only five per cent. of the tuberculosis sufferers in the world, and many of the rest do get well if they are obedient to their physicians and do nothing else in life than "to labor to get well." Information regarding the management of this disease in the home, is being mailed you.

Save the Old Sacks.

Old sacks lying around get to be something of a nuisance. If stored in the right place the time may come when they are real handy.

Ripped apart and shaken out well, they make good blankets to throw over the cows at milking time. They may be sewed together so that they will come far enough to protect the legs.

An old sack is a good thing to wipe off the horses with when they come in all wet and chilly. Get clear down to the fetterlocks and up as far as the tips of the ears. Be careful when working round the ears. Some horses do not like it at all.

I have thrown an old sack over my shoulders when going from the barn to the house in a storm. Better to keep an old coat at the barn for that purpose, however.

If you ever get stuck in the mud with the auto, just put a few old sacks in front of the hind wheels. Usually the machine will walk right out over these. Some people carry a few old sacks under the seat just for use when caught in the mud. They take up little space and serve a good purpose.

In threshing time if we run short of grain sacks, the old bags come in handy. There is a temptation to fill them too full, however.

An Inexpensive Mash Hopper.

A self-feeder for pens that costs practically nothing, never clogs up, and never wastes feed is somewhat of a boon, according to my experience. It consists merely of a light wooden box about four inches deep suspended four or five inches from the floor, and a piece of one-inch-mesh poultry netting cut to fit loosely into it. This wire is to be put on top of the feed. It settles down as the feed is consumed, and effectually prevents any from being thrown out. If a piece of heavier wire is bound in around the edge, this added weight will keep the piece of poultry netting in place even when the box is nearly full. The idea in having the whole thing suspended is to keep the hens out of the box, which it does.

These feeders are so inexpensive that there is no excuse for not using enough of them to give even the most timid hens access to feed at all times, thus doing away with one of the chief causes of lowered egg yield in large flocks.

Concrete Floors Return Cost.

By increasing the value of manure produced, concrete floors for feeding stables will return their cost in about one year.—The extra crop returns from manure kept on concrete floors is due to the soluble plant food saved.

The cost of concreting floors generally amounts to about \$5 an animal in the ordinary feeding stable, and the saving in manure is equal to this amount of every 1,000 pounds in live weight of steers or cattle fed for the year, as compared with animals fed on earth floors.

Concrete floors also make it easier to provide sanitary places for animals.

The stitching gave way in one of the straps of the harness. If we had not had a hand riveter, with a good assortment of rivets on hand, we would have been compelled to make a trip to the shop. As it was, five minutes fixed the strap and business went on all right.

Buy Thrift Stamps.



Spohn's Distemper Compound

Is the best prophylaxis against disease. Treats drops of SPÖHN'S daily will not act as an effective preventive measure in any farm. When there is so much disease, when a horse is so often exposed, keep your horse on his feet by starting the use of SPÖHN'S early. Your druggist handles it. SPÖHN MEDICAL CO., Goshen, Ind., U.S.A.

Fertilizing New Clover Seeding.

It is not so very common to fertilize new clover seeding, but the results obtained seem to indicate that this is an excellent plan to use. At first thought this may seem to be an unnecessary practice because clover is planted almost as much for the purpose of fertilizing the soil, principally by gathering nitrogen, as it is to obtain hay.

There are three good reasons for fertilizing: First, a light covering of manure greatly helps to prevent the young seedling from being killed out by frost. To a great extent it prevents the ground from heaving. Second, a comparison of the nitrogen-gathering nodules of the roots of fertilized clover not fertilized shows that the nodules on the fertilized seedling are from eight to ten times as large as the nodules on the unfertilized seedling. Third, a much larger crop of hay is insured, not only because a good stand of seedling is obtained, but because the young plants have a supply of plant food. Clover, like all other plants, should have plant food.

The manure should be applied early in the fall or early winter following the spring sowing.

A small wire hair brush will free the carpet sweeper brush of hair, lint, threads and string.

Onions should be stored in a cool, dry and airy place. A close, damp and warm atmosphere will make the onions soft, excite them into growth and cause them to rot.

