

The Watchman,

And Ottawa Valley Advocate.

VOL. XLVIII

LACHUTE, FRIDAY, APRIL 2, 1920.

NO. 8

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

FOR SALE.—A quantity of pressed hay,
good quality. E. Lavigne, Foundry
St. Lachute.

FOR SALE.—A car load of Moulie, two
kinds at \$70 and \$85.00. Apply to R.
Hamilton.

FOR SALE.—Young Yorkshire pigs for
sale. Apply to Jas. Drew, Beech
Ridge, R.R. No. 4, Tel. 137-13.

WANTED.—A car load of wrapping and
waste paper and books of all kinds.
Highest market prices paid. L. Klein,
Lachute.

FOR SALE.—Grade Ayrshire Cow
nine years old, in good condition,
good milk due to freshen about
April 1st. Address Box 193, Browns-
burg, Que.

WANTED.—Middle aged woman, as
working house keeper and companion,
by elderly lady living alone. House
has all modern conveniences. Light
work and good home. Address Post
office Box 43, Lachute.

FOR SALE.—One Gurney Oxford Range
and pipes, 1 Heater and pipes, 1 oil
cooker and oven, 1 large Wardrobe, 1
couch, 2 large tables, 1 washstand, 1900
Gravity Washer, 1 wash bench and
wringer, 2 small tables. To be sold in
two weeks. Mrs. Eugene Call, Lachute.

FARM FOR SALE.—Good farm situat-
ed in the township of Chatham, district
of Mount Maple, about 2 miles west of
Brownsburg containing about 200 acres
30 of which is cleared, also a good
granite mountain sugar bush of about
1000 trees. This property is well
watered by stream and good spring at
the home. Good house and outbuild-
ings. Bargain to quick purchaser.
Apply to A. Warwick, Brownsburg.

FARM FOR SALE

100 acres situated 40 miles from Mont-
real, 6 miles from Lachute, close to
schools and churches, well watered by
creek and river close, good sugar bush
(equipped) daily mail and will be
sold cheap. Apply to Richard Hodge,
R.R. No. 3, Lachute Que.

One Gallon Square
Syrup Cans 25 cents.

G. Y. Deacon.

NOTICE.—We are in the market for
Hides, Bags, and Calf Skins L. Klein.

The Syrup Season will soon be with us,
so we issue you a timely warning to
prepare for it and secure your syrup
cans through Geo. Y. Deacon, who has
just received a car lot which he is sell-
ing out at 25c.

CRESWELL'S

Canada Cement
Prices Right

Creswell Regist'd

LOCAL NEWS

Miss Murray, of Brownsburg, is the
guest of Mrs. Drew this week.

Mrs. Houston and son Bobbie left on
Wednesday for a visit to Ottawa.

Mrs. R. D. McKenzie & daughter are
spending this week in Montreal.

Mr. and Mrs. John Mackie, of Mont-
real, spent the week-end in town.

Mrs. Jno. Hawkins and Mrs. S. Pilon
of Calumet, spent Tuesday in town.

Mrs. Veitch, of Montreal, was the
week-end guest of Mrs. Robt. Miller.

Miss Evelyn Paterson, of Montreal, is
the guest of Mrs. D. Paterson this week.

Mrs. Chas. Robertson, of Montreal,
was the guest of his mother for the week-
end.

Mr. and Mrs. Chabazol, of Montreal,
were guests of Mr. Caleb Chapman this
week.

Messrs. Geo. and Albert Stewart, of
Harrington, left Tuesday evening for
Blaisworth, Sask.

Miss F. Lepine, of Brownsburg, has
opened up a Millinery Parlor in Des-
cheneau's Hotel.

Mrs. W. J. Hume, of Russell, Ont., is
the guest of her parents Mr. and Mrs.
Jas. McKimie this week.

Mr. Keith Christie, of Montreal, and
Mr. Frank Brown, of Carmen, Man.,
were week-end guests of Mrs. Geo.
Christie.

Mrs. J. Ryder, of St. Albans, Ver-
mont, is in town taking care of her sister
in her illness, Miss Gibbs is slowly im-
proving.

—Don't forget to order your Hot Cross
Buns, Hamilton's have them, and
they're good too! Ring up 80 and get
your supply.

Mrs. John A. McGibbon is spending a
few days this week in Lancaster, Ont.,
owing to the illness of her grand-aunt,
Miss Cameron.

Mr. Reid, sent by the Department of
Agriculture at Quebec, as demonstrator
for the County of Argenteuil has arrived
in town, but has not yet located his office.

Mrs. R. W. Robinson and Mrs. S. W.
Stephens, of Shawbridge, have been
visiting their many friends in town dur-
ing the past week, returning home on
Thursday.

The Girl's Mission Circle is holding a
Tea and Sale of Fancy Articles, in the
Methodist Sunday School Hall, Saturday
afternoon, April 10th, 1920. Tea and
Candy at Reasonable Prices.

Mrs. Jamieson, of Montreal, who was
the speaker at the Annual Thank-offering
Meeting of the W.M.S. in the Methodist
Church on Wednesday last, was the
guest of Mrs. Wornell during her stay
in town.

Mr. Gordon Todd of Brownsburg, is
offering a Silver Cup at the Lachute Ex-
hibition this Fall for the best pair of
White Wyandottes, Cockerel and Pullet
hatched from eggs from his hens. Eggs
\$2.50 per 15.

The death of Master Mossman Cleland,
youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. James
Cleland, Lachute Road, occurred at his
father's home on Tuesday afternoon after
an illness of about 6 weeks. The funeral
took place on Wednesday afternoon.

Albert Hall.

Special performance for Good Friday
at the Albert Hall. A Fox Feature,
Tom Mix in a Western Play, also a good
comic reel. Special performances will
be held every Thursday night after
Easter.

School Commissioner Meeting.

At the meeting of the Board of School
Commissioners held on Tuesday evening,
at which there came up for discussion
the financial condition of our Academy,
it was unanimously resolved to call a
meeting of the Protestant ratepayers to
discuss the situation.

The object of the Board in taking this
action is to place before the ratepayers
the actual condition in which they find
themselves. On the one hand there is
the desire to maintain Lachute Academy
in its present efficient condition. On the
other hand, to do this will involve an
increase in taxation as well as of fees.
The Board desire the ratepayers to share
with them the responsibility for the de-
cision arrived at.

Lachute Methodist Church

Rev. W. P. WORNELL, Pastor.

Follow the Crowd

Good Friday Evening, at 8 p.m.

and see

"The Easter Story"

illustrated with Lantern Slides

Collection to defray expenses.

Easter Sunday Services: 10.30 a.m. Communion Ser-
vice, 7 p.m. Preaching Service.

Miss Eva Loynachan, of Williamstown,
was the guest of Mrs. Wilbur Fraser for
a few days this week.

Hot Cross Buns at Hamilton's. Give
your order at once by phoning No. 80.

Mr. J. A. Paquette, of Montebello, was
in town this week in the interests of the
Owens Lumber Company Limited.

Baptist Services for Easter Sunday
will be held in Daleville, at 11 a.m.,
Brownsburg 3 p.m. and Lachute 7 p.m.

The young people of Beech Ridge and
Lachute made a pleasant surprise party
on Wednesday evening last, to welcome
Mr. Arnold Maxwell, who arrived with
his bride on the evening train from
Montreal. Mr. and Mrs. Maxwell will
make their home in Beech Ridge.

ST. ANDREWS

Mrs. H. C. Ross spent Monday in
Montreal.

Miss Doris Perks arrived home last
week from St. Lambert.

Miss Tena Walsh is spending a couple
of days in Montreal this week.

Miss Eva Bradford spent a few days
this week with friends in St. Andrews.

Mrs. G. E. May, of Hull, Que., spent
the week-end guest of Mrs. E. Neve and
the Misses Walsh.

Quite a few received letters from Miss
Mary Lamb this week and are pleased to
hear she arrived safely in China.

The funeral of the late Mr. Geo. P.
McClintock took place on Monday and
was largely attended. We extend our
sympathy to the bereaved family.

DALESVILLE

Mr. D. King visited Mrs. Dale Sunday
last.

Mr. Archie Robinson left for Swift
Current, Sask.

Mr. John Brown visited his brother
Mr. Robt. Brown recently.

Mrs. Wm. Lyster spent Thursday with
her cousin Mrs. McCormick.

Miss Mona Kennedy spent the week-
end with her parents at Pine Hill.

Mrs. Lyster who has been visiting
here, returned to her home Saturday
last.

Miss C. Murdoch, of Montreal, spent
the week-end with her sister Mrs. Thos.
Morrow.

Mrs. A. Hall and daughter Violet,
spent a few days in Calumet last week
visiting friends.

Mr. J. and S. Campbell, of Lachute,
were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. A.
Campbell Sunday last.

CORRESPONDENCE,

Lachute, Que.

March 30th, 1920.

To the Editor of the Watchman.

As our Board of Directors have been
taken to task, by several, in regards to
the prizes given through the Agricultural
Society mentioned in your last issue.
I would ask for a small space in your
esteemed columns to explain this matter.

The prizes are offered on two classes
of Cattle with five prizes on each class,
ranging from \$10.00 to 200, and no one
who has ever won a first prize on cattle
before can complete for these prizes.

The first class is on a pure Bred Bull of
any age, or Bred the second on a Female
of any age. The intention is that in the
first class, the animal will be governed,
by existing rules of the Society as re-
gards pedigree and shall be judged as
the best Bull age, type etc. considered,
the second class will not necessary be
pure bred and will be judged the same
as the first. The Directors idea in offer-
ing these prizes is to encourage better
cattle in the County and to give the fel-
low who thinks he has something good
a chance to complete for a prize that he
has a chance of winning and not have to
complete with Professional Showmen.

In that way our Directors feel that they
can help the Agricultural Society, the
older Exhibitors and the Farming Com-
munity in General.

Thanking you for your valuable space.

Yours Truly,

The Farmers Club of St. Jerusalem.

J. A. Pollock,

Sec.-Treasurer.

Dress Goods.

Now is the moment to Buy up Dress
Goods and get them made up for Spring.

We have some lines at lower prices
than they can be bought for to-day ---
Not Many ---- But you may find some-
thing in Blacks and Colors.

All New Purchases for Spring
are advanced.

W. BANFORD & SON LACHUTE.

The Staff of Life is Bread! The Bread to buy is Hamilton's!

BECAUSE IT IS GOOD BREAD, made from the
Best of Flour. Just try it.

PHONE No. 80 and our delivery van will be on hand
to supply your wants.

Choice lines of confectionery, and all fruits in season.
Buns, Rolls, Cakes, Etc. made to order.
Wedding Cakes our Specialty.

Robert Hamilton,

Phone. 80.

Baker & Confectioner.

None can better serve or give bet-
ter values than can be secured in
our store.

PHONE NO. 2

Will bring your orders along, be they large or small,
and they will receive the same care and attention as
if you were here to make the selection.

You are always assured of the very best in all lines,
and our stock is always kept as complete and up-to-
date as it is possible for a Country Store to be.

Its money saved by trading with

R. McFAUL,

MAIN STREET. - - - LACHUTE.

THE WRISTLET WITH THE
DISAPPEARING EYE

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

The Waltham

E. Jousse, Lachute.

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

Watchmaker, Jeweller and Optician
MAIN STREET, LACHUTE.

Good Quality Tea, properly brewed,
takes away fatigue, and is absolutely
harmless, as a daily beverage - TRY

"SALADA"

once, and you'll never forsake its use.

JANE'S CHANCES

BY AGNES MARY BROWNELL

PART I.

"I don't know how to thank you for the chance," said Jane, turning at her Uncle Roger's door.

Jane's words were without affectation—plain and honest, like Jane herself. Jane was not graceful or pretty, like her cousin Albert; but she had a rare and shining quality of straight forwardness and simplicity. Her stout shoes, built for honest service; her broad hat, meant for shade; her frock, which had made more than one visit to tub and ironing board—from head to foot Jane breathed the fresh vigor of an honest, workaday world.

Jane was coming to town to school this winter, since she had completed the country grades. The Worthingtons, having suffered many things of many domestic kind, had made her a tentative proposal, and Jane had joyfully acceded to it. She was going to work for her board. It was Jane who had put it that way, with what Bertie thought a brutal directness. "Assist" had been the term Aunt Emeline had used.

To elicit matters, Jane had reported immediately, and now she was going home to get her things ready. School was to begin in two weeks. Jane had not hoped to come to school in town this year. Problems of money and labor had always played a large part in Jane's affairs; and now, curiously, it was a problem connected with labor that made it possible for her to have this chance.

With a sort of lightning glance Jane took in not only her aunt's comfortable, even luxurious, house, but Aunt Emeline herself. Her face was not worn exactly, as Jane's mother's was worn, but was less patient. It had a harassed look. Jane realized that her Uncle Roger was too gray for his years, and that his face was carved with wrinkles. She saw that her cousin Albert was dressed with a sort of fretful elaboration. Jane was literal. She saw what she saw. No contrast struck her between this luxury and the homely, utilitarian aspect of her farm home and the dwellers there. But a sort of exhilarating consciousness of them pervaded her spirit. Her ambition vaulted to a daring and undreamed height as she beheld Bertie's piano. She would learn music, too, so that she could give Julia a chance.

"I'm afraid it's not so much a chance as she thinks," said Aunt Emeline, looking at Jane with a sigh; "the work, and all. I don't want to impose on her. Maybe it is foolish to suggest it."

"Wiser thing you could have done!" put in Uncle Roger. "That girl means business."

Aunt Emeline's eye brightened at thought of Jane's businesslike directness.

"Mother," spoke up Bertie, "you really ought to do something about Jane's clothes."

"What's the matter with her clothes?" demanded Jane's uncle.

Bertie eyed him pitifully. "Everything," he said succinctly. "They're just not right."

"Aren't they whole?" inquired Jane's uncle. "Aren't they clean? Aren't they?" he struggled for the word "opaque." They look as if they were built for service, and so does Jane.

"No invidious comparison intended!" suggested Bertie, settling her slim height in flower-fragile draperies on the arm of his chair.

"Uncle Roger was by nature a plain man, but he would no more have criticized Bertie than he would have analyzed a flower in a vase. She was, in truth, his lily of the field."

"I guess I can manage to take care of my one girl," he said fondly.

"Are you sure you'll like it, Jane?" inquired her mother, when Jane and her father had returned from town. "It won't be too hard for you—your work and school, too?"

"Ain't Jane always kept up work and school?" demanded Jane's brother John.

"Seems as if there were more responsibility to this," sighed his mother. "And then, city and country work's different."

"Work's work," and Jane philosophically. "And there's just one way to do it—keeping and sweeping and washing dishes and making beds—and that's the right way. And that's the way I can do it."

Her father, habitually a silent man, gave her a speaking glance of approval.

"Jane's going to live in town!" exclaimed her little sister with awe. "To go to a new school and see new things and trade and best clothes."

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standing, since it represented Juva as an infant in arms. But a curious similarity to the likeness still existed and would continue to exist—an expression best described, perhaps, as honest homeliness.

Jane went into town the afternoon before school opened. She had a little tin-covered trunk. The tray was full of beautifully laundered old-fashioned garments. All her stockings were neatly rolled into little balls. Her stout white handkerchiefs were folded to a hair line. Jane's father helped her carry the trunk up to her room in the Worthingtons' house. Her mother followed, and John and Julia mounted the steps solemnly behind. They stood about the door and peeped fearfully in. The room had a strangely lonesome look, as if no one had ever really lived in it.

"Well—I guess—we better be going now," said Jane's mother.

She held her folded handkerchief tight in her fist-gloved fingers, as she held it Sunday in church.

"Well, good-by Jane!" her father said. "I'll come in for you any time your aunt says."

"Good-bye, Jane!" said Julia solemnly.

"G'by!" muttered John.

Jane followed them downstairs and out to the porch. Aunt Emeline had had to hurry away to an important meeting. The house seemed strangely unresponsive. Jane went slowly back upstairs and began methodically to unpack.

Aunt Emeline came back before it was time to prepare the Sunday tea. Jane had hesitated that first night to make fire with cupboard and pantry; but she had boiled the kettle and had set out the tea canister and a homely little earthenware pot. With her eyes fixed on the bustling bustle of the pot, like some homely crystal, she seemed to see therein the stately cabinet organ, her family's one extravagance, and Julia's shoulders bent forward over the keys, and herself leaning, teacherwise, above.

"Not that I can ever do more than give her a start," thought Jane. "But a start's a start, and Julia's got to have her chance."

Jane excused herself early that first evening. A curious weariness assailed her—a weariness of the spirit. Somehow school, and even music, seemed to have lost the old magic. But she held to them none the less with a steady, unrelaxing grip.

"I'll go up now, Aunt Emeline," she said. "I want to be up good and early. Good night."

There was something soldierly in her bearing, and in her words, as if they had been a salute. This was the first night that Jane had ever spent away from home. Jane's little round pillow proved a trusty confidant.

Jane and the pantry and the cupboard, the cellar and all the jars and bins, were soon on the most intimate terms. Jane's attire might almost have been called a uniform. It consisted of a skirt of shepherd's plaid and a succession of jumpers that buttoned down the front and had red ribbons on blue-piped belts and collars, the first fine richness of which had departed. If Jane compared her humble jumpers with the colorful smocks of Bertie and the others, she made no sign. The cleanly, faded garments clung to her erect and soldierly little figure like a sort of service jacket.

About a fortnight after she had started in school Jane broached the subject of the music lessons. Jane had a little allowance from her mother's egg-and-butter money, and she proposed to enroll, an unsolicited pupil, under her cousin Bertie's tutelage.

(To be continued.)

DYED HER BLOUSE, SKIRT AND A COAT

"Diamond Dyes" Turned Faded, Shabby, Old Apparel Into New.

Don't worry about perfect results. Use "Diamond Dyes," guaranteed to give a new, rich, fadeless color to any fabric, whether it be wool, silk, linen, cotton or mixed goods—dresses, blouses, stockings, skirts, children's coats, feathers, draperies, coverings, everything.

The Direction Book with each package tells how to dye every color over any color.

To match any material, have dealer show you "Diamond Dye" Color Card.

Advice on Handkerchiefs.

For French soldiers had printed upon their uniforms sanitary rules to be observed on the march and during a campaign.

Minard's Lintment for sale everywhere.

Woman's Interests

Why My Meals Are Interesting Now.

Haven't many of us said in despair: "What shall I cook for dinner? Oh, I'm so tired of planning three meals a day!" I used to think I could never plan another meal, and if I did it was just the same thing over again. Yes, that's it—many of us get in a rut and do not realize that planning three meals a day is really a business. I have found that with a little more thought and study about the selection and preparation of my food my cooking is far more interesting, and not a drudgery as it used to be.

There are a few good points I always keep in mind; namely, variety of foods, balanced meals, and attractiveness of serving.

To me, variety of foods is the most important of all, for by having variety we have balanced meals, and usually attractive ones. We must have variety in our meals, for none of us care to eat the same meal day after day. "But," you will say, "Friend Husband never likes anything but steak and mashed potatoes." Just try him on something different. Jack looks forward to his meals now as he never did before, and never knows when he is going to have a new dish. With the large variety of foods, such as attractive and appetizing ways of serving different vegetables, meats, etc., I have found one of my problems solved.

I take more thought and care in the preparation and combination of foods, especially now since prices of all foods are so high. I am trying to reduce the cost and still have good meals. One important saving I effected by using vegetables. There is not another class of food that can be used more, and in more different ways.

When I cannot afford to have meat I substitute a good combination of rice, with ground ham or cheese and tomato sauce. Macaroni with cheese, kidney beans, or peas also make good meat substitutes. Vegetables form an important part in our diet, and a main part in nearly every meal.

To some housewives the words "a balanced meal," do not mean much, but if we have nutritious meals we must have some idea of good combinations of foods. Most of us know a starchy food from a protein food.

Have you ever been served a meal like this: Baked macaroni, mashed potatoes, and rice pudding? That meal and many other poor combinations are often served, when, to think about it, all these foods are starchy. The meal is dry, unbalanced, and uninteresting.

In every meal I try to have the five different groups of food represented. First, foods for mineral matter or acids, such as fruits and vegetables; second, protein foods, such as milk, eggs, lean meat, beans, peas, cheese, nuts, etc. Then there are foods for starch as cereals, flour, meal, potatoes, etc. Fourth, foods for sugar, jam, honey, preserves, dried fruits, cakes and desserts. And fifth come the fats and fatty foods, such as butter, cream, bacon, oily nuts, lard, dripping, etc. All these various foods go to make up body growth, some for fat, some for muscle, some are blood-regulating foods. With children in the family, I consider it very necessary to have meals balanced and nutritious. By having one food from each of these groups at every meal we have a happy, healthy family.

Another point I consider, which helps a lot in getting up a good meal, is the attractiveness of serving. In serving my left-overs I try to make them just as attractive as possible.

There is certain psychological effect that food has on one's appetite. If a food looks good it usually tastes good. A sprig of parsley, a piece of mint, or a dash of paprika, will make a salad. In desserts, a few ground nuts, a few red cherries, small pieces of fruit, or a dash of whipped cream will give a dessert that delicious look which makes our family say, "That's the best dessert I ever ate!"

These are just a few points which I always keep close in mind when planning my meals. You will find your three meals a day will be much more interesting and much more nutritious by working them out in this way.

The following are a few recipes that are favorites with us. I have found them very economical, and very easy to prepare:

Casserole of Rice and Meat—3 cups rice, 1½ cups tomatoes, 2 cups meat, chopped and cooked, 1½ cups water. Mix rice with tomatoes and water, place alternate layers of the mixture and of chopped meat in a baking dish. Cover with bread crumbs, and bake until brown in a moderate oven.

Kidney-Bean Stew—1½ cups kidney beans, 2 cups canned tomatoes, ½ cup rice, 2 tablespoons flour, 1 onion, 1 teaspoon salt. Cook the beans until tender. Wash the rice, and cook until tender; add onion if desired, and tomatoes which have been thickened with flour. Add to beans, and heat thoroughly. This is an excellent lenten dish for lunch, as it substitutes for meat.

Ground Chicken Small Portions—and cook in boiling water fifteen minutes. Drain, dry on cheesecloth, and highly seasoned brown stock to cover bottom of dish. Add melted butter, sprinkle with flour and salt, and bake

until soft and brown, basting with stock in pan.

Butterscotch Meringue Shells—3 whites of eggs, 1 cup sugar. Beat the egg whites very dry, and add sugar by folding in. Drop by large spoonfuls on an oiled baking sheet. Bake in a very slow oven.

Butterscotch Sauce—4 cups brown sugar, 1 cup cream, 2 tablespoons butter. Mix thoroughly, and let cook until a good sauce mixture. Scoop out meringue shell, fill with ice cream, or cream filling, pour over butterscotch sauce, and serve with whipped cream.

Apple-Sauce Cake—1½ cups apple sauce, 1 cup granulated sugar, 2 cups flour, 1 cup seeded raisins, 1 teaspoon cinnamon, ½ cup butter, 1 tablespoon hot water, 1 teaspoon soda, 2 egg yolks 1 teaspoon cloves. Cream the butter and sugar, add dry ingredients, beaten egg yolks, then apple sauce. Beat thoroughly, and bake in a moderate oven. Use white icing on this cake.

How to Fit Your Own Dresses.—ing, a paper lining pattern of proper size, lay on lining, and cut carefully, not cutting neck or armholes so deep as pattern, and cutting a deep hip length. Baste all seams.

Put on a plain corset cover, and over this your corset. Put on, and fit the basted lining carefully, fitting arm and neck snugly, also fit shoulder, hips, and bust carefully and smoothly. Mark front closing at exact line of joining, and mark the length on your hips. Remove, and sew one-half inch deeper than basting thread, with a short machine stitch. Sew also the front closing where marked, to within about six inches of the neck. Sew round pieces of material in armholes.

Measure around hips at place marked, and from a light piece of board cut an oval piece the same size, with large-headed tacks tack to bottom of lining. Measure from same mark to floor, and make a standard this high. Nail oval board securely to standard, and stuff tight with excelsior. To keep from bulging while stuffing I put my corset on the form. A straight piece of correct size for neck is sewed on, and closed at top with round piece, after having finished sewing up front seam. Now fit your dresses.

Bold Engineering Feat.

The laying of the Atlantic cable is regarded as one of the boldest engineering feats ever attempted and at the time it was carried out was looked upon with derision.

Training British Women.

Some of the trades in which British women are being trained are boot-making, burling and mending, domestic work, blouse and shirt-waist making, dressmaking, towel weaving, etc.

Potatoes seldom grow larger than marbles in Greenland.

Minard's Lintment Relieves Neuralgia.

Another Sailor Prince.

It is expected that Prince George, the King's youngest surviving son, will complete his training this year at the Royal Naval College, Dartmouth, and will then leave for a voyage on a training cruiser. This trip will probably last for about a year. His Royal Highness is extremely anxious to continue his career in the Navy, and so, as is very fitting, we are likely to have a Sailor-Prince George, once again.

If the Prince's own hopes in the matter are realized the King will have sons in all the Services—the Prince of Wales and Prince Henry in the Army, Prince Albert in the Air Service, and Prince George in the Navy. Prince George, who has grown considerably during the last year or so, bids fair to be the tallest of their Majesties' four sons.

White paint can be cleaned very quickly if, instead of soap or any other cleansing agent, a little ammonia is used in the water.



Many a Canadian Beauty owes her exquisite complexion to the use of

'Baby's Own Soap'

Cleansing—Healing—Fragrant

"It's Best for Baby and Best for You"

Albert Soap Limited, Mtn. Montreal.



The Beauty of The Lily

can be yours. Its wonderfully pure, soft, pearly white appearance, free from all blemishes, will be comparable to the perfect beauty of your skin and complexion if you will use

Gouraud's

Oriental Cream

FERD. J. HOPKINS & SONS, Montreal, Canada.

In Ten Years 500 Dollars

If deposited at 3% will amount to \$697.75
If invested at 4%, interest compounded quarterly, will amount to \$744.25
But if invested in our 5½% Debentures will amount to \$860.20
Write for Booklet.

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

SALT

All grades. Write for prices.
TORONTO SALT WORKS
J. J. CLIFF TORONTO

CANADIAN ORDER CHOSEN FRIENDS

Arrangement System
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The Order furnishes insurance to its members at Ontario Government Standard Rates.

Sick and Funeral Benefits are also given if desired.

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THE RABBIT.

By Edwin Pugh.

The expected had happened. When the new shaft was sunk, only three furlongs away from the Old Slip Pit of deadly memory, Sam Hobart—

had sold his mates that it was a risky proposition, and he had been his ugly head for nothing.

He spoke to them with his fingers, for he was a deaf mute. His nickname had been bestowed on him because he did unmistakably resemble a white rabbit. His hair was cream-colored and sleek as the cone's peit. There was a bright pinkness about his eyes, his nostrils, his ears, his mouth. He was hare-lipped, with two long, yellow protruding teeth. His chin and forehead sloped away abruptly from his nose, throwing that long flat feature into unsightly prominence. Even when his face was begrimed and his hair blackened with coal dust his likeness to a rabbit still endured; but then it was an evil beast—a rabbit possessed of a devil. Yes, despite the malignant ferocity of his expression, there was not in all Prestcombe a man more innocent or harmless.

His age was a problem nobody could solve. He had worked in the slips for over thirty years and knew every seam and gallery, with every one of their innumerable ramifications, as well as he knew the back of his hand.

Yet he did not seem even middle-aged. He was active and lithe as a cat, and strong as a gorilla. He had, moreover, a child-like quality of mind that rendered him peculiarly docile and affectionate; but he did not lack manliness for all that—as unsophisticated cowards who would have made him the butt of their witless shafts were apt to discover through a scurrier mist after a crowded three rounds or less.

He was a "warm" man, it was said, had a nice nest-egg in the bank, and owned the house he lived in. And for this cause, despite his deformities, he was reckoned an eligible bachelor. Buck Anderson had fairly thrown his daughter Deborah at his head; and Sam, being deeply in love with her in his speechless, dog-like way, had accepted this gift of the gods with raptness.

That was at first. But as their courtship ripened to intimacy he began to be troubled and downcast. For he perceived shrewdly that the shudlers under his carcases even wanted the affected to respond to them. She would meet him with a tremulous mouth, sometimes. And when he kissed her she shut her eyes.

He had taught her the finger-speech and would ask her: "Did she love him?" She answered "Yes." He shook his head slowly, unbelievably, and frowned. His fingers flashed out. "Who was the other man?" And she confessed, sobbing, that his name was Davy Smart, and that she loved him dearly.

But when Sam offered her her freedom she would have gone down on her knees in the coaly sludge of the narrow lane in which they were walking and he not restrained her. "No, no!" she cried. She would marry Sam. She must! If she did not her father had threatened to beat her to death. She had not intended to mention Davy. It was not true, that she loved him. She loved only—

"No," he said, dumbly, and even his ears had lost their pinkness. "No. You do not love me, Deborah. And you do love him." His goggling eyes were moist as his fingers spoke, and he turned away his head.

And thereafter, though he walked nightly with Deborah, he did not so much as touch her hand. And when he was away from her a dark cloud seemed always to brood over him.

Now Davy Smart and The Rabbit, with three others, Al and Po Hawk and Bill Cremer, were toiling side by side in the new workings when the expected thing happened.

The two men were not friends, for Davy was a debonaire, gay youth, and Sam was one of a dour, austere temperament, who spent no more in a pay-week than he did in a "buff," and went twice to the church on Sundays.

In the same instant Davy heard the dull roar of the oncoming torrent, and Sam felt the thrill of its heavy impact on the outer walls of the rock.

At once Sam knew what had happened. The Old Slip Pit, three furlongs away, was a flooded mine, and the waters from that sink of death had burst into the new working.

He stood for a moment, listening. Then he pointed to the distant foot of the shaft and started at a fast, scrambling trot to lead the way, uttering eldritch noises as he sped towards the "sump."

Now and again he paused and turned to beckon his companions on. His beast-like face shone wet in the light of the "Comet" lamp, and his thick, pink lips in their inky setting strove piteously to express the terrible need for haste.

But suddenly he stopped, and as the others crowded on his heels they heard a soft, stealthy lapping on ahead—a liquid gurgle which told them that the pitiless flood had reached the shaft already.

They turned, as with one accord, to The Rabbit.

He waved them back, thrust his way through them, and led them by the same path they had just been following into one of the windways. As they climbed breathlessly up the slope they could see the foul waters, lashed to grey foam, crashing through the deeper gullies in the seams where

they had lately gasped and panted. They had not lost their heads nor their lights, and the bright beams flashed on the tortured stream.

The five sat huddled together and watched and waited, helplessly. They had managed to escape immediate death, but their ultimate end seemed hopeless. They had clung to their tools, but there was nothing they could do. They could only sit and watch the swirling waters rise higher and higher towards them.

Each by each it rose with remorseless rapidity. Now the mouth of the windway was quite shut out; and it could be but a matter of moments, they thought, before they must inevitably be engulfed.

They set down their lamps together in a cluster, and shook hands solemnly, not speaking. All except The Rabbit. And when they turned to look at him they found that he was smiling. It was not a beautiful smile at the best of times; now it seemed fiendish in its callous imbecility. Jo Hawk uttered a "Faugh!" of disgust and scowled; but his brother Al quavered out: "Dost any of you cha-aps know a bit of a hymn like, to sing?" And Bill Cremer raised a husky voice.

But even as the first notes went booming, hollow and muffled, in that ghostly cave, the steady rising of the water ceased. A puff of wind wrinkled its surface; then it was still and smooth as oil.

"A miracle!" Bill Cremer shrieked hysterically.

The Rabbit gazed on the calm pool with a look of supreme self-satisfaction, as if the wonder were of his working. It was plain that he had known this strange phenomenon would occur, and now he proceeded to make it plain to the others also. The windway being airtight, he pointed out to them, the swelling flood had imprisoned the air in the slope, compressed it, and so had been checked by it. But in their muddled state of mind they could hardly understand.

"Any hope?" Davy Smart inquired, impatiently.

The Rabbit sat motionless a while, reflecting, his finger on his lips; then he nodded slowly, gravely; then he shook his head.

He thrust his hand into the belt of his cord-breeches and drew out a fifty packet of tablets. He tore off one of the sheets and began to write, whilst they looked on in a pulsing agony.

When he had done writing he handed the scrap of paper to Bill Cremer, who was the oldest man among them, together with the pencil, and spelt out on his fingers: "Sign."

The two brothers and Davy Smart craned their necks to see what this mysterious document was, fully expecting to read some instructions for their deliverance. Instead they read this curious testament:

"I, Samuel Hobart, of Prestcombe, in the event of my death, give all I possess to Davy Smart, on condition that he wed Deborah Anderson. Signed, Samuel Hobart. Witnessed by—"

And here Bill Cremer had added his own signature in thick, crabbed characters.

Something like a howl of mingled disgust and despair went up from the two brothers Hawk and Davy.

"Owd fule! What be the use of it?" growled the legate, derisively. "If one die, all die. I reckon. If one be saved, then all be saved. Show us a way out! That be sense now."

Sam, his eyes on Davy's wrathful face, smiled sadly. Then he told them that there was a wild chance yet whereby they might save themselves. Between them and the free air was an obstacle of solid coal, some twenty yards in thickness. But they had their mandrills—

Not a man of the four waited for the conclusion of that sentence, but seized each his implement.

Tap-tap-tap!

"Hark!" cried Al Hawk.

Tap-tap-tap!

They had been toiling about two hours. The handles of their tools were sticky with blood, so fiercely they delved. And now they could hear dull sounds, telling them of human aid—of sturdy, muscular help at hand.

They labored now as men possessed. They uttered no word. Their faces were grim. The flying grit drew tears from their eyes that coursed down their cheeks in pale, crooked channels. The sweat poured hissing over their naked shoulders—for they had long since discarded their shirts.

All night the tireless work went on in a strained, tense silence. And as the dawn broke on the upper world they heard at last the faint vague voices of their rescuers.

Bill Cremer tried to drag a rapt "Hallelujah!" out of parched, cracked lungs, and swooned.

The Rabbit stopped working. His haggard eyes searched the faces of his companions and divined the glad meaning of the look they bore. He uttered a low, hoarse cry, seized Davy's arm, and hurled him back, so that he fell. Then he attacked the two brothers in a sort of frenzy and drove them away from the wall also. His demeanor was so desperate and menacing, and yet there was such a beseeching light of entreaty in his eyes, that they could not resist or gainsay him.

Now he worked on alone. Once or twice the others would have joined him, along with Bill Cremer, who had now recovered from his swoon; and then he turned on them a face wearing an expression of such horrible stricken pleading, as if he would warn them of some dire, impending peril, that their hearts were daunted.

And the Worst is Yet to Come



Suddenly they heard a short, sharp crack as Sam's mandril clove through the last thin partition of rock.

And then there came a sound in their ears as of a mighty, rushing wind, as the pent-up air thundered out through the fissure with the tenfold force of a tornado. Before that furious blast they staggered impotently and were blown each against the other. They stood swaying in a clinging group, hard against the coal-face.

At last the mimic tempest died down. They relinquished their hold, and, tottering blindly, looked for their devoted mate.

A shapeless mass, flattened against the side of the hole, his body battered by the cord-breeches and drew out a fifty packet of tablets. He tore off one of the sheets and began to write, whilst they looked on in a pulsing agony.

Publishing for the Author.

A good way to cure an author's vanity was that adopted by Rivington, the bookseller and publisher in London. A clergyman in a remote diocese had on one occasion preached a sermon so acceptable to his parishioners that he was persuaded to have it printed, and made a journey to London for this purpose.

He was recommended to Mr. Rivington, to whom he related with pride the object of his journey. The publisher asked how many copies he should wish to have struck off.

"Why, sir," said the clergyman, "I have calculated that there are in the kingdom ten thousand parishes, and that each parish will take at least one, some more; so that I think we may venture to print 35,000 copies at least."

The bookseller remonstrated, but the author insisted, and the matter was finally settled as he wished, and he journeyed home in high spirits. After waiting impatiently for about two months, he wrote to Mr. Rivington and desired him to send the debtor and credit account, most liberally remarking that the remittance might be forwarded at the bookseller's convenience.

His anguish and astonishment were beyond expression when in a few days he received the following account:

The Reverend — to C. Rivington, Dr. £ s. d.

To printing and paper, 35,000

Copies of sermon 785 5 6

Cr.

By the sale of 17 copies of

said sermon 1 5 6

Balance due C. Rivington 2784 0 0

The bookseller, however, sent in the next mail to the forlorn clergyman a letter to this effect:

"Reverend sir: I beg pardon for innocently amusing myself at your expense, but you need not give yourself uneasiness. I know better than you could the extent of the sale of single sermons, and accordingly printed but one hundred copies, to the expense of which you are heartily welcome."

A Matter of Business.

They were very proud of their daughter, were old Silas Hopkins and his wife. She'd been well educated, and now was settled down in the old home as head teacher of the village school.

But she wasn't quite the same girl as she had been. She'd gone away "Maey" and returned "Marie" for one thing. And she was always trying to smarten up the farmhouse and her parents.

"Father," she began, with a mildly-exasperated air, at the tea-table, "I wish you wouldn't say 'I seen.' I don't know how many times I've corrected you about that."

"Now, Marie, you look here," said the old man goodly; "you make yer livin' by good grammar and education, but yer ma and me, we're obliged to take in summer boarders, and, by jingy, they demand the dialect if they pay the rates."

Re-organization of B. C. Forest Branch.

The British Columbia Forest Branch has recently undergone a complete administrative re-organization, which will enable it to handle its large volume of work more adequately, and render better service to the public. The return of technically trained foresters from overseas, coupled with the acquisition of new men, has rendered this progressive action possible.

In recognition of valuable services rendered, as well as of increased living costs, the salary scales have also been revised upward in a way that will set the standard for other governmental forestry organizations throughout Canada.

One of the features of the re-organization is the establishment of an office of investigations. Its duty will be to conduct studies and researches into the various problems connected with the administration of provincial Crown timber lands. This will include growth studies, volume studies, regeneration surveys, methods and costs of slash disposal, etc.

The Forest Branch has full charge of all phases of Crown timber land administration, including not only fire protection but the enforcement of the timber regulations, scaling, collection of forest revenue, grazing, and the development of domestic Columbia timber. The forest revenue of the Province aggregates upward of \$2,700,000 per year and is now to be materially increased, due to the enhanced selling price of lumber, upon the basis of which stumpage prices for timber cut on Crown lands will be increased.

Out of the Mouths of Babies.

Little Alice looked thoughtfully at a spinster friend of her mother's who had just requested Alice to call her "aunt." Said Alice: "But you know I have plenty of aunts and lots of uncles. I am short on grandmothers. Couldn't you be a grandmother to me?"

Bobbie's baseball accidentally hit his grandmother on the nose. After regarding her pained bewilderment a few seconds he remarked: "I nearly knocked you sensible that time, grandmother."

Dick had not waxed enthusiastic over the new little sister. When he was called in from a ball game to "watch baby" his disgust knew no bounds. He stated his opinion in a terse sentence: "Seems to me that the people that sends for babies ought to do the taking care of them."

Little Harry: "I want to get a bale of hay."

Dealer: "What do you want with it?"

Is it for your father?"

Little Harry: "No, sir. It's for our horse."

Disillusioned.

"Er—Miss Smith, could I see—er—see your father a moment?"

As Miss Smith heard the abashed request, and saw her visitor's flushed face, she thought she knew what was coming.

"Certainly, Mr. Jones," she replied, and went out of the room.

Presently the old man came in, and after a short conversation with Jones, he summoned his daughter.

"It's getting late," said Jones, whose face was beaming, "so I think I will say good-night. Shall I find you at home on Wednesday?"

"Oh, father, she burst out eagerly, "did he—"

"You must not ask questions," said the old man. "Mr. Jones wished to see me about a matter which for the present must remain a secret."

"I know, father," pleaded the girl, "but you might give me just a word."

"Oh, well," he replied indulgently, "since you must know he wanted to borrow five cents for his car fare home."

The most valuable pearls are round; next come the pearl-shaped, and lastly, the egg-shaped.

Courtship in the Netherlands

There is a story told in Holland that one evening in the catechumen's class an amorous youth was called upon to answer the first question in the Heidelberg catechism: "What is thine only comfort in life and death?" To which the young man replied: "To marry Geertje de Koning and to have a farm of my own."

Whether this actually happened or not, it illustrates precisely the feeling of the young man on the Holland farm. His father does not turn his hand to manual labor, for the 100 or 150 acres call for many hands that must be watched and guided. But the sons upon the farm have to labor as long and as hard as any hired men. No wonder then that to be married and to have a farm of his own is not merely his chief comfort, but "the chief end of man."

The well-behaved Boerenzoon attends no fairs or races, because they are usually accompanied by disgusting orgies.

Socials, too, are infrequent among the rural people of Holland. The chief opportunity for courting is at the church. It is interesting to watch the lads at service. The seats are so arranged that everyone can look not only at the preacher, but also at everyone else, except, of course, those who are directly behind. So the young man settles comfortably into the family pew, and lets his eyes run freely over the flock until they rest on one attractive lamb. It is not long before the girl becomes aware of his glances, and, if they please her, a gentle flirtation begins then and there.

Reasonably certain of a favorable reception from the girl, the young man drives over to call on her. The most usual time is Saturday evening. When he reaches her home she may be still scrubbing in the milk house, and he must somehow occupy the time with "Papa." At last she enters the room, and his embarrassment is extreme. But a pleasant smile brings back his courage, and almost in whisper he requests to see her for a moment by herself. The request is readily

ly granted. The two pass into an adjoining room, and moments may be lengthened into minutes, a half hour, or even an hour or two. It all depends.

By the time the two have parted, and mother on both sides are called in. If they agree, the two become engaged, and plan to marry within three or four years. Visits henceforth become regularly every fourteenth day, until the last year, when they become more frequent.

But in every instance is the road toward matrimony clear. Fathers and mothers go carefully into the records of those who wish to be affiliated with them. Whatever stain may rest upon the career of a boy or girl, or on that of their parents, is mercilessly laid bare. The life of the Dutch farmer's son is exceptionally pure, but there are cases where the wooer never knew just why his loved one no longer accepted his attentions. But somewhere, either in his life or in that of his parents, there was a blot. Honor stands first in Holland.

Next comes the question of money. The sons and daughters of Dutch people have not a cent of their own, unless their parents are dead. In order to get a farm, the parents on both sides must put their purses together and their share should, of course, be equal. If one family lacks the necessary funds the engagement may be broken; or the other family may furnish the funds, hoping that some day they will be repaid; or, as a last resort, the lovers may cross over to the United States or to South Africa. But in whatever country they land they form the backbone of that nation.

When all affairs are favorably settled, the date of the marriage is fixed, preferably in May. The friends and relations drive in a long procession to the courthouse, where the burgemeester performs the civil ceremony. From the courthouse they drive to the church, where the dominee marries them, according to the rites of the church. All the way the merry party throws from their well-filled baskets handfuls of candy to the children.

The Obliging Scot.

A Scottish emigrant on his arrival at Montreal stopped for a moment to examine a coat hanging in front of a clothing store when the proprietor asked him if he would try on a coat. "I dinna ken but I wad," responded the emigrant, consulting his watch; and he went in and set to work. No matter how often he found a fit, he tried on another and another and another till he tried on about thirty. Then, again looking at his watch he resumed his own garment and walked off, saying:

"Weel, I've lost time, nae doot, but hang the fellow that'll no' oblige another when he can."

The Striker.

Everybody's striking. Said the Old Clock on the shelf: It seems to be the fashion. So I think I'll strike myself. But striking is my business—Did you ever see such luck? I'll have to give up striking. Just to show folks that I've struck!

Non-Leakable Oil Can.

An Oklahoma man has invented an oil can that does not leak if upset, a rod inside the spout keeping it closed unless the bottom of the can is pressed.

Phenomena of the Clouds

Various attempts have been made to measure the height of clouds by photography. Simultaneous pictures are made by placing two cameras 600 feet apart and connecting them by telegraph wires. From the amount of displacement of the cloud caused by viewing it alternately from each end of the 600 foot baseline its height can be calculated. Certain of the mackerel sky clouds photographed were seven and a quarter miles high. The loftiest clouds whose elevation was measured belonged to the type known as cirrus or curl cloud, the height of which was a little in excess of seventeen miles.

It seems strange to speak of the "age of clouds," of "young clouds" and "old clouds." It appears that such a distinction can be made and that the discovery, as so frequently happens in matters scientific, was based upon a preceding mistake. Science cannot afford to be too dogmatic.

Years ago the conclusion was reached in scientific quarters that the density of a cloud was proportional to the number of water particles it contained, the water particles, in turn, depending upon the particles of dust present. Later, however, the same investigators ascertained that their first conclusions were erroneous and that in many clouds the density falls far short of proportionality with the number of water particles. Further investigation points to the fact that the size of the water particles changes with the "age" of the cloud.

The clouds upon which the first investigations were made must, it is thought, have been old clouds, and in them the water particles, being comparatively large, appeared to be proportional to the density. But the later observations were made upon newly formed or young clouds in which the particles were small in size.

The study of natural laws not infrequently reveals a close relation be-

tween some of the most beautiful phenomena of the earth and sky and the most terrible exhibition of the destructive powers of nature. A striking instance of this is the crown of light, feathery clouds which, floating high in the clear sunshine, indicate to the practised eye, of the mariner the place where a West Indian hurricane is raging across the waters.

These clouds radiate from the centre of the hurricane where the fierce spiral currents of blowing air crowd together, rise to a great elevation and then flow outward in every direction over the storm.

From the hue and texture of the distant clouds something can be learned of the character of the storm that produces them. When the cirrus clouds plumes seen radiating from the storm are faint and opalescent in tint, gradually fading behind a veil of haze, the approaching storm is an old one of large area; but if the clouds are a "snowy whiteness, projected against a clear blue sky, it is a young cyclone of small area but great intensity."

A curious discovery was made some years ago abroad with reference to certain luminous clouds visible at night for a long time after sunset, and in the morning for a corresponding time before sunrise. The clouds were more or less lying in parallel stripes as not less than fifty miles high. They reflected the sunlight and had a very tint, sometimes bluish.

It will be remembered by some persons that after the great volcanic explosion that blew away half an island in the Straits of Banda in 1883 cloud of fine dust hurried into the upper atmosphere by the explosion quickly encircled the whole earth and produced for several successive years magnificent crimson sunsets and other beautiful effects. It has been thought that the luminous clouds have owed their origin to this cause.

The Watchman AND Ottawa Valley Advocate

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J. S. GILL, Editor and Prop.

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En Passant.

"There are days when the fish won't bite."

A SUMMARY of the Board of Railway Commissioners' Report has recently been tabled in "The House." The document includes a record of "preventable" railway accidents, and shows that 77 trespassers were killed and 102 injured, during the past year. The inference is plain:—If those trespassers had not trespassed they would not have been overwhelmed by disaster. Their absence would have prevented the misfortune which befell them in consequence of their having been there at the time.

"Presence of mind is a great thing to possess in trying circumstances, but," saith the oracle, "there is a better, and that is, —absence of body."

This "preventable" idea suggests an involved sort of reasoning. Because a passenger has paid his fare he is put in a class by himself, and if he meets with an accident, not being a trespasser, his injuries are the natural outcome of his right to be there, and are not of a preventable nature.

An excellent way of getting out of compensation for accidents could be manufactured out of this sort of argument.

(1) Fare paid:—No claim:—Accident not preventable.

(2) Trespasser:—No Claim:—Accident preventable.

In the one case you buy the risk of getting hurt, and in the other you take it, and if an accident happens your presence is explained one way or the other. The verdict may be differently worded, but the net result to you is a dead heat.

IN OTHER WAYS than railways many people have a tendency to make speculative comparisons of things which may or may not happen, through their presence or absence, or the state of preparedness in which the incidents find them.

"The veteran huntsman knoweth that the biggest chances are missed by going forth unarmed," saith the oracle. The other day I met a man I know, who was looking as solemn as a farmer when the ap won't run?

"Lallo, brother of job, what's wrong today?" I asked.

"No answer."

"Hens not laying?" I continued anxiously.

"Enli," was the sole response.

"What's wrong, old fellow, anything serious at home?" I enquired, in a low and feeling tone.

"Lost 83 dollars!" I echoed, "dear, dear, I'm sorry for you: Didn't you invest?"

"No answer."

"How did you manage to lose such a sum?"

"No answer."

"Was it in tens, fives, or how?" I asked, beginning to feel nettled at the flow's demureness. He could lose 80 dollars once a week for a year and not be "broke" as he looked (still no answer).

"Perhaps you will find it if you keep looking for it in the right place," people always find things in the last place they look, you know. I added with blithe irony, as I began to move away.

"Huh! I saw two mink yesterday."

"—that long, and didn't you have a gun?"

"I bestowed upon him a stare, which, being interpreted, meant that he was shy I didn't have a gun with me then."

This man actually believes that he is dollars short in his hard earned coin, though having seen two mink which he might have managed to shoot under the best of circumstances totally different actual facts: A very doubtful way of establishing one's financial affairs.

Not only was he counting his chickens before they were hatched, but he was rearing and selling them before the eggs were laid.

IF WE WERE to reckon on what we do not get, through missing chances, we would make ourselves as miserable as the people who do not take reasonable exercise, or go anywhere, or do anything unusual, for fear of accident or endangering their health. It is quite true that prevention is better than cure, yet, although we can smile at the railway people padding out the preventable accident list, they are more nearly right than the people who overdo prevention, by avoiding risks which are not likely to come along. They live in glass houses and take such good care that the habit of throwing stones shall not grow upon them, that they would not cast a pebble at a predatory cat on a boundless prairie.

When we consider that dangers are as likely to befall us from the inconsiderate and rash actions of others, as much as from want of caution on our own part, we need not fear to take the ordinary risks incidental to the reasonable enjoyment of life and fellowship, observing as far as we can, the precautions which common sense would dictate as being necessary for ourselves and others.

There was once a man who could not sit under a clock that hung on the wall. It was one of the old fashioned sort, with chains and weights. He expected the weights to drop some day and brain somebody. The sword of Damocles was nothing to him. "Don't sit there," he would say, "that clock weight is dangerous, yet he never dreamt of removing the clock to a safer place and to make matters worse the clock wasn't any good anyway; it never kept time:—anybody else would have scrapped the useless thing."

SOME YEARS AGO a magazine devised a "popular" series of harrowing questions entitled "What would you do?" The idea was to set up a situation which would demand instant action, but you had a week to consider it, and if your answer was good you won a prize.

One of the questions was "If the boat upset, whom would you save? Your mother? your wife? or your daughter?"

One old timer had this question fired at him, and he squirmed about a bit before he could focus himself sufficiently to evade the point. Eventually he said, "My mother's dead, I have no daughters, and you don't know my wife." It was pointed out to him that his evasive replies were tantamount to an admission that he would let his wife drown, she was his third, then he got vexed and said nobody asked her to go. If she could not swim she ought to have sense enough to stop on shore. He did not believe in getting excited about unlikely eventualities.

Looking for trouble may be popular pastime, whether it be reckoning the value of midk skins while the mink are still wearing them: dodging accidents which never happen: or reading omens and portents, (of which more anon) there is little doubt that if you persist in putting another "U" in trouble, it will "W."

—LINKSMAN.

LACHUTE ACADEMY EXAMS.

GRADE XI.

ALGEBRA.

Honours.—Violet Perks 99.

Class I.—D. Bradford, L. Davis 89.

H. Simon 84, Stella Armstrong 83, Olive Morrison 75.

Class II.—L. Cooke 74, Anna Scott 70.

Margaret Wason 65.

Class III.—E. Davis, M. Graham 55.

GRADE X.

TALK OF TWO CITIES.

Honours.—Margaret Jones 88, Evelyn Gagnon 97, Isabel Owens 96, Kenneth McQuat 95, Margaret McQuat 94, Ivan Carpenter 92, Henry Murphy, Edythe Silverman 90.

Class I.—G. McCoy 86, E. Giles 79.

Class II.—Gladys Armstrong, Helen Whitfield 70, Emma Smith 66.

Class III.—Hazel Brown 53, Alice Rodger 50.

GRADE IX.

COMPOSITION.

Honours.—Lillian Hamilton 98, P. McQuat 97, Gladys Grey 92.

Class I.—Gerald Hamilton 89, Evelyn Hamilton, Ian Hay, Olive Seale, Robert Whitfield 86, Kenneth Campbell, B. Smith 85, Muriel Burk, Jim Hay, M. Mitchell 82, George Butler 80, Fairbanks Monette, Edna Warwick 78, A. Stevenson 77.

Class III.—Ruby McPaul 56, Clifford McPaul 50.

GRADE VIII.

ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

Honours.—N. Cowan 95, I. Graham 92.

Class I.—Ivy Johnson 92, M. Robinson, Irene Whitfield 80, G. Morrison 75.

Class II.—Ben Rodgers 74, Harold Bennett, Evelyn (revised) 73, Lawrence Oraise 71, Kenneth Elliott, D. Matthews 69, Flora Macdonald, Esther Morrison

68, Mabel Gordon, Hilda Sutton 67, B. Hume 65, Lloyd Bennett 64, Cecil Leismann 62.

Class III.—Willie Oottingham, Arnold Scott 59, Bella Clark 57, Elmer Ryan 56, Lillie Bradford, Vida Foreman 54.

GRADE VII.

ARITHMETIC.

Honours.—Hazel Drysdale, George Muir 96, Edna Graham 85.

Class I.—Melville Smith 86, Margaret Scott 84, Frank Scott 76, F. Douglas 72.

Class II.—Willie Miller 72, Kathleen Morrison 71, Ruby Nichols 70, Norman Silverman 68, Ernest Boyd 65, Erskine Rodger 63.

Class III.—J. McQuat 57, E. Eby 50.

GRADE VI.

ENGLISH.

Honours.—Bessie Rodger 98, Kilgour Wilson 97, Norma Boyd 94.

Class I.—Charlie Miller, Linton Armstrong 89, Cecil Stanforth, H. Calder 86, Lloyd, Ethel McQuat 82, E. Burwash 80, Eleanor Velland, Edith Jones, Freddie Barker, Hazel Morrison 76.

Class II.—Inez McKiddie 71, Alice Burke 70, George Miles 68, M. McPhail 67, Hazel Kettyle 65, Douglas Drysdale 63, Russell Robertson, Mary Cruise 62.

Class III.—Elizabeth McKinnamie 58, Florence Armstrong 54, E. Scott 53.

GRADE V.

GEOGRAPHY.

Honours.—Nellie Hay, Edward Morrison 91.

Class I.—Robt. Cunningham 88, G. Dobbie 83, Henry Miles 82, A. Miller 78, Willis Stanforth, May Velland 75.

Class II.—J. Manson Stella Scott 72.

Class III.—Jean Manson 59, Lyla McKiddie 58, Eleie Stuart 55, Violet Paul 50.

GRADE IV.

FRENCH.

Honours.—Bessie Morrin 92, Howard Doig 91, Elinor McCoy 90.

Class I.—Ernest Grandmaison 88, R. Jones, Janet McQuat 87, F. MacSweeney 84, Russell Elliott 83, Lizzie Hay 82, D. Morrison 81, Grace Rodgers 80, Hazel McKiddie 79, Margaret Harrison 77.

Class II.—Eileen McPaul 74, James Wilson 72, Chester Cruise 67, Lorne Morrison 64.

Class III.—Evelyn Cruise 58, Gordon Hay 57.

GRADE III.

ARITHMETIC.

Honours.—Gordon McQuat 98, Helen Hutchinson 91.

Class I.—Ada Logan 85, Laura Noble 80, Shirley Hamilton 79, Yelland 77.

Class II.—Eric Middleton 74, James Logan, Heartland Paul 73, S. Armstrong 67, Roy Cruise 76, Stanley Boyd 63.

Class III.—K. Cowan 59, Clarence Carpenter 58, Quintia Black 57, Cecil McPaul 56, Alma McCullough 50.

GRADE II.

GEOGRAPHY.

Honours.—Freda Mason 100, Leonard Carpenter 97, David Harrison 96, Lorne Wert 92.

Class I.—Raymond Cunningham 88, Rebecca Cohen 81, Morton Morrison 76, Jean Merizzi 75.

Class II.—Florence Elkington 69, M. Coapman, Walter Tompkins 67, Sam Cohen 66, Christina McKenzie, George Paul 62.

Class III.—Harris Tompkins 57.

BROWNSBURG SCHOOL EXAMS.

GRADE VIII.

MENTAL AND RAPID ARITHMETIC.

Honours.—Donald Clarke 95, Truman Clarke 94, Elsie MacAllister 93.

Class I.—Alice Bain 79.

GRADE VII.

SCRIPTURE.

Class I.—Gladys Moseley 87, Mabel Hutchin 82, Jack Golphim 75.

IMPROVED STEWART PHONOGRAPH.

This Phonograph is the triumph of the age in popular-priced phonographs. It is destined to become the most popular phonograph in the world.

Never before has it been possible to manufacture a phonograph at anywhere near the price to approach the IMPROVED ST W ART PHONOGRAPH in quality of Music, tone or richness in beauty. It plays all records.

Price \$15.00

G. J. Charland, Ph.B.

Prescription Druggist,

Lachute Mills.

Prescriptions a Specialty. Nyal's Quality Store.

Developing and Printing.

INCORPORATED IN 1885

CAPITAL AND RESERVE \$9,000,000

Over 120 Branches

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

31-19

GRADE VI.

FRENCH.

Honours.—Elizabeth Murray 93.

Class I.—Elsie Todd 85.

Class II.—Moyra Monk 73, Hilda Hardie 71.

Class III.—Gordon Heale 57, Donald MacAllister 52.

GRADE V.

FRENCH.

Class I.—Wallace Wilson 87, Inez Thompson 76.

Class II.—Wilhelmina Clarke, Sarah MacVicar 74.

Class III.—Kenneth McGibbon 64, George MacVicar 64, Hattie Hawkins 63, Kenneth Stewart 59, K. Moncrieff 52.

GRADE IV.

MENTAL AND RAPID ARITHMETIC.

Honours.—Doris Golphim 98, Basil Jackson 95, Marion Bain 94, Eileen McGibbon 91, Jack Golphim 90.

Class I.—James Hazel 89, Melville Fletcher 88, Alice Hendry 86, Raymond Chambers 83, Edgar Jackson 79, Alwyn Stewart 76.

Class II.—Wilbert Hardie 72, Willie Pettiey.

Class III.—Gordon Hendry 52.

UPPER SCHOOL.

GRADE III.

MENTAL AND RAPID ARITHMETIC.

Honours.—Raymond Hutchin, Leona Thompson 100, Ida Fletcher 99, Polly Duncan, Grace Moncrieff, M. Wilson 97, Lawrence Davis 90.

Class I.—Doris Reid 88, C. Martin 81, Freddie Witham 77, Harry Ball, Joe Ombers, Ivan Monk 75.

GRADE II.

WRITING.

Honours.—Katie Brown, Alex. McCulloch 98, Mildred Heale 95, Teddy Zimmers, Florence Wilson 94, L. Martin, Robbie Roberts 93, Irene Hazel 92, E. Highfield, Phyllis Fletcher 90.

Class I.—Violet Golphim, W. Woods 88, John Brown 85, John Kennedy 81, Morris Chambers 79, Elma Woods 78, Agnes Duncan 76.

GRADE I. PART II.

SCRIPTURE.

Honours.—George Connelly 100, H. Tomalty 98, Wyman Hazel 96, Oscar Cloutier, Jimmy Gieling 95, Lorne Ball, Willie Green, Gordon Anderson.

Class I.—Horace Wylie 89, Nellie Hazel 88, Ward Moncrieff, Kenneth MacAllister 78, Daisy Seary, A. Elliott 77, Frank McGibbon 76.

Class II.—L. Moore 74, L. White 64.

BROWNSBURG

Wedding bells are ringing loudly in Mabel now.

Miss Eva Mason spent Saturday in Lachute.

Mr. Harold Wason spent the week-end visiting friends in Lachute.

Mrs. J. Mason and Miss Eva Mason spent Friday with Mrs. W. J. Warwick.

Miss Jessie Silverman, of Oogensburg, spent Sunday evening with Miss Isabel Black.

Miss Hazel Warwick is spending a few days with her aunt and uncle Mr. and Mrs. George Nicholls of Cushing.

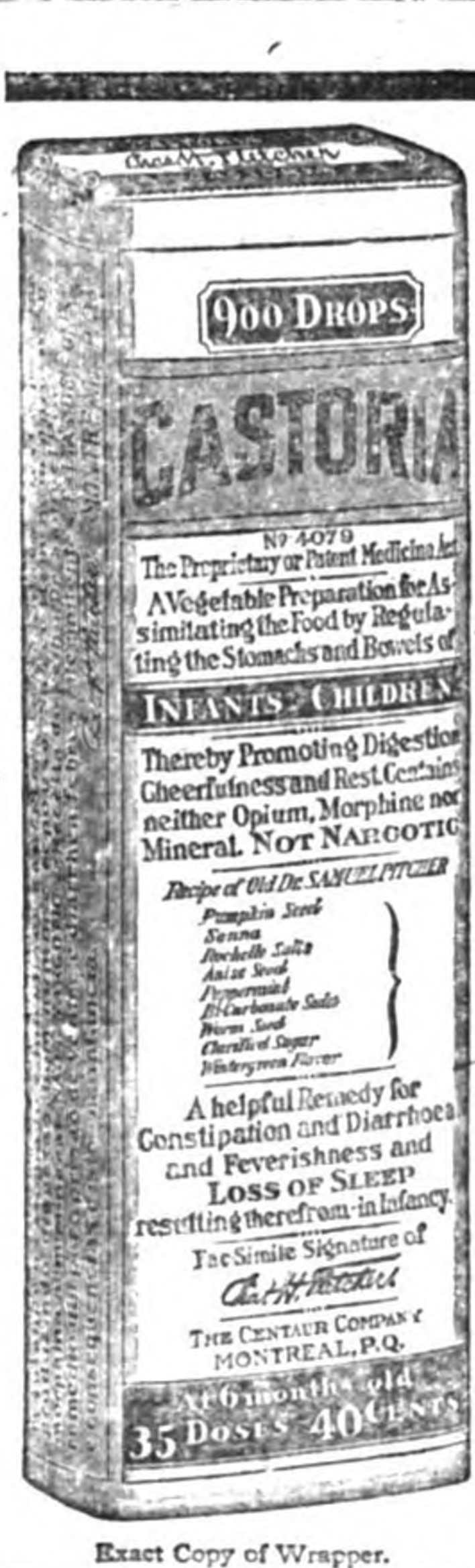
Mr. and Mrs. James Murdoch and family spent Saturday evening with Mr. and Mrs. Fred Townsend, of Odgensburg.

NOTICE

It is ordered to Isidore Roture dit Bétielle, Ménasippe Roture dit Bétielle, Magloire Roture dit Bétielle et Edouard Massia, all four formerly of Saint Jerome, district of Terrebonne and now of unknown residence, to appear within one month in a case issued against them by Michel Laporte, gentleman of Saint Jerome, aforesaid, under number 1536, in the Superior Court for the district of Terrebonne.

Sainte-Scholastique, 20 March 1920.

Grignon & Fortier, p.c.s



CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

Mothers Know That Genuine Castoria

Always Bears the Signature of

Dr. J. H. Hatcher In Use For Over Thirty Years CASTORIA

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

PIERI FACIAS DE BONIS ET DE TERRIS.

(SUMMARY PROCEEDING.)

SUPERIOR COURT

Canada Joseph Lavoie, plaintiff;

Province of Quebec } District of Terrebonne } vs. Hormidas Daoust, defendant,

No. 1511.

To wit:

Two lots of land situated north of the concession Saint-Jean, known and designated under the numbers two hundred and fifty seven and two hundred and fifty eight (Nos. 257 and 258) of the hypothecary cadastre of the parish of Saint-Placide, district of Terrebonne, with a house and other dependencies erected on one of the said lots, to be sold as one single plot of land.

To be sold at the catholic church door of the parish of Sainte-Placide, said district, on the FOURTEENTH day of

APRIL, 1920, at ELEVEN o'clock in the forenoon.

J. W. CYR, Sheriff.

ROUGE BOOM COY.

Schedule of Tolls to be collected upon the different kinds of timber and logs passing through the Co's Booms for season 1920.

On each saw log seventeen ft. and under in length .01 5-6 cts.

On each piece of round or flatted timber over 17 ft. in length .08 1-4 cts.

On each piece of square or waney timber 12 cts.

On each piece of 4 ft. wood .03 3-5 cts.

On each railway tie, length of 8 ft. .07 7-10 cts.

The above charges cover not only the tolls for the use of the boom but also the cost of cutting and putting timber and logs into the owlers' racks.

1 ouge 1 com Co.

F. B. WHITTET Sec.-Treas.

Montreal, March 4th 1920.

GEO. Y. DEACON

Grimm Evaporators.

The Best Made and the Price is Right



We have everything now for the sugar Camp. Order now from us and save money. Sap cans, syrup cans, syrup strainers, tapping bits, sap spouts, syrup testers, gathering tanks, storage tanks, made any size to order

Phone 26 LACHUTE MILLS, QUE.

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-strops, Safety-razors, etc.

All at lowest Montreal and Toronto prices.

Mail orders are solicited and will receive most careful and prompt attention. Re-plating, Engraving and all Watch, Clock and Jewellery Repairs quickly done and guaranteed.

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.

Princess Theatre, Brownsburg, P. Goyette, Prop.

April 5th, 6th and 7th.

The Heart of the World

The sweetest love story ever told on the Great War

April 8th, 9th, and 10th.

Vm. Farnum, in Hoodman Blind.

DMISSION 10 & 25 cts.

Restaurant, Ice Cream, Soft Drinks, Units

PUBLIC NOTICE.

Province of Quebec.
Municipality of the Town of
of Lachute.

At a regular adjourned session of Lachute Town Council held at Lachute, in the Council Room in the Victoria Hall, on the tenth day of March, Nineteen hundred and twenty, at eight o'clock in the evening, in conformity with the law and charter of Lachute Town, at which meeting were present A. D. McGibbon, Mayor, G. Valois, H. M. Gall, James McPaul, Dr. H. Murphy, A. Bedard, E. Jousse, W. A. Morrison, T. Dallaire, etc., all members of the said Council, under the presidency of Archie D. McGibbon Esq., Mayor. It was moved by councillor G. Valois, seconded by councillor H. M. Gall, and carried, that by-law No. (ninety-five) duly adopted at a regular adjourned session of this council, on the 7th of October 1919, repealing by-law No. 82a be submitted to the municipal electors of this municipality on the nineteenth and twentieth of April 1920.

By-law No. 95

By-law to repeal the prohibition by-law No. 82a relating to the sale of alcoholic liquors and the issuing of licenses therefor: It is ordained and enacted by by-law of this council as follows:

1. That prohibition by-law No. 82a voted on the 19th of January 1919, under the terms of Section Fifteenth, of Chapter Fifth, of Title Fourth, of the Revised Statutes of Quebec 1909, prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors and the issuing of licenses therefor within the Municipality of the Town of Lachute, County of Argenteuil, District of Terrebonne, be, by the present by-law revoked and repealed.

A. D. MCGIBBON, Mayor,
J. A. RICE, Sec.-Treas.

I, the undersigned, John A. Rice, Secretary-Treasurer of the Municipality of the Town of Lachute, certify that the copy of the aforesaid by-law is a true copy of by-law passed and adopted by the Council of the Town of Lachute at the regular adjourned session of its council held on the 7th of October 1919.

JNO. A. RICE,
Sec.-Treasurer.

Province of Quebec
Municipality of the Town of Lachute
PUBLIC NOTICE.

To the inhabitants and municipal electors of the Municipality of the Town of Lachute.

Public Notice is hereby given by the undersigned, A. D. McGibbon Esq., Mayor, and John A. Rice, Secretary-Treasurer, of the Municipality of the Town of Lachute, that the aforesaid By-law No. 95 be submitted for its adoption to the municipal electors of this Municipality qualified to vote on said By-law; and that consequently a meeting of the municipal electors of the municipality of the Town of Lachute will be held on Monday, the 19th, of April next, 1920, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, in the Victoria Hall, the ordinary place of meeting of the Council of this Municipality, in order to hold a poll to decide whether or not if the by-law Number 95, submitted for approval by the municipal electors of this Municipality shall be adopted.

The vote shall be taken by secret ballot and will be held during two days, Monday, the 19th of April 1920, and the following day, Tuesday, the 20th of April, 1920, from ten o'clock in the forenoon to five o'clock in the afternoon.

Dated at Lachute, this 17th day of March, 1920.

Signed

True Copy
A. D. MCGIBBON, Mayor.
JOHN A. RICE, Sec.-Treas.

AVIS PUBLIC.

Province de Quebec.
Municipalité de la Ville de
Lachute.

A une session régulière tenue du conseil municipal de cette ville, tenue à Lachute, à la salle Victoria, le 10 mars 1920, à 8 heures de l'après-midi, en conformité avec la loi et la charte de cette ville, à laquelle assemblée étaient présents: A. D. McGibbon, économe, maire, et les conseillers, G. Valois, H. M. Gall, James McPaul, Dr. H. Murphy, A. Bedard, R. Jousse, W. A. Morrison, T. Dallaire, père, tous membres de ce conseil, formant un quorum du dit conseil sous la présidence de A. D. McGibbon, économe, maire; il a été proposé par le conseiller G. Valois, secondé par le conseiller H. M. Gall, et adopté, que le règlement no 82a, soit soumis aux électeurs municipaux de cette municipalité, les dix-neuvième et vingtième jours d'avril prochain, 1920.

Règlement No. 95

Règlement pour abroger le règlement de prohibition no 82a concernant la vente des liqueurs alcooliques, et l'émission des licences pour icelles. Il est ordonné et décrété par règlement de ce conseil: Que le règlement de prohibition no 82a qui a été voté le 19 Janvier 1919, en vertu des dispositions de la Section Quinzième, du Chapitre Cinquième, du Titre Quatrième des Statuts Révisés de Québec 1909, prohibant la vente des liqueurs alcooliques, et l'émission des licences pour icelles dans les limites de la municipalité de la ville de Lachute, comté d'Argenteuil, District de Terrebonne, soit, par le présent règlement, révoqué et abrogé.

A. D. MCGIBBON, Maire.
JOHN A. RICE, Sec.-Treas.

Je, Soussigné, John A. Rice, secrétaire-trésorier de la ville de Lachute, certifie que la copie du règlement ci-dessus est une vraie copie du règlement adopté à une session régulière tenue du conseil de cette ville, tenue le 7 octobre 1919.

JOHN A. RICE, Sec.-Tres.

À x habitants et électeurs municipaux de la ville de Lachute.

Avis public est par le présent donné, par les soussignés, A. D. McGibbon, économe, maire de la ville de Lachute, et John A. Rice, secrétaire-trésorier de la municipalité de la ville de Lachute, que le règlement no 95, sera soumis à l'approbation des électeurs municipaux de cette municipalité, qualifiés à voter sur le dit règlement; et en conséquence, une assemblée des électeurs municipaux de la municipalité de la ville de Lachute sera tenue, lundi le 19 avril prochain, à la salle Victoria, salle ordinaire des sessions du conseil de la ville de Lachute, afin de tenir un poll pour décider si oui ou non, le règlement no. 95, soumis à l'approbation des électeurs municipaux de cette municipalité, sera adopté.

Le vote sera au scrutin secret et durera deux jours, lundi le 19 avril, et le lendemain, mardi, le 20 avril depuis 10 heures de l'avant-midi jusqu'à 5 heures de l'après-midi.

Daté à Lachute, ce 17e jour de Mars, 1920.

(Signé) A. D. McGibbon, Maire
John A. Rice, Secrétaire-trésorier.

Vraie copie.

AUCTION SALE

There will be sold by Public Auction at the residence of

JOSEPHAT CARRIERE,

First Range of St. Michel de Wentworth, One and a Half Miles South of Catholic Church.

Saturday April 10th, 1920

The following effects:—Five milch cows, 1 mare four years old, 1 ewe with lambs, 1 ram, 2 heifers two years old, 1 bull one year old, 1 bull six months old. (All Grade Holsteins.) 1 calf two

months old, 1 set of double harness, 1 set of single harness, 1 set of heavy bob-sleighs, 2 double waggons, 1 buggy, 1 rack sleigh, 1 new horse rake, 1 set of disc harrows, 1 mowing machine, plow, cultivator, cream separator 400 lbs capacity, 100 one gallon sap cans and spouts, boiling pan, 25 gallon milk can, cow chains, and logging chains, 2 buffalo robes, axes, cross-cut saws, forks, shovels, and all household furniture, and many other articles too numerous to mention. All to be sold without reserve.

Sale at one p.m.

Terms, —\$10.00 and under cash, over that amount 12 months credit on furnishing approved joint notes. 3 p.c. off for cash.

A. LAMARCHE,

Licensed Auctioneer.

CUSHING

Miss Annie Weir is visiting friends in Montreal at present.

Miss Hazel Warwick, of Mount Maple is visiting her aunt Mrs. Geo. Nicholls at present.

Miss A. Wheelahan, of Montreal, also Master Leslie Shaw, of Notre Dame de Grace spent the week-end here.

Master Owen Kentley who is a pupil at Hawkesbury, High School, is spending the Easter vacation at his home here.

Rev. Brother Francis, of St. Joseph's Academy, Hawkesbury, spent Sunday here visiting his former pupil Mr. Eddie Wheelahan.

Mr. Fred Cushing who is always to be depended upon to keep things moving in his immediate vicinity had a camera man from the Montreal "Standard" up from town on Tuesday taking pictures of some of the pretty views in this locality and also took snaps of some of the sugar-camps in the vicinity.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

ROUGE RIVER IMPROVEMENT CO'Y.

Schedule of Tolls proposed for year 1920. The Improvements are divided into 15 sections and one-fifteenth of the amount of Tolls have been apportioned to each section to facilitate the collection of same as follows:—

Red and White Pine, Tamarac, Spruce, Hemlock, square or waney board per thousand cubic ft. 18 cts.

Sawn logs 17 ft in length and under, thousand ft. board measure 35 cts.

Red and White Pine, Tamarac, Spruce, Hemlock, round or fluted, over 17 ft. and under 30 ft. long per thousand ft. board measure 35 cts.

Red or White Pine, Tamarac, Spruce, and Hemlock, round or fluted, 30 ft. and upwards in length per thousand ft. board measure 1 cent.

Sawn Timber per thousand ft. board measure 2 cts.

Slaves, per thousand ft. board measure 10 cts.

Cords of wood, single butts and other lumber per cord of 125 cubic ft. 35 cts.