Removes Spavin Without Blemish

If an otherwise good horse develops a spavin, avoid harsh treatments that disfigure the animal. Use the old reliable

DR. A. C. DANIEL'S ABSORBENT BLISTER

This is not a caustic. It cures all sorts of enlargements such as spavins, curbs, splints, callouses, thickened tendons, shoe boils, swellings, galls, etc. This remedy acts by first irritating, and then absorbing the thickened material—a method that is simple, natural, and effective. You can apply this remedy any number of times without leaving any scars or white hairs. Try it and be convinced.

PRICE 60c.

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Before Stripping After Stripping



Which blade is yours?

You shave with the first blade—unless you use an **AutoStop Safety Razor**.

Shaving causes a saw-like edge to form on the blade and the edge becomes dull. Stripping re-aligns the edge and brings the blade back to the original keenness. That's why the **AutoStop Razor** has such a large sale. Because men realize that no razor can do good work without constant stripping.

Stripping—shaving—cleaning are done without removing the blade from the razor.

Razor—Strip—12 blades—\$3

AutoStop SAFETY RAZOR

AUTOSTOP SAFETY RAZOR CO., Limited
Autostop Building, Toronto, Canada

GENERAL DEBILITY FOLLOWING INFLUENZA

Strength Can Only be Regained
by Enriching the Blood.

Following a wide spread epidemic of influenza, general debility is on the increase, and its effects may be noticed in the worn listless appearance of so many of the men and women you meet. Influenza always leaves behind it impaired vitality, and with the modern conditions of life that use up nerve force so rapidly, general debility becomes one of the most common maladies. The symptoms of debility vary, but weakness is always present. There is poor digestion, languor, weak, aching back, wakefulness at night, often distressing headaches and a feeling of fatigue. These symptoms indicate impure and impoverished blood. It is significant of nearly every attack of influenza that it is followed by anaemia and debility.

For all such run-down conditions, new blood is the most reliable cure. Sufferers should at once begin to make thin blood rich and red with Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Under a fair treatment with this medicine they will realize more and more the health-restoring influence of good rich blood, and how this new blood brings a feeling of new strength and increased vitality. Proof is given in the case of Mrs. G. Robertson, Wingham, Ont., who says:—"When the Spanish influenza spread over our town I happened to be one of the first attacked, and the attack was a very severe one, and worse still, the after effects of the trouble left me in continuous misery. I had severe pains in my side, felt low-spirited, and with no ambition whatever. My head ached almost continually, my eyes felt heavy, and pimples broke out on my face. I was advised to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and after taking them for a time I felt like my old self, able to do my housework, and feeling well and strong. I can strongly recommend Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for the serious after-effects of influenza as I am sure they will restore all sufferers to good health."

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

At times it is proper to be thankful that you are not as other men are; for instance, when you live in a good farming community, and the "other men" are lived in the cities.

World Shortage in Gems.

The jewelry trade is expecting a dearth of precious stones, says a London despatch. That is attributable to two main causes. The output fell during the war and a new demand has been created by the redistribution of money brought about by war. The great nouveaux rich class must be catered to. With regard to diamonds the de Beers interests and a London syndicate of some half dozen firms, control what represents from 95 to 98 per cent of the world's output.

A few diamonds come from Brazil, British Guinea, India, Borneo, and the Congo, but not enough to effect the market.

The output from the South African mines has not been up to pre-war level in recent years. Distribution has proceeded on the rationing principle, varied by the syndicate according to circumstances. Thus Antwerp has been allotted a good share to assist in the rehabilitation of the Belgian diamond cutting industry. There are also developing markets in India and Japan, to which consideration has to be given.

It is estimated, however, that America still absorbs her pre-war proportion of diamonds, which was three-fourths of the total output. There is always a superabundance of money for those costly luxuries in the United States. Many more high grade stones could be sold there if only they could be obtained, notwithstanding that prices are now something like three times those of 1914 for certain qualities.

No manufacturer whose business is ordinarily dependent on diamonds can keep his factory going on the supplies now available and their energies are being diverted as far as may be into other channels.