Railway ties, other than cedar or 8 ft. or 10 ft. lengths per length of 8 ft. 1-30 cts.

Slaves per piece 25 cts.

Cedar round or fluted 8 ft. long & under per piece 1-70 cts.

Cedar round or fluted over 8 ft. and under 17 ft. long per piece 1-24 cts.

Cedar round or fluted 17 ft. and under 25 ft. long per piece 1-18 cts.

Cedar round or fluted 25 ft. and under 35 ft. long per piece 1-9 cts.

Cedar round or fluted 35 ft. and upwards in length per piece 34 cts.

Rouge River Improvement Co.
P. B. WHITTET, Sec.-Treas.

Montreal, March 4th, 1920.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

PATENTS
PROMPTLY SECURED

We assist the business of Manufacturers, Engineers and others who realize the advisability of having their Patent business transacted by Experts. Preliminary advice free. Charge moderate. Our Inventor's Adviser sent upon request. Marion & Marion, Quebec Bank Bldg. Montreal and Washington, D. C. U. S. A.

Prepare for Spring!

Have you long Rubber Boots
ready for Emergencies?

CRUD

We are ready to supply the Farmers with the Best Working Boot made in Canada.

We invite you to call and see our Great Stock of Boots. Having bought in large quantities before the last rise in price I am in a position to offer you some great values.

Always on hand

Ready-made Clothing for Men and Boys, Gent's Furnishings, Shirts, Raincoats, Underwear, Socks, Gloves, Etc.

Suits Made to Order.

Boots Neatly Repaired.

Telephone 65.

W. G. STANFORTH,
MAIN STREET, LACHUTE

Seed Wheat!

The St. Andrews Flour Mills

has just received a shipment of Government inspected Seed Wheat which will dispose of at the closest possible price.

Note our Prices on the following lines:

Flour \$6.50 per Bag; Barley Moulie \$3.50 per 100 lbs.

Pure Oil Cake \$4.30 per 100 lbs.

Quaker Rolled Oats 80 lbs. for \$5.50.

A. C. MATTHEWS & SON,
ST. ANDREWS EAST, P.Q.

Protect and
Beautify with

LOWE BROTHERS
HIGH STANDARD PAINTS

These paints of proven performance show their quality by their looks, life and wear. Results have proved their certain economy.

HIGH STANDARD saves money now and next time.

It saves money "now" because a gallon covers more surface than a gallon of cheaper paint. You will need fewer gallons of HIGH STANDARD. It spreads easier enabling your painter to do a better job in less time.

It saves money "next time" because HIGH STANDARD is a long-wearing paint. You don't need to paint so often. And when after years of service it has gradually worn away, it leaves a good surface for repainting. This means saving of time and material.

There is a Lowe Brothers paint, varnish, enamel or stain for every purpose

G. L. Meikle & Company.

Solve your labor problem this
summer by installing a

PERFECTION
MILKER

Absolutely the simplest and most
efficient milking machine on
the market.

For literature and further information write

J. E. Arnold & Son, - Grenville,
Distributors for the County of Argenteuil.

Are you Thinking of Taking a Trip to Europe?
Passages booked and all arrangements made
by J. S. Giles, Lachute. Phone 27.

Soils and Crops

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

How to Make Butter. To begin with, separate the cream from the milk either by gravity or by means of a centrifugal separator, the latter being preferable and more economical. Cream from separate milking should be cooled to 50 degrees Fahrenheit, or below, and kept at that temperature in a clean, well-ventilated place until from twelve to eighteen hours before churning, when the different batches should be mixed, thoroughly stirred, and brought to a temperature of 70 degrees F., by placing the can in a bucket of warm water. During the rise of temperature frequent stirring is necessary. To determine the temperature always use a dairy thermometer, which can be bought for twenty-five cents from a local hardware or drug store.

Let the cream stand at 70 degrees F. for from twelve to eighteen hours, in a clean place free from odors. By the end of this time it will have taken on a velvety, glossy appearance and acquired a pleasant, clean, mildly sour taste, which indicates that it is ready for churning.

The first step in churning is to bring the temperature of the cream to about 65 degrees F. by placing the cream can in a bucket of cold water and stirring the cream frequently. If the cream should be too cold, place the can in a bucket of warm water. After the proper temperature is reached it should be held an hour or so.

While the cream is waiting, put scalding water into the churn to cleanse it and to swell the pores of the wood. Place the lid on and give the churn a few turns. Remove the lid and draw out the water. Next add cold water to cool the churn to prevent raising the temperature of the cream when it is poured in. Give the churn a few turns and draw out the cold water. The churn is now ready for the cream, which should be poured through a coarse strainer. Fill not more than two-thirds full. Also scald the printer and paddles or ladies and place in cold water to swell the pores of the wood and prevent the butter from sticking.

When grass or other green feed is not available for the cows, butter color is added to the cream as soon as it is placed in the churn. About ten drops to every pound of butter will produce the desired color.

After churning for two or three minutes, gas forms in the churn. Let it out by removing the cork every few minutes until gas ceases to form.

After fifteen or twenty minutes very small mealy granules begin to form; the cream is "breaking," for it begins to break off from the glass in the lid of the churn. From this on, after every four or five revolutions, the lid should be removed so you can see the size of the granules of butter. When they have reached the size of large wheat kernels churning is completed, and the glass in the churn lid appears clear. From the first revolution of the churn to this point should require about twenty-five or thirty minutes. If a longer time is required, the temperature of the next cream should be raised a few degrees. If the cream is too warm the butter will be soft. Good butter can not be made in less than twenty-five or thirty minutes.

When the granules are the size of large wheat kernels, remove the lid from the churn and drain the buttermilk off through a strainer to catch any small particles of butter which may run through.

Buttermilk is washed out of the butter—not worked out. When in the granular stage this washing is easily done, for water poured into the churn settles through the grains and washes each one.

The water should be two or three degrees colder than the buttermilk drawn off; use about as much water as the amount of buttermilk removed. When the water is added, put the lid on and give two or three revolutions. Then draw off the water through the same strainer used for the buttermilk. Again add the same quantity of water of the same temperature and repeat the washing operations until the water drawn from the churn shows no color of buttermilk.

For working butter there is nothing better than a butter-worker. Scald the butter-worker and cool it with cold water. Draw the churn near the worker; take the butter granules from the churn with a paddle and ladle, and place them in the worker. If the hands touch the butter, their warmth melts the fat.

Salt the butter on the worker. Fine, clean salt in the proportion of one ounce to the pound of butter should be sprinkled uniformly over the butter.

To work the butter, press the granules with the lever until the butter is in a flat mass about one inch thick.

Hoose

To keep pigs from chilling, put down a floor of inch boards flat on the concrete and nail a board cross-wise on top at either end. This lasts several years and no rats get under. Boost the porkers along. A hog

The Welfare of the Home

Bad Effects of Under-Nourishment.

Why worry about malnourished children? Many of them manage to keep alive, to pass through school, and grow up to take their places in the world as men and women. Does it make any difference then, if they are under-nourished now? It does. Indeed, make a great difference. "Malnutrition," says the Chief Medical Officer of England, after many years of observation of its effects, "is one of the greatest evils of the child's physique. The malnourished child tends to become disabled, and unemployed, incapable of resisting disease, or withstanding its onset and progress." Its evil effects are shown both in the physical and mental development of the child.

In order to bring clearly to mind what a malnourished child looks like, it might be worth while first to draw a picture of the opposite, a healthy well-nourished child. This child, first of all, measures up to the standards of weight according to height, and also is up to the normal height for his age. He has a good color and bright eyes, with no blue or dark circles underneath them. His carriage is good, his shoulders erect, his step elastic, his flesh firm, and his muscles well developed. He is usually happy and good-natured, is full of life and animal spirits, and is constantly active, both physically and mentally. He sleeps soundly, eats well, his digestion is good, and his bowels regular. He is, in short, what nature meant him to be before anything else—a happy, healthy, young animal.

On the other hand, a malnourished child lacks several or all of these characteristics of a normal child, depending on the degree of under-nutrition. He is usually thin. His face may appear quite round, but this is not always an indication that he is healthy, as frequently the clothes hide a thin body. His skin may have a pale, delicate, wax-like look, or be sallow, muddy, even pasty or earthy in appearance. There are usually dark hollows or blue circles underneath his eyes and the mucous membrane inside his eyelids is often pale and colorless. His tongue is coated and bowels constipated. His skin seems loose; his flesh is flabby and his muscles undeveloped. Because of the lack of muscular tone he assumes the fatigue posture, that is, round shoulders, flat chest, protuberant abdomen, and slightly bent knees—a position causing the least exertion. Decayed teeth, adenoids, enlarged or diseased tonsils may also be present.

The animal spirits natural to all healthy young are apt to be lacking in the undernourished child. He may

be listless in play and school work, will probably be easily not care, romp or play like other children, and will often be regarded as a "lolly" or "difficult to manage," and he is often abnormally afraid of strangers. He may be nervous, restless, fidgety, and will probably sleep lightly and be "finicky" about his food.

The results of this diminished energy are very far-reaching. The listless, inactive, malnourished child, who is constantly tired, who leans against the schoolhouse while his comrades play, is father to the man who is handicapped because of low vitality and a poorly developed body, and hence unable to do his full share of the world's work. He is the inefficient adult, the rejected army recruit, as was found out in the past war.

One of the most serious results of malnutrition is shown in increased susceptibility and lack of resistance to disease. Let an infectious disease, such as measles, whooping cough, or scarlet fever, attack a neighborhood and the difference between the well-nourished and the malnourished child at once appears. The child in fine physical condition may not escape the disease, but if he does contract it, he has more vigor to withstand the attack and his recovery is usually rapid. The undernourished child, on the other hand, especially if he has had teeth, diseased tonsils, or adenoids, usually "takes" the disease, probably has a more serious case, and recovers with greater difficulty, if at all. A large proportion of mortality among children is due directly or indirectly to faulty nutrition. Scarlet fever, diphtheria, measles, pneumonia, tuberculosis, and intestinal diseases claim most of their victims from those who have not sufficient stamina to resist them.

The effect of nutrition on mental development has long been recognized. There has indeed been shown to be a close relation between malnutrition and backwardness in school. Experiments in school feeding have shown that an improvement in the nutrition of a child is in practically all cases accompanied by mental improvement also. Teachers testify that the children are easier to teach, have greater power of concentration and attention and are able to do better work. This is not difficult to understand, for a starved brain cannot be expected to work efficiently any more than a starved body. It is not surprising, therefore, to find considerable retardation in malnourished children.



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Warble Flies.

When an animal is attacked by warble flies for the first time it is annoying insect, which it does by discomfort than tickling with a straw would occasion. If the fly is persistent the first noticeable sign is that of annoyance; the animal will stamp or kick or switch its tail vigorously. The next thought the animal has is apparently to move away from the annoying insect, which is done by walking to another place. If the fly continues its pestering the animal begins to trot and finally to gallop. When an animal is running in this manner it will be noticed that it frequently turns its head to try and see if the fly is still pursuing it, and to do so pauses in its flight. If, at this moment, it finds that the fly is still pestering it, the flight will begin again with redoubled energy and with additional terror. In Health of Animals Bulletin No. 27, Scientific Series "Warble Flies" supplied free upon application to the Publications Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, the above is given as the mental process an animal goes through when it is attacked by warble flies. Fear and terror inspired by these insects cause animals to lose their heads completely and the results are often disastrous. Through a

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study of the fly's methods it is easily seen what an aggravating and annoying insect it is. The terror produced is contagious and spreads among the whole herd causing a stampede.

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5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30	31	

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March 1st is Last Receiving Date for the Great March Sale

When on the morning of March 22 this first great Canadian sale begins, as hundreds of buyers from the United States, Great Britain, France and Canada, eagerly outbid one another for the finest average furs ever assembled at any sale—then you'll be glad you have your furs on our floor.

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

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VOL. XLIII

LACHUTE, FRIDAY, APRIL 9, 1920.

NO. 9

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.

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Founders & Machinists,

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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

FOR SALE.—A quantity of pressed hay, good quality. E. Lavigne, Foundry St, Lachute.

FOR SALE.—Young Yorkshire pigs for sale. Apply to Jas. Drew, Beech Ridge, R.R. No. 4, Tel 131113.

NOTICE.—We are in the market for Hides, Bags, and Calf Skins L. Klein.

FOR SALE.—A Pure Bred Ayrshire Bull two years old. Apply to G. D. Walker.

FOR SALE.—One large Wardrobe, 2 large tables, 1 1900 Gravity washer, 1 wash bench and wringer. Mrs. E. Call, Lachute, Que.

We have a large assortment of Men's Boots. Prices are lower far than present. Values made of long ago purchased. W. BANFORD & SON.

WANTED.—To work in Factory at Brownsburg as machine operators etc., boys and girls over 14 years old, also married men with families in which some members are over 14 years old who would also be employed in factory. Wages for boys and girls 17c. per hour, for men 31 cts per hour. Work is light and clean. Housing accommodation for married men. Apply to Dominion Cartridge Company Limited, Brownsburg, Que.

Spring coats for Ladies, are all in now. Hurry up for yours.
W. BANFORD & SON.

Announcement to Milk Shippers.

The Montreal Milk Fair Price Committee met on March 30th, to consider the price for the 5 summer months. The producers asked 34c. per gallon f.o.b. Montreal, and showed by better prices of last season that this price was justified. The Dealer asked a 25c. spread to the consumer. The consumers were represented by Dr. Styles and J. A. McBride of the Baby Welfare. The committee again failed to come to any agreement. At a meeting on the 31st called by Col. Lafleche, the directors of the Milk Producers met representatives of some of the large Co. and the president of the Dealers Union. When the directors stated they would accept 32c. per gal. these figures were accepted by the dealers and they agreed to pay this price from May 1st to Oct. 1st. April price came up for discussion and it was agreed there would be no change in price for April. We ask all shippers to be prepared to ship a regular supply of the best quality milk now that we have succeeded in getting a fair price for the coming season.

D. BLACK,
President Milk Producers.

CRESWELL'S

Canada Cement
Prices Right

R Creswell Regist'd

LOCAL NEWS

Mrs. A. Riddell spent the week-end in Montreal.

Mrs. E. Jousse is spending a few days in Montreal this week.

Mr. Ernest Rodger spent the Easter Holidays at Frost Village.

Miss Alison Cottingham, of Montreal, is spending this week in town.

Mr. and Mrs. Isaac McRae spent the Easter Holidays at Three Rivers.

Mr. Howard Nicoll, of St Andrews, spent the week-end in Montreal.

Mr. and Mrs. Le Moine, of Montreal, were Easter guests of Mrs. Geo. Deacon.

Mr. Jas. McKimmie Jr., is the guest of Mr. Wm. Hume at Russell, Ont., this week.

Mrs. Mitchell and grandson, of Montreal, are guests of Miss Edith Fraser this week.

Miss Milly Davis, of Ottawa, was the week-end guest of her sister Mrs. Wm. Deacon.

Misses Francis, Wilhelmina and Violet Joss spent part of this week visiting in Grenville.

Mr. and Mrs. Houston and son, spent Easter Holidays with their parents in Ottawa.

Misses Gladys and Lily Stephens, of Montreal were Easter guests of Mrs. Jno. H. McFaul.

Mrs. Themens and son, of Montreal, were the guests of her sister Mrs. Goldsworthy this week.

Miss P. Lepine, of Brownsburg, has opened up a Millinery Parlor in Descheneau's Hotel.

Miss M. Duncan, of Upper Lachute, spent the Easter Holidays at her home in Huntingdon.

Mr. and Mrs. Parker and children, of Montreal, were week end guests of Mrs. Jas. Campbell.

Mrs. Geo. Deacon is spending a few days this week, visiting her parents at Stanbridge East.

Miss Louisa Parker and Mr. Robt. Beers, of Montreal, were guests of Mrs. A. Beers this week.

Miss Aggie Hay and Miss Jean Morrin, of Notre Dame de Grace, are guests of Mrs. Jno. Hay this week.

Miss M. Fritz, of Ottawa, and Miss Lila Giles, of Montreal, were Easter guests of Mrs. Harlow Giles.

Miss Clara Maxwell and Mr. Gordon Maxwell, of Cambria, spent last week the guest of Mrs. Andrew Elliott.

Miss Barbara Nicoll, of Montreal, spent the holiday the guest of her parents Mr. and Mrs. Paul Nicoll, Upper Lachute.

Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Wall, and Mr. Wm. Beech and son Alex, of Montreal, was the week-end guest of Mrs. Robt. Miller.

Mr. Geo. Deacon was in Ottawa, the early part of this week attending the first convention of the Lightning Rod dealers.

Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Picken and children spent the week-end with their parents, Mr. and Mrs. Malcolm Smith, Beech Ridge.

Miss Minnie and Alice Smith and Mr. John Smith, of Montreal, were guests of their mother, Mrs. Wm. Smith for the Easter Holidays.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. W. Creswell, of Louisa, left on Monday for Kerrobert, Sask., where they expect to spend the summer months.

Mr. and Mrs. Hogg, of St. Lambert, and Miss Mary Hope and Mr. John Hope, Jr., of Montreal, were guests of Mrs. John Hope this week.

Messrs. Egbert, Harold and Edward McOuat and Miss Grace McOuat, of McDonald College, spent the Easter Holidays with their parents.

Misses Gracie Marshall and Margaret Currie, of Montreal, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Hume, of Russell, Ont., were guests of Mrs. J. P. McKimmie over the week-end.

Mrs. A. T. Sutton and two daughters Greta and Vera, of St. Amelce, and the Misses Mabel Rodgers and H. Morrison, of Montreal, are the guests of Mrs. W. J. Rodger this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Ivan Fraser and son, of Brockville, and Mr. and Mrs. Karl Fraser, of Ottawa, spent Easter in town the guests of their mother, Mrs. Hugh Fraser, Jr.

The Oddfellows have arranged a Taffy Social and Entertainment, to be held in their Hall on Thursday evening, April 15th. Keep the date open. Admission 35 cts.

Messrs. C. McBarney, Dr. Clinie, M. Gall and J. Rice were in Montreal, this week attending the Easter Celebrations of the Masons. Mr. McBarney was also in Verdun, the early part of this week instituting a new Masonic Lodge.

Miss Lottie McAllister, of Montreal, was the week-end guest of Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Pollock. Gunner S. A. Pollock who has been in the hospital since his return from overseas, has now received his discharge and is spending a few weeks with his parents.

Lachute Academy is to be maintained in its Efficiency.

Votes of Confidence and Thanks extended to the Board of Commissioners for faithful services.

It is most gratifying to know that the voice of a largely attended meeting of ratepayers held in the Town Hall on Monday evening last were unanimously in favor of maintaining Lachute Academy as one of the leading Academies of the Province.

The chair was occupied by Mr. E. H. Wilson, who briefly stated that the Commissioners had been faced with a financial problem that entailed an additional expenditure of some \$1600.00, and they had thought it in the best interests of all to call a public meeting in order that the ratepayers would have an open opportunity of expressing their opinions as to whether they wished to maintain the Academy in its present state of efficiency and how best to meet their present need.

After asking the Secretary, Dr. Geo. Clinie to read the statement and resolutions Mr. Wilson called upon Mr. Geo. Calder to explain the situation to the ratepayers.

Mr. Calder prefaced his remarks by stating that during his 18 years of service as School Commissioner this was the first public gathering in which the public had met to discuss the affairs of the institution. The School is kept up for the ratepayers and we are but the administrators, so if this is the first time, the public alone are to blame as all meetings of the Board are open to the public. The Board were endeavoring to act sympathetically rather than arbitrarily and that was why this meeting had been called.

Now we are face to face with a decreasing tax roll, and the only source of income are taxes, fees and government grant. Taxes are our only source of revenue we can vary to meet our expenses. Mr. Calder pointed out that the Board during the past three years, had to make extra levies of taxation which had been absorbed in administration of the debt of certain improvements which were necessary. He spoke of the miserable salaries that had been paid to the staff of teachers in past years and claimed that the increases were justifiable. If we are to maintain this Academy with an efficient staff we must pay them, and the question is now before you. Are you prepared to maintain Lachute Academy by increasing your taxes necessary, or do you want to fall into 2nd, 3rd, or 4th place, or revert to a Model School. The business men, the Manufacturers and the Farmers were not to be sympathized with as they had all made money beyond their fondest expectation or dreams, but those on whom it will work hardship will be the families who have come to our town with small income, which under normal conditions would have carried them through, but with present prices is now totally inadequate. But although those with stated income would feel the pinch, yet for the public good it could not be helped.

The school fees would necessarily have to be raised and the proposition of the commissioners is that the advance from \$1.50 to \$2.50 for town pupils and \$5.00 for outsiders.

The public were then invited to express themselves and Mr. Wm. Banford stated that he would regret very much to see the Academy go down. He thought the commissioners were justified in charging outsiders \$5.00 as he knew that amount was being applied in some places elsewhere. It was of the opinion that the further increase to \$8.00 might deter some from coming that other wise would if only the \$5.00 was exacted. Mr. Banford was quite ready and willing to bear his share of the added expenses, and said he thought he expressed the feelings of the business men in general.

Mayor A. D. McGibbon spoke of the possibility of procuring a cheaper Principal but was informed by the chairman they were not discussing the Principal or any teacher, other than the general finances. Mr. McGibbon said he was pleased to contribute his share of maintenance to the up-keep of our Academy in its efficiency, and hoped that the Board would get the cheapest and best or the best cheapest.

Mr. Campbell then moved a vote of thanks to Mr. Calder for the splendid statement he had presented in which he had laid all the facts so plainly before the meeting. There was no question but that the Academy should be upheld but that the contracts were signed and the staff made to stay on their job.

Messrs. McCoy, T. Christie and Dr. Mason all spoke of their willingness to pay further increases rather than see the Academy go down. Mr. Stalker thought it would be alright providing there was no further raise as he felt things had reached their limit. The chairman was unable to give any promise as to the future as there appeared to be no limit.

A vote of confidence in the Board and thanks for the services rendered was then passed, after which the meeting adjourned.

DEATHS

LOYNACHAN.—At Beech Ridge, on April 7th, Miss Marion Loynachan, daughter of the late Donald Loynachan in her 80th year. Funeral from the home of her brother-in-law, Mr. J. D. Cooke, on Friday at 2 p.m.

Ladies' Costumes

We have now in stock all our New Suits for Ladies in various shades.

We advise that customers make selection early of these lovely costumes. Sizes soon run out. So do shades.

LADIES' COATS

The Spring Coats are very neat and chic. We have a nice line of them.

W. BANFORD & SON
LACHUTE.

The Staff of Life is Bread! The Bread to buy is Hamilton's!

BECAUSE IT IS GOOD BREAD, made from the Best of Flour. Just try it.

PHONE No. 80 and our delivery van will be on hand to supply your wants.

Choice lines of confectionery, and all fruits in season. Buns, Rolls, Cakes, Etc. made to order. Wedding Cakes our Specialty.

Robert Hamilton,

Phone. 80.

Baker & Confectioner.

None can better serve or give better values than can be secured in our store.

PHONE NO. 2

Will bring your orders along, be they large or small, and they will receive the same care and attention as if you were here to make the selection.

You are always assured of the very best in all lines, and our stock is always kept as complete and up-to-date as it is possible for a Country Store to be.

Its money saved by trading with

R. McFAUL,

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THE WRISTLET WITH THE DISAPPEARING EYE

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"SALADA"

JANE'S CHANCES

BY AGNES MARY BROWNELL

PART II.

"Me teach!" cried Bertie, with amazed laughter. "Why, I wouldn't know the first thing about it! Tell you what—go to Miss Boswick; she was my teacher, though I'm afraid I didn't do her much credit. I never got a chance to practice—so much going on."

Miss Boswick accepted Jane without enthusiasm. Jane was not musical, and she was slow. But Miss Boswick did not know about Julia and the cabinet organ; and then, although Jane was slow, she was also infinitely patient.

"Absolutely not a chance of her ever getting anywhere," Miss Celia confided to old Mrs. Boswick, who had herself been a veteran music teacher. "I hate to take the money."

"Oh, I wouldn't say that," her mother reproved her. "Let her have her chance. And she has one most unusual talent."

"Name it," said Miss Boswick wearily. "Application!" declared old Mrs. Boswick.

The Worthing household rarely heard Jane at her practice, since they were generally away at that hour. And they would never know how slowly and painfully Jane's practice made for perfection, or how she schooled her clumsy fingers by endless repetition.

"She's a nice little thing," Aunt Emeline confided to Uncle Roger. "Just goes her own way and makes her own friends. Bertie was afraid you know how girls are—and of course Jane's circumstances being so different—but all the girls like her—there's something so refreshing about her—it's her naturalness, I think. Still, if she only had some different clothes, I thought of giving her some of Bertie's."

"What's the matter with her clothes?" asked Uncle Roger, who seemed to remember vaguely that he had once before come to the defense of Jane's clothes. Uncle Roger could see from a rear window a line of the defamed garments, swaying in the bright, windy air. "No spoiled finery about Jane and her jumpers—long may they wave!"

"Oh, you and your jumpers!" commented Bertie distastefully.

"Please remember that they're not mine—they're Jane's!" said Jane's uncle.

Bertie was one of those attenuated girls, who, like a burning glass, seem to absorb the rays of fashion and yet to remain colorless. Aunt Emeline surveyed uneasily the girl's delicate shins, not quite immaculate; her thin

blouse, not quite fresh; her hair pulled out in a frazzled scallop upon either cheek. Bertie was considered to be the most stylish girl in school.

"I'm old foggy, I suppose," mumbled her father, in discreet retirement.

But the expression "spoiled finery" rankled in Aunt Emeline's bosom. To tell the truth, she was old foggy, too. Sometimes she thought that the styles were not quite modest. But then, "modest" was an old-fogy word; you rarely heard it now; "modish" seemed to have replaced it. She sent a sharp glance at the two girls at dinner.

Jane had shown a pathetic eagerness to learn, and she had conducted her researches in channels not altogether confined to books. Her fine, straight, shining hair was loosened a little above the ears and confined with a broad schoolgirl ribbon at the back. She had bartered a coin from the butter-and-egg allowance for a jaunty middy tie.

"She looks," thought Aunt Emeline, "some how as if she'd wash."

Jane fitted into the Worthing household like a tile in a hearth. She was one of those comfortable persons whose feelings do not have to be considered. Her feelings were like her jumpers, made to withstand good hard service and of false feeling as to her position in the household she had not a tittle. She seemed even to take a curious pride in her employment; and an intimacy grew up between her and the denizens of cupboard and pantry. She prided herself on bringing out the best that was in them; there was a certain platter she fancied for the cold meat, and a bowl in blue and gold for the apple sauce; her pans fitted neatly into one another; and their tin lids, like a row of shields along the pantry shelf, caught a glancing light that seemed to transmute their baser metal to silver.

"Some day," Jane said to herself, "I mean mother to have just such a pantry."

Usually, one of her rare Sunday visits, she took home an empaneled pan or two that she had thriftily bartered for at the Ten-Cent Store. "It's not much, to be sure," thought Jane, "compared to a pantry. But it's a start; and a start's a start. Some day mother'll have her chance!"

By now the music was going famously. "If she were only musical," thought Miss Boswick helplessly, "what couldn't she do with that determination? She's as exact as a cash register and just about as temperamental. What does it mean?"

It meant a chance for Julia. Jane enlightened her teacher after one of

the Sunday visits home. "I'll keep me humping to get enough learned ahead to teach Julia this summer," she confided happily to Miss Boswick. "Of course, Julia could be taking the lessons 'stead of me. But I'd like to know enough to help her along just at first, till she can play a tune."

Jane's tunes by now were measurably correct and immeasurably dull. Her fingers seemed to march upon the keys, bent upon ruthless conquest. A smart tap from Jane, and the keys went down with a thud like a hapless ninny. It was a stolidly victorious Jane who by week and by month left mastered exercise upon exercise behind her. All that dearly won knowledge of hers would in time be transmuted through Julia into real music.

In school Jane acquired the reputation of being clever. She was not clever—only thorough and determined to make the most of her chance. To that end she relentlessly observed the subdivisions of her day, parceling the time out neatly, like a tradesman's supplies. An hour of breakfast work; room work at noon; dinner and dishes at night; sweeping and cleaning Saturdays; the daily stint at the piano; the doing up of the serviceable jumpers; the study hour before bedtime—all dovetailed neatly into the intervals between the school sessions.

It is not improbable that the rigid monotony of her pattern of life sometimes palled upon Jane. Perhaps Jane's room sometimes housed a different Jane. If so, she kept that other Jane shut away like a bad child in a closet.

One day the principal, searching for a substitute for the primary room, selected Jane. The principal had an afterthought: "Can you play? Keep 'em busy with drills and marches." Jane assented proudly. Her repertoire now included a waltz as well as a march. Her eager fingers never fumbled. Not for nothing had Jane played ninepins with the keys and counted tens of thousands. All those rows of little people never guessed that Jane was not a musician, or that the successful morning was really the outcome of Julia's destined chance.

At the end of the week the primary teacher returned, and Jane received a modest check for her services, more—much more—she thought, than her deserts. She received something else, too—the hearty commendation of the principal.

"Took right hold," he told her teachers. "Like an old hand. I like her confidence."

Jane had always taken hold, and her confidence was only thoroughness. Besides, all those united little treble voices had worked a curious miracle in Jane. It had taken those to put the feeling of music into Jane's heart. Now her fingers fell to caressing the keys instead of spitting them, and into her practice there crept a strange, new solace. She began to pick up, as a sort of recreation, old familiar songs, treating them as a kind of sandwich, separating bass and treble into the component upper and lower crusts.

"Every musician ought to know the old things," argued Jane. "And if I'm going to give Julia her chance, I've got to know something of all the kinds of music there are."

She conferred with Miss Boswick. "I think I ought to learn a scottish now to put with my waltz and march. And then I'd like some of the old hymns, and Juanita and Clementine and There's Music in the Air—that's father's favorite. And if you think I could get them, some of the old war songs. I won't try the new ones—they change all the time. What I learn has got to last me. I want tunes that will wear."

"Well," said Miss Boswick, to whom hitherto repertoire had spelled Bach and Schumann and the moderns, like Scriabin and Grieg. She fingered conscientiously and elucidated such technical difficulties as presented

themselves in Jane's selection. Jane practiced tirelessly, for by now the school year was near the end.

At one of Jane's lessons old Mrs. Boswick, that veteran teacher and encourager of youth, applauded vigorously with frail, veined hands. Jane had marshaled almost her entire repertoire for that lesson—music both sacred and profane. And curiously, as she played, she seemed to herself not to be playing at all, but to be sitting a little apart, like Miss Boswick, and listening to Julia.

"Celia Boswick," exclaimed her mother when Jane had gone, "didn't you tell me last fall that that girl was quite hopeless? I thought to-day she played with real appreciation."

"It is surprising," assented Miss Boswick, "for she hasn't much natural ability. And even now, in the large, music will always remain a sealed book to her."

Old Mrs. Boswick eyed her wisely. "Don't be too sure about 'in the large.' If I don't mistake, your hopeless little pupil will have the countryside for audience."

Jane had the countryside, for the meagre little hill country boasted few instruments and fewer performers. Jane had used singular perspicuity in selecting her hymns, which were familiar to country congregations. And on visiting days the march and the waltz and the scottish, the old war tunes and the familiar sentimental songs, came to echo and re-echo from delighted neighborhood parlors. Julia had her chance—and not Julia only. For a modest compensation Jane traded through the summer afternoons in this strange



new commodity of hers. She always remained modest, characteristically aware of her limitations, but aware also of her solid grounding in the fundamentals of her art, of which the underlying, basic principle had been nothing less than Julia's chance.

Jane is returning to school in the fall, to the old tasks and the old round, but with some new school clothes, still of the tub variety. She means to keep up her music by systematic practice, but Julia is to have the lessons this year—not vicariously as last. And now that Julia is come into her chance, Jane is planning great things. But first Jane must have her chance. For upon the three of them—Julia, the music teacher; Jane, the kindergarten; and John, an accredited graduate farmer—depends the chance of the folks at home in the little hill farmhouse. Jane's ambition is no longer satisfied with the thought of adding a meagre pantry. In her dreams there is already erected on the old site a modern country house. Doubtless, in time, the family will achieve it. (The End.)



Study Ways to Make Time.

"I'd like to do it if I could only get time." How many times in the course of a week do you say that? It doesn't matter who you are, housekeeper, teacher, pupil, or man of the house, there is always something you want to do, but never seem to have the time for.

And yet how many useless things we do. Things we don't care a fig about doing, perhaps actually rebel against while we do them. But custom or convention or the family or the neighbors expect them of us, so we conform.

What we all need is a full realization of the value of five minutes, plus the ability to distinguish essentials. You, house-mother, want time to read a good magazine. One which will help you with your home problems and at the same time keep you in touch with the things which are going on in the world. But you never get a minute's time to read. Did you ever try to plan for that time? Have you ever seriously stopped to consider how many things you do in the course of a day that could just as well be omitted with no inconvenience to the family, and without affecting their health or happiness?

Do you know by actually watching the clock how many minutes it takes you to dry the dishes? Have you ever timed yourself to see how long it takes to make the beds? Do you know to a minute how long it takes to roll and cut a batch of cookies? Do you know which takes longer to make, cookies or doughnuts?

Taking the average family as one of five, you could save at least ten minutes three times a day by omitting drying dishes. Simply rinse in scalding water and stand on edge to drain. There is a half hour for reading or piano practice or drawing, or perhaps for studying up on bee-keeping or poultry methods. A half hour every day means three hours a week. If you make drop cookies you save at least twenty minutes more every time you bake. Cooking potatoes in the jackets save you another ten minutes, and better still, saves to your family the valuable food elements directly under the potato skin which you cut off and throw away.

You save time when you plan to save steps. How many steps do you take from cupboard to table every time you get a meal? A kitchen wagon, on which you can put everything except the food that is cooking, would save five or ten minutes every time you set the table. Lacking the table, a large tray helps, though a heavily loaded tray is sometimes harder on a frail woman than the extra steps. If you can't even afford the tray, use the cover to your boiler, or a lard can cover. A number of little things could be carried in at one time on a pail cover.

If you have small children you can save time by training them to wait on themselves. And they will just love to do it. Haven't you noticed how proud the tiniest youngster is the first time he learns to do some little thing which has always been done for him? Don't take the time to get even the two-year-old a drink. Tell him to climb up on a chair and get it for himself. He may have trouble the first time, but the earlier he learns self-reliance, the better it is for him and for you. Let them dress themselves as soon as possible. Make little underwaists to button down the front so they can button and unbutton their own clothes. Many of the rompers now made button in front, so lean to that style when you buy. Have a system in house-keeping. Plan to do certain things on certain days, and, as a rule, stick to your schedule. Don't be one of the housekeepers who wash on Monday and

week, on Wednesday the next, and Saturday afternoon the third week. Do the things which take most thought and strength early in the day. You are freshest in the morning, therefore do the exacting things then. Leave less essential tasks until later.

Washing With a Machine.

One frequently hears a woman object to a washing machine on the ground that "nothing makes clothes look so nice as the good old way." It must be admitted that the clothes turned out by some machines rather justify such a claim, but they can be made to look as well, and better, with the machine, if you go about it right.

The reason so many machine-done washings do not look well, is that the same methods are employed with the machine as are used when we wash "by hand." Remember that with the machine the great essential is plenty of good hot suds. It is the forcing of suds through the garments which removes the dirt. The clothes should be soaked before washing, preferably over night, but at least a half hour. To insure a good suds dissolve one pound of washing soda in one gallon of hot water, being sure no sediment remains, and add a half cup or a cup of this to each machineful of clothes. The harder the water the more of the solution you need as the soda softens the water.



Dissolved soap must be used. Shave one bar of good laundry soap and dissolve in boiling water. Let it simmer on the back of the stove if necessary. Then add two cups, one pint, of this to each machineful of clothes. Rinse first in water as hot as you can stand, then in cold. The hot water removes the suds better than cold. After the cold rinse proceed as in hand-washing to blue, starch and hang out, hanging colored garments in the shade. With this method no boiling is necessary. The following are methods of setting colors in new goods. Of course, they should be employed before the garments are washed the first time.

Blues.—One-half cup of vinegar and one tablespoonful of alum to a large pail of water (four or five gallons).

Lavenders.—One tablespoonful of sugar of lead to a large pail of water.

Pinks and blacks.—Two cups of salt to a large pail of water.

SHE THOUGHT DYEING WAS OLD FASHIONED

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Bachelor (who has forgotten whether the baby is a boy or a girl): "Well, well, but he's a fine little fellow, isn't he? How old is it now? Do her teeth bother him much? She is like her father, isn't he? Everyone says so."

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Recollections of the Old Survey Days

During the summer of 1881, we were locating and running trail lines for the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway along Nobsungung Lake and down the Vase Creek towards Lake Nipissing. A Mr. Hagan was in charge of the party, that glutton for work, Mr. E. J. Duchesnay was transitman, and Emile Tetu Jeweller. At that time there was but one settler on Nobsungung Lake, and what fishing there was in it!

While we were camped along the lake we used a lumberman's red boat to take us to and from our work, when we invariably trawled with a hand line and common spoon.

I recollect while rowing to work one morning, Duchesnay trawled. I sat looking on. Suddenly there was a tremendous tug at the line. Uttering an exclamation Duchesnay began hauling it in, but it was no easy matter. "Was evident he had hooked a big one. Fortunately, however, the line was a stout one and the fish securely caught. After a brief and desperate struggle on the part of the fish, he was brought alongside of the boat. The question then was, how to get him on board? for we had neither gaff nor landing-net. At his belt, Duchesnay carried a neat little 33 calibre Smith and Wesson revolver. A brilliant idea occurred to me.