A certain number of old diamonds cut by past generations of craftsmen are being put on the market to relieve the shortage. They are not greatly sought after by the trade, however, because the progress of art and the changes of fashion put so many of them hopelessly out of date. They are generally "square and lumpy," whereas the present day style aims at a perfectly rounded effect. Old stones do not pay to recut for general commerce on account of the wastage and the high rates to which this class of labor has advanced.

The human body is subject to some 2,400 diseases, but normally a person is liable to seventeen, and physicians say probably will experience only half a dozen.

Canada has one mile of railway for every 224 persons.

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows.

"SYRUP OF FIGS" CHILD'S LAXATIVE

Look at tongue! Remove poisons from little stomach, liver and bowels



Accept "California" Syrup of Figs only—look for the name California on the package, then you are sure your child is having the best and most harmless laxative or physic for the little stomach, liver and bowels. Children love its delicious fruity taste. Full directions for child's dose on each bottle. Give it without fear.

Mother: You must say "California."

Greetings to Prince of Wales.

A welcome to our soldier prince Upon Canadian soil! Our vast Dominion greetings sends, May nought his visit spoil: Propitious were the winds which brought

His vessels o'er the sea; Hearty the homage waiting him, From hearts of loyalty!

Now Peace unfolds her pinions fair Upon the world once more; And all our soldiers homeward speed Back from the scenes of war. In Canada for whom they fought They're glad the prince to see; Comrade-in-arms on Flanders Fields They'd pledge him fealty!

Hurrah! How's This

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

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

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

This drug is sticky but dries at once and is claimed to just shrivel up any corn without inflaming or even irritating the surrounding tissue or skin. If your wife wears high heels she will be glad to know of this.

Lost His Bet.

It was the commercial-room, and the conversation had turned on the topic of the powers of endurance shown by men of the past and present. During a lull in the conversation one young commercial said:

"Any man, if he has the will-power, can endure pain or fatigue; I know I can."

Silence for a moment, and an "old man of the road" replied:

"I'll bet you a dollar you can't hold your foot—boots on—in a bucket of hot water as long as I can!"

The bet was taken, and two buckets of hot water were brought in, and a kettle of boiling water to raise the temperature to the point of endurance. The young one's face began to pale, but the other called for more boiling water.

"What the deuce is your leg made of, sir?" yelled the former, suddenly taking his foot from the bucket.

"Cork, sir—cork!" was the cool answer, and the other man felt that he had indeed lost.

MONEY ORDERS.

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

Vivisectioning the Frog.

The frog is the vivisectionist's favorite victim, not because his structure is at all human-like (though he is built somewhat like a man), but for the reason that he will endure being chopped up to a remarkable extent and still retain life. If his brain be removed he can get along without it, swallowing whatever is put into his mouth and otherwise behaving much as usual, though in automatic fashion. If the lungs are cut out he will survive for a long time because he can breathe through his skin. The corpulence of his blood being remarkably large, that fluid serves admirably for the instruction of the seeker after medical knowledge.

"With consistency a great soul has simply nothing to do. He may as well concern himself with his shadow on the wall."—Emerson.

"Give us courage and gaiety and the quiet mind. Spare us to our friends, soften us to our enemies. Bless us, if it may be, in all our innocent endeavors."—Robert Louis Stevenson.

BITS OF HUMOR FROM HERE & THERE

Poor Teacher!

"Now, Johnny," said the teacher after much explaining against the use of "ain't," "why shouldn't we say 'ain't'?" "Because, ma'am," said Johnny, "there ain't no such word as 'ain't'."

A Boomerang.

"Bertie," said his mother, sorrowfully, "every time you are naughty I get another gray hair." "My word!" replied Bertie; "you must have been a terror. Look at Grandpa!"

No Time For Argument.

Old Salt: "Yes, sir, I fell over the side of the ship, and a shark 'e came along and grabbed me by the leg."

Visitor: "Good gracious! And what did you do?"

Old Salt: "Let 'im 'ave the leg, o' course. I never argues with sharks."

The Resemblance.

"I am afraid," said the let-him-down-easy editor, "that I do not see my way to printing your poetry in my periodical. You see, it's not quite the style of thing we want, though it is undoubtedly remarkable—very remarkable. Do you know, young man, that there are some points about your writings that resemble Milton?"

"Do you think so?" cried the delighted poet. "What are they?"

"Your stops," replied the editor.

"Indeed, you employ almost the same punctuation-marks!"

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

Clean legs and a clean skin on a horse will save many bushels of grain.

A statue in bronze of Queen Victoria is being shipped from England to the city in Canada which bears the Queen's name, where it will be placed on a lofty pedestal plainly visible to passengers on incoming ocean ships.

The statue weighs two and one-half tons. It will pass through the Panama Canal and up the Pacific Coast on its forty-day journey to Victoria.

The Good Old Days.

In looking back along the years How beautiful the past appears! How much we praise "the good old days!"

We see them through the mellow haze Of "used-to-be"; and memory, Beyond a doubt, has tricky ways.

We quite forget the pain and woe And sorrow that we used to know. All ills were born this very morn. The rose of memory has no thorn. Alas, to-day the world is gray And all the breezes sigh forlorn!

H.R.H. the Prince of Wales was given a beautiful costume by the Stony Cree Indians at Banff. The costume is made of snow-white deer-skin trimmed with ermine and embroidered in colored beads (royal blue predominated) by the most skilled women of the tribe. The work occupied six weeks.

America's Pioneer Dog Remedies
DOG DISEASES
and How to Feed and Mailed Free to Any Address by the Author.
E. C. Gray, 115 West 31st Street, New York, U.S.A.

Coughs and Colds Mean Restless Nights
which sap the vitality. Danger lurks in every hour a cold is allowed to run. Assist nature to bring your children quickly back to health and strength and avoid serious complications by the prompt use of Gray's Syrup—over 60 years in use. Always buy the Large Size.

GRAY'S SYRUP OF RED SPRUCE GUM
Manufactured by D. WATSON & CO., New York



Give Cuticura the Care Of Your Skin

And watch that troublesome eruption disappear. Bathe with Cuticura Soap, dry and apply Cuticura Ointment. For eruptions, rashes, irritations, etc., they are wonderful. Nothing so insures a clear skin and good hair as making Cuticura your every-day toilet preparations.

Cuticura Soap, Ointment and Tablets, 15¢ each, plus Canadian duties. Sold everywhere. For sample pack free address: "Cuticura," Dept. 1, Boston, U.S.A.

GUARD THE CHILDREN FROM AUTUMN COLDS

The Fall is the most severe season of the year for colds—one day is warm, the next is wet and cold and unless the mother is on her guard the little ones are seized with colds that may hang on all winter. Baby's Own Tablets are mother's best friend in preventing or banishing colds. They act as a gentle laxative, keeping the bowels and stomach free and sweet. An occasional dose will prevent colds or if it does come on suddenly the prompt use of the Tablets will quickly relieve it. The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

World's Lightest Wood.

The lightest wood, in weight, that is known, is "Balsa." Cork is three times as heavy as this wood. It can easily be indented with the finger nail. It is treated with paraffin and used in making floats of life preservers and in constructing life rafts.

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

Clean legs and a clean skin on a horse will save many bushels of grain.

A statue in bronze of Queen Victoria is being shipped from England to the city in Canada which bears the Queen's name, where it will be placed on a lofty pedestal plainly visible to passengers on incoming ocean ships. The statue weighs two and one-half tons. It will pass through the Panama Canal and up the Pacific Coast on its forty-day journey to Victoria.

FOGGY?

If Bilious, Constipated or Headachy take "Cascarets."

To-morrow the sun will shine for you. Everything will seem clear, rosy and bright. Your system is filled with liver and bowel poison which keeps your skin sallow, your stomach upset, your head foggy and aching. Your meals are turning into poison, gases and acids. You cannot feel right. Don't stay bilious or constipated. Feel splendid always by taking Cascarets occasionally. They act without griping or inconvenience. They never sicken you like Calomel, Salts, Oil or nasty, harsh pills. They cost so little too—Cascarets work while you sleep.