"Shoot it, Mr. Duchesnay," I called out. Promptly acting on my suggestion, at a range of a couple of feet or so, he broke his back with a bullet, killing him immediately and a mankylunge of thirty-two lbs. weight—weighed on our return to camp in the evening—was lifted into the boat without any trouble.

The following Sunday morning Duchesnay and I took a bark canoe and went trawling. We had but one line and took it turn about to fish and paddle. I do not recollect how many we caught, but I do remember that after fishing for only a portion of the morning, we brought back to camp more black bass and dore than the whole party of about twenty-two healthy men could eat before a good part of the catch went bad and had to be thrown away.

I do not know how many settlers came now to living about the lake, or



Recollect we had but one common, large red and silver spoon. How the fish must have swarmed in the lake, then. What sport might not expert fishermen have today, with rods and proper tackle? Where could they find finer camping grounds either, or lovelier wild scenery of lake and woods?

When we had left the lake a few miles with our survey we got into the undulating brulé country along The Vase Creek. What a paradise that country was for sportsmen, then, before its world old silence had been disturbed by the locomotive's whistle. Moose, bear, lynx abounded. Never a day passed that we did not see fresh tracks of them. The bear and lynx we never saw. What animals are more shy or wary? A moose occasionally we did.

One day, while running the line along a side hill, in the open brulé country, we saw six magnificent moose. But, of course, no rifle was ever carried on the line and we could only watch them trot away. What strides they took, with what ease they negotiated fallen timber!

It was about mid-summer, if I remember rightly, of that year 1881, somewhere along The Vase. We had gone out to work as usual. I was a

rodman on that survey; that morning, however, one of the chainmen was laid off for sickness or something, and I was told to fill his place.

As usual, that morning, Duchesnay set up his transit, and as usual the axemen lolled about, lighted their pipes, or gave a final touch with whetstones to their axes, while they waited for line. In a few moments the transit was in readiness and Duchesnay turned to me.

"Get a good stout four by four inch, four foot dry stake, like a hub-stake, blade it like a hub-stake, and mark on it with red keel, in big letters, 'C.P.R. Station O.' From now on this line will be known as The Canadian Pacific Railway, not The Canada Central." He turned to the men. "All right, boys, stick up a picket and get line now."

Thus I had the distinction of making and driving in the first station stake marked, C.P.R.

I think there is a station now somewhere about there, called Calender.

Blind Man Foremost English Naturalist

There are few more remarkable men in England than John Grimshaw Wilkinson, of Leeds, known simply as "the blind botanist," writes the Daily Chronicle correspondent.

Yet until Professor Bragg, in one of his lectures at the Royal Institution the other day, mentioned him, probably few people in London, apart from naturalists and botanists, had ever heard the name.

Mr. Wilkinson is one of our foremost naturalists. With great fortitude and patience he has met and overcome his blindness, possibly the greatest of all afflictions.

As a young man he was in trade, and in his spare time was an artist in oils and water-colors. At the age of twenty-two, full of the joy of life, he lost his sight following an attack of neuritis. Exactly what this cruel affliction meant to one with his tastes at such an age, no one but he himself can possibly know. Like Milton, he overcame it, however, and he has learned even to find joy in an affliction which most people would regard as "incurable."

Prior to being stricken with blindness, nature study was virtually a sealed book to him; to-day he is master of its secrets.

Shortly after he became blind, he discovered accidentally that he could identify different kinds of trees by the sense of touch, and, with his quick intelligence, he was not slow to realize that a wonderful new world was dawning for him through the darkness.

He acquired a store of the best literature on botany, and this, for hours together, for many years, his mother read to him. In this way, and by means of long rambles in the country, where he put his theories into practice, he gave a new and very literal significance to Shakespeare's words, finding:

Tongues in trees,
Books in the running brooks,

The Ever-Present Pessimist.

Nothing is easier than to find fault and point out what "they" ought to do.

"They," ever since "Adam dugged in Eden's mold," have been responsible for countless shortcomings and sins pointed out to them, which they did nothing about.

An orator in quest of a subject usually decides that he will begin in lighter vein, in order to endear himself if possible to his audience, and then grow solemn and proceed to point out all sorts of awful things that must happen to the fabric of society if "they" don't take warning in time and mend their ways and their neighbors' ways.

Depressing sermons point out to us that we are all bound straight for perdition. Editorials in the newspapers virulently assail public men who committed the crime of taking the initiative. Meetings of men and women pass denunciatory resolutions. If we dare to hope we are told we are fools; if we dare to look on the bright side we are bidden to rivet our gaze upon the dark. The pessimist with his eyes on the ground picks flaws as a man picks grapes or cherries; he discovers the leak, the drawback, the fatal objection; he finds no good in anything that exists, and whatever is done was the last and poorest thing to do.

The pessimist is only in his element when he is denouncing somebody or something. It seems to pain him to hear praise. Bring your hero-worship near him and he blasts it, taking a grim satisfaction in exposing the idol's feet of clay.

You cannot tell where he will break out next, but you know that if you utter praise of men or measures you will rouse to action his whole battery of sarcasm and abuse.

The man who carries a load must do more than that—he must endure the disparagement hurled at him by those who find it much cheaper to taunt and pester than to spring to his assistance.

The age has censors enough. There are plenty of folk who will issue instructions, who will superintend without putting their own hands to the task, who will dictatorially deliver their opinions and vanish when they are invited to assist in bringing their theories down to earth.

We want men of faith and courage and good cheer. The pessimists retard the pace; they clutter the common way; they merely obstruct and confuse the great business of living. We want no saints and martyrs who are self-created. There are real miseries enough without their artificial trials and troubles. Our praise goes naturally to those who keep their hard-luck stories to themselves, and even in a dire tribulation smile and are tranquil. Life is not easier for one person than another, except in a few matters of bodily comfort. Wealth does not add to the term of human years, nor does it procure immunity from pain, mental or physical. There is anguish to be suffered in a palace as well as in a hovel.

Often among those who have least of the optimists are found, and with those who are untroubled by adoring families and admiring friends and all the comforts we discover the gloomy outlook upon life and upon mankind that spreads depression like a fever.

The man who gets there acts as his own crutch; he doesn't lean on

Sermons in stones, and good in everything.

Half an hour with Mr. Wilkinson serves to convince one that to think of him as "the blind botanist" is absurd. With his wonderfully developed sense of touch, of smell, of taste and of hearing, he is not half so blind as many who have eyesight.

It is more than forty years since Mr. Wilkinson set out to conquer his blindness, and he is now a foremost authority in the North on subjects of which he has made himself the master. Frequently he goes on long rambles in the country with his wonderful insight, his perfect knowledge of plant life, and the songs of the birds as guides.

He was once asked how on these rambles he managed to avoid marshes and swamps? His reply was characteristic:

"If I hear the curlew or the snipe, I know I am nearing swampy ground, but I seldom leave the vicinity of those plants which I know can only grow on hard ground."

He can instantly name any plant by merely touching it, and can tell you in a most interesting way all about its habits, the soil it prefers, and a host of other details of fascinating interest.

Mr. Wilkinson's life has been a wonderful triumph against long odds of affliction. Leeds University in 1915 honored him and conferred upon him the honorary degree of master of science.

He has compiled many books on botany and natural history in Braille, and it is only a few years ago that at the request of the Royal Agricultural Society he prepared a list of destructive weeds, with exact information as to how best they might be combated and destroyed.

Both Leeds and Sheffield corporations have employed him to name the plants and trees in the public parks, so that they might be correctly labeled.

Floral Emblems of the World.

In England during the fourteenth century the national flower was the broom or *Planta genesta*. It was not until the reign of Henry VI. that the national flower came to be the rose.

The story of Ireland's shamrock is a pretty one. St. Patrick was one day preaching at Tara, trying to explain the doctrine of the Trinity. Plucking a shamrock that was peeping through the turf at his feet he said: "Do you not see these three leaves on the one stalk? Such is the doctrine of the Great Three in One." From that time the Shamrock has been the national emblem of Ireland.

A very different tale pertains to the Scotch thistle. During the reign of Malcolm, in the year 1010, the Danes came down upon the coast of Aberdeenshire by night intending to surround and storm the great fortress of Staines. The first detachment crept up barefooted and dropped into the moat; but they found that they were not in the water at all. The moat was dry and covered with a great bed of thistles that stung the unprotected feet of the Danes and caused them to cry out. These cries aroused the Scotch sentinels, and in a moment an attack was made upon the Danes, who broke and fled. It was natural, therefore, that henceforth the thistle should occupy a high place in the esteem of the Scots.

Notwithstanding the fact that most countries have their floral emblems, France is the only one in which the national flower appears in its heraldry. The fleur de lis or three lilies is so different from most flowers that it does not seem at all out of place on a national coat of arms.

Canada has for its national flower the maple leaf, which makes miles of her woods blaze in autumn.

The United States has no national floral emblem, although efforts have been made to install the goldenrod in the place of honor.

The Japanese have the cherry blossom and the chrysanthemum. From the earliest times Greece has had the fragrant narcissus, and the pomegranate blossom has been the floral emblem of Spain from time immemorial. Switzerland claims the flower most difficult of all to gather, the edelweiss.

The Old Clock of Prague.

Few clocks are as interesting as the one in Prague, the ancient capital of picturesque Bohemia, that Mr. Nevil O. Winter tells about in *Travel*. I was passing by the old city hall, he says, when I noticed a small crowd standing on the sidewalk and looking up at the curious old clock that had attracted my attention before.

"What has happened?" I asked a bystander.

"We are just watching the clock," he replied. "Wait until the half hour strikes and you will see what happens."

It was only a few minutes before the half hour; so I waited. Presently two little windows above the dial opened, and figures of the apostles and of Christ giving his blessing appeared. By the side of the great dial were four statues. Death rang a bell, a Turk shook his head, a miser shook his purse, and a vain fool held a looking glass. At the last stroke of the clock a rooster above the dial crowed. This old astronomical clock, which has been running now more than four hundred years, used to be considered as one of the wonders of the world.

CROSBY'S KIDS



Lucky "Nine!"

A nugget, weighing one hundred and seventy-three ounces, has been dug out in the Belgian Congo. This is one of the largest nuggets ever found outside Australia, and this new "find" of African gold is said to be amazingly rich.

It is, of course, a coincidence, yet a very curious one, that all the great gold finds have been made in years ending with the figure "9." The famous Californian gold finds at Sutter's Creek were in 1849.

Just ten years later came the discovery of gold in Australia, and in the very same year in British Columbia. The rush to Australia was really the beginning of the great Island Continent's career as a Dominion of the British Empire.

In 1869 the famous Comstock lode was opened up, and proved the richest ever discovered in the United States. The year 1879 saw the Arizona gold finds, and the great rush to the famous town of Tombstone.

In 1899 the almost equally important diggings of Clover Creek, in Southern California, were opened up. Here the gold was just below the surface, and huge fortunes were piled up.

In 1899 history repeated itself. That was the year when the world first heard of the amazing riches of the Klondike, and when the great rush began in the far Arctic. The Yukon gold has made that year a landmark in the history of gold digging.

The year 1909, again, was the year in which British Columbia discovered that she possessed a veritable mountain-range of gold. The first discovery was made at Bitter Creek, where free-milling samples of rock averaged three pounds worth of gold to the ton.

And now, in 1919, comes the news of this new discovery in the heart of tropical Africa.

This raises the question of the truth, or otherwise, of the so-called "Science of Numbers"—one of the many occult beliefs that have come to us from India and the East.

There are now many little books dealing with this subject, in which those who are attracted by out-of-the-way studies will find much to interest and amuse them. It is as well, however, to test thoroughly all such theories before putting them to any practical test. For one cannot help wondering why, if these "sciences" are reliable, those who practise and profess to believe in them are not rolling in riches.

Canada Protects Its Wild Life.

There is abroad in Canada an impression that the Dominion Government concerns itself little, if at all, with the actual protection of wild life. This impression is not justified to-day. While the Dominion Government has left to the provinces the protection of the game, furbearing animals, and other wild life within their respective territories, it is nevertheless responsible for the protection of the wild life over an enormous portion of Canada, namely, the Northwest Territories, Yukon Territory, and in the Dominion parks. To carry out our national obligations with respect to the treaty with the United States for the protection of migratory birds, it has also assumed the guardianship of our migratory birds; this is being undertaken with the practical co-operation of the Provincial governments.

The legislation governing these matters is administered by the Minister of the Interior. To supervise the enforcement of this legislation, and to advise on such matters affecting the conservation of wild life as might be referred to the Government, there was appointed, two years ago, on the recommendation of the Minister of the Interior, an Advisory Board on Wild Life Protection, which is composed of a representative from each of the departments concerned in wild life conservation, namely the Departments of the Interior, Agriculture, Mines (Geological Survey), Indian Affairs, and the Commission of Conservation. The chief activities of this Advisory Board, up to the present, have been the drafting of legislation under the Migratory Birds Treaty and the revision of the Northwest Game Act.

A place is made more attractive, more profitable and more homelike by fruit trees about it. Plan now on the varieties you will have and place the order immediately.

SPITZBERGEN, PRIZE FOR NORWAY

NO MAN'S LAND OF THE NORTH FOR CENTURIES.

Excellent Coal of This Region Will Prove Boon to Coalless Norway.

By award of the Supreme Council in Paris the Spitzbergen Archipelago has lost its title of centuries of the No Man's Land of the North, and hereafter will be under the developing hand of Norway. Before the war the archipelago, tucked away under the rim of the Arctic Circle, furnished a topic for international sparring in the effort to gain ownership. So hectic had the dispute become, and claims so enmeshed and entangled that an international conference was called to award title to the islands. But when democracy was at bay Spitzbergen was forgotten for the time being, only to crop out at the peace conference. There the Supreme Council, after hearing the claims of various countries, decided that Norway should have political suzerainty over the archipelago.

The Spitzbergen Archipelago, with in 700 miles of the north pole, comprises a group of islands in the Arctic Ocean due north of Norway and Sweden, between Greenland and Nova Zembla, consisting of five large and several smaller islands, with an aggregate area of 15,000 square miles. The principal islands are West Spitzbergen, Edge Island, North East Land, Hope Island and King Charles Land. All are mountainous and large deposits of coal and iron ore—yes, even fabulous quantities of gold—have been reported to exist beneath its ice and snow covered surface. To date, coal and some marble are the only developed resources. Coal has been found in quantities so rich that companies of several countries have started mining it at low cost and with the prospect of reaping large fortunes.

Discovered in 1596.

These islands first raised their glittering snowclad peaks to Barents, a Dutch explorer, in 1596, and eleven years later Hendrik Hudson feasted his eyes on the sight of white while searching for the northwest passage to India. Hendrik Hudson reported that he had seen enormous quantities of whales about the islands, and this led English and Dutch adventurers to make frequent trips there during the seventeenth century.

Six nations have claimed arders in Spitzbergen at various times and actually have been engaged in the development of their claims. These areas were: British, 3,574 square miles; Norwegian, 770; Swedish, 448; Russian, 80; German, 23; and American, until the Boston company sold its holdings, 700 acres.

Spitzbergen coal is semi-bituminous and of an excellent quality and the annual production considerably exceeds half a million tons at the present time. Norway, having no coal beds or coal mines of her own, buys a large part of her supply from the islands and the rest from England, but it is expected now, with her ownership established, that Norway will develop the mines to fill all her needs. The coal is of the same quality as the famous Welsh steam coal and for some purposes has been found better. During the four months of the year that the ports of Spitzbergen are open, vessels from all parts of the world call there to replenish their bunkers.

Coal mining in Spitzbergen is done under the most unusual conditions, and the cost of operation probably is the lowest in the world. A vein of coal, approximately three feet thick, outcrops at several points on the island, so that tunnels are driven horizontally into the hillsides, a method much less expensive than in the sinking of perpendicular shafts. Owing to the intense cold there is no gas in the mines, and the danger of explosions, which occur so frequently in the coal mines of the United States is unknown. Also due to the cold there is no supply of water for the boilers or for washing or cooking. Snow must be melted to furnish water.

The cold of the country has another virtue, however. Coal, on exposure to the air, usually deteriorates, but in Spitzbergen it is so cold that the coal immediately freezes on being brought to the air. The mining companies are able to pile their surplus stocks on the piers awaiting the reopening of navigation each year and the transport of their product to the countries calling for it without loss through alaking.

During the long winter months there is perpetual night, or almost, since the period of darkness is 3,000 hours long. The miners eat, work and sleep in the dark. During the summer months, four of them, the sun makes night as bright as day, but strangely the miners sleep more in the period of the bright night than during the 3,000-hour stretch of darkness. They while away their spare time with music of phonographs, cards and other games. Hunting also is an attraction to those who wish to pursue polar bears and elder ducks.

Depends on Wireless News.

For eight months of the year Spitzbergen has mail; in the remaining four months it depends on wireless—Norway erected a wireless station there in 1911 for its news. Twice a

Heyday of the Muskrat

The modest muskrat has at last obtained his proper meed of appreciation. His coat, the "Hudson seal" of commerce, has become the most fashionable of furs, and costs just about treble the price that it fetched before the war.

For the latter fact there is another reason, viz., that the extraordinary cold of winter before last froze multitudes of muskrats to death, thereby reducing very largely the available supply of the animals.

Some muskrats are stream-dwellers, and make their homes in burrows in the banks thereof. But mostly they live in swamps, and build for themselves houses of twigs and refuse vegetation two or three feet high. The house has a hole for entrance and exit, beneath the surface of the water; and in wintertime the occupants make their way out under the ice to look for water-lily roots, mollusks or other food.

In the winter before last, however, the ice over many marsh areas froze right down to the bottom, so that the poor rodents, unable to get food, starved to death.

A muskrat is neatly as big as a fair-sized cat. It "molts" in summer, shedding its hair, and its new pelage is not well grown until early in the following year. Skins taken in February and March (known to the trade as "spring" pelts) are in best condition and fetch the highest price.

About seventy skins are required to make one of those long and beautiful coats that are so much admired nowadays. They are really almost as handsome as real seal skin, and cost very much less. You can buy such a coat for \$500, whereas a similar garment of seal would fetch at least \$2,000.

But the average person who buys a muskrat coat does not realize that

one may be worth more than twice as much as another, even when the two are fashioned exactly alike. How far this is true may be judged by the prices paid for skins at the great annual fur auction in St. Louis last September. On that occasion \$52,398 muskrat pelts were sold in wholesale lots at \$2 apiece for "fall" skins, \$3.05 for "spring," \$3.60 for "spring dark," \$3.90 for "spring, extra large" and \$5.10 for "spring extra large and dark."

Dark-colored pelts are in special demand. Usually they are made up unaltered and undyed, just as the muskrats wear them, and of such material are the lovely coats one sees that have alternate stripes of dark and near-white, the latter representing the belly of the animal.

The best skins are obtained from trapped muskrats. If the latter are shot, the pelts suffer injury. Much, too, depends upon the proper stretching of the hides in curing them. Often the animals are clumsily skinned, so that the pelts are torn. Thus values are influenced by many considerations.

Usually the skins are divested of the coarse outer hair by plucking, and then the under fur, fine and delicate, is shown by a machine to an even length. After being dyed the "Hudson seal" is almost indistinguishable from the real seal skin. It wears well, though not so well as fur seal. Many women prefer it to the latter, however, because they can replace the muskrat coat with a new one three or four times at a cost no greater than what they would have to pay for one seal coat.

The market supply of fur seal is very limited, of course. Other furbearing animals are being rapidly exterminated. And so it has come about that the muskrat is to-day the world's most important producer of furs.

Ringworm.

Ringworm is a skin disease, or rather a hair disease, that is caused by a fungus that grows at the roots of the hair or in the hairs themselves. There are two kinds of fungi, one that invades the shaft of the hair and grows down into the root, the other that begins at the root and works up into the shaft. The first of these, which is called the small-pore fungus, is the one that causes the greater number of cases of ringworm of the scalp. The other, or large-spore variety, chiefly causes the ringworm of the body and beard.

Ringworm of the scalp—its technical name is *Tinea tonsurans*—is very seldom found except in children, but in them it is not uncommon, and it is very contagious. The disease begins as a round, reddish, sometimes scaly spot on the scalp, and spreads in a circle from that centre. The hair on the affected part is dry and brittle and breaks off, leaving a sort of stubble, which has been compared to a field of wheat or rye after the crop has been gathered, and which, when examined under a magnifying glass, really resembles such a field. The original spot gradually spreads evenly on all sides and forms a circular patch of baldness when the brittle hairs have fallen out or have broken off, leaving the short stumps that give it the "stubble" appearance.

Elsewhere than on the scalp the hairs are so fine that their breaking is not noticeable except under a magnifying glass, but the round spot is visible as a scaly red point, which widens out in a circular direction. The edges of the patch are raised and pinkish in color, and they enclose an area of a rather faintly yellowish shade. There may be only one patch or there may be several.

The treatment of ringworm of the skin is comparatively easy by means of pastes or adherent ointments that contain sulphur or resorcin, or by tar ointment. Ringworm of the scalp is more difficult to treat, and it often takes from three to six months to cure it. The hairs on the affected patch must be pulled out one by one, or the entire head must be shingled so that the appropriate remedy can be applied to the entire scalp in the form of salve, renewed every day, and changed in character from time to time according to its progress.

In some rebellious cases the X-ray is used, but with great caution and only by an expert. As the disease is very contagious, the child must be kept from school, and the scalp should be always covered by a linen or cotton cap that can be burned after it has been worn for a day.

The Singing Brook.

Little brook, still singing
When the listening trees are bare
When the wood no more is ringing
With the love-songs floating there
Through the slumber of the year,
Singing, playing all alone—
Thousands passing, few to hear
Harps and bells and overtones.
Busy brook that knows no tiring
Winter gray or summer green,
By that endless song inspiring
Youth and age and all between,
In the road I loiter, dreaming
Just as fifty years ago,
Then and now as one in seeming
Through that music sweet and low.

A profitable business is done in some large English towns by lending turtles to restaurants. They are permitted to remain in the windows for a few days, and are then taken to different parts of the town as advertisements for other eating houses.

The Watchman AND Ottawa Valley Advocate

FRIDAY, APRIL 9, 1920.

The Watchman will be published every Friday.

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

J. S. GILES, Editor and Prop.

50 a line for Poetry accompanying Memorial Notices.

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

Notices of Births, Marriages and Deaths 25c.

Legal Advertising, —\$1.40 per inch.

En Passant.

"PEOPLE who live in Glass Houses should not throw stones."

SUPERSTITION is a condition of mind which is strenuously denounced and flippantly derided by almost everybody, yet in truth, we are all steeped in superstition. Not one of us is entirely free from its compelling restraints.

There are so many ways of being superstitious without knowing it, that the loudest voice raised in the denunciation of the superstitious ignorance of others, may proceed from a hollow hatchery of error: the eyes which see fanciful enslavement all around, may be blind to the spiritual myopia which affects them personally — we are all more or less superstitious, whether we believe it, or not. It is born in us, hammered into us in youth, cultivated by us, thrust upon us by our surroundings, propagated and spread by us, yet we persistently regard it as the peculiar possession of everybody else but ourselves.

Still, we are superstitious: we may not be quite so bad as the people who are reluctant to get up in the morning and go to their work until they have read in that little book they keep under their pillow, the "Voice of The Stars," which tells them when to "avoid superiors, ask favours, to buy or not to buy, to beware of travelling" and a lot of other personal details all because some years ago they were born on a certain day at a certain hour when the stars were somehow or other, which for some occult reason called "conjunction or opposition" regulates to day the selling price of, say, potatoes, or wheat, or eggs, or stocks and bonds, or whatever it may have pleased Fate to make your business or means of livelihood.

Some worry themselves sick about their dreams. They live under a cloud of trembling uncertainty until they have consulted their "Dream Book," a volume which elevates or depresses them with equal impartiality, according to the fanciful interpretations and elucidations of the significance of the dreams.

Fate is a mystery. A fantastic dream, induced probably by a late supper of pork and beans, can affect the whole future of our lives, can make or mar our prospects, and can exercise far reaching influences upon our minds bodies and conditions. That is, if we believe it, which leads me to ask "Why should we believe it?" I would far rather fall down the cellar steps next Saturday week, on the spur of the moment, so to speak, than live in dread of it a whole week beforehand, as then fall down just the same. What will be, will be, so why worry? Why fall down the cellar steps in anticipation, perhaps twenty times a day for a whole week? It is all tomfoolery, to say the least of it.

The chances are that we would become so nervous of falling down cellar steps that if we found ourselves on Jacob's ladder we would fall off and our wings would not act, from sheer fright.

SPEAKING of chances and ladders: — Some practical minds assert that there is no such thing as chance. Everything is governed by laws of some sort, not easily understood, and that whatever happens has to happen only when certain conditions are met.

Few will dispute that. The certain conditions are what concern us most. Take for instance the popular idea that it is unlucky to walk under a ladder. What the conditions are which make it unlucky we are unable to say. None of us can prove it to be unlucky. All we know is that it does not suggest itself as the safest place in which to walk. As a rule when anything heavy drops, like a pot of paint or a brick, it drops down. The law of gravitation takes care of that.

If it is flat, and falls in a gale of wind, then its path may be somewhat erratic, and a position under the ladder might easily be a safer place to occupy than the outside, but who is to decide?

The cautious person when he comes to a ladder reared up against a house he has to pass invariably looks up, whether he is superstitious or not, to see if there is a painter's carpenter on the ladder, likely to drop heavy things on pedestrians. If there isn't, then it is safer and luckiest to get past the nearest and quickest way, taking your choice, under or ground. Two men walking along a city street came to a ladder. One said it was unlucky to walk under it, and took the outside. The other laughed at his fears and deliberately went out of his way to walk under it, and a pot of paint, which was falling at the time, dropped on his head. The man who would not walk under the ladder, saw the paint pot in its transit, saw it coming, and in his haste to be well out of its orbit, stepped into the roadway in front of an automobile, and was run over. They were both wrong.

The man who went under the ladder, and the paint, saying, "Behold, I am not as other men" was puffed up with that pride which goeth before, or at the time of a fall, its all the same, and the other fellow, the one who went off the side walk, did not look where he was going.

AN ANALYSIS of superstition is an impossible task—in our limited space. It is like searching for the season of no-reason, the beginning and substance, of unreality, the law of folly and the logic of insanity.

In the dark vagaries of human intelligence, man has always personified his own thoughts in external forms and actions, and these personifications survive as traditions, omens, portents and haunting influences, long after a more educated intelligence has surrendered them as facts. In the earliest times, before representative governments and religious toleration became general, the people were taught to be superstitious, as a means of their being kept in hand. Beliefs in witches, warlocks, banshees, croaking ravens, brownies, and the whole family of supernatural chimeras, were encouraged as auxiliaries to the repression of intelligent enquiry and mental growth. Astrology and divination grew into distinct branches of occult science, and for long usurped the place of exact sciences such as astronomy, mathematics, medicine and surgery, and the people believed, because they lacked the incentive to "prove all things" and were terrified by the evidence of things not seen.

Brighter days are with us, but the fact remains that we have still in our composition some remnants of superstition which we cannot eradicate. This is abundantly evident from our little-noticed habits, like of instance, sitting down if we turn back for something we have forgotten, objecting to thirteen at table, care to avoid spilling salt, and lots of these die-hard which cling to us, like burrs to sheep.

LINKSMAN.

Arundel gives promise of holding another good Exhibition.

On Thursday evening of last week a very well attended meeting was held in Stanforth's Hall, with the object of organizing an Agricultural Society for Arundel and vicinity, and the holding of an Exhibition in the fall of this year. The gathering was a representative one, and all those present were strongly in favour of the formation of the Society. Amongst those who addressed the meeting were Rev. G. H. Gagnon, M.A., Father Lemmens, Mr. C. J. Stanforth, Mayor of Arundel, all of whom gave valuable advice and suggestions. It was finally decided that a petition be sent to the Minister of Agriculture, Quebec, asking for incorporation of letters patent for "The Arundel District Agricultural Society." Practically all those present at the meeting signed their names, agreeing to become members of the Society and pay an annual fee of \$3.00. Sheets for signatures have been posted throughout the district, and it is confidently expected that there will be an exhibition this coming fall, and will be as successful as the one held in 1919. The chairman at the meeting was Mr. Hugh Boyd, and Mr. J. M. Nelson acted as Secretary.

Chalboro School.

Grade VII, Max Marks 1500.—M. Heatlie 1418, Margaret Graham 1228.
Grade VI, Max Marks 1500.—Lena Graham 1299 S. Donaldson (absent).
Grade V, Max Marks 1400.—Mildred Gaston 1170, Johnnie Douglas 1053, W. O'Brien 988.
Grade III, Max Marks 1300.—Ruby O'Brien 1095, Hilda Donaldson 1019.
Perfect Attendance.—Johnnie Douglas.
Miron Weir, Teacher.

Get your spring costume now. Stock is complete. W. BANFORD & SON.

CUSHING

Mr. E. C. McMurtrie spent last Thursday in the city.

Mr. C. J. McFaul spent a day in the city last week.

Mr. E. McMeekin, of Montreal, spent Easter at his home in Stonefield.

Miss Jean Pinkerton spent the Easter Holidays with friends in Montreal.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Nicholls spent Easter with friends in Hawkesbury.

Miss Katie Whelehan, of Montreal, spent the Easter vacation in Cushing.

Miss Gladys McGillivray, of Montreal, spent Easter with her sister Mrs. Percy Nicholls.

Miss Bessie Gatto, of Montreal, is a guest of Miss Grace Fraser, of Greece's Point this week.

Master Charlie Kelly, of Montreal, spent the Easter holidays with his friend Mr. Eddie Whelehan.

Mrs. L. Box, of Montreal, with her two little sons was a guest of Mrs. E. O. Keatley for the Easter vacation.

We are pleased to note the recovery of Mr. Toine Dinelle, of Greece's Point from a severe attack of La Grippe.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Mahoney, of Montreal, were guests of the latter's uncle Mr. E. Whelehan on Saturday evening last.

Mrs. W. J. Canning Jr. and daughter Margaret spent the latter part of the week visiting Mr. and Mrs. E. Dawson at Stonefield Heights.

Men's and Boy's Clothing in all sizes and many lines.

W. BANFORD & SON.

DALESVILLE

Mr. Samuel Porrester visited friends here Saturday night.

Mr. B. Maiden, of the Burg, visited Mr. E. Cleland last week.

Mrs. A. Steele spent a few days with Mrs. G. Dixon last week.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Dixon and family, of the Burg, spent Sunday with friends here.

Mr. Walter Brown, of Montreal, spent the week-end at the home of Mr. H. Burke.

Mr. R. McCormick and son George spent the week-end with friends in Montreal.

Messrs. Robert and Russell Kennedy, of Montreal, spent their holidays with their mother.

Nurse Murdoch have returned to Montreal, accompanied by her nephew Master Russell Morrow.

The Misses A. and M. Dixon, J. R. and E. Silversen, also Master Norman spent their holidays at their respective homes here.

Master Russell Morrow has returned from Montreal, accompanied by his cousin Miss Elsie Cregeen who is spending a weeks holidays here.

Ladies and Children's Boots and Shoes in all sizes. W. BANFORD & SON.

FARM FOR SALE.—Good farm situated in the township of Chatham, district of Mount Maple, about 2 miles west of Brownsburg containing about 100 acres 20 of which is cleared, also a good granite mountain, sugar bush of about 1000 trees. This property is well watered by stream and good spring at the home. Good house and outbuildings. Bargain to quick purchaser. Apply to A. Warwick, Brownsburg.

WANTED.—A car load of old Scrap Iron and Old Junk. Apply L. Klien.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

IMPROVED STEWART PHONOGRAPH.

This Phonograph is the triumph of the age in popular-priced phonographs. It is destined to become the most popular phonograph in the world.

Never before has it been possible to manufacture a phonograph at anywhere near the price to approach the IMPROVED STEWART PHONOGRAPH in quality of Music, tone or richness in beauty. It plays all records.

Price \$15.00

G. J. Charland, Ph.B.

Prescription Druggist,

Lachute Mills.

Prescriptions a Specialty.

Nyal's Quality Store.

Developing and Printing.

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

THE MOLSONS BANK

BUSINESS SERVICE

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

41-19

ST. ANDREWS

Mrs. G. Jeffrey and Miss Hendry spent Easter in Montreal.

Mr. Walter Dorion spent the week-end with his parents here.

Mr. and Mrs. Home, infant and nurse, spent Easter with Mrs. Chas. Hunter.

Col. Evans and daughters, of Montreal, spent Saturday in St. Andrews.

Miss J. Stewart, of Howick, was a week-end guest of the Misses Walsh.

Mr. B. Howell, of Montreal, were the week-end guests of the Misses Hibbard.

Mr. Powell, of Montreal, was the guest of Mrs. LeRoy over the week-end.

Mrs. Laviere and son Dwaine, of Montreal, were the guests of her mother Mrs. John Fanchon for a few days.

Miss Lynch, of Montreal, was the guest of Mrs. Alex. LeRoy over the week-end.

Mr. & Mrs. A. C. McDonnell and Master Gordon Snow spent the Easter in Montreal.

Mr. R. Outhet, Mr. John Irwin, of Montreal, and Mr. Mitchell of B.C. spent Friday as guests of the Miss Dewars.

The Misses Ruth and Mary Hunter spent Easter with her sister Mrs. Wm. Barclay.

Mr. A. Howard, of Montreal, was the guest of his parents Mr. and Mrs. A. Howard. The Rectory.

Mr. R. W. Barclay and daughter Margaret, of Montreal, visited friends in St. Andrews this week.

Messrs. F. & W. Shaw of Montreal are spending the holidays with their parents Dr. & Mrs. Shaw.

Mr. & Mrs. John Fair of Montreal, entertained a party of friends on Friday and Saturday, at Abernethy Hall, their beautiful summer home here. Among those from a distance were the Misses Jessie Beattie, Lyolia Dorken, Winnifred Kydd, Alice Bissett, Mildred Douglas, Lorna Fair, all of Montreal, also Messrs. Jack and Cyril Farquharson, of Jamaica W. I., Frank Campbell of B.C., William and James Beattie, Stewart Caddwell, John Wickenden, Vernon Ravies, John Raphael, of Montreal, and Thos. Raphael, London Eng.

Church Notes.

Church of England Notices, Parish of Lachute, on Sunday April 11th.—Services will be held (D.V.) in St. Simon's Church Lachute 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Brownsburg 3 p.m.

The vestry of the parish met in St. Simon's Church on Monday evening the 5th, inst. and adjourned to Monday the 26th inst. at 8.15 p.m.

Baptist Services will be held as follows.—Lachute 11 a.m., Dalesville 3 p.m. Brownsburg 7 p.m. Strangers welcome.

Lachute Methodist Church Services will be held next Sunday as follows.—Lachute 10.30 and 7 p.m. and Brownsburg 3 p.m. Pastor W. P. Wornell will preach at all services.

Lachute Presbyterian Church.—The Rev. J. L. George's Sunday evening Subjects will be, from April 11th to May 16th inclusive, "Character," "Friends," "Money," "Books," "The Church," "Citizenship." These will be specially for young people. Come and hear them.

LAKEFIELD

The Rev. A. H. Lupton left on Tuesday for Clarendon, his new parish, but hopes to be back at Lakefield on Saturday.



CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

Mothers Know That
Genuine Castoria

Always

Bears the

Signature

of

Chas. H. Fletcher.
In Use
For Over
Thirty Years

CASTORIA

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

FIERI FACIAS DE BONIS ET DE TERRIS.

(SUMMARY PROCEEDING.)

SUPERIOR COURT

Canada } Joseph Laviolette, plaintiff;
Province of Quebec } District of Terrebonne } vs. Hormisdas No. 1511. Daoust, defendant.

Two lots of land situated north of the concession Saint-Jean, known and designated under the numbers two hundred and fifty seven and two hundred and fifty eight (Nos. 257 and 258) of the hypothecary cadastre of the parish of Saint-Placide, district of Terrebonne—

with a house and other dependencies erected on one of the said lots, to be sold as one single plot of land.

To be sold at the catholic church door of the parish of Saint-Placide, said district, on the FOURTEENTH day of

APRIL, 1920, at ELEVEN o'clock in the forenoon.

J. W. CYR, Sheriff.

ROUGE BOOM COY.

Schedule of Tolls to be collected upon the different kinds of timber and logs passing through the Co's Booms for season 1920.

On each saw log seventeen cts. and under in length .01 5-8 cts.

On each piece of round or flatted timber over 17 ft. in length .061-4 cts.

On each piece of square or waney timber 12 cts.

On each railway tie, length of 8 ft. .007-10

The above charges cover not only the tolls for the use of the boom but also the cost of carrying and putting timber and logs into the owner's racks.