SHILOH
30 DROPS COUGHS
SINCE 1870

ONLY TABLETS MARKED "BAYER" ARE ASPIRIN

Not Aspirin at All without the "Bayer Cross"



For Colds, Pain, Headache, Neuralgia, Toothache, Earache, and for Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Neuritis, take Aspirin marked with the name "Bayer" or you are not taking Aspirin at all.

Accept only "Bayer Tablets of Aspirin" in an unbroken "Bayer" package which contains complete directions. Then you are getting real Aspirin—the genuine Aspirin prescribed by physicians for over nine years. Now made in Canada.

Handy tin boxes containing 12 tablets cost but a few cents. Druggists also sell larger "Bayer" packages. There is only one Aspirin—Bayer's—You must say "Bayer."

Aspirin is the trade mark (registered in Canada) of Bayer Manufacture of Monoclonaldehyde of Salicylic Acid. While it is well known that Aspirin means Bayer manufacture, to assist the public against imitations, the Tablets of Bayer Company will be stamped with their general trade mark, the "Bayer Cross."

Ask Your Druggist

For Dr. Miles' Calendar For 1920

IT is FREE and the best large-figure Calendar published. It gives the weather forecast for each day in the year, also time of Sunrise and Sunset and phases of the Moon. "An exceptionally complete and useful Calendar!" That's what everybody says. The edition is limited. It is therefore very important that you call early so that you will be sure to get this splendid free Calendar at the beginning of the year.

Just go to your druggist, tell him your name and address, and that you want Dr. Miles' 1920 Calendar. He will do the rest—FREE.

Classified Advertisements.

FOR SALE.

PAIR PRACTICALLY BLACK FOXES. Also twenty other pairs. Reid Bros., Bothwell, Ontario.

WANTED.

RAW FURS. WHAT HAVE YOU? What price? Reid Bros., Bothwell, Ontario.

WANTED.

FIRST CLASS GARAGE MAN. State experience and wages wanted. Reid Bros., Bothwell, Ont.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

ARE YOU LOOKING FOR AN OPENING to prove your ability? Or are you just drifting along on the principle that "everything comes to him who waits"—without much thought of your efficiency? If you are in the latter class, be up and doing—train your mind and memory so as to be ready for Opportunity when it comes your way. In other words, be a success! If you know you have ability, why not use the waiting moments to improve your efficiency and incidentally acquire that Personality which means so much in seeking Success? Small town or big city, or on the township side line, it matters not—the Pelman System is conducted by mail. "Mind and Memory" tells you all about it. It is a book that's free and lays no obligation upon you to enroll, though you'll be surprised to find how moderate is the fee required. Write for the book and particulars to-day to the Pelman Institute, 755 Temple Building, Toronto, Canada.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CANDY—EARN \$25 TO \$50 WEEKLY. Advertise—Men—Women. Start one of our Specialty Candy Factories in your home, small room anywhere. Grand opportunity. We tell how and furnish everything. Candy-makers House, 1319 Ranstead St., Philadelphia, Pa.

BUSINESSES, TORONTO PROPERTIES, Ontario and Western farms for sale or exchange, Davis, 129 Victoria St., Toronto.

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.

Cushions filled with dry coffee grounds protect needles and pins from rusting.

On many of the irrigated farms in southern Alberta the policy of raising crops for the live stock carried is being followed with much success.

KNOCKS OUT PAIN THE FIRST ROUND

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

This famous reliever of rheumatic aches, soreness, stiffness, painful sprains, neuralgic pains, and most other external twinges that humanity suffers from, enjoys its great sales because it practically never fails to bring speedy, comforting relief.

Always ready for use, it takes little to penetrate without rubbing and produce results. Clean, refreshing. Made in Canada. At all drug stores.

25c, 70c, \$1.40.