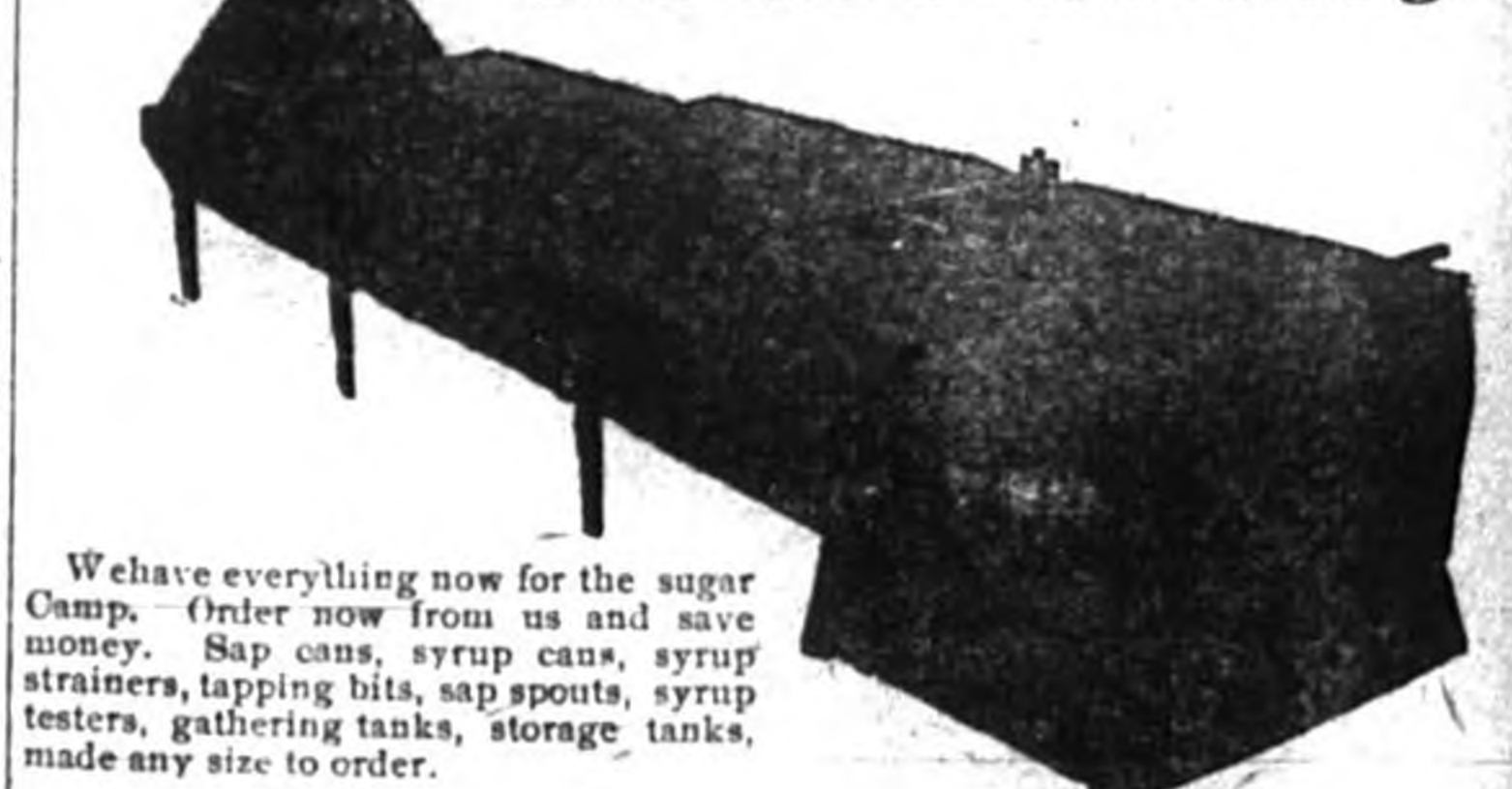
Booms Boom Co
F. B. WHITTET Sec.-Treas.

Montreal, March 4th 1920.

GEO. Y. DEACON

Grimm Evaporators.

The Best Made
and the Price is Right



We have everything now for the sugar Camp.—Order now from us and save money. Sap cans, syrup cans, syrup strainers, tapping bits, sap spouts, syrup testers, gathering tanks, storage tanks, made any size to order.

Phone 26 LACHUTE MILLS, QUE.

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, Bye-glass Chains, Signet, Fancy and Wedding Rings—all solid gold, gold-filled or silver. Silver-plated knives, forks and spoons, also Pie Plates, Fern Dishes, Waterman's Fountain Pens and Ink, Auto-strop, Safety-razors, etc.

All at lowest Montreal and Toronto prices.

Mail orders are solicited and will receive most careful and prompt attention. Re-plating, Engraving and all Watch, Clock and Jewellery Repairs quickly done and guaranteed.

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.

Princess Theatre, Brownsburg, P. Goyette, Prop.

April 15th, 16th and 17th.

Tom Mix, in the Wilder-
ness.

A Stirring Romance of the Northern Snows.

ADMISSION : 10 & 25 cts.

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

PUBLIC NOTICE.

Province of Quebec.
Municipality of the Town of Lachute.

At a regular adjourned session of Lachute Town Council held at Lachute Town, in the Council Room in the Victoria Hall, on the tenth day of March, Nineteen hundred and twenty, at eight o'clock in the evening, in conformity with the law and charter of Lachute Town, at which meeting were present A. D. McGibbon Esq., Mayor, G. Valois, H. M. Gall, James McPaul, Dr. H. Murphy, A. Bedard, E. Jousse, W. A. Morrison, T. Dallaire sr., all members of the said Council, under the presidency of Archie D. McGibbon Esq., Mayor. It was moved by councillor G. Valois, seconded by councillor H. M. Gall, and carried, that by-law No. (ninety-five) duly adopted at a regular adjourned session of this council, on the fourth of October 1919, repealing by-law No. 82a be submitted to the municipal electors of this municipality on the nineteenth and twentieth of April 1920.

By-law No. 95

By-law to repeal the prohibition by-law No. 82a relating to the sale of alcoholic liquors and the issuing of licences therefore; It is ordained and enacted by by-law of this council as follows:

1. That prohibition by-law No. 82a voted on the 19th of January 1916, under the terms of Section Fifteenth, of Chapter Fifth, of Title Fourth of the Revised Statutes of Quebec 1900, prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors and the issuing of licences therefore, within the Municipality of the Town of Lachute, County of Argenteuil, District of Terrebonne, be by the present by-law revoked and repealed.

A. D. MCGIBBON, Mayor,
J. A. RICE, Sec.-Treas.

I, the undersigned, John A. Rice, secretary-treasurer of the Municipality of the Town of Lachute, certify that the copy of the aforesaid by-law is a true copy of by-law passed and adopted by the Council of the Town of Lachute at the regular adjourned session of its council held on the 7th of October 1919.

JNO. A. RICE,
Sec.-Treasurer.

Province of Quebec
Municipality of the Town of Lachute
PUBLIC NOTICE.

To the inhabitants and municipal electors of the Municipality of the Town of Lachute.

Public Notice is hereby given by the undersigned, A. D. McGibbon Esq., Mayor, and John A. Rice, Secretary-Treasurer, of the Municipality of the Town of Lachute, that the aforesaid By-Law No. 95 be submitted for its adoption to the municipal electors of this Municipality qualified to vote on said By-law; and that consequently a meeting of the municipal electors of the municipality of the Town of Lachute will be held on Monday, the 19th, of April next, 1920, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, in the Victoria Hall, the ordinary place of meeting of the Council of of this Municipality, in order to hold a poll to decide whether or not if the by-law Number 95, submitted for approval by the municipal electors of this Municipality shall be adopted.

The vote shall be taken by secret ballot and will be held during two days, Monday, the 19th of April 1920, and the following day, Tuesday, the 20th of April, 1920, from ten o'clock in the forenoon to five o'clock in the afternoon.

Dated at Lachute, this 17th day of March, 1920.

Signed

True Copy
A. D. MCGIBBON, Mayor,
JOHN A. RICE, Sec.-Treas.

AVIS PUBLIC.

Province de Quebec.
Municipalité de la Ville de Lachute.

A une session régulière tenue du conseil municipal de cette ville, tenue à Lachute, à la salle Victoria, le 10 mars 1920, à 8 heures de l'après-midi, en conformité avec la loi et la charte de cette ville, à laquelle assemblée étaient présents: A. D. McGibbon, économe, maire, et les conseillers, G. Valois, H. M. Gall, James McPaul, Dr. H. Murphy, A. Bedard, E. Jousse, W. A. Morrison, T. Dallaire, père, tous membres de ce conseil, formant un quorum du dit conseil sous la présidence de A. D. McGibbon, économe, maire; il a été proposé par le conseiller G. Valois, secondé par le conseiller H. M. Gall, et adopté, que le règlement no 82a, soit soumis aux électeurs municipaux de cette municipalité, les dix-neuvième et vingtième jours d'avril prochain, 1920.

Règlement No. 95

Règlement pour abroger le règlement de prohibition no 82a concernant la vente des liqueurs alcooliques, et l'octroi des licences pour icelles. Il est ordonné et décrété par règlement de ce conseil: Que le règlement de prohibition no 82a qui a été voté le 19 Janvier 1916, en vertu des dispositions de la Section Quinzième, du Chapitre Cinquième, du Titre Quatrième des Statuts Révisés de Québec 1900, prohibant la vente des liqueurs alcooliques, et l'octroi des licences pour icelles dans les limites de la municipalité de la ville de Lachute, comté d'Argenteuil, District de Terrebonne, soit, par le présent règlement, révoqué et abrogué.

A. D. MCGIBBON, Maire,
JOHN A. RICE, Sec.-Treas.

Je, Soussigné, John A. Rice, secrétaire-trésorier de la ville de Lachute, certifie que la copie du règlement cidessus est une vraie copie du règlement adopté à une session régulière ajournée du conseil de cette ville, tenue le 7 octobre 1919.

JOHN A. RICE, Sec.-Trés.

Aux habitants et électeurs municipaux de la ville de Lachute.

Avis public est par le présent donné, par les soussignés, A. D. McGibbon, économe, maire de la ville de Lachute, et John A. Rice, secrétaire-trésorier de la municipalité de la ville de Lachute, que le règlement no 95, sera soumis à l'approbation des électeurs municipaux de cette municipalité, qualifiés à voter sur le dit règlement; et en conséquence, une assemblée, des électeurs municipaux de la municipalité de la ville de Lachute sera tenue, lundi le 19 avril prochain, 1920 à 10 heures de l'avant-midi, à la salle Victoria, salle ordinaire des sessions du conseil de la ville de Lachute, afin de tenir un poll pour décider si oui ou non, le règlement no. 95, soumis à l'approbation des électeurs municipaux de cette municipalité, sera adopté.

Le vote sera au scrutin secret et durera deux jours, lundi le 19 avril, et le lendemain, mardi, le 20 avril depuis 10 heures de l'avant-midi jusqu'à 5 heures de l'après-midi.

Daté à Lachute, ce 17e jour de Mars, 1920.
(Signé) A. D. McGibbon, Maire
John A. Rice, Secrétaire-trésorier.
Vraie copie.

AUCTION SALE

There will be sold by Public Auction at the residence of

JOSEPHAT CARRIERE,

First Range of St. Michel de Wentworth, One and a Half Miles South of Catholic Church.

Saturday April 10th, 1920

The following effects:—Five milch cows, 1 mare four years old, 1 ewe with lambs, 1 ram, 2 heifers two years old, 1 bull one year old, 1 bull six months old, (All Grade Holsteins.) 1 calf two

months old, 1 set of double harness, 1 set of single harness, 1 set of heavy bob-sleighs, 2 double waggon, 1 buggy, 1 rack sleigh, 1 new horse rake, 1 set of disc harrows, 1 mowing machine, plow, cultivator, cream separator 400 lbs. capacity, 100 one gallon sap cans and spouts, boiling pan, 25 gallon milk can, cow chains, and logging chains, 2 buffalo robes, axes, cross-cut saws, forks, shovels, and all household furniture, and many other articles too numerous to mention. All to be sold without reserve.

Sale at one p.m.

Terms, —\$10.00 and under cash, over that amount 12 months credit on furnishing approved joint notes. 3 p.c. off for cash.

A. LAMARCHE,

Licensed Auctioneer.

I have received instructions from MR. R. A. OUTHET, Half mile from Wales's Store on the La Baie Road, St. Andrews East, To sell the following effects on Saturday, April 17th, 1920

One pair of heavy work horses, 1 cow, 25 hens, 1 buggy, 2 pairs of bob sleighs, 1 tumbrel cart, 1 Chatham wagon with box and rack complete, 1 express, 2 sleighs, 1 reaper, 1 mowing machine, 1 horse rake, 2 cultivators, 1 set of lanterns complete, 1 seeder, 1 pair of disc harrows, 1 double horse wheel scraper, 1 pair of iron harrows, 1 plow, 2 express saddles, 3 pulley blocks, a lot of harness parts consisting of bridles, traces etc., 1 set of heavy double harness, 4 halters, 1 set of express harness complete, 1 set of tumbrel cart harness, milk can, coolie can, hay cutter, 4 sets of whiffletrees, sweat pads, logging chains, 9 cow ties, carriage jack, feed chopper, 3 galvanized iron water pails, wheel-barrow, 9 lengths of galvanized iron pipes, 2 water barrels, a lot of shingles and lumber, a quantity of woven wire fencing, a lot of farm tile, large syrup pan, sap cans and sugar mucker's outfit, 1 book case, 1 sixty piece dinner set, clocks, scales, chairs, tables, pictures, 1 Axminster parlor carpet, bed room dresser, bed room commode, bed spreads, springs and mattresses, lamps and coal oil stoves, large trunk, mirror,

and many other articles too numerous to mention.

Sale to commence at 1 p.m. sharp.

TERMS: \$10.00 and under cash, over that amount 6 months credit on furnishing approved joint notes. 3 per cent off for cash or 3 per cent off for cash.

M. SMITH, Licensed Auctioneer.

There will be sold by Public Auction at the residence of
THEO. BRYERTON, Centreville,
Tuesday, April 20th, 1920

The following effects:—One brood mare 11 years old, 1 mare with foal nine years old, 1 General Purpose horse five years old, 1 two year old colt, 1 three year old colt, 11 milch cows (one a Pure Bred Ayrshire,) 5 two year old heifers in calf all Graded Ayrshires and a Pure Bred heifer, 3 one year old heifers one a Pure Bred Ayrshire, 1 two year old Pure Bred Holstein bull, 1 Tudhope wagon and manure spreader combined (almost new,) tumbrel cart, express, buggy, pair of double bob-sleighs, pair of single bob-sleighs with rack, Moody binder five foot cut in good running order, McCormick drill seeder (almost new,) Massey Harris horse rake, set of disc harrows with truck, 2 sets of iron harrows, Deering plowing machine, Frost & Wood gang plow, cultivator, fanning mill, horse fork and rope complete, 1 Loudon Bros. litter carrier with truck, set of double harness, 2 sets of single harness, set of express harness, set of cart harness, 1 Daisy churn, logging chains and whiffletrees, forks, shovels, milk cans, 1 large galvanized milk tank 4x8, a quantity of horse hay, cooking stove, Quebec heater with oven, some household furniture, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

Sale to commence at 1 p.m. sharp.

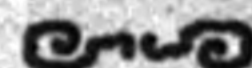
TERMS: \$10.00 and under cash, over that amount 10 months credit on furnishing approved joint notes. 6 per cent off for cash.

W. J. Boyd, Licensed Auctioneer.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

Prepare for Spring!

Have you long Rubber Boots ready for Emergencies?



We are ready to supply the Farmers with the Best Working Boot made in Canada.

We invite you to call and see our Great Stock of Boots. Having bought in large quantities before the last rise in price I am in a position to offer you some great values.

Always on hand

Ready-made Clothing for Men and Boys, Gent's Furnishings, Shirts, Raincoats, Underwear, Socks, Gloves, Etc.

Suits Made to Order.

Boots Neatly Repaired.

Telephone 65.

W. G. STANFORTH,
MAIN STREET, LACHUTE

Seed Wheat!

The St. Andrews Flour Mills

has just received a shipment of Government Inspected Seed Wheat which will dispose of at the closest possible price.

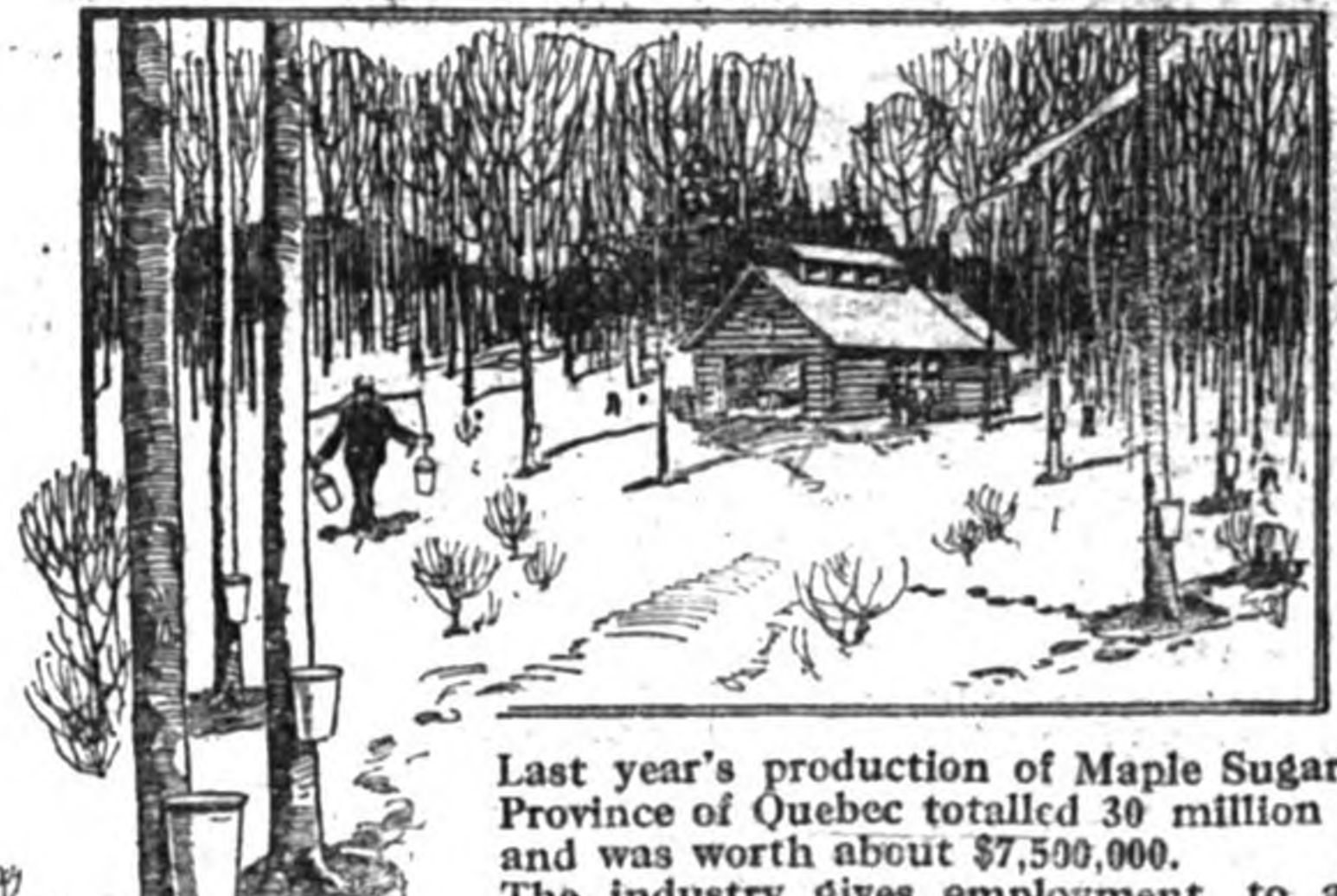
Note our Prices on the following lines:

Flour \$6.50 per Bag; Barley Moulie \$3.50 per 100 lbs.

Pure Oil Cake \$4.30 per 100 lbs.

Quaker Rolled Oats 80 lbs. for \$5.50.

A. C. MATTHEWS & SON,
ST. ANDREWS EAST, P.Q.



Last year's production of Maple Sugar in the Province of Quebec totalled 30 million pounds and was worth about \$7,500,000. The industry gives employment to approximately 165,000 persons.

MACDONALD'S

CROWN

ONE SIZE  15 CENTS

H. C. Fortier, Selling Agent, Montreal.



Part of Rockaway Beach, N.Y., after the great storm which struck four months and several days ago, doing about \$2,000,000 damage.

Solve your labor problem this summer by installing a

PERFECTION MILKER

Absolutely the simplest and most efficient milking machine on the market.

For literature and further information write

J. E. Arnold & Son, - Grenville
Distributors for the County of Argenteuil.

Are you Thinking of Taking a Trip to Europe
Passages booked and all arrangements made
by J. S. Giles, Lachute. Phone 27.

Soils and Crops

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

Buying Eggs or Stock

The beginner with purebred poultry often wishes to know whether hatching eggs on breeding stock will be the best investment. Some have the best luck in one way and some with another. There are advantages and disadvantages to both methods. The buyer of fine quality breeding stock must pay a good price but he sees the birds right after the purchase and is able to form a fair judgment of the quality. It only takes a few birds as foundation stock to build a large flock, if skillful breeding is combined with patience.

The buyer of hatching eggs must wait several months before he can tell the exact quality of his stock and often the results will be much better or much worse than expected. If a breeder is successful in raising chicks a start with purebred stock can be obtained cheaper with hatching eggs. A five or ten dollar setting of eggs will sometimes produce six or eight birds of fine quality that are worth many times the cost of the eggs. However, it is not always possible to judge the quality of hatching eggs by the price asked. This is due to the fact that some breeders with medium stock think they have better birds than they own, and feel they can ask a high price. Other breeders with fine stock may lack confidence and sell their hatching eggs for less than they are worth.

Sometimes eggs can be purchased from a breeder of fine stock that will have no stock for sale. He will keep all of his best birds for his own use but he will sell a few eggs from his best birds every year. This gives a new breeder a chance to procure some really fine stock for a moderate investment and if they are given good care, such stock will pay good dividends.

Another mistake in buying hatching eggs is to order eggs from bred-to-lay stock and expect to raise a lot of exhibition fowls. Both the bred-to-lay and exhibition birds will be purebred and from purebred birds of good vigor and yet their value is different. Birds that are mated for high egg production should produce good layers and birds mated because of their feathers are expected to make birds with fine feathers. The beginner who expects to raise exhibition birds should go to the breeder of exhibition stock for his hatching eggs. The breeder who culls his birds and keeps high egg producers may not have a flock perfect in comb and feather but it is the flock that the farmer likes because of its utility value.

Many breeders are endeavoring to combine the exhibition and bred-to-lay factors so that the high-egg-producing stock will be attractive and uniform in type and size. The best method is probably the purchase of some breeding stock and hatching eggs. These purchases can be carried on at intervals for a few years until the farm flock contains the quality that the owner desires. The purchase of one setting of fine quality eggs each year will bring new blood into the farm flock and if this addition is combined with careful

culling the flock will soon be of considerable value. But have an aim and stick to it. Find out the breed that you wish to keep and do not change except for very important reasons. Then there is a chance for fine success and every dollar spent for improvement will not be wasted in doubtful experiments but will help to build a business.

Feed For the Dairy Herd

If the dairy farmer is to make a success, he must grow the feeds for his herd on his farm. The farmer who depends largely on what he buys, or upon what accidentally comes is not going to make a success, and it is doubtful these days, if he can make even a profit.

One reason why so many dairymen fail to make a striking success of the business is that they fail to start the business in the right way. They fail to make the best use of the land on which they are working. There is surely room for improvement in the herds and in their management, but I believe that is even greater room for improvement in the management of our farms. We, today, as farmers, are not getting anything like proper returns from our acres. This last year has been an exception for most sections, and farmers are surrounded with crops such as few have known before.

The season has been with the farmers, for the most part. Which causes us to ask now, "Why cannot we have every year some good crops?" The reason we cannot have them every year is because we do not handle our land properly. There is absolutely no reason why the crops in this country should not be on an average of fifty per cent. better than they are, taking one year after another. The reason why they are not fifty per cent. better is because there is too great a percentage of men who are willing to take what comes along and who handle the land with as little labor as possible, and who devote very little attention to the cultivation of their land. The time has come when it is absolutely essential that farmers change all that and put into the business of producing crops a little more care and intelligence and thought and a little bit more labor.

Many farmers put enough work on their land, but they do not do it in the right way. There is considerable being said about farm management these days. This is one of the most important lines of improvement that can be undertaken by the farmers at the present time. We are too willing to handle our farms as our fathers did, and we are too willing to let the farm crops be produced in the same way and with the same lack of orderly methods that our great-grandfathers had. The land at that time was overflooded with natural fertility, but now conditions are changed, and in many places the soil is depleted of much of the fertility, while in other places the land is infested with weeds and show the effects of long cropping. This must be changed.

The farmers must consider the

crops best adapted for the business he is in. Most of us are interested in dairying, so let us consider some dairy crop. Every practical dairy feeder has found that the most important characteristic of a good feed for a dairy cow is that which she likes best. We must have in the feed something that lends palatability to it—something that will make the cow consume a lot of it. If you feed a cow one hundred pounds of feed, she will produce so much milk; if you feed her one hundred and fifty pounds, that same cow will produce you so much more milk. Feed her one hundred pounds of feed that she likes and she will give you more milk than if you feed her one hundred pounds of feed that she just eats. Therefore, the production of food that has that characteristic of palatability or that is acceptable to the cow is doubly important, because in the first place it will make the cow produce more milk for the amount consumed, and in the second place, it will make her consume more food and produce that much more milk.

And if we can get a feed that the cow likes, she will produce the milk cheaply for us. While it is important to make a cow give a large yield, eight or fifteen thousand pounds, it is just as important to produce that milk in such a manner that it will cost us less than what we get for it. Producing ten thousand pounds of milk at a cost of \$200 is not very profitable to the farmer, but if he can produce ten thousand pounds for \$150, or better still, for \$100, then there is a chance of making some profit. Therefore, it is necessary to consider the cost of the article that we feed the cow.

You can enumerate almost on the fingers of one hand the list of really succulent feeds available for the dairy cow. Corn silage is easily the most acceptable to the cow, but equally as acceptable are turnips and mangels, properly fed. But the silage is better for the farmer, just as good for the cow, since silage can be handled, all periods considered, cheapest, easiest and with greatest feeding efficiency. Therefore, corn should be one of the principal products of the dairy farm.

But corn alone is not sufficient, and in order to balance things up, we must give some dry food, because it

is not proper to give a cow nothing but succulent food; that would only disgust her and disorganize her digestive system and put her in bad shape for producing milk. Alfalfa is good where it can be successfully grown and cured, but there are other crops precisely as good for the dairy farmer. One we might mention would be red or alsike clover. Clover is almost as rich in food as alfalfa, and it is easier made into hay, and easy to feed, and is a surer crop in most sections.

In addition to a succulent food and a highly nitrogenous food, such as clover, we need something in the way of a cereal and straw. There is not a crop that does better than oats; barley and wheat also do well, yet oats is the better one to grow in most sections. If the farmer adds to that a certain amount of land given over to pasture made of the proper kind of grass, then he has a complete production of food for the dairy cow—a succulent crop for the winter, grasses for the summer and clover or alfalfa for the hay, and oats or barley for the grain, and some straw. These four crops are essential things for success in dairying. If the farmer eliminates one of them he cannot hope to make a success of dairying.

There are possibilities of increasing our dairy farm crops that are almost incredible to a man who has not tried them, and who has not worked these things out. It has been found that certain crops do better after certain others. For instance, the man who would grow in the first place a crop of corn, finds he gets his best results when he sows that corn on a clover sod or an old pasture sod. That sod plowed with a moderately shallow furrow and manure applied on the surface, and the whole thing well packed and disk-harrowed, and the corn sown right after the operations mentioned, results in a good crop.

Teacher "a Precious Asset"

"The Canadian community should learn, like the Chinese, that the teacher, above all other forces, is the most precious asset," said a prominent educationist in a recent address. "No remuneration can be too high for the man or woman who does the most for society."

Thirty-Inch Concrete and the Emperor Nero

When you come right down to it, it looks as if we would have to build roads. And by roads I mean roads—civilized highways; not the stony strips of unused farm land that we grudgingly give up to the community at large, and which answer, with occasional dragging, if we have luck, as a means for getting into town with the family on dry days. They are not roads—they are misplaced hog pastures and nothing else, and in this enlightened day some of them are atrocious such as no self-respecting hog should be asked to travel.

As to roads, they built them better 2,000 years ago. The old Romans recognized the great principle that transportation is civilization, and they became the greatest road-builders of all history. To Emperor Nero, lolling on a marble bench, absentmindedly tormenting his pet kitten, enters a victorious Roman general.

"Imperial Caesar," says the general, "Son of Jupiter and the living image of Apollo, only better-looking, I have conquered a new province for the Empire."

"You don't tell me," says Nero, showing some interest. "How did you find the roads?"

"Very poor, Caesar," replies the general. "I had to move my legions on foot, instead of in the wagons, which I assure you annoyed the men very much."

"Of course it did," says Nero. "It would annoy anybody. And as for you, don't go trying to wish new territory on the Empire unless it has good highways. You march right back to wherever this place is, take 60,000 Iberian slaves and 10,000 mules, and build some Roman roads. Take all the money you need; I don't care where you get it, just so it doesn't come out of my pocket. Try the Jews; if they won't let you have it, get it somewhere else. But don't let me see you again until you have a good fourteen-foot road from my front gate to the farthest end of this province you talk about. Close the door from the outside, and tell any slave you see to send me a new kitten. This one seems to be getting very ill-tempered."

And what is more, the general went off and built those roads. You can see them today in Italy, England, France, Africa, Armenia and the Balkans and Germany—sometimes abandoned, but more often in use as foundations for modern highways. But whether in use or not, they are real roads.

A soldier dug one up in France the other day in the course of some army construction—or rather, he tried to dig it up and failed. I have lost the exact figures of the measurements he took, but the bottom of that road was about two feet of pretty solid masonry. The top course consisted of dressed stones, about 8 x 4 x 18 inches, set on end. I imagine the surfaces looked much like our hardbrick paving, but each of those surface stones went straight down eighteen inches, and under that was two feet of solid rock. No wonder the road stood two or three hundred years of traffic, and was still there last year to annoy engineer parties.

Whether we like it or not, we will have to build as the Romans did. Not

all at once, perhaps, but methodically and stubbornly. Main inter-town highways first, then secondary tap-roads out into the country, then the rest of the back roads. The Romans built their roads for a thousand years of military use. We have no such necessity, happily, but we have a present almost as severe—the necessity for a road which will endure without upkeep expense the heaviest pounding of the heaviest, fastest trucks for an indefinite number of years, because trucks are going to get bigger and heavier and faster, and there are going to be more of them.

What will stand such traffic? What is our modern equivalent of Roman dressed granite? Concrete, of course. Eighteen inches of it at least, and thoroughly reinforced. Twenty-four, perhaps, if we really decide to build roads so they will stay built; and twenty-eight or thirty inches would be safer.

The surface does not matter so much, for concrete itself takes a passable surface when laid with any intelligence at all. The bituminous macadam mixtures are fairly satisfactory, and the newest brick surface roads are wonders. We may yet discover something better than any of these, but this is a detail. Permanent roads we must have.

These are the vital arteries and veins of Canadian rural life. It is over them that our merchandise goes to find its market and it is over them that we bring our new mahogany dining-room table and our player-piano and winter clothes. The doctor in his flivver hurries over them to bring us into the world, and the undertaker in his hearse (motorized) hurries us away over them when we die. A thousand romances could be written under the title "The Road to Town."

Most important of all, it is over these roads that we receive, via the family automobile and our own good eyes, all those new and strong impressions and desires that have revolutionized farm standards of living. Where passable roads have existed for years, as in some eastern districts, farmers felt it first and strongest. In sections with the worst roads, farmers are least changed. I believe it is possible to visit ten farm families and to tell accurately from their homes, their clothes and the look in their eyes, what kind of roads they have. It is, in fact, a tragic thing that a thousand lives, which might be rich and full and free, may be kept starved and narrow and stunted for the lack of a few tons of crushed stone or gravel, judiciously applied.

Crushed stone and gravel, however, as a practical matter, will not do. Our road system must be prime AAA1 Roman-built.

In the end what will we have? Many things, no doubt, not now foreseen, but the greatest of them, and the one absolutely beyond question, will be a rural life and standard of living unique in the world's history. A homogeneous rural population that in prosperity and contentment will reach unheard-of levels, and as the inevitable sequence, a Canada prosperous and powerful, and as contented as the nature of man permits.

The Welfare of the Home

Essentials for Our Children.

In these days when the popular method of attempting to remedy a wrong is to call a strike the wise parent will consider carefully how he is treating his child. Otherwise he may come home to supper some fine night to find his heretofore obedient children organized in a union, and issuing to him an ultimatum.

Very likely they will refuse to play ball with him, kiss him goodnight, include him in their prayers, or eat the candy he brings home, unless they are supplied with—With what? What has every father's child a right to expect from its parent?

Shelter, for instance means more than a roof over his head. He is entitled, to:

A decent, clean, well kept house.

Plenty of fresh air in the house winter and summer.

Warm rooms in cold weather.

Separate bed, with sufficient bedclothes to keep warm.

Sanitary indoor water-closet or outdoor privy.

Pure, abundant water supply.

A comfortable place to welcome friends.

Has your child these?

A slice of bread pulled at random from the bread box, covered with a coating from the nearest jam jar, does not take the place of a real meal. He should have:

Three square meals a day.

Clean, simple, appetizing, well-cooked food.

Meals at regular hours and sufficient time for them.

Dinner at noon for children under 7 years of age.

The daily diet should include:

Milk, at least 1 pint a day.

Cereal and bread.

Green vegetables, especially leafy vegetables.

Fruit.

Eggs, meat, or fish. If no one of these three is used, an additional pint of milk should be given.

Has your child these?

Every child has the right to be well born, well nourished, and well cared for. Ragged, unwholesome, unsuitable clothing will not help him to grow up self-respecting and healthy.

What has your child for clothing?

Clean, whole garments.

Different clothing for day and night, suited to the climate.

Change of underclothes and night-gown at least weekly.

A change of stockings at least twice a week.

Warm underclothing and stockings in cold climates.

Heavy coat, cap, and mittens for cold weather.

Shoes, free from holes, and long and wide enough.

Foot protection against rain or snow.

Has your child these?

When he is a youngster is the time when he should cultivate those habits of health and personal cleanliness which should be second nature to every normal person. What about the following habits?

Hands and face washed before meals and at bedtime.

Bath every day, or at least once a week.

Natural bowel movement every day.

Teeth brushed at least twice a day (morning and night).

Regular bed hour.

Ten hours of sleep at night, with open windows.

Correct weight for height.

Has your child these?

A child who is to do his share of the world's work after he is a man, must not have his energies exhausted while he is growing up. Education and work must be arranged so that when he leaves school he has an adequate mental equipment, as well as strength, energy and ambition. He should have:

Schooling for at least nine months a year from 7 to 16 years of age.

Not more than two hours of "chores" outside of school hours.

Not enough work either in school or out to cause fatigue.

Vacation work, if any, must allow ample opportunity for the proper amount of rest and recreation.

Has your child these?

Is your child getting a square deal? If not, what are you going to do about it?

Safeguarding the Livestock Industry.

At present we are finding two of our great industries coming into closer relationship with each other than ever before. These are the live stock industry and the meat packing concerns. There is now a better understanding between the two for they realize their mutual interdependence on each other. Between these two industries comes a most important factor which operates in the best interests of both; this is the live stock yards. These yards are now maintained at live stock shipping centres and leading market cities in Canada, and since August, 1917, they have been under the control of the Dominion Department of Agriculture through the Live Stock branch. At that time the regulations prescribed under the Live Stock and Live Stock Products Act were passed and since then the construction, equipment, maintenance and operation of stock yards are subject to the approval of the federal Minister of Agriculture.

Closely identified with live stock yards are the live stock exchanges operating on all markets and setting the rules for the conduct of business among the commission agents and dealers. The objects of the Exchange are to establish and maintain a commercial exchange for the benefit and furtherance of all interests directly connected with the buying and selling of live stock, to establish uniformity in the trade, and to provide speedy adjustment of business disputes. A series of articles on live stock yards and exchanges appears in the January number of The Agricultural Gazette. These articles present the facts regarding the operation of stock yards. It is pointed out that the stock yard is a semi-public institution operated as a public market and its business is the warehousing of live stock. Its one great advantage is that it provides a medium where the men with live stock to sell find buyers and buyers find live stock.

What Tractor Shall I Buy?

Might as well ask, "What kind of bread shall I eat?" It all depends on what kind of bread a man likes, and whether any particular kind sets well on his stomach, and otherwise agrees with him.

Many tractors are being made now. Some people like all tractors, others condemn all tractors. Neither class of people is right. One man may have better success with one kind of a machine; another may find another type best for him. It must always be more or less a question of the place where the tractor is to be used.

Last autumn I was present when a number of different tractors were being exhibited. The demonstration had been arranged for the purpose of enabling farmers to see just what these machines could and would do. Each machine was given its piece of land to plow. All were under the control of some man who was supposed to be an expert. It was interesting to watch these various tractors at their work. Some worked well, others did a poor job. The conclusion I arrived at was that for that particular kind of a

farm, a number of the machines would be a failure, while one or two would work successfully. It was a good object lesson for the big crowd of people present, for each man could determine for himself whether any one of the tractors would do his place. No farmer should buy a tractor of any kind without having it tried out on his farm, or under similar conditions. It may be he would have to see a number of machines at work, and under different conditions of season, before he would be able to satisfy himself which he would get the most value out of. The tractor is the coming thing for many kinds of farm work, but we need to know our soil, know our machine and know ourselves before purchasing.

Maple Sugar.

Sugar, 16 cents per pound. Neither United States nor Canadian refineries can control the situation.—Board of Commerce report.

The maple groves of Canada offer a potential crop of home-grown sugar, which may be made available to relieve the shortage of imported supplies. The days of warm sunshine and the cold nights will soon bring the sap up into the trees. It is well to be prepared for an early sugar season, by having all the equipment ready.

The high price of sugar will undoubtedly create a largely increased demand for maple products. Heretofore, the latter have been considered more of a luxury by the general public, but, in the portions of Canada where maple sugar is produced, it is generally found upon the table, in grated form, taking the place of imported sugar. Maple products are being used more and more in the confectionery trade and a considerable export trade is developing.

Canada protects the manufacture of maple products. Under the pure food law the name "maple" cannot be used for any substance unless it is the product of the maple tree. This is a protection to the producer as well as to the buyer of maple sugar and maple syrup.

The sugaring season comes at a time when very few other farm duties are pressing. This time should be employed, and with excellent advantage, in the maple grove, thus adding to the farm income.

Trouble never tries to dodge people who are looking for it.

CANE MOLA

is selling at the same old price. Selected 100% Pure Sugar Cane Treacle. Use it regularly. Feed it to your

Cows, Pigs, Horses, Sheep

and watch them take on weight.

Sprinkle it over straw, old hay, and all other fodder.

Keeps Stock Healthy

Builds Flesh Faster

Cows Give More Milk

It cuts down cost of feeding. A valuable conditioner, a decidedly reasonable cost. Made of pure sugarcane molasses.

Buy it by the barrel.

Obtainable from all first-class dealers.

Send for feeding circulars and price.

Cane Mola Co., of Canada, Limited

118 St. Paul St. West, Montreal, Que.



Successful Since 1856

It is easy to make claims for seeds—it is another thing to be able to substantiate them. We are emphatically able to make our claims good because our record for "seeds that grow" has gone unbroken for 64 years. For seeds, bulbs, plants of all kinds, trust Simmers' goods.

THEY GROW!

Write for our handsome new 1920 Catalogue today.

J. A. Simmers Limited, Toronto



Can You Grow Potatoes like this?

With a reasonably good soil and rainfall and the liberal use of Harab-Davies Fertilizer, you can be sure of a potato crop superior in both quantity and quality. The potato shown in our illustration was grown by a New Brunswick farmer who is a consistent user of Harab-Davies Fertilizer. He sent us this potato as a good average sample of his crop. There's no magic about it. Harab-Davies Fertilizer is simply an efficient plant food, containing Nitrogen or Ammonia, Phosphoric Acid and Potash in readily soluble form. Its record of success is its truest recommendation. Write us today for our booklet, "Fertilizer Results by Satisfied Users." It will be sent free on request, and it will give you evidence in the shape of signed letters from farmers in all parts of the country who know by experience how profitable Harab-Davies Fertilizer is.

Harab-Davies Fertilizers

ONTARIO FERTILIZERS LIMITED

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Service First, Satisfaction Always.

Groceries & Hardware.

Alabastine	Saws,
Paint	Hammers,
Oils,	Roofing,
Varnishes,	Enamel-ware
Stains,	Shovels,
White Lead,	Electric Globes,
Rope,	Electric Fixtures,
Nails,	Axes.

Gasolene

We have a large assortment of nice fresh Groceries all ways in hand.

Huyler's and Willards Chocolates.
Kodaks, Films and Supplies.

"The Big Home Store with the Little Prices."

G. L. MEIKLE & CO.
White Front.

Successful Men Always Saved

They were thrifty. They were shrewd enough to see that the habit of saving meant the strengthening of character. With the money saved they were able to take advantage of opportunities as they arose.

Resolve today to open a Savings Account in this Bank.

THE Bank of Nova Scotia

Paid-up Capital - \$ 8,700,000
Reserve Fund - 18,000,000
Resources - 220,000,000

J. R. FARRIS,
Manager,
Lachute Branch.

CANADIAN PACIFIC
Rail or Steamship
Passages booked,
Passports secured
Reservations made
Apply to
J. S. Giles, Agent.

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LICENSED AUCTIONEER.
Sales conducted in English and French.
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ADVOCATE,
Telephone No. 60
Main St., LACHUTE.

"VICTROLA"
means
PLEASURE



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

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

OMER PAQUETTE - Agent

For the Montreal Berliner Gramophone Co'y, Limited.
Fresh Stock of Lowney's and Page and Shaw's Chocolates and Bonbons always on hand.

GEOFFROY BEDARD

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

BUY NOW

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

GEOFFROY BEDARD,
THE TAILOR.

Main Street, - Lachute.

Good Resolutions.



At the commencement of the year many people made Good Resolutions, one of which was to do their Shopping at OUR STORE.

What about YOU?

Never Overlook a Bargain. Everything we sell comes under that heading.

The Best in Quality Price and Service.

We have everything in Dry Goods, Boots & Shoes, Rubbers, Men's Ready-Made Clothing, and all Ladies' Dress Serges at moderate prices. Also a choice line of Groceries. Telephone orders delivered promptly. Yours for Service. Phone 39.

McFAUL BROS.

Where your dollar does its duty.
The Up-to-date General Store

LACHUTE MILLS, - QUE.

ALBANI LAMARCHE,
LICENSED AUCTIONEER.
Sales conducted in English and French. Prices Reasonable.
ST. PHILIPPE, QUE.

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NOTARY PUBLIC,
ST. SCHOLASTIQUE, P.Q.
Money to Loan. Farms for Sale
Bell Telephone No. 70.

"Come in and See"

The New International Farm Tractor on Exhibition in our Store. The one that will do your work to perfection.

International Gas and Kerosine Engines and Farm Machinery of all kinds, the World's Standard. Leave your order now and get best prices and good delivery. Agency Fleury's Famous Plows. Beattie's Stalls, Stanchions and Litter Carriers, Pumps and Pump Jacks.

BUILDERS' SUPPLIES.

Nails, Building paper all kinds, Ready-roofing, Shingles, Axes, Saws, Bolts, Wire fencing, all kinds hay wire. Mitts & Gloves, Overalls and Smocks, Heavy Rubbers, All best quality and lowest prices.

Sleighs, Robes, Horse Blankets and a good stock of harness at right prices. Harness neatly and promptly repaired.

JOHN McFAUL,

Telephone No. 50.

Wholesale and Retail Flour and Feed, Grain and Coal.

A full line of Choice Groceries, Bacon, Etc.
Deliveries made with prompt attention.

J. D. CAMPBELL

Main Street, Lachute.

THE PROVINCIAL BANK OF CANADA

Incorporated by Act of Parliament, July 1900.

Capital paid up and Surplus: \$3,000,000.00
Total Assets: \$31,690,000.00

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

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

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

General Banking Business Transacted.

Offices Lachute, Brownsburg and St. Philippe
Lachute Branch, J. R. McQUAT, Manager
Brownsburg Branch, J. W. Lepine, Manager.
St. Philippe, Sub-agency of Brownsburg,
Albani Lamarche, Sub-agent.

LACHUTE MARBLE & GRANITE WORKS

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

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

Terms to suit Purchasers.

W. M. SCOTT, Prop.

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Agent for Massey Harris Co. Ltd., Farm Machinery and Repairs. Bain Waggon and Bob-Sleighs.

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

Goold Shapley & Muir Co., Ltd, Windmills and Repairs.

Agent for Mantle Lamp Co., of America, Repairs.

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.

WM. J. BARCLAY,
Agent for The MacCARTNEY MILKING MACHINE. NATIONAL RUBBER FILLER. FROST & WOOD FARM MACHINERY. CONNOR'S WASHING MACHINES. GOODRICH TIRES & AUTO SUPPLIES.
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SURGEON DENTIST
Office over Banford's Store.
Here Every Day.

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 r 21. Lachute

GAETAN VALOIS, L.L.L.
NOTARY

Money to loan on security Depositor of the late J. E. Valois, notary's papers.

LACHUTE, QUE.

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

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children
In Use For Over 30 Years
Always bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher*

The Watchman,

And Ottawa Valley Advocate.

VOL. XLIII

LACHUTE, FRIDAY, APRIL 16, 1920.

NO. 10

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

For the Best Stock of Buggies in town, Genuine Leather trimmed and Guaranteed for Two Years, at Reasonable Prices. See R. T. MacArthur, Lachute.

FOR SALE.—A quantity of pressed hay, good quality. E. Lavigne, Foundry St., Lachute.

FOR SALE.—Young Yorkshire pigs for sale. Apply to Jas. Drew, Beech Ridge, R.R. No. 4, Tel 131-13.

NOTICE.—We are in the market for Hides, Bags, and Calf Skins L. Klein.

We have a very few choice carpet squares in fine colours, patterns and good sizes. W. Banford & Son.

FOR SALE.—A Pure Bred Ayrshire Bull two years old. Apply to Wilbur Walker.

We have a large assortment of Men's Boots. Prices are lower far than present. Values made of long ago purchased. W. BANFORD & SON.

WANTED.—To work in Factory at Brownsburg as machine operators etc., boys and girls over 14 years old, also married men with families in which some members are over 14 years old who would also be employed in factory. Wages for boys and girls 17c. per hour, for men 31 cts per hour. Work is light and clean. Housing accommodation for married men. Apply to Dominion Cartridge Company Limited, Brownsburg, Que.

Spring coats for Ladies, are all in now. Hurry up for yours. W. BANFORD & SON.

NOTICE FOR WATERWORKS. Those indebted for waterworks are reminded that the taxes are now due and must be paid at once. By order Waterworks Committee, Lachute Town.

FOR SALE.—A good 7 roomed house, on Main St, opposite Rochon's Hotel. Apply at once to J. B. Raymond, Lachute Mills, Rochon's Hotel.

There will be sold by Public Auction at the residence of the late WM. THOMPSON, East Settlement, Thursday, April 22nd, 1920.

The following effects:—One buggy, 1 rack sleigh, 1 cutter, 1 two mould Fernin plow, 1 single plow, 1 horse fork rope, buffalo rake, factory cans, 3 rocking chairs, tables, stoves, sewing machine, and all the household effects, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

Sale to commence at 1 p.m. sharp.

TERMS CASH.

THE FARM consisting of 90 acres more or less will be sold by Public Auction at two o'clock sharp. Terms 10 per cent of purchased price cash, balance within 15 days from day of sale.

W. J. Boyd, Licensed Auctioneer.

CRESWELL'S

Canada Cement

Prices Right

R. Creswell, Regist'd

LOCAL NEWS

Mr. John Rice spent the latter part of last week in Ormstown.

Miss Ethel Mackie is spending a few days in Montreal this week.

Mrs. Percy Nicholls, of Cushing, spent a few days this week in town.

Mr. Robt. Cruise, M.P., of Dauphin, Man., spent the week-end in town.

Miss Margery Bremner, of Montreal, was the week-end guest of Mrs. J. Drew.

Mrs. Charles Robertson, of Montreal, is the guest of Mrs. John Robertson this week.

Mr. McGowan and daughter Emily of Lachute, were week-end guests of Mrs. Mackie.

Rev. C. A. Tuttle, of Cranston Wis., is the guest of Mrs. Carkner and Mrs. P. Cruise for a few weeks.

Rev. and Mrs. J. A. Carleton and daughter, of Grenville, are spending a few days this week in town.

Mrs. G. A. McMillan and son Kenneth of Dorval, were the week-end guests of Mr. and Mrs. B. P. Rodgers.

Mrs. Jas. Brockie, of Montreal, was the guest of her grandmother Mrs. Simon McKimmie for a few days last week.

Miss Norah Rodgers, of Howick, and Miss Helena Rodgers, of Macdonald College, spent the Easter Holidays at their home here.

Mrs. Walter LeDain, and daughter, of Victoria, B.C., and Mr. Victor LeDain, of Montreal, are guests of Rev. and Mrs. Wornell this week.

Just received, a very fine assortment of Carpets and Rugs. To see them is to buy. Come and make your selection at once. O. B. Lafleur & Sons, Ltd.

Owing to sickness, Miss Lepine has had to close her Millinery Parlors in Deschenau's Hotel, and return to her home in Brownsburg.

Mrs. Wm. Deacon was in Montreal early part of this week and attended the concert given by Miss Miller in the Ladies Ordinary of the Windsor Hotel.

Mrs. Houston and son Bobbie were in Ottawa this week attending the marriage of her sister Miss Claire Vallean to Mr. Fitzpatrick of Chicago, which took place on Wednesday evening.

The Tea and Sale of work held under the auspices of the "Methodist Girls Club" on Saturday afternoon last was a great success. The tables were prettily decorated and nearly all the articles sold. The proceeds amounted to \$60.00.

The young people of the town have started a dancing class which is being held in the Town Hall every Tuesday evening, from 8 to 10 under the instruction of Professor Norman, of Montreal. Some 80 numbers have already joined up.

Mrs. Archie McPaul, Mrs. J. H. McPaul and Mr. Simon were in Fassett on Monday last, attending the funeral of the late Mrs. Matthew McPaul, aged 87, whose death occurred on Friday last at the home of her son Mr. Charles McPaul. The body was taken to Thurso for interment.

Mr. R. L. Werry, of Montreal, secretary of the Anti-Liquor League, will preach in Lachute Methodist Church on Sunday evening at 7 p.m. He will deal with the Prohibition Question now so prominently before our people. Rev. W. P. Wornell will speak in the morning at Lachute, in the afternoon at East Settlement and at Brownsburg in the evening, there being no service at St. Canute.

Mrs. Wm. Graham, North River, was the hostess at an evening party and a collation on Friday of last week for Miss Eva Bradford, whose marriage to Mr. Beckett, of Port Arthur, takes place on Saturday next. Mrs. A. E. Mitchell North River, also entertained in her honour at an afternoon tea and linen shower on Wednesday of this week. Miss Eva Bradford left on Thursday for Port Arthur, followed by the good wishes for her future happiness, of her many friends.

On Monday and Tuesday the rate-payers will be called upon to exercise their vote at the Polls, and by their action will either uphold the prohibition now in force or revert back to license again. Up to the present there seems to be little interest manifested, and from all appearances there will be a small vote. The temperance people feel that the government are not sincere in their desire to carry out the present temperance law and in consequence are reticent about taking further action. We understand however that a mass meeting is being called in the Presbyterian Church for next Sunday evening.

Baptist Notes.

Services on Sunday next, April 18th, are planned to be as follows:—Dalesville 11 a.m., Brownsburg 3 p.m., Lachute 7 p.m.

The attendance at the Young People's meeting in the Lachute Church on Tuesday evening of this week was most encouraging, and a profitable hour was spent. The third and last section of "His Riches" (by A. C. Gaebelein) was read in the interesting manner in which the first two parts were gone through—the greater number of those present participating. The next meeting is planned to be held on April 27th.

The Lachute Sunday School recently presented the Church with a supply of new hymn books.

LACHUTE ACADEMY

GRADE XI

BRITISH HISTORY.

Honours.—R. Dobbie, Violet Perks 90.
Class I.—Douglas Bradford 84.
Class II.—Edith Davis, Laura Davis 74, Hugh Simon 68, Stella Armstrong 60.

Class III.—Leslie Cooke, Anna Scott 54, Muriel Graham 53.

GRADE X.

CANADIAN HISTORY.

Honours.—Margaret McQuat 95.
Class I.—Margaret Jones 84, Edythe Silvester, Henry Murphy 79.
Class II.—Ella Giles 68, Alice Rodger 63, Helen Whinfield 62, Kenneth McQuat 61, Evelyn Gagnon 60.

Class III.—Emma Smith 54, Ivan Carpentier 52, Gerald Bruneau 52, Hazel Brown, Isabel Owens 50.

GRADE IX.

FRENCH GRAMMER.

Honours.—Gladys Grey 93, Lillian Hamilton, Fairbanks Monette 91, Phoebe McQuat 90.

Class I.—Edna Warwick 87, George Fuller, Evelyn Hamilton 86, Robert Whinfield 83, Annie Stevenson 82, O. Seale 77, Kenneth Campbell, Myrtle Mitchell 75.

Class II.—Muriel Burk, Ian Hay, R. McPaul 71, Blanche Smith 67, Clifford McPaul 64, Jim Hay 63.

Class III.—Gerald Hammond 55.

GRADE VIII.

LATIN.

Class I.—I. Whinfield 87, J. Graham 85, Ivy Johnson 81, Flora Macdonald, Hilda Sutton 8, Ben Rogers 75.

Class II.—Evelyn Creswell, M. Robinson 71, H. Hume 70, Dorothy Matthews Jessie Hay 64, Lawrence Cruise 60.

Class III.—Mabel Gordon 59, Vida Foreman 58, Harold Bennett 56, Arnold Scott 54, Esther Morrison 53, Lloyd Bennett 52, Nellie Cowan 51, Grace Morrison 50.

GRADE VII.

GEOGRAPHY.

Honours.—Melville Smith 93, Willie Miller, K. Morrison 92, J. McQuat 90.

Class I.—Margaret Scott 89, Frank Scott 88, Erskine Rodger 84, Norman Silvester, J. Todd 83, Hazel Drysdale 77, G. Muir 77, Ernest Boyd 75.

Class II.—Lillian Paul 74, H. Hume, Francis Douglas 70, John Dobbie 69, R. Graham 66, George McGibbon 64.

Class III.—Myrtle Barker 54.

GRADE VI.

MENTAL AND RAPID ARITHMETIC.

Honours.—Bessie Rodgers 90.

Class I.—Edgar Burwash 88, Lloyd Somerville 76.

Class II.—Kilgour Wilson 73, Freddie Barker 68, Douglas Drysdale 66, Alice Burke 60.

Class III.—Ethel McQuat 58, Hazel Kettle 54, Linton Armstrong, Eleanor Velland 52, Harold Calder, R. Robertson 51, George Miles, Hazel Morrison 50.

GRADE V.

ENGLISH LITERATURE.

Class I.—A. Miller 88, May Velland 77.

Class II.—R. Cunningham, Lyla McKiddie 73, Nellie Hay 70, Stella Scott 68, Henry Miles 65, W. Stanforth 64.

Class III.—Gordon Dobbie 51, Edward Morrison, Jean Manson 50.

GRADE IV.

READING.

Honours.—Howard Doig 99, Russell Elliott 97, Dorothy Morrison 96, Jimmy Wilson 95, Margaret Harrison 94, Elinor McCoy 93, Margaret McKiddie 92, Eileen McPaul 91.

Class I.—Grace Rodgers 89, R. Jones, Janet McQuat 88, Frank McSweeney, W. Painter 87, Lizzie Hay 86, B. Morrison 85, Evelyn Cruise 83, Chester Cruise 81, Lorne Morrison 78.

GRADE III.

ENGLISH.

Class I.—Gordon McQuat 89, Helen Hutchinson 81, Edgar Cruise 75.

Class II.—Stuart Armstrong, James Velland 74, Stanley Boyd 72, Quintin Black 70, Shirley Hamilton 69, James Logan 68, Eric Middleton 63.

Class III.—Ethel Call 56, Roy Cruise, Alma McCullough, Kenneth McPaul 63, Ada Logan 50.

GRADE II.

SCRIPTURE.

Honours.—Freda Mason 100, Florence Elkington 93.

Class I.—David Harrison, Leonard Carpenter 89, Lorne Wert 84, Florence Hay 83, Raymond Cunningham 81.

Class II.—Morton Morrison 74, Sam Cohen, Rebecca Cohen, Christina McKenzie 65, Jean Merizzi 63, Dorothy McIntyre 62, Maggie Chapman, G. Paul 61, John Holt 60.

Class III.—Harris Tompkins 58, James Beech 56.

LAKFIELD

Church Notices. Vestry Meetings.

Lakefield.—Sunday April 18th, Morning Prayer 10.30 a.m.

Shrewsbury.—Sunday April 18th, Holy Communion 1.30 a.m.

Ladies' Costumes

We have now in stock all our New Suits for Ladies in various shades.

We advise that customers make selection early of these lovely costumes. Sizes soon run out. So do shades.

LADIES' COATS

The Spring Coats are very neat and chic. We have a nice line of them.

W. BANFORD & SON LACHUTE.

The Staff of Life is Bread! The Bread to buy is Hamilton's!

BECAUSE IT IS GOOD BREAD, made from the Best of Flour. Just try it.

PHONE No. 80 and our delivery van will be on hand to supply your wants.

Choice lines of confectionery, and all fruits in season. Buns, Rolls, Cakes, Etc. made to order. Wedding Cakes our Specialty.

Robert Hamilton,

Phone. 80.

Baker & Confectioner.

None can better serve or give better values than can be secured in our store.

PHONE NO. 2

Will bring your orders along, be they large or small, and they will receive the same care and attention as if you were here to make the selection.

You are always assured of the very best in all lines, and our stock is always kept as complete and up-to-date as it is possible for a Country Store to be.

Its money saved by trading with

R. McFAUL,

MAIN STREET, - - - LACHUTE.

Now is Your Opportunity if you are in need of a Good Electric Reading Lamp!

All Lamps Marked Down 33 1-3rd. Statuary in white and in colours marked down 33 1-3rd.

3 piece Carving Sets marked down to 33 1-3rd.

This Sale will continue until the end of April only. TERMS CASH.

Watchmaker, Jeweller and Optician
MAIN STREET, LACHUTE.

Soils and Crops

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

The Calf and Its Mother.

Every heifer calf that is to be raised for the dairy should have a good mother. Maybe I am putting the cart before the horse, by mentioning the mother afterwards, but it is the calf that I want to say the most about. With the market for all kinds of dairy products rapidly advancing, and so few farmers devoting any special attention to the raising of better producing cows, it is clearly to our advantage to take greater pains in developing cows that have the capacity to produce greater quantities of milk and butterfat at a lower cost.

On the dairy farm it is the cows that are the money makers, and the way we feed and care for our calves is the cornerstone upon which we build up our dairy business. If we are interested in getting good calves we must begin by feeding the mother a proper ration of good nutritious food. If these foods are withheld she cannot produce calves that are large and vigorous and possess strong constitutions. We make a serious mistake when we think of the cow as a milk-producing machine rather than a mother. It does not pay to leave her out in the cold, to exercise in a chilling wind and confine her to a ration of straw, inferior hay and fodder and expect her to bring us a robust calf and give a profitable flow of milk during the year. The unborn calf suffers in the same proportion as the cow that is carrying it when such conditions prevail.

Many cases of abortion, milk fever, garget, or a calf born weak and poorly developed in some way are the direct result of mismanagement on the part of the owner of the cow. We must come to realize that to nourish an unborn calf and keep her own body supplied constitutes a heavy drain on the cow's system. Hence, the necessity of furnishing her with a properly balanced ration containing home-grown grain feeds properly supplemented with protein concentrates and all of the good, palatable roughage, in the form of alfalfa, clover or mixed hay and silage, she will consume. I am a great stickler for corn in the ration, because corn is a food that seems to have a special value in building bone and muscular tissues. In a test at the Wisconsin Station to ascertain the relative efficiency of various feeds used for feeding cows that were with calf, it was found that the protein in corn was particularly valuable in supplementing the protein in wheat. In the case of wheat alone as a feed for cows carrying calves, the addition of corn seemed to produce wonderful results in insuring stronger and more thrifty calves.

As calving time draws near the prudent caretaker will see that the cow's digestive system is in good condition and withhold all heavy, heat-producing

ing foods. This will minimize the danger of milk-fever and caked udder. Get her into a box stall and provide her with a clean litter of straw. It is always best to let nature take its course, but be near at hand in case any assistance may be needed.

Immediately after the calf is born give the cow a pail of warm water with a little bran added, and a few whole oats. Warm water and oats seem to aid in expelling the placenta. As a general proposition I believe it best to remove the calf from the cow as soon as possible, as they both seem to forget each other and do less worrying. Be sure that the calf gets the first milk, as it acts as a gentle purge and starts its digestive organs to working naturally. Give the calf whole milk for the first few days and go slow in making the change from whole-milk to skim-milk. After the first month the calf will be able to get proper nourishment from other forms of fat substituted in its diet to take the place of the fats removed from the milk by skimming.

I have found rolled oats and old process linseed meal excellent grain feeds for young calves and I always try to encourage them to eat a little hay as early as possible. Second cutting clover alfalfa seems to give the best results; fine timothy is also relished by the calves and gives good results, especially when their other feeds contain plenty of digestive protein. The use of roughage in the calf's ration should be encouraged as it tends to enlarge the digestive organs and enables them to make better use of their grain feeds.

Keeping the feeding pails and pens clean is another important factor in raising healthy calves. A little time spent in pitting and fussing with the calves and teaching them to lead is time well spent as it will be easier to train them when they are ready to take their place in the herd. And when the time comes that they are ready to be milked they will not be afraid of you and have to have their legs strapped to prevent them from kicking.

When to breed the young heifers is another important question that has an influence upon their future usefulness in the herd. If they have been properly fed and cared for they may safely be bred for their first calf so that they will freshen when they are from twenty-four to thirty months of age. Some excellent breeders prefer to breed them early and give them a good, long, growing period between their first and second freshening. A heifer that freshens when she is twenty-four months of age and is given a period of five months before she is again bred will make a good growth and have a tendency to milk for a longer lactation period than is the case when she is bred back too soon and not given time to build up a more vigorous body.

that furnishes the results of what we call brooding, but the heat of brooding induces sleep. Little chicks, if put in comfortable, dark compartments several times a day, especially after each meal, so they will sleep, will live, grow and thrive. Such a compartment is called a fireless brooder.

A Wagon That Ran Fifty-six Years.

Some time ago I visited a farm of 20 acres, and there I saw an old wagon which was doing the farm work in as good shape as a new one could. I asked the age of the wagon, and found that the owner had bought it of the original purchaser, who had first bought it in 1863.

At first thought this seems an impossibility, because so many of us leave a wagon out in the rain and the sun too often. This one was inside practically all the time it was not in use, and it had been frequently painted. When it was time to paint, the whole wagon was washed just like a carriage or automobile, and any needed repairs were taken care of. No places were left for rot to start.

There has been only a new tongue and a bolster on the rear end in all these years. There may have been a new reach, though the owner was not sure. The high wheels and narrow tires were changed and three-inch tires put on when the roads were stoned. Reaches and tongues often break in new wagons, and so practically nothing had been replaced because of decay or old age.

Implements that last fifty-six years must be made right in the first place, but must also be cared for. Some time ago I was on a drive of 600 miles, and noticed the very few remaining old-fashioned wooden windmills. But not one of those I saw was unpainted. Paint is the reason they are there today. The unpainted ones were gone long ago. I noticed also that the other buildings on the farm where the windmill was were usually in good shape, which points to an oral that needs no mention here.

The day of the poorly-lighted, badly ventilated, dirty and unsanitary city factory is passed. So is the day of the badly-kept milk factory—the cow stable.

Get boxes ready for seed planting.

Rabbits as a Sideline.

Nowadays any sideline that will help reduce living expenses is worthy of serious attention. In this connection we have found rabbits most interesting and profitable. They can be kept in almost any backyard and usually require less room and are cheaper to feed than poultry. They are also rapid multipliers and a few breeders will keep an average-sized family well supplied with meat.

A small start can be made with only one or two does. We prefer either purebred Belgian hares or a cross between a Belgian hare doe and a Flemish Giant buck. For a beginner the best way is to buy a doe already bred and get her from a reliable breeder. If she can have a small range she will pick up most of her food. Weeds, dandelions, plantain, etc., are all good foods. Any green stuff from the garden, such as lettuce, cabbage, carrot tops, mustard, parsley, and turnip tops may be utilized to advantage.

The supplied feed should be a handful of good oats to each rabbit at night, while just before she is due the doe should have a warm mash in the morning—at least in cold weather—and bran and middlings are excellent for this purpose. In the winter, when green stuff cannot be procured, rabbits readily eat dry clover or alfalfa hay. One can buy a bale at any feed store and feed it a little at a time.

Each doe should have a hutch at least five feet long, two feet wide and two feet high. This allows sufficient room for exercise. Part of this should be divided off and closed in the front, so as to form a sleeping compartment. The front of the run can simply be fine mesh wire netting.

The hutches may be placed in tiers of two or three high, when desired, the best place for them being inside an old shed or outhouse. Rabbits can stand a great deal of cold, but if their hutches are out in the open it is best to put them in as sheltered a position as possible and see that the top is thoroughly waterproof.

Give each doe plenty of short bedding, with which she can make her nest. It is best not to be inquisitive about the little family when it first arrives, as the mother usually resents interference and we have found most of them quite capable of managing their offspring without assistance—at least for the first two or three weeks. Litters usually run from three to ten in number—six is a good average.

The youngsters will not eat any supplied food until two or three weeks old, when they should begin to have grass or hay and oats. Feed the mother well in the meantime, as this greatly helps in making the little ones thrive while she is nursing them. We have found it best to wean at six weeks, at which time the youngsters can be sold for pets or to other people for raising. However, if one wants to market them and has the room, it is advisable to fatten them up to killing size when they will be ten or twelve weeks old. For fattening nothing beats a crumbly mash of middlings and corn meal in addition to the customary ration of hay or grass.

The doe should not be bred again until a week or more after weaning the young, so that she is in good fettle to mate again. By following this practice our does have four litters a year, which is ample. If bred too quickly the litter is not likely to be so numerous nor the individuals of maximum size or strength.

Birds are the farmer's friends. Remember this while the snow is on the ground and see that crumbs and suet are placed where the birds can get them.

The Welfare of the Home

Labor Savers Are a Good Investment.

By Ida M. Alexander, M.D.

I have just returned from the country. I confess I was glad to get back to the city and have no longing to live in the country again. That is not because I cannot stand as much hardship as I once did, but because that hardship is not a necessity. Take the question of water for instance.

Why should the pump be twenty rods from the house with no way of getting it except by carrying it into the house in a bucket? My brother has a windmill to pump water for the stock but the water for the house is carried in by the bucketful. His wife does most of it herself. She is one of those healthy, independent creatures who boast of perfect health and who think carrying water two hundred rods every day by the bucketful is no hardship at all. While my brother is delaying the investment of a few hundred dollars in a water system for the house, he is saving the interest on his money and wasting his wife's health, strength and energy. Think a moment. This same amount of time and energy spent in raising chickens would bring in at least three hundred dollars a year while this brings in nothing but an aching back.

I know one farmer's wife who raised a family of seven children and who carried every bit of her washing water up from the creek. She admitted that she had always wanted a cistern. I asked her husband why he could afford to buy all the machinery he needed for the farm while he could not afford to put in a cistern for his wife. "Why," he replied with surprise, "she can have a cistern if she wants it. I always intended to put one in only she never said very much about it." The following summer, the

THE CHEERFUL CHERUB

I love to see a tragic play
Where things are
wrong as they can be.
It makes my own life
seem more bright—
Things sometimes happen
right for me.



Never Is Short of Help.

I was sitting on the porch of a country house one evening last summer, when an automobile stopped at the gate and a farmer friend came in. Voices were heard in the machine at the gate and he was invited to bring his friends in.

"Oh! no," he said. "They are a couple of the hands who wanted to go to the movies. We have a busy week ahead of us, so I brought them along. I will wait about town and drive them back tonight."

I thought he surely was a most considerate farmer, and spoke of it afterward to my host.

"Yes," my host returned. "That is why he is never short-handed in the busy season. He drives into town with the men or women, and even comes after them in the morning if he possibly can. In no other way could he so well keep his help. Sometimes the hands have families in town; sometimes they only come in to spend their money; but to make sure that they will be on hand in the morning this farmer either waits for them or goes or sends after them. It is twelve miles from town to his farm."

"He also claims that after an evening in town or at their homes, the people do better work, being more cheerful and content to stay as long as he needs them."

Surely this is proof that consideration on the part of employers goes a long way in solving the help question.

Growing Onions at Home in Mid-Winter.

It happened that one winter some onions which were beginning to grow were carelessly thrown upon an ash heap in the corner of the cellar. These took root, seeing which, we watered them, and soon there were an abundance of delicious tender onions several inches in length stretching toward the light of the window above. Thus the table was furnished with fresh, young onions the rest of the winter, and proved so acceptable that since that time we have regularly planted onions each winter in ash boxes in the cellar, occasionally watering them, and with uniform good results. As a crisp table garnishing for "thy good stomach's sake," and to reduce the H. C. L. we heartily recommend the plan to others.

A field of winter rye upon which the hogs may be turned early in the spring and on which they may feed while the other forage crops are being sown and started, will help out wonderfully in the amount of grain food required to keep them in a good, thrifty condition.

Ways to Keep Your Dog Well and Train Him Right

A good healthy dog should have no more diseases than a well-cared-for horse. Worms are usually present in puppies when you get them, and a teaspoonful of syrup of buckthorn once a week will rid him of them. Watch his feces when you take him for a walk, as they are a certain indication of his general health. If too tight, add more vegetable table scraps; if too loose, he is getting improper food, and you need more biscuit and should cut out the vegetables for a while.

If you note white, squirming segments it is a sign of tapeworm. Get five cents' worth of pumpkin seed, pound up in a mortar, and boil for half an hour, and mix the resulting seedy pulp with his food, when it will be gobbled up as a matter of course, and will generally kill the tapeworm.

If the segments still persist, treat him with powdered arica nut, one grain to each pound weight of the dog. It is a violent poison, so the dog is first fasted twenty-four hours, and then given the dose with his food, and within two hours followed up with a tablespoonful of castor oil to clear him out, or you will poison the pup as well as the worm. It should not be given to any pup under eight months.

Fleas are a pest which will make a dog miserable all summer. A bath in a tub of water, with about a tablespoonful of creolin dissolved in it, will kill millions of fleas, and if repeated twice in a summer will be enough. Eczema frequently attacks pups, and is the result of bad feeding. It shows up with continuous scratching behind the ears and under the armpits, which soon become red and sore. The diet I have given above will guard him against it. Also treat his coat with a half-and-half mixture of crude oil and flowers of sulphur.

Distemper is the great dreaded disease of dogdom. It is very like typhoid in a human, and comes from his smelling posts and trees that have been patronized by dogs who have had it. Never take your pup to town if you can help it, particularly in April, May and June. If, however, he gets it, it will make its appearance with a high fever and a running nose, or, if it is of the intestinal type, there will be yellow pustules on his stomach and inside his thighs.

The time to act is immediately, for if it gets a four days' head start the pup is gone. Make a warm flannel coat for his chest and back, and keep him outdoors in his kennel, unless the weather is cold and inclement. Shoot a dose of anti-distemper serum under the skin inside his thighs with a hypodermic needle, and feed him nothing but meat broth and beef, iron, and wine. Your aim will be to keep up his strength, while he fights the disease almost unaided, for no really good distemper serum has yet been discovered. Distemper runs its course in fourteen days.

Keep down the fever with child-size doses of sweet spirits of nitre, and feed him by pouring the broth down a funnel made by pulling open his cheek while holding his mouth closed, for few dogs will or can eat during distemper, and must be fed forcibly. The rest is hope and careful nursing, followed by the utmost care during convalescence lest he catch cold, for most dogs die of gangrene of the lungs after the distemper has gone. I usually have my pups shot with a dose of the serum in April, and keep them close at home until June, when the danger is much less.

The training of your dog hinges on just two accomplishments—to stop and lie down at command, and to walk quietly by your side when ordered to.

Insurance on Farm Buildings.

The high cost of building materials and labor would bring their present replacement cost up to a figure which would stagger any farmer who is so unfortunate as to suffer a serious fire loss. Only those who have had occasion to build or make extensive repairs during recent months realize the extent of the increase in construction costs. But every farmer will do well to take this situation into account under present abnormal conditions and see that his fire risk is reduced to the minimum as well as his insurance adequate to the changed situation.

Farm insurance is generally given little attention except to pay the premiums and renew policies on expiration. But it is a factor of the farm business which is of more than ordinary importance under present conditions, and which consequently merits more attention than is ordinarily given it.

Don't abuse a hog that refuses to be driven. Act as if you had a little sense, even if the hog doesn't.

Profiteering is taking all you can get and giving as little as you can. How about some cofs and hens?

Do you know how much the family cow is worth to you each year? Keeping accounts might show.

Every dog should be taught these two fundamentals.

The basis of all training is affection. The dog naturally loves you, and is pathetically eager to do anything you want, if he can only understand your wishes. The difficult thing is not to give away, yourself, to furious outbursts of temper at some one of the many aggravating things a pup will do and it is the master's part to make the puppy really understand what is wanted, for he does not know the English language! He is not a human child, but a canine one, and his natural world is totally different from ours, but he does understand the language of tone of voice, and that you must be careful to keep kind and firm. Never strap a young puppy, nor do anything really brutal, no matter how great your righteous anger may be. One or two such wild outbreaks on your part will ruin your influence with him forever, and beget in him fear in place of loyalty and affection. If a thoroughbred, his fine blood will tell in the end. Bribe him shamelessly, with titbits and dog biscuit, and make the doing of your wishes a joy to him, with a substantial reward attached.

In that way only can he be raised to doghood, a gentleman. At two to four months he should learn general manners—things that no dog can do—and also reasonable obedience, for a puppy; at four to eight months, minding your whistle, coming in when called, walking quietly beside you when required—an irksome business for any pup!—and not to rush out and bark at people and carriages, or to jump all over one's new overcoat with muddy paws; and at eight to twelve months his yard breaking as a hunting dog will begin, if he is one of these breeds.