Sloan's
Liniment
Keep it handy

Three Fashionable Models



No. 9144—Misses' Suit Coat. Price, 25 cents. Suitable for small women; coat in two lengths, collar in two outlines. Cut in 8 sizes, 16 to 20 years. Size 16, longer length, 3 yds. 43 ins. wide, or 2 1/4 yds. 54 ins. wide; lining, 3 1/4 yds. 36 ins. wide; shorter length, 2 1/2 yds. 43 ins. wide, 2 1/4 yds. 54 ins. wide.

No. 9145—Misses' Two-Piece Skirt. Price, 20 cents. Suitable for small women; high waistline, in two lengths. Cut in 8 sizes, 16 to 20 years. Size 16, longer length, 2 1/4 yds. 36 ins. wide, or 1 1/4 yds. 54 ins. wide; shorter length, 2 1/4 yds. 36 ins. wide, or 1 1/4 yds. 54 ins. wide. Width, 1 1/4 yds.

No. 9118—Misses' Dress. Price, 25 cents. Suitable for small women; two

styles of sleeve, blouse in two lengths; one-piece skirt in two lengths attached to lining. Cut in 8 sizes, 16, 18 and 20 years. Size 16 requires, longer-length blouse and skirt, 4 1/4 yds. 36 ins. wide, or 3 1/4 yds. 40 ins. wide; vest, 1/4 yd. 18 ins. wide; shorter-length blouse, longer-length skirt, 3 1/4 yds. 36 ins. wide, or 3 1/4 yds. 40 ins. wide. Width around bottom, 1 1/4 yds.

No. 9120—Misses' Coat. Price, 25 cents. Raglan sleeves; straight side sections, with or without pockets. Cut in 4 sizes, 14 to 20 years. Size 16, longer-length, 3 1/4 yds. 54 ins. wide.

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

A Well-Balanced Cereal

That is what Grape-Nuts food is called, because it supplies the vital mineral elements so often lacking in other foods.

Grape-Nuts

provides all the goodness of wheat and barley. It's easily digested and has a wonderfully likable flavor.

"There's a Reason for Grape-Nuts" At all Grocers.

Christmas Suggestions.

Sleighs.	Thermos Bottles.
Toboggans.	Thermos Sets.
Skates.	Safety Razors.
Kodaks.	Safety Razor Sets.
Electric Heaters.	Toy Wheel-barrows.
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Kiddie Cars.	Electric Irons.
O'Cedar Mops.	Cameras.
Club Bags.	Coffee Percolators.
N. P. Tea Pots.	N. P. Kettles.

Also a large assortment of Christmas Stationery and a goodly stock of Huylers and Willards famous Chocolates ranging from 50c. to \$2.50 per box.

Our Christmas Groceries are now all in including new seeded and Seedless Raisins, new Currants, Peels, Spices and Canned Goods.

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Service and Growth

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

THE Bank of Nova Scotia

Paid-up Capital \$ 9,700,000
Reserve and Undivided Profits 18,800,000
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A Victor Victrola Settles the Christmas Question.

"What to Give." Is best answered by a Victor Victrola. It is the ideal gift as well as the ideal instrument, and there is a style and price suited to every home.

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.

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

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

BUY NOW

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

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THE TAILOR.

Main Street, - Lachute.

Christmas is Coming Soon!

Come and See the Latest

It is a privilege to show you our beautiful Holiday Goods and you will oblige us by considering this a personal invitation to call and inspect our extensive NEW LINE of Christmas Novelties.

You Will Get New Ideas

As you look through our Holiday Stock. It is a practical demonstration of POSSIBILITIES in gathering under one roof nearly everything to make people HAPPY at CHRISTMAS TIME.

Hundreds of Styles

Charming Frocks, Coats, Blouses—all that you need for Winter's Snows are found in

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NOW ON SALE

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A full line of Choice Groceries, Bacon, Etc.
Deliveries made with prompt attention.

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Total Assets: \$31,690,000.00

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

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

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

Terms to suit Purchasers.

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Also Fleury's Famous Plows and Fittings, Bayne's Cutters, Etc., Harness and Harness Parts, Rugs, Whips, Horse Blankets, Churns, Washing Machines, Wringers, Oils and Greases, Rope, Hardware, Etc.

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