Roaming, and disobeying at what the dog considers a safe distance, can be checked with an air rifle. The dog soon learns that once out of your reach you have no power to punish his disobedience, but an air rifle, judiciously used, to enforce commands will cure that, and make him fear to incur your displeasure as far as he can see you. If you have an unfenced truck garden or flower beds on the place, it will probably be necessary to keep the dogs penned up when not out with you or the children. No scheme of tying a dog by a leash or a running line, such as a ring strung on a taut wire, seems to work. He will always wind himself up around any fixed point of attachment, and if tied by a ring to an overhead line will sit at the house thereof and howl. But a yard of his own, even a small one, 10x20 feet, of chicken wire, will do well enough. It is the leash that the dog objects to, and most hounds will bite it in two. To keep a dog chained to a kennel is surely a condign form of punishment.

Another and most serious fault in all dogs is the propensity to fight. No more senseless thing to do can be imagined than to encourage the fighting dog to attack other dogs. Head off this tendency in puppyhood, and keep your dogs out of fights—if you wish future peace of mind. Chasing chickens is another bad habit not to be tolerated about a farm. In the fall the chickens should run free about the premises, and Mr. Dog is to let them severely alone. One two-day session with a dead chicken hung about his neck will cure the most ardent.

But most well-raised farm dogs are well-mannered enough to be allowed the freedom of the place and join us blithely in all our doings. If well-behaved—and it is you that must make him so—he will be a continuous delight, and a welcome and useful addition to the farm family.

The treasure that modern salvage ships are raising from the sea might well make those old adventurers who used to search for sunken galleons turn in their graves with envy. In one day the salvage ship Racer got \$350,000 worth of gold from the White Star liner Laurentic, which was sunk in 1917 off one of the northern headlands of Ireland.

CROSSED EYES CAN BE CURED!

I have cured hundreds of cases, and all without pain, chloroform, and in nearly every case, in one visit to my office. Write to MISS R. KNORR, 97 Joseph Street, Kitchener, Ont., one of my recent patients. Ask her about my skill. (Enclose stamp for reply.) If you need my services, call or write. Only an overnight trip from Ontario.

DR. F. O. CARTER
Eye, Ear, Nose, Throat
25 YEARS ON STATE STREET
120 S. State St., CHICAGO, ILL.
Hours 9 to 6 Sundays 10 to 12



DISTEMPER

or Strangles in stallions, brood mares, colts and all others is most destructive. 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.
SPOHN MEDICAL CO., Mrs. Goshen, Ind., U. S. A.

INFLUENZA HAS LATER DANGERS

Particular Care Needed When Patient is Convalescent, Says Expert.

The influenza convalescent who has apparently recovered from the disease and is yet in a strangely weak and depressed condition should be the object of particular care, according to Dr. Louis I. Harris, director of the Bureau of Preventable Diseases of the New York Health Department. In the opinion of Dr. Harris the after care of the influenza patient is most important. The co-operation of the patient, coupled with the willingness to see that the weakness and depression are a part of the illness, though coming after the disease itself has spent its force, is a big factor in effecting a complete return to full health. On the other hand, the determination to ignore this debilitated condition and to fight against it, will, Dr. Harris says, frequently bring serious consequences upon the patient.

After Effects Bad.

"The subject of the after effects of influenza," said Dr. Harris, "is one of particular interest to the scientist at the present time."

"First, and perhaps the most momentous condition to be considered is the striking depression, mental, nervous, and physical, complained of by most patients. Those attacked by the disease with moderate severity are almost always afflicted with this depression, which should be recognized and dealt with. Those who have had mild cases of the epidemic are little affected by depression, and their quick return to health and strength gives rise to the belief that influenza is trivial. On the contrary, influenza in its after effects is anything but trivial, and calls for the application of rules of common sense and sanitation which are the fruit of years of experience."

"Tonic treatment, well chosen diet, and great care in not becoming over-tired or allowing the body to be chilled are necessary. Eggs may be eaten, but not more than two a day, for the average adult. Of course, it must be remembered that in many cases this disease tends to direct its force against the kidneys, and therefore we instruct patients to avoid eating a great amount of meat, eggs, or beef extracts. Eggs, soft boiled, poached, or beaten, raw, are advisable in limited number. The raw eggs should always be well agitated before taking."

When Good Food is Bad.

"With milk and eggs as a foundation, the patient should eat good nourishing food, including meat, fish, and vegetables, simply prepared. Frying, for instance, is out of the question. Good food prepared in an unassimilable manner becomes bad food; especially is this to be noted in cases of convalescence from influenza, for the disease often manifests itself in vomiting, and in intestinal and gastric disturbances, and it is important not to weaken the digestive function by the eating of poorly prepared food, or even the best of food in ill-advised quantities. The quantitative distribution of foodstuffs should be so adjusted as not to overtax the stomach, but the patient should eat generously and frequently."

As a tonic to build up the blood and stimulate the shattered nerves, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are unsurpassed. These pills actually make new, rich, red blood, which reaches every organ and every nerve in the body, improves the appetite, strengthens digestion and drives away the feeling of weariness and depression always following an attack of influenza. Those who give Dr. Williams' Pink Pills a fair trial will be amply repaid by the new health and strength this tonic medicine always gives.

Some Ancient Pubs.

If the prohibitionists get their way, and close all the pubs in town and country, some long histories will reach a sudden close, says an English writer. It is a toss-up which is the oldest public-house in England. The Trip to Jerusalem, at Nottingham, claims to be. It has perhaps survived because it is hewn out of the rock below the castle. If a name is any guide, it apparently commemorates the Crusades, and Richard the Lionheart is said to have drunk ale there in 1199. That seems old enough for anything.

Still, there is The Fighting Cocks, at St. Albans, which can assuredly point back to 1250. Prior to that, it was the Monk's Fishing House. It is octagonal in shape, and its ceilings are not six feet high. Altogether a notable old pub.

Nobody ought to go to Gloucester without seeing the Cathedral first, and the New Inn second. The New Inn is one of the oldest inns in the country, and one of the most picturesque and best preserved.

The Seven Stars, at Manchester, is another old place, and so is the Rose and Crown, at Balmbridge, in Wensleydale. Probably this was the first Rose and Crown, which refers to the Tudor Rose, and it has been very extensively copied, for in the neighborhood of London alone, there must be a dozen of that name.

The next airships to be built in England are to be 694 feet in length with a lifting power of 82.7 tons.

Ask for Minard's and take no other.

Railway "Lines."

If an express train, moving at the rate of forty-five miles an hour, were to stop suddenly, it would give the passengers a shock equal to that of falling from a height of fifty-four feet.

In 1825, a prize of \$2,500 was offered in the North of England for the best engine, which was not to produce smoke, and was to draw three times its own weight at the speed of ten miles per hour.

Further, it was to be supported on springs, not to exceed six tons in weight (although if it ran four wheels only it was not to exceed four and a half tons). It was not to cost more than \$2,750.

A trial of the engines submitted was made on one October morning in 1829, when four "fine engines" were produced. One, however, couldn't be got to move, so was withdrawn, and of the other three, the Novelty, by Messrs. Braithwaite & Ericson, promised good results. An accident to the boiler crippled it, however. This left two engines competing, the Sans Pareil (which met with an accident) and the Rocket, by Messrs. Robert Stephenson & Booth. The latter surpassed the stipulated conditions, and took the prize.

In 1831, seventeen miles per hour was the average speed of passenger trains. In 1848 it was thirty.

Nineteen trains a day arrived at and departed from Euston in 1837 on the Birmingham line.

Tusk Jelly.

Elephant tusk jelly is highly recommended. In English factories, where many tons of tusks are sawn up annually, for knife-handles and other uses, great quantities of ivory dust accumulate. This dust is sold at sixpence a pound, and, when properly boiled and prepared, it makes a very fine and pure jelly which is frequently prescribed for the sick.

Man was made for woman, and woman for man. Nearly all the trouble in life is due to the fact that they both think they were made for themselves.

MONEY ORDERS.

A Dominion Express Money Order for five dollars costs three cents.

BITS OF HUMOR FROM HERE & THERE



One Theory.

"How did Rip Van Winkle come to wake up and quit?"

"I suppose they raised the rent of the woods where he was sleeping."

Some Improvement.

"Bessie, why don't you try to be a good little girl?"

"I do try awfully hard."

"But you don't succeed very well."

"Why, mother, just think how bad I'd be if I didn't try at all."

Some Telescope.

An Irishman was one day observing to a friend that he had an excellent telescope.

"Do you see yonder church?" said he. "Although it is scarcely discernible to the naked eye, when I look at it through my telescope it brings it so close I can hear the organ playing."

WINTER WEATHER HARD ON LITTLE ONES

Our Canadian winters are exceedingly hard on the health of little ones. The weather is often so severe that the mother cannot take the little ones out for an airing. The consequence is that baby is confined to overheated, badly ventilated rooms; takes cold and becomes cross and peevish. Baby's Own Tablets should be given to keep the little one healthy. They are a mild laxative which regulate the stomach and bowels and thus prevent colds. The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Determination reduces hard work to nothing; procrastination makes hard work out of nothing.

Keep Minard's Liniment in the house.

Newest Spring Blouses



No. 8893—Ladies' Waist. Price, 20 cents. Panels loose or stitched to waist. Cut in 7 sizes, 34 to 46 inch bust. Size 36, one material, 1 1/2 yards 36 inches wide, or 1 1/4 yards 45 inches wide; tie-belt, 2 1/4 yards ribbon 2 inches wide; waist, 1 1/4 yards 36 inches wide, or 1 1/4 yards 45 inches wide; panels, 3/4 yard 36 or 40 inches wide.

No. 9310—Ladies' Blouse. Price, 25 cents. Kimono sleeves, short or lengthened by bell sleeves; slashed front or with yoke closing on shoulders; with or without trimming-band at lower edge. In 6 sizes, 34 to 44 inch bust. Size 36 requires 1 1/4 yards 36 inches wide; contrasting, 1 1/4 yard 36 inches wide.

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

Many a Tea or Coffee drinker doesn't realize that his ill-health or discomfort is due to his table beverage until some friend suggests a change to

Instant Postum

The growing favor of this healthful beverage among tea and coffee drinkers plainly shows

"There's a Reason"

ASTHMA

If you have Asthma, don't imagine that you must always suffer untold misery. Relief quick, sure and safe is guaranteed in even the worst cases by using

TEMPLETON'S RAZ-MAH CAPSULES

We are so certain of results we will send you a free sample of these capsules, confident that you will find them all we have claimed. Write to Templeton, 142 King St. W., Toronto. Sold by reliable druggists everywhere for \$1.04 a box.

TEMPLETON'S RHEUMATIC CAPSULES

For fifteen years the standard specific for Rheumatism, Neuritis, Gout, Sciatica, Lumbago, Neuralgia. Many doctors prescribe them. Write to Templeton, 142 King St. W., Toronto. Free sample. Sold by reliable druggists everywhere for \$1.04 per box.

The opal is more difficult to imitate than is the diamond. But from artificial corundum stained with chrome alum, real rubies can be made, and very cheaply. If the coloring agent is titanium oxide, the product becomes a genuine artificial sapphire.

We have been using MINARD'S LINIMENT in our home for a number of years and use no other Liniment but MINARD'S, and we can recommend it highly for sprains, bruises, pains or tightness of the chest, soreness of the throat, headache or anything of that sort. We will not be without it one single day, for we get a new bottle before the other is all used. I can recommend it highly to anyone.

JOHN WALKFIELD.

LaHave Islands, Lunenburg Co., N.S.

Time, the inexorable critic, leaves nothing except the intrinsically great and the essentially good.

For many years there have been no Tuesday brides in Madrid, as the Spaniards consider Tuesday an unlucky day for marriages.

Let Cuticura Be Your Beauty Doctor



The Soap to Purify Ointment to Soothe

Let Cuticura be your beauty doctor, one that really does something to purify and beautify your hair and skin. Bathe with Cuticura Soap and hot water to cleanse the pores. If signs of redness, roughness or eruptions are present, or dandruff on scalp, touch gently with Cuticura Ointment before bathing or shampooing. For every purpose of the toilet, bath and surgery Cuticura Soap and Ointment are ideal. Absolutely nothing better. See 25c. Ointment 25c. and 50c. Sold throughout the Dominion, Canadian Depot: Lynette, Limited, St. Paul St., Montreal. Cuticura Soap shaves without mug.

SHILOH 30 DROPS COUGHS

YES! MAGICALLY! CORNS LIFT OUT WITH FINGERS

You simply say to the drug store man, "Give me a quarter of an ounce of freezone." 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 freezone 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.



GRAY'S SYRUP RED SPRUCE GUM

from the first spruce or spruce. Stop it in time and do not gamble with your health. Used over 40 years in treating coughs, colds and all colds. Everywhere buys the Little Blue Montreal D. WATSON & CO., New York

ISSUE No. 10-20.

"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."

America's Pioneer Dog Remedies



DOG DISEASES

and How to Feed Mailed Free to any Address by the Author, Dr. Gray Glover Co., Inc., 118 West 51st Street, New York, U.S.A.

YOUNGSTERS!

Need "Cascarets" when Sick, Bilious, Constipated.

When your child is bilious, constipated, sick or full of cold; when the little tongue is coated, breath bad and stomach sour, get a box of Cascarets and straighten the little one right up. Children gladly take this harmless candy cathartic and it cleanses the little liver and bowels without griping. Cascarets contain no calomel or dangerous drugs and can be depended upon to move the sour bile, gases and indigestible waste right out of the bowels. Best family cathartic because it never cramps, sickens or causes inconvenience.

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. 35c., 70c., \$1.10.

Sloan's Liniment Keep it handy

The Cause of Heart Trouble

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

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 Manufacture of Many medicinal products. While it is well known that Aspirin is a Bayer product, the Tablets of Bayer Company will be stamped with their general trade mark, the "Bayer Cross".

Classified Advertisements

AGENTS WANTED.

Portrait Agents Wanted. Good prints and engravings—lowest prices on frames—ask for catalogue. United Art Co., 4-6 Brunswick Ave., Toronto.

WANTED—RELIABLE BENEVOLENT men, farmers' sons, farmers or others who can devote some of their spare time to representing us as Salesmen for Nursery Stock. We supply up-to-date canvassing outfits free of charge and offer liberal remuneration. Apply immediately to Maple Grove Nurseries, Wilton, Ont.

SMART, ENERGETIC YOUNG MAN wanted to handle mining stocks, bonds and debentures, to represent Toronto House, Liberal commission. Apply Box 5, Wilson Publishing Co., Toronto.

LAND SELEERS.

WRITE FOR INFORMATION about the new, modern way of selling real estate. Sell your property yourself with our help. Our method only costs you \$15.00. Why pay a large commission? Write for full particulars. Real Estate Buyers Monthly, 781 Dundas St., London, Ont.

FOR SALE.

NEWSPAPER WEEKLY IN BRUCE County. Splendid opportunity. Write Box 2, Wilson Publishing Co., Limited, 11 Adelaide St. W., Toronto.

WELL EQUIPPED NEWSPAPER and job printing plant in Eastern Ontario. Insurance carried \$1,000. Write for \$1,000 on quick sale. Box 44, Wilson Publishing Co., Ltd., Toronto.

FERTILIZERS.

STEVENS' COMPLETE FERTILIZER will pay you. Write for prices.

SHIP YOUR EMPTY BAGS—SUGAR, flour, bran sacks to Stevens. Highest prices. Geo. Stevens, 354 Mark St., Peterboro.

WOOD ASHES.

IF YOU HAVE A CAR FOR SALE write me. Geo. Stevens, 354 Mark Street, Peterboro.

SCRAP IRON.

IF YOU HAVE A FIRE AND HAVE a car or more of scrap iron I will come and quote you where it lays. Geo. Stevens, 354 Mark Street, Peterboro.

FARM FOR SALE.

EIGHT HUNDRED ACRES, SOUTH-east Saskatchewan, all acres cultivated, good building, abundance good spring water, best of soil, close market. Apply 43 Lindsay Avenue, Toronto.

FARMS BOUGHT.

I HAVE CASH BUYERS FOR BAL-able farms. Give description, location and cash price. James E. White, Box 98, New Franklin, Mo.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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

COFFIN STOCK WANTED. IF YOU are able to supply, advise us, as we will pay the highest prices, dry or green from the saw. Keenan Bros. Limited, Owen Sound, Ont.

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.

Shoe polish on clothing can be removed by vinegar.

"DANDERINE" PUTS BEAUTY IN HAIR

Girls! A mass of long, thick, gleamy tresses



Let "Danderine" save your hair and double its beauty. You can have lots of long, thick, strong, lustrous hair. Don't let it stay lifeless, thin, scraggly or fading. Bring back its color, vigor and vitality.

Get a 35-cent bottle of delightful "Danderine" at any drug or toilet counter to freshen your scalp; check dandruff and falling hair. Your hair needs this stimulating tonic; then its life, color, brightness and abundance will return—Hurry!

The Watchman AND Ottawa Valley Advocate

FRIDAY, APRIL 16, 1920.

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.

"Spring has come, and Winter's went. Syrup's made and the money spent."

THERE IS no stopping in Nature. Forward is the motto, and Progress the everlasting law. Onward! Upward! Whoo, Pegasus! not so fast! There are nearest things to think over before we go galloping through the Summer heat and the Autumnal shadows. That's the worst of these fountain pens. They hurry you up so, giving no time for reflection. With the old fashioned pen, you could gnaw the end off the holder, between dips, and wrestle with your thoughts, so to speak, before committing them to paper as permanent evidence against yourself. Many a brilliant thought has had time to mature and perfect itself during the little journeys of the pen to and from the inkwell. Many a foolish remark has dried on a pen nib, and many a "terminological inaccuracy" has been dropped back into the black oblivion of the inkpot, to ponder over its blighted career.

NATURE may have inexorable laws: She may have perpetual purpose and continual action, but to us there appear to be pauses in between, periods of more restful activity, preludes of dalliance before strenuous effort. It all depends upon how we are inclined to regard it. To me, there may appear to be an interval between the exit of Winter and the entrance of Spring, a full, a pause for scene-shifting and the bridging of periods because, I am a spectator, one of an audience; but to you, that particular time may be one of more activity and vigilance, because you are an actor in the drama of the Seasons, and have become more closely connected or interested in the details of their continuity. The curtain is down. I count that an interval. You, behind the scenes are engaged in the necessary details which help to make or mar the following scene, or act, as it will appear to me. Similarly, sunrise and sundown have different aspects to us. Your work may be half done before I get out of bed: your reveille may sound at what seems midnight to me, and your curfew bell may ring as I light my lamp and prepare to attack the heavier end of my day's work. We are affected differently by circumstances, and consequently we get into the habit of seeing the same things under different lights and shades. All that is quite natural and human, and would be in perfect unison with things in general if we did not forget to make proper allowances for those differences in appearance which make no change in the constitution of facts.

SPRING is the stock theme of poets, great and small. When they are not busy with the Distant Stars, and the Moon, and Belinda's Eyes, they blurt about The Voice Of Spring, and The Little Birds That Sit And Sing, although, more practical people than poets are said to be, will tell you that birds don't sing when they are sitting. Mice don't anyway, for they are all incubators. The coming of Spring is an event made more momentous by contrast. "Gloomy Winters noo awa," and now we begin to walk uphill, and our chests stuck out like pouter pigeons. We step more confidently: our ice creepers are removed, and we walk the earth dauntless and unafraid: even if we shed a rubber or two, unawares, through their sticking in the mud, we travel on with our heads up. The sun begins to warm our backs while even yet the cold wind bites our ears: when we see the first butterfly, we are pleased, and careless that the air will soon be as thick with insects as a winter day is with snowflakes. The early blades of fresh green grass delight our eyes and we try to rid our

minds of the terrible plague of grasshoppers which are coming to eat us out of house and home this summer—if we believe all we hear.

HOW DO some people get to know all those disagreeable things so far in advance? Seem as if they had some sort of direct communication with the Enemy of Mankind. At the beginning of last winter we were told that there would be no ice worth storing: it was going to be a mild winter, and yet the frost went four feet down into the earth before the first fall of snow! and now we are made uncomfortable with the prediction that the summer will be late, the crops poor, and that millions and millions of grasshoppers will travel across the country and eat up everything in sight. Cheerful, isn't it?

Why cannot the government interfere? What is the government for? If they cannot regulate the grasshoppers surely they could regulate their advance agents. If they cannot stop profiteers can they not try their hand at the suppression of prophets of evil? But perhaps they are scared. I notice they are not going to bring in a Daylight Saving Bill this year. First when the Daylight Saving proposal was made I jeered at it because I felt that if people wanted to start work an hour earlier they could do so without legislation. I try to be consistent, and after two years of experience in compulsory early rising, I still hold the opinion that it is an unwarrantable interference with liberty, and also a childish idea to put the clocks forward while the sun continues to keep the same old time. However, it was done, and now it is done. We are to work on standard time this summer. But what gets my goat is the profound remark of Sir George Foster, who made the announcement the other day. He says the government will not bring in a bill, but there is nothing to stop people from doing as they please in the matter. How's that for consistency?

First there is compulsion, and second, there is no prohibition against your continuance of the actions which were formerly compelled. In other words, at one time you must get up at six o'clock, by law, and at another time you are regretfully informed that there is no law to keep you in bed until seven! Yes..... I think the government should really take up the matter of grasshoppers. Let the people rise in their might, (that's the way to talk) let the people rise in their might, and demand "Prohibition for Grasshoppers."

LINKSMAN.

BROWNSBURG SCHOOL EXAMS.

GRADE VIII. AGRICULTURAL.
Class I.—E. MacAllister 85, Donald Clarke 85, Alice Bain 82, T. Clarke 75.
Class II.—Rima Davis 65.

GRADE VII. MENTAL AND RAPID ARITHMETIC.
Class I.—Mabel Hutchin 87.
Class II.—Jack Golpin 69, Gladys Mosely 62.

GRADE VI. MENTAL AND RAPID ARITHMETIC.
Honours.—Elizabeth Murray 96, E. Todd 95.
Class I.—Gordon Heale 85, Donald MacAllister 80, Irvin Bain, Alta MacDonald 75, Hilda Hardie 65.

GRADE V. HYGIENE.
Honours.—George MacVicar 99, Sarah McGibbon 95, Hattie Hawkins 91, Kenneth McGibbon, Wallace Wilson 90.
Class I.—V. Green 85, A. Heale 84.
Class II.—Cuthbert McQuaig 74, R. Moncrieff 66, Wilhelmina Clarke 65.

Class III.—E. Reid 64, I. Thompson 58, Jennie McKenzie 55, K. Stewart 54, George McKenzie 52.

GRADE IV. ENGLISH LITERATURE.
Honours.—Marion Bain 96, Alice Hendry 91.
Class I.—Raymond Chambers 89, D. Golpin 88, Alwyn Stewart 83.

Class II.—Wilbert Hardie 74, Gordon Hendry 72, Bileen McGibbon 70, Robin Fraser 69, J. Hazel 68, M. Fletcher 66.
Class III.—Jack Stewart 58, William Petley 50.

UPPER SCHOOL. GRADE III. WRITING.

Honours.—Grace Moncrieff 97, Lawrence Davis, Raymond Hutchin 95, H. Ball, Colin Martin 93, Leona Thompson, Mansiel Wilson 92, Ida Fletcher 90.
Class I.—Ivan Monk 88, P. Witham 87, Mildred Wilson 86, Joe Cumbers 85, Polly Duncan, Melvin Wilson 83, Doris Reid 80.

GRADE II. ARITHMETIC.
Honours.—Eveline Highfield 100, A. McCulloch 97, Lorne Martin, Teddy Zimmers, Irene Hazel 96, F. Wilson 95, Violet Golpin, Mildred Heale, Robbie Roberts 94, Katie Brown 93, A. Duncan, Willie Woods 92, John Brown 90.

CANADA'S AUTOMOBILE INDUSTRY

Throughout Canada there is one automobile for every twenty-five people, the Dominion in this respect taking only second place to the United States, where there is one to every fifteen persons. Since the introduction of the car into Canada, the industry has made phenomenal strides. Just how remarkable the growth has been may be realized from the fact that whereas in 1903 in all the breadth of the Dominion there were but 230 car owners, in 1919 the number of registrations totalled 324,886. By provinces the registration of cars is as follows: Ontario, 139,288; Saskatchewan, 54,792; Alberta, 34,000; Quebec, 29,183; Manitoba, 29,163; British Columbia, 19,500; Nova Scotia, 9,900; New Brunswick, 8,061; Prince Edward Island, 993.

At the present time the sum of \$50,000,000 is invested in the Canadian motor industry, and its various lines account for the employment of more than 15,000 people. The estimated aggregate sale of cars in Canada last year was over \$100,000,000 and expert investigation has elicited the probability of a 35 per cent increase over these figures for the year 1920.

Ontario Canada's Motor Province. Ontario is the motor province of Canada in manufactures as well as ownership. Windsor, with its surrounding communities of Walkerville and Ford City, Oshawa and Toronto are the most important manufacturing towns. The Ford Motor Company at Walkerville employs 3,470 employees at the home office. The plant covering 9 acres. The recently completed plants of the Canadian Products, Ltd., division of the General Motors of Canada, constructed at Walkerville, cost \$8,000,000. Other large plants in the Windsor district are Maxwell's and the Studebaker Corporation, in addition to which there is a large number of plants turning out accessories and automobile parts. At Oshawa, the General Motors Corporation of Canada has three large plants, where McLaughlin, Chevrolet and Oldsmobile cars are manufactured. Last year between \$2,000,000 and \$3,000,000 was spent in this town on extensions and improvements in connection with the industry. In Toronto the Willys-Overland is the principal plant, whilst London, Chatham, Kitchener, Hamilton and Brockville are also interested in the manufacture. Montreal, in Quebec, is also largely interested in motor industries.

Imports and Exports. Canada is largely interested in both the import and export of automobiles. In 1919 the imports of cars, parts and accessories amounted to \$12,201,119, while exports for the same period were valued at \$10,889,234. The imports were practically all from the United States. The growth of the export trade can be seen from a comparison with the figures of 1917 and 1918 which were \$3,210,120 and \$4,418,976 respectively. Australia was the Dominion's best buyer last year the Commonwealth buying \$2,440,000 worth of cars. New Zealand came next with \$1,185,000, then the United Kingdom, \$721,000 and India \$664,000. Turkey took freight automobiles to the value of \$621,023, exports to the United States totalled \$329,068, mainly parts, and to the Argentine Republic \$552,460.

The British preferential tariff which went into effect on September 1st, 1919, is expected to impart a considerable stimulus to the Canadian automobile industry. It grants preference of one-third provided that not less than 25 per cent of the labor on the finished car shall have been done within the British Empire.

IMPROVED STEWART PHONOGRAPH.

This Phonograph is the triumph of the age in popular-priced phonographs. It is destined to become the most popular phonograph in the world.

Never before has it been possible to manufacture a phonograph at anywhere near the price to approach the IMPROVED STEWART PHONOGRAPH in quality of Music, tone or richness in beauty. It plays all records.

Price \$15.00
G. J. Charland, Ph.B.

Prescription Druggist,
Lachute Mills.
Prescriptions a Specialty. Nyal's Quality Store.
Developing and Printing.

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

THE MOLSONS BANK

THE MOLSONS BANK is prepared to render every assistance possible to responsible business men or farmers in financing their business.

The Manager will be glad to go into your affairs with you and give you any information needed about banking.

W. A. Houston, Mgr. Lachute Branch

51-19

Do not forget
to file your

Income Tax Return on or before the 30th of April, 1920.

Dominion of Canada



Department of Finance

ALL persons residing in Canada, employed in Canada, or carrying on business in Canada, are liable to a tax on income, as follows:—

1. Every unmarried person, or widow, or widower, without dependants as defined by the Act, who during the calendar year 1919 received or earned \$1,000 or more.
2. All other individuals who during the calendar year 1919 received or earned \$2,000 or more.
3. Every corporation and joint stock company whose profits exceeded \$2,000 during the fiscal year ended in 1919.

Forms to be used in filing
returns on or before
the 30th of April, 1920.

ALL INDIVIDUALS other than farmers and ranchers must use Form T 1.

FARMERS AND RANCHERS must use Form T 1A.

CORPORATIONS and joint stock companies must use Form T 2.

Penalty

Every person required to make a return, who fails to do so within the time limit, shall be subject to a penalty of Twenty-five per centum of the amount of the tax payable.

Any person, whether taxable, or otherwise, who fails to make a return or provide information duly required according to the provision of the Act, shall be liable on summary conviction to a penalty of \$100 for each day during which the default continues. Also any person making a false statement in any return or in any information required by the Minister, shall be liable, on summary conviction, to a penalty not exceeding \$10,000, or to six months' imprisonment or to both fine and imprisonment.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

PATENTS
PROMPTLY SECURED

We solicit the business of Manufacturers, Exporters 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.

GEO. Y. DEACON

Grimm Evaporators.
The Best Made
and the Price is Right



Phone 26 LACHUTE MILLS, QUE.

Miss M. V. Slater
Main St., Lachute.

Jewelry, Watches, Clocks, Silverware, Cut Glass and Electric Table Lamps for Wedding, Birthday and all other Presentations. Necklets and Pendants, Brooches, Society and other Tie Pins & Buttons. Cuff and Collar Buttons, Eye-glass Chains, Signet, Fancy and Wedding Rings—all solid gold, gold-filled or silver. Silver-plated knives, forks and spoons, also Pie Plates, Fern Dishes, Waterman's Fountain Pens and Ink, Auto-strop, Safety-razors, etc.

All at lowest Montreal and Toronto prices.

Mail orders are solicited and will receive most careful and prompt attention. Re-plating, Engraving and all Watch, Clock and Jewelry 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.

Princess Theatre, Brownsburg, P. Goyette, Prop.

April 15th, 16th and 17th.

Tom Mix, in the Wilder-
ness.

A Stirring Romance of the Northern Snows.

ADMISSION : 10 & 25 cts.

Good Restaurant, Ice Cream, Soft Drinks, Fruit in Season, etc

America's Greatest Success will be introduced here.

Facts about Tanlac.

Twelve Million bottles sold in four years.
At present rate of sales grand total will reach 15,000,000 bottles by end of present year.

Large and modern laboratories at Dayton, Ohio, occupy 60,000 square feet of floor space.

Capacity of plant recently doubled to take care of rapidly increasing business. Present capacity 86,000 bottles daily.

Branch plant recently established in Canada with a capacity of 8000 bottles daily.

Demand for preparation has broken all world's records for same length of time, and is constantly increasing.

Publicly indorsed through the daily press by men of prominence throughout the United States and Canada, including supreme court judges, mayors of leading cities, lawyers, doctors, bankers, state and government officials, prominent educators and well-known ministers of the Gospel.

Now sold from coast to coast and from Gulf to Great Lakes, throughout the United States and Canada.

Tanlac is purely vegetable and is composed of the most beneficial roots and herbs known to science. Formula complies with all national and state pure food health laws of United States and Canada.

Absolute merit responsible for unprecedented success.

Worlds Record Broken by Tanlac

Over One Million Bottles Sold First Ten Weeks of This Year.

Tanlac has brought a new romance to the commercial world. It is the story of an acceptance and appreciation of merit never before attained by a proprietary medicine. Staid business men to whom the actual figures of the production of Tanlac have been presented have scouted them until the proof was shown. The production of Tanlac now stands at the rate of almost four million bottles per year. The exact figures are 3,992,800. The sale of a million bottles in the first nine months, which far exceeded any record ever made by a proprietary medicine, now seems insignificant.

Sales this year bid fair to smash all previous records, as the sale for the first ten weeks of this year amounted to over One Million bottles, an average of over one hundred thousand bottles per week, which is at the rate of more than seven thousand bottles per day. It seems almost incredible, but these are actual figures and such is the record established by this wonderful medicine.

"One firm alone," said Mr. G. F. Willis, the international distributor of Tanlac, "has given orders for a total of 150,000 bottles within eighteen months' time. The firm I refer to is the Spurllock-Neal Co., of Nashville, Tenn. Mr. C. S. Martin, president of this great firm, who is also president of the Southern Drug Jobbers' association, will verify this statement."

"Tanlac is the result of many years of arduous study by Mr. Cooper and his principal chemist. In fact, the two of them have carefully watched its development from the beginning of the experimental stage to its present state of efficiency. So remarkable have been the results obtained from this medicine that I doubt seriously if either of these men realize the immensity of their success. Like many other great discoveries, it has required time to prove its far-reaching effects."

Retails 700 Bottles of Tanlac in One Day.

Atlanta, Ga.
Mr. G. F. Willis.
Fourth Nat'l Bank Bldg.,
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Sir: Replying to your inquiry we are pleased to advise that we are now selling Tanlac at the rate of considerably more than 2,000 bottles per week.

On one Saturday alone we sold through our eleven Atlanta stores approximately 700 bottles at retail direct to customers.

Have had the exclusive agency since September, 1915, and have sold over 75,000 bottles.

JACOBS PHARMACY CO.

Tanlac, the Celebrated Medicine which has been accomplishing Remarkable Results in the United States and Canada, Will Now be sold in Lachute and throughout the Province---Remarkable Sales Record of 12 Million Bottles Phenomenal and Unprecedented.

Tanlac, the Celebrated Medicine which has been accomplishing such remarkable results throughout the United States and Canada, and which has been having a phenomenal sale wherever it has been introduced, will now be sold in Lachute, the exclusive agency having been awarded to G. J. Charland. The amazing success achieved by this medicine in only four years' time is not only phenomenal but unprecedented.

The discovery of Tanlac, the beginning of its manufacture, the establishment of the large and modern laboratories at Dayton, Ohio, occupying more than 60,000 feet of floor space, reads more like fiction than facts from latter-day commercial history.

Twelve Million Bottles Sold in Four Years.

Although placed on the market but little over four years ago, over twelve million bottles have been sold, and its sales record probably has never been equalled in the history of the drug trade in America.

From Coast to Coast and from the Gulf to the Great Lakes, Tanlac is known and honored. Millions have taken it and have pronounced it the greatest medicine of all time. No matter where you go through the United States or Canada, whether East, West, North or South, Tanlac is a household word and is now unquestionably the most widely talked of medicine in the world to-day.

Briefly, this is the record of the truly marvellous medicine which will now be placed within the reach of every one. In only a few weeks' time it will be placed on sale in practically every large city, town, village and hamlet throughout the entire section.

Leading Drug Firms of America tells of Sales.

Communications from Prominent Dealers all over America tell of Unprecedented Success of Tanlac.

The following are extracts from letters and telegrams from prominent dealers all over the United States and Canada telling in plain, cold figures of the remarkable growth and development of Tanlac throughout America.

Toronto, Ont., Canada.

G. F. Willis, Atlantic, Ga.

Tanlac has been the largest selling proprietary medicine we have ever handled. We have handled five carloads in six months, and, since accepting the agency, have sold 189,654 bottles.

THE LYMAN BROS. & CO., LTD.,
Chas. McD. Hay, Pres. and Mgr. director.

Nashville, Tenn.

Our books show that we have bought and disposed of over fifteen carloads of Tanlac (180,000 bottles) in this immediate territory, setting a record as the largest sale by us in a given time of any proprietary medicine in the history of our business.

These sales were made with no effort on our part and without a single complaint from any of our patrons or sub-agencies.

SPURLOCK-NEAL CO.
C. S. HARTIN,
Vice-President and Gen'l Mgr.

Vancouver, B. C., Canada.

G. F. Willis, Atlanta, Ga.:

The Owl Drug Co. commenced selling Tanlac Nov. 11, 1918, and in five months our gross sales were \$25,000 and we are selling about 1,440 bottles a week.

THE OWL DRUG CO., LTD.,
Per J. M. WATSON.

Dallas, Tex.

We have handled Tanlac since January 1, 1917, and have sold to date 196,408 bottles. Our dealings with Mr. Willis highly satisfactory.

GREINER-KELLY DRUG CO.

Jacksonville, Fla.

Have been handling Tanlac sixteen months and have sold at retail in our two Jacksonville stores approximately 20,000 bottles. Account very satisfactory in every respect. Cannot speak too highly of proprietors.

BETTES PHARMACY, INC.

Houston, Tex.

We began handling Tanlac November, 1916, and have disposed of about 167,000

bottles. Has been a most satisfactory account and we are enthusiastic in our support.

SOUTHERN DRUG CO.

Fort Worth, Tex.

We have bought and distributed 177,492 bottles of Tanlac and find it the greatest seller we have ever handled or had anything to do with.

MAXWELL-CLARU DRUG CO.

Victoria, B. C., Canada.

G. F. Willis, Atlanta, Ga.:

Since taking the agency nine months ago I have sold 17,856 bottles of Tanlac, and the sale apparently is as good now as ever. I have never handled a remedy in my store that has as many friends to back it up as Tanlac.

D. E. CAMPBELL.

Atlanta, Ga.

We gladly give our experience with Tanlac. We took the agency in Oct. 1915, and have sold to date 162,444 bottles at wholesale. Account very satisfactory.

LAMAR-RANKIN DRUG CO.

Birmingham, Ala.

Since we began handling Tanlac we have sold 170,472 bottles in our territory.

We have found it the largest seller we have in proprietary medicines.

DOSTER-NORTHINGTON DRUG CO.

Tanlac to be Sold Over
Entire Province.

In only a few weeks' time Tanlac will be placed on sale in practically every large city, town, village and hamlet in the Province.

A number of agencies already have been established in a very limited time, but it is desired by the manufacturers that the distribution be made more complete and far-reaching.

Druggists and dealers who are interested should write or telegraph G. F. Willis, Fourth National Bank Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.

AUCTION SALE

I have received instructions from
MR. R. A. OUTHET,
Half mile from Wales's Store on the
La Baie Road, St. Andrews East,
To sell the following effects on
Saturday, April 17th, 1920

One pair of heavy work horses, 1 cow, 25 hens, 1 buggy, 2 pairs of bob-sleighs, 1 tumbrel cart, 1 Chatham wagon with box and rack complete, 1 express, 2 sleighs, 1 reaper, 1 mowing machine, 1 horse rake, 2 cultivators, 1 set of fanners complete, 1 seeder, 1 pair of disc harrows, 1 double horse wheel scraper, 1 pair of iron harrows, 1 plow, 2 express saddles, 3 pulley blocks, a lot of harness parts consisting of bridles, traces etc., 1 set of heavy double harness, 4 halters, 1 set of express harness complete, 1 set of tumbrel cart harness, milk can, coofie can, hay cutter, 4 sets of whiffletrees, sweat pads, logging chains, 9 cow ties, carriage jack, feed chopper, 3 galvanized iron water pails, wheel-barrow, 9 lengths of galvanized iron pipes, 2 water barrels, a lot of shingles and lumber, a quantity of woven wire fencing, a lot of furniture, large syrup pan, sap cans and sugar maker's outfit, 1 book case, 1 sixty piece dinner set, clocks, scales, chairs, tables, pictures, 1 Axminster parlor carpet, bed room dresser, bed room commode, bed spreads, springs and mattresses, lamps and coal oil stoves, large trunk, mirror, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

Sale to commence at 1 p.m. sharp.
TERMS: \$10.00 and under cash, over that amount 6 months credit on furnishing approved joint notes. 3 per cent off for cash or 3 per cent off for cash.

M. SMITH, Licensed Auctioneer



TENDERS FOR COAL.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "Tender for Coal for the Dominion Buildings, Ontario and Quebec," will be received at this office until 12 o'clock noon, Thursday, April 23, 1920, for the supply of coal for the Dominion Buildings throughout the provinces of Ontario and Quebec.

Combined specification and form of tender can be obtained from the Purchasing Agent, Department of Public Works, Ottawa, and from the Caretakers of the different Dominion Buildings.

Tenders will not be considered unless made on the forms supplied by the Department and in accordance with the conditions set forth therein.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted cheque on a chartered bank payable to the order of the Minister of Public Works, equal to 10 per cent of the amount of the tender. War Loan Bonds of the Dominion will also be accepted as security, or war bonds and cheques if required to make up an odd amount.

By order,
R. C. DESROCHERS,
Secretary.

Department of Public Works,
Ottawa April 3, 1920.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

WANTED.—A car load of old Scrap Iron and Old Junk. Apply L. K. I.

Automobile Repair Shop.

Mr. W. Doran, of Brownsburg, wishes to inform all automobile owners that he has opened up a first class repair shop, and you can be assured of good service. I keep on hand a large assortment of parts, etc. All work guaranteed.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

Buy your Spring Footwear Now!

We are ready to supply the Farmers with the Best Working Boot made in Canada.

We invite you to call and see our Great Stock of Boots. Having bought in large quantities before the last rise in price I am in a position to offer you some great values.

Always on hand

Ready-made Clothing for Men and Boys, Gent's Furnishings, Shirts, Raincoats, Underwear, Socks, Gloves, Etc.

Suits Made to Order.

Boots Neatly Repaired. Telephone 35.

W. G. STANFORTH,
MAIN STREET, LACHUTE



Solve your labor problem this
summer by installing a

PERFECTION MILKER

Absolutely the simplest and most
efficient milking machine on
the market.

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J. E. Arnold & Son, - Grenville

Distributors for the County of Argenteuil.



A heavy snowfall in Paris. The snow covered German cannon in the Court Yard of the Invalides.

Keep your eye
on this Brand

The one Tea that never disappoints the
most critical tastes.

"SALADA"

on a Sealed Packet is Your Safeguard.

Woman's
Interests

Some One-Dish Dinners.

Anything which eliminates a part of the pots and pans in dish-washing is always hailed with joy by the person who has the dishes to wash. If home-makers are to manage so as to have time for reading and recreation, they must count dishwashing as one of their biggest time-takers, and look for ways to shorten the time it takes to the least possible number of minutes. One-dish dinners offers the best solution to the problem of which I know, as it not only limits cooking utensils to one kettle, or casserole, but it does away with side dishes as well. The dinner is served on one plate, and that, with the bread and butter plate, and perhaps a sauce dish or pie plate for dessert, constitutes the service.

The one objection to one-dish dinners comes from the man of the house. Few men like "messes," as witness the number who turn up their noses at perfectly good stews and boiled dinners. Since the war has brought the price of food up I have noticed that a number men can eat no end of things they never could eat before, so patience and a little tact may bring the men folks ready to like the dinner which saves the cook so much work and time.

Perhaps the oldest one-dish dinner known to us is the "boiled dinner." For this corned beef is usually chosen for the meat, though some cooks prefer a boiling piece of fresh beef. Rinse the meat well and put in the kettle, covered with cold water. Bring slowly to the boiling point, skim, then cover and let simmer until it begins to get tender. Four and a half hours would suffice. Have ready medium-sized potatoes and small white turnips pared; carrots, scraped and cut in quarters lengthwise, and cabbage, which has been cut half way through in fourths and soaked in salted water an hour, then completely quartered and the discolored portions trimmed off. Place potatoes, carrots and turnips directly in the pot with the meat, and the cabbage in a steamer, over it, or directly in the water as you prefer. Cook until the vegetables are tender. To serve, slice the meat and heap in a mound in the centre of the platter, with the vegetables arranged about the outer edge.

For braised beef an earthenware casserole, or a baking dish which can be closely covered, is necessary. Six pounds of rump or round give a better dish, as the larger the roast the better the flavor. Have ready sufficient carrots, onions and celery sliced to serve your family, and about a half cup of salt pork diced. Cover the bottom of the casserole with half the vegetables, and put the meat on these. Add a pint of stock if you have it; if not boiling water, and your favorite meat seasoning, parsley, bay leaves, peppercorns, or all three if you like. Put the rest of the vegetables on top of the meat and salt to suit. Cover the dish and paste a strip of cloth over the place where dish and cover meet. Cook in a very slow oven for about six hours. When done, thicken the sauce with flour and serve on a platter with the meat or in a separate bowl as desired. If the casserole is large enough, potatoes halved and pared may be cooked with the meat. If not, bake the potatoes and save a dish.

A dish which is very popular in one household was discovered quite by accident. There was just enough real steak for the family and an unexpected guest dropped in at 4:30. Veal a la casserole resulted, which was later christened, "Veal a la Mother."

There happened to be not enough of any one vegetable to go around either, this was to be a night of getting rid of the left-overs, so everything went into the casserole. The veal was first cut in just enough pieces to give everybody one bit of meat, dipped in flour and browned in bacon fat in which one onion, chopped, had been browned. Then one pint of boiling water was poured in the frying pan and thickened with one tablespoon of flour. The whole was poured into the casserole, and all the vegetables in the ice box added. These happened to be a half cup of cold sliced carrots, one side dish each of lima beans and green peas, and a cereal dish of tomatoes. A teaspoon of salt, an eighth of a teaspoon of cayenne pepper and a dash of paprika gave flavor. One hour in a medium oven was allowed for cooking, and Belgian baked potatoes furnished the rest of the feast. Belgian baked potatoes resemble so closely French fries that

they deceive all but the elect. They are prepared as for French fries, but are put in the roasting pan with about two tablespoons of fat, sprinkled with salt, and baked for about a half hour. They should be shaken about in the pan and turned while baking so that all sides brown.

Hot pot of mutton is a war-time dish which has met with much favor in this family, where mutton is none too well liked. Select a good boiling piece of mutton, about two and a half pounds, wipe well with a clean cloth wrung out of cold water, and put over to stew in two quarts of boiling water, salted to taste, and a half cup of pearl barley. When the mutton has cooked about two hours add potatoes pared and halved and small onions pared, in a quantity sufficient for your own family. The mutton should be cut in pieces of correct size for serving before putting over to cook. Then if the dinner has been cooked in a good looking aluminum or agate kettle, it may be served directly from the cooking dish.

Spanish beefsteak is another dish which requires but one utensil for cooking both meat and vegetables. Fry three medium-sized onions, sliced, and two green peppers, chopped and seeded, in hot lard. When nearly done remove and put in your steak. Sear on both sides, turning frequently, salt, and return peppers and onions to pan. Cover with ripe tomatoes sliced, and let cook slowly until tomatoes are done. If canned tomatoes are used, allow at least a half hour for cooking the meat thoroughly.

Spanish rice furnishes meat, vegetables and the starch food and may make the entire dinner dish unless the family demands potatoes. Dice a quarter of a pound of bacon, which has been sliced thin, and fry a minute or so in frying pan. Add three onions chopped, stir until onions brown, then add a half cup of rice which has been looked over and washed, and a pint of boiling water. Salt, and cook slowly, adding water as it is taken up by the rice. A red pepper, chopped, should be added when rice is put in. When the rice is about half done add one pint of tomatoes. This must be stirred often to prevent sticking.

Casserole cookery offers as good a solution to extra dishes as the housekeeper can wish, if it is not overdone so that the family tire of stews and goulashes. Almost any meat, and any reasonable combination of vegetables may be cooked in the casserole, and served from the dish in which it is cooked. As every mother knows the likes and dislikes of her own family, she can originate casserole dishes suited to her own needs. One woman may find it wiser to omit the onions from one-dish dinners, while another may find her entire flock rebels at carrots.

The wise woman is the one who brings the children up to like everything. We hear a great deal about individual likes and dislikes, but as a rule most of these ideas have been fostered. If the child from infancy is never asked what he would "like," but is given what he should have, in the majority of cases he will grow up liking pretty much everything wholesome. If he constantly hears that mother or father or grandpa doesn't "like" certain things, he naturally begins to think he doesn't like them either. The best course is to say as little as possible about what you eat. Assume that everyone is going to like a dish that is wholesome and palatable, and let that end it.

But—be sure the dish is palatable, as well as wholesome.

Seeing Panama by Barge.

The rubberneck automobiles that ply up and down the streets of so many American cities have a monster relative in the great barge that carries sightseeing visitors through the Panama Canal.

The vessel was originally a steel dump barge, built for the canal excavators in 1909. It is 154 feet long, 32 feet wide, and draws 19 and 11 feet of water. Sloping seats like those in a grand stand have been built, and then covered with a roof on which other passengers may sit or stand.

The barge carries two or three hundred persons, and it is handled by a tug lashed alongside.

No man on earth is so happy as the man who loves his work and goes home at night with a contented heart because of a good day's work well done.

A CLOSE CALL

BY THEODORE RUETE

Part I.

"Right here's where I shut this door till this blessed blizzard's over," shouted the manager of the Otley elevator, to Bob Dearman, above the roar of the storm that howled around and through that wind-trap of a building.

"Guess you might as well," replied the farmer who was that year acting as secretary-treasurer of the Otley Coal Club. "There'll be no more come today, anyhow." He advanced as he spoke, to help swing to the heavy entrance-doors of the elevator.

"Hello! Who's this?" He peered into the storm, as he was in the act of crossing the ramp to take hold of the second door. "Well, I'll be darned if it isn't another of 'em!" he exclaimed at sight of a wagon with its driver alongside, slowly appearing through that whirling sheet of white flakes which blotted out all objects farther than a few feet away. The dry snow already on the ground was being lifted up and driven into the elevator before the icy, piercing wind—a regular blizzard!

"Better see what he wants, Tim. Some of the poor devils come a long way, you know. Oxen, too!" "Great jumping Jupiter! Fancy driving these crawling brutes this weather," howled Tim, flogging his arms and stamping his feet, as he waited for the team to struggle up the ramp.

"That's the last time I open the door to-day, Bob," he announced, as he closed the big doors against the storm and behind the incoming wagon. "It's no sort of day for this kind of work."

As if to emphasize his words, the wind rattled the scales and a small scoop which stood on the desk nearby, it whistled through the door and down the stairs leading to the engine house and, roaring like a train, swept round the empty weighing hall and up the stairway shaft.

Jack Ross guided his team across the platform scales, and turned to greet the secretary of the Coal Club.

"Hello, Jack! What brought you out on a day like this?" Bob had to bawl at the top of his voice to make himself heard.

"Why, with my sheepskin collar up to my ears and my back to the wind, I had no idea it was so bad as this, until I turned the corner to come into the yards," replied the homesteader. "It wasn't snowing when I left home; and anyway, I had to risk it, for we've hardly any coal. I belong to the Club, so I was waiting for this car instead of trying to get the coal elsewhere. By the way, Bob, is there any left?" he asked the secretary anxiously.

"Just about a couple o' wagon-loads," Dearman answered. "Get away and load, lad, and let's get home. Smith's in the car, first one on the track and, there are two shovels."

The storm seemed to increase in violence every minute; but, nevertheless, Jack was mighty glad he had come, for the car was now almost empty. He had not heard until the night before that it had arrived, and then he thought of that line of wagons he had seen yesterday, streaming down the road, and remembered his conversation with his wife only that morning. "It's a horrid day! Do you think you'll venture, dear?" Little Esther Ross asked, as she and her husband stepped into their farmyard in the cheerless morning. Breakfast was just over in the kitchen; the daylight that comes so grudgingly about eight o'clock, at that time of year, revealed a sky, sullen and dark with ominous clouds. A cutting, searching little wind added dreariness to the dreary outlook over wastes of snow-covered prairie. Together they studied the weather signs.

"Why, dearest, you know I must go," her husband answered at length. "The coal will surely all be gone by tomorrow."

"Yes, I suppose that's true," ruefully admitted the little woman, turning her anxious eyes to his. "It would be too bad to take that long journey and perhaps miss getting the coal—after paying your dues to the Club, too. But something tells me there will be a storm, to-day. Did you notice how noisy the coyotes were last night? People say that that is a sure sign of bad weather. Oh, Jack, I just hate these lonesome prairies!" the girl ended dolefully.

Shoveling away at the coal in the car, Jack's mind was lost in loving reminiscences. A tender smile crept over his face. "Steady, little woman," he heard himself say, encouraging her. "No doubt it will clear up later and then how vexed we should be at missing our chance. Coal we must have, and we can't rely on getting good days at this time of year."

"Yes, yes, you're quite right, dear," Esther had unwillingly acknowledged, "so get away at once—then you will have plenty of daylight by which to get home." "You seem to think a storm like this is a regular joke," remarked Smith. "You're grinning away like a man at the dentist's. When are you going home?" "As soon as I've weighed," was the reply.

"You'll never reach home to-day, sir; we're in for a three days' blizzard."

"I can't wait three days," retorted Jack. "My wagon is on wheels, not runners, so I must get home before the snow gets too deep. My wife is all alone, too, and my stock shut up. I must get home," a look of determination hardened on his strong young face. "I'll manage all right, if I start at once," he asserted with bravely feigned confidence, as he struggled into his sheepskin again.

He paid Dearman for the coal, drove out of the elevator and pulled

the reluctant oxen round into the teeth of the storm. Then it was that he realized, with sinking heart, that getting home with his load was indeed going to be difficult.

"All very fine for fellows like Smith," he muttered to himself. "But there—he's always trying to make a fool of a fellow, anyway. I'll show him; he's not the only pebble on the beach," and he gave the unoffending oxen a cut with the whip to relieve his feelings as he bored deeper into the storm.

It was a tough climb up the steep, graded road leading from town. In vain Jack peered into the storm for signs which would tell him where he was. Nothing, absolutely nothing could he see but the ground beneath his feet. The oxen, edging away from the wind, once or twice got the wagon into the deep snow lying on the side of the grade and almost stuck, and their driver was considerably relieved when at last, panting and struggling, they drew clear of the cut at the summit.

Standing there for a moment, cut off from everything in this whirling whiteness, Jack Ross deliberated which course he would now take. Should he keep on the road and try to reach a house close to the road, about the man went the man went own the two miles farther on? He had become doubtful indeed, now, of reaching home in this storm. Or should he, after all, risk the prairie-trail which left the road about a quarter of a mile ahead? His love for Esther, whose anxiety he realized, care for his penne-up stock, pride, obstinacy—all fought in his brain against the voice of prudence—and won.

On reaching the trail, which he could only just discern, he turned resolutely into it, feeling that he had indeed burnt his bridges behind him, for Mrs. Flaxcombe's, a full mile this side of his home, was now the only habitation he would pass.

"As long as I can keep on the trail," he argued to himself, "I don't need to see anything of the surrounding country. I've only to keep peering away and I'm bound to make it, for a trail always leads to somewhere. Can I keep on it? Suppose it gets covered up and I can't see any longer? You'll be lost, my buck, coal and all," he exclaimed.

(To be continued.)

10,000 Miles of Film.

Britain is to have the largest studio for producing cinema films in the world. It will be either at Harrow or Hampton Court, and the floor of the great hall will be 30,000 square feet in extent, with a pool of water 5,000 square feet.

Thirty miles of wire will be used for the electric lighting, and it will be possible to concentrate half a million candle-power on any given spot. The plant for lighting will be 1,800 horse-power.

In addition to the studio there will be offices, rest rooms, dressing-rooms, a restaurant, bath-rooms, a laboratory, carpenters' shops, wardrobes, furniture stores, workshops, with every possible kind of equipment; and, for the buildings, a million bricks, 200,000 slates, 210 tons of steel, and 4,000 carloads of earth will be required.

When completed, it is believed that this vast studio will produce 630,000 feet of negative film a year, and that the finished films sent all over the world will be nearly 10,000 miles in length.

Bible Bindings.

The taste for having a particular Bible bound in a manner that is out of the ordinary is common to many people.

It is strange to think of a huntsman in the wilds of Asia killing the bear, or a sailor in some northern sea catching the seal that gives the skin with which a Bible shall eventually be bound to grace the desk of some eccentric millionaire. Yet such is often the case.

One Bible is covered with a long, thick, soft hair, so shaggy that the shape of the book is hidden. This was taken from a grizzly bear. Another is made from the skin of a serpent. A gray, beaded surface, resembling shark, is presented by another binding which came from a man-eating shark.

There is a badger Bible and a skunk Bible, the latter looking for all the world like a lady's muff. The Persian sheep, the Himalaya sheep, and other foreign varieties of this family have been called upon to furnish Bible coverings. Most curious of all is a Bible bound in the skin of a giraffe.

AN OLD WOOL DRESS IS NOW WORTH \$50

"Diamond Dyes" Turn Faded, Shabby Apparel into New.

Don't worry about perfect results. Use "Diamond Dyes," guaranteed to give a new, rich, fadeless color to any fabric, whether it be wool, silk, linen, cotton or mixed goods. — dresses, blouses, stockings, skirts, children's coats, feathers, draperies, coverings, everything.

The Direction Book with each package tells how to diamond dye over any color.

To match any material, have dealer show you "Diamond Dye" Color Card.

Life-Saving Pigeons.

The value of the service rendered by pigeons during the war is emphasized by the story told in the "Aerial Year-Book."

Thanks to the patriotism of fanciers, it was never necessary to spend public money on the purchase of stock; while specialists who had years of experience behind them taught pilots and observers how to handle the birds.

Owing to the limited space available, the carrying of pigeons on board an aeroplane was at first somewhat of a problem, but finally a small box measuring about 12 in. long, 6 in. wide, and 8 in. deep, with a cross partition, was designed in which two pigeons could be taken out for service work.

Upon the pigeon's leg was placed a small cylindrical carrier, which was clipped to the leg. In the carrier was placed a removable cup. The message was written, folded, and placed in the cup, which in its turn was placed in the carrier attached to the pigeon's leg. This carrier was made of aluminum, and so its weight did not impede the flight of the pigeon.

The Royal Air Force Pigeon Service proved its value on many occasions by saving the lives of the crews of flying boats and seaplanes, and sometimes the machines as well. After the inauguration of the Royal Air Force no fewer than 717 messages of distress were sent by pigeons from aircraft down on the surface of the water. In carrying these messages the birds covered about 20,000 miles.

In one instance a pigeon flew twenty-two miles in twenty-two minutes with a message which resulted in the necessary action being taken to save the crew of a seaplane. The machine had been forced to land on the water and was rapidly breaking up owing to bad weather, so that there was little time to lose.

In another case a pigeon, released 200 miles from its base, was able to bring important information, taking five hours to complete the journey—an average of forty miles an hour.

Thousands of Eyes!

This is not a "catch-line." Are you aware that there is a species of beetle, called the mordella, which can see out of the back of its head? Yes, the mordella beetles are well provided for in the matter of eyesight, for they possess twenty-five thousand tiny optics each.

Under a magnifying-glass, these eyes are beautiful "sights," giving off wonderful prismatic colors. A microscopic examination reveals what looks like a section of honeycomb, and each of these seemingly unlimited number of eyes has a perfect lens system.

Probably next to the magnificent mordella beetle, the ordinary common dragon-fly ranks for its remarkable supply of eyes. This insect is said to have no less than twenty thousand eyes, and naturalists have been known to declare that the dragon-fly can observe anything from any point without even moving the head or any part of its body.

The horse-fly, too, has eyes by the thousand, and its head is one mass of microscopic optics.

Spiders, however, have not so many eyes, though, judging by the way spiders look out for flies, etc., as food, one would think they have "eyes all over the place."

The Oldest Confection.

The greater part of black licorice is derived from Spain, where it is made from the juice of a plant and mixed with starch to prevent it from melting in hot weather. The licorice plant is a shrub that attains a height of three feet and it grows wild where its roots reach the water. It flourishes especially on the banks of the Tigris and Euphrates rivers.

Since the valley of the Euphrates contained one of the earliest civilizations in the world, the probability is that licorice is about the oldest confection in the world, and the taste which the boys and girls of to-day like so well was enjoyed by the youngsters of three thousand years ago.

5½% Interest

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Allowed on money left with us for from three to ten years.

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Plan to Irrigate Holy Land.

One of the most interesting experiments in hydraulics ever attempted will soon be made in the Holy Land. This region for centuries has suffered from lack of water, and it is now proposed to supply plenty of water and power besides in a very ingenious manner. A tunnel about twelve feet in diameter is to be built from the Mediterranean sea to the Dead sea, a distance of more than thirty miles, which will pass directly beneath Jerusalem. The Dead sea, being 1,600 feet below sea level, will allow the water to flow with a rush, which will be converted into electric power to run electrical cars and light the streets and perform other work in Palestine. It will also serve to pump water from the sea of Galilee to canals which will irrigate the entire country.

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Paint	Hammers,
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White Lead,	Electric Globes,
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Nails,	Axes.

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

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

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For the Montreal Berliner Gramophone Co'y, Limited.

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

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

BUY NOW

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

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THE TAILOR.

Main Street, - Lachute.

Good Resolutions.



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What about YOU?

Never Overlook a Bargain. Everything we sell comes under that heading.

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Capital paid up and Surplus: \$3,000,000.00
Total Assets: \$31,690,000.00

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

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

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

General Banking Business Transacted.

Offices Lachute, Brownsburg and St. Philippe

Lachute Branch, J. R. McOUAT, Manager

Brownsburg Branch, J. W. Lepine, Manager.

St. Philippe, Sub-agency of Brownsburg,
Albani Lamarche, Sub-agent.

LACHUTE MARBLE & GRANITE WORKS

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

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

Terms to suit Purchasers.

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Agent for Massey Harris Co. Ltd., Farm Machinery and Repairs. Bain Waggon and Bob-Sleighs.

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

Goold Shapley & Muir Co., Ltd, Windmills and Repairs.

Agent for Mantle Lamp Co., of America, Repairs.

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.

WM. J. BARCLAY,

Agent for The MacCARTNEY MILKING MACHINE. NATIONAL RUBBER FILLER. FROST & WOOD FARM MACHINERY. CONNOR'S WASHING MACHINES. GOODRICH TIRES & AUTO SUPPLIES.

Bell Telephone No. 21
ST. ANDREWS EAST, P.Q.

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Wills, Successions, Administration of Estates, Investments.
At St. Andrews every Tuesday.
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Sales conducted in English and French.

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LACHUTE, QUE.

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Physician & Surgeon,

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SURGEON DENTIST

Office over Bauford's Store.
Here Every Day.

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. Funcheson

Telephone 131 r 21. Lachute

GAETAN VALOIS, L.L.L.

NOTARY

Money to loan on security
Depositor of the late J. E.

Valois, notary's papers.

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

SURGEON DENTIST

Raymond's Block

Main Street, Lachute.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children
In Use For Over 30 Years

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

The Watchman,

And Ottawa Valley Advocate.

VOL. XLIIII

LACHUTE, FRIDAY, APRIL 23, 1920.

NO. 11

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

—For the Best Stock of Buggies in town. Genuine Leather trimmed and Guaranteed for Two years, at Reasonable Prices. See R. T. MacArthur, Lachute.

FOR SALE.—A quantity of pressed hay, good quantity. E. Lavigne, Foundry St. Lachute.

FOR SALE.—Young Yorkshire pigs for sale. Apply to Jas. Drew, Beech Ridge, R.R. No. 4, Tel. 131 r 13.

NOTICE.—We are in the market for Hides, Bags, and Calf Skins. L. Klein.

We have a very few choice carpet squares in fine colours, patterns and good sizes. W. Banford & Son.

FOR SALE.—A Pure Bred Ayrshire Bull two years old. Apply to Wilbur Walker.

We have a large assortment of Men's Boots. Prices are lower for than present. Values made of long ago purchased. W. BANFORD & SON.

WANTED.—To work in Factory at Brownsburg as machine operators etc., boys and girls over 14 years old, also married men with families in which some members are over 14 years old who would also be employed in factory. Wages for boys and girls 17cts. per hour, for men 31 cts per hour. Work is light and clean. Housing accommodation for married men. Apply to Dominion Cartridge Company Limited, Brownsburg, Que.

Spring coats for Ladies, are all in now. Hurry up for yours.
W. BANFORD & SON.

NOTICE FOR WATERWORKS.

Those indebted for the taxes are reminded that the taxes are now due and must be paid at once. By order Waterworks Committee, Lachute Town.

FOR SALE.—A good 7 roomed house, on Main St. opposite Rochon's Hotel. Apply at once to J. B. Raymond, Lachute Mills, Rochon's Hotel.

There will be sold by Public Auction at the residence of the late

WM. THOMPSON, East Settlement, Thursday, April 22nd, 1920

The following effects:—One buggy, 1 rack sleigh, 1 cutter, 1 two mould plow, 1 single plow, 1 horse fork rope, buffalo rake, factory cans, 3 rocking chairs, tables, stoves, sewing machine, and all the household effects, and many other articles too numerous to mention. Sale to commence at 1 p.m. sharp.

TERMS CASH.
THE FARM consisting of 90 acres more or less will be sold by Public Auction at two o'clock sharp. Terms 10 per cent of purchased price cash, balance within 15 days from day of sale.

W. J. Boyd, Licensed Auctioneer.

CRESWELL'S

Canada Cement

Prices Right

Creswell Regist'd

LOCAL NEWS

Mr. Alfred Rice, of Montreal, was the week-end guest of Mr. Jno. A. Rice.

Mr. and Mrs. Wall, of Montreal, were week-end guests of Mrs. Robert Miller.

Mr. Hunter, of Montreal, was a guest of Mrs. A. G. McArthur for the week-end.

Mr. Ian McLaren, of Montreal, was the week-end guest of the Misses McGibbon.

Mrs. J. A. McGibbon returned on Saturday from a pleasant visit to friends in Lancaster, Ont.

Mr. Geo. Velland of Montreal, and Mr. Dunning of Ottawa were visitors in town this week.

Mrs. Geo. Christie spent the week-end in Buckingham as the guest of her daughter Mrs. W. Lamb.

Mr. and Mrs. W. McRae, of Montreal were guests of Mrs. Henry McRae for a few days this week.

Mrs. Wilbur Fraser and Miss Ella Riddell spent the week-end in Montreal, guests of the Misses Riddell.

Mr. Joseph Palliser returned home this week after spending the winter months with his son in Brooklyn, N.Y.

Mr. Jenkins of the Molson's Bank, Montreal, is spending a few weeks in town while Mr. DeJardin is on a vacation.

Mrs. Geo. Murdoch sr of Brownsburg and Mrs. D. McDougall of Centreville, are spending a few days in Montreal this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Walford and children, of Montreal, were in town this week, owing to the death and funeral of her father the late Jas. McQuat.

Rev. and Mrs. Victor Collins and son spent the week-end in Montreal. Mr. Collins occupying the pulpit of the Point St. Charles Baptist Church for the Sunday services.

Mr. and Mrs. George and Wm. Stanforth were in Montreal this week owing to the death of their sister Mrs. Mulhall, of Liverpool, N.S. who passed away at the Western Hospital on Sunday last.

A Memorial Service will be held for the late Mrs. McKenzie of Lachute Road, in the Baptist Church, Dalesville, on Thursday afternoon, April 29th, at 2 p.m., after which interment will be made in the Dalesville cemetery.

Mr. John Hay, M.P.P., is in Quebec this week with a delegation from the Automobile Association of Montreal, relative to the proposed Automobile Highway Town through the back Country and the necessary good roads.

The St. Jerusalem and Bethany Home-makers' Club held its annual business meeting on Friday evening, April 16th, at the home of Mrs. Andrew Walker, at which the new officers were elected for the ensuing year. An interesting instructive paper on "Laundry Work" was read by Mrs. David Morrin Jr. and afterwards refreshments were served, and a pleasant social time enjoyed.

MARRIAGES

BECKETT-BRADFORD.—On Saturday, April 17th, at St. Paul's Presbyterian Church, Port Arthur, Ont., by the Rev. A. M. McIntosh, Evangeline Flora, eldest daughter of Mr. W. H. Bradford to Russell M. Beckett, of the Hydro-Electric Engineering Staff, Cameron Falls, Ont.

IN MEMORIAM

WHITESIDE.—In loving memory of Lieut. A. Barlow Whiteside, M.C. and Bar who was killed in an aeroplane accident at Andover England, April 22nd, 1919.
Inserted by G. F. Hills and family.

Methodist Notes.

The services in Lachute Methodist Church next Sunday morning and evening will be conducted by Rev. C. A. Tuttle of Cranston, Wisconsin. Service at Brownsburg at 3 p.m.

To-morrow (Friday) evening at 8 p.m. an Elocutionary Recital will be given by Miss Carol Dogherty, of Montreal. Admission 35c.

Anglican Church Notices

Parish of Lachute.—Oddfellows Parade to St. Simeon's Church, Sunday, May 25th, at 11 a.m. Regular services at Brownsburg 3 p.m. and Lachute 7 p.m. Adjourned vestry meeting in St. Simeon's Church, Monday, May 26th, at 8.15 p.m.

An exceptionally fine treat is promised all who attend the Musical and Dramatic Entertainment to be given in Victoria Hall, Lachute, on Thursday evening, May 6th, and in Goyette's Hall, Brownsburg, on Friday, May 7th. Proceeds in aid of the general funds of the two congregations.

LAKEFIELD

Church Notices. 3rd, Sunday after Easter, April 25th.

Lakefield, Holy Trinity Church, Morning Prayer 10.30 a.m.

NOTE:—See next weeks issue for statement of result of the Anglican Forward Movement Canvass for this parish. Also for statement of result of canvass for Missionary appointment.

LACHUTE ACADEMY EXAMS.

GRADE XI.

PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

Honours.—Violet Perks 100, Douglas Bradford 92.

Class I.—Hugh Simon 87, L. Cooke 84, Laura Davis 81, Stella Armstrong 79, Edith Davis 78, Katie McQuat 77.

Class II.—Mariel Graham 79, Ruth Dobbie 64.

Class III.—Olive Morrison 57.

GRADE X.

FRENCH

Honours.—Elythe Silversou 95, M. Jones 93, Margaret McQuat 90.

Class I.—Gerald Bruness 89, Helen Whinfield 78.

Class II.—Evelyn Gagnon 74, Rilla Giles 73, Henry Murphy 72, Gladys Armstrong 70, Kenneth McQuat 66.

Class III.—Emma Smith 58, Ivan Cardenter 56, Hazel Brown 51.

GRADE IX.

BRITISH HISTORY.

Honours.—Lillian Hamilton 98, G. Fuller 93, Phoebe McQuat 90.

Class I.—Muriel Mitchell 86, Edna Warwick 85, Gladys Gacy 79.

Class II.—Muriel Burk 74, Ruby McPaul 73, Olive Sea'e 71, K. Campbell 69, Robert Whinfield, Ian Hay 68, Clifford McPaul 67, Blanche Smith 64.

Class III.—Gerald Hammond 55, A. Stevenson 51.

GRADE VIII.

ARITHMETIC

Honours.—Eather Morrison 89, Hilda Sutton 98, Arnold Scott 94, Grace Morrison 93, Ivy Graham 90.

Class I.—Ben Rogers 82, Evelyn Creswell 78.

Class II.—Flora Macdonald 71, Bella Hume 70, Harold Bennett 69, Nellie Cowan 67, Kenneth Elliott 76, I. Whinfield 65, Ivy Johnson 63.

Class III.—Willie Cottingham 58, B. Clark, May Robinson 57, Lloyd Bennett 54, Lawrence Cruise, Dorothy Matthews 51, Elmer Ryan 50.

GRADE VII.

ENGLISH LITERATURE

Honours.—Melville Smith 93, M. Scott 92, Willie Miller 90.

Class I.—Hazel Drysdale, John Dobbie Jean McQuat 81, Kathleen Morrison 76, Lillie Paul 75.

Class II.—Frank Scott 70, Donald Hay, George McGibbon 63, Erskine Rodgers 60.

Class III.—Ernest Boyd 57, Hilda Hume, George Muir 55, F. Douglas 53.

GRADE VI.

HYGIENE

Honours.—Charlie Miller 90.

Class I.—Bessie Rodgers 88, Edgar Burwash 86, Eleanor Velland 85, Lloyd Somerville 84, Harold Calder, Inez McKiddie 83, Cecil Stanforth 82, Douglas Drysdale, Ethel McQuat 81, Kilgour Wilson 80, Linton Armstrong, Norma Boyd 78, Hazel Morrison 77, Russell Robertson, Hazel Kettyle 76.

Class II.—George Iles, Edith Jones 73, Elsie Scott 72, Alice Burke 71, F. Barker, May Cruise 63, Elizabeth McKimmie 61.

Class III.—Florence Armstrong 54.

GRADE V.

COMPOSITION

Class I.—Jellie Hay, May Velland 88, Elsie Stewart 84, Stella Scott, Lyla McKiddie 80.

Class II.—Henry Miles 73, Amy Combie 72, Ed. Morrison 69, Annie Miller 67, Gordon Dobbie 62, Violet Carl 51, W. Stanforth, J. Manson 60.

Class III.—R. Cunningham 51.

GRADE IV.

HYGIENE

Honours.—Howard Doig 96.

Class I.—Janet McQuat 89, Dorothy Morrison 75.

Class II.—Lorne Morrin 69, James Wilson 65, Hazel McKiddie 64, Frank MacSweeney 61, Grace Rodgers 61, K. Elliott, Evelyn Cruise 60.

Class III.—Margaret Harrison 58, B. Morrin 55, Elinor McCoy 51, Ernest Grandmaison, Willie Painter 50.

GRADE III.

SPELLING AND DICTATION

Honours.—Edgar Cruise 97, James Velland 96, Shirley Hamilton 95, James Logan 92, Stanley Boyd, Helen Hutchinson 90.

Class I.—Quintin Black, R. Cowan, E. Manson 88, Roy Cruise 86, Kenneth McPaul, Laura Noble 84, Eric Middleton 82, Heartland Paul 80, Gordon McQuat 79, E. Call, Henry Dion 77, A. Logan 76.

GRADE II.

READING

Honours.—Freda Mason 100, Florence Elkington 97, Christina McKenzie 96, Maggie Chapman 95, David Harrison 94, Rebecca Cohen 93, Dorothy McIntyre 92, Douglas Upham 91, Florence Hay, Leonard Carpenter 90.

Class I.—Sam Cohen, Lorne Wert 83, Eliza Combie 88, Raymond Cunningham, George Paul 87, May Holt 86, John Holt 85, Morton Morrison 83, Jean Merrizzi 82, Harrie 81, Janet Hay 80, Walter Tompkins 78, James Beech 75.

BIRTHS

MACDONALD.—At Montreal, on Monday, April 19th, to Mr. and Mrs. Hugh C. MacDonald (nee Christina Drennan) a daughter.

DEATHS

McOUAT.—At Brownsburg, on Tuesday, April 20th, 1920, James McQuat, in his 93rd year.

Ladies' Costumes

We have now in stock all our New Suits for Ladies in various shades.

We advise that customers make selection early of these lovely costumes. Sizes soon run out. So do shades.

LADIES' COATS

The Spring Coats are very neat and chic. We have a nice line of them.

W. BANFORD & SON
LACHUTE.

The Staff of Life is Bread!

The Bread to buy is Hamilton's!

BECAUSE IT IS GOOD BREAD, made from the Best of Flour. Just try it.

PHONE No. 80 and our delivery van will be on hand to supply your wants.

Choice lines of confectionery, and all fruits in season. Buns, Rolls, Cakes, Etc. made to order. Wedding Cakes our Specialty.

Robert Hamilton,

Phone. 80.

Baker & Confectioner.

None can better serve or give better values than can be secured in our store.

PHONE NO. 2

Will bring your orders along, be they large or small, and they will receive the same care and attention as if you were here to make the selection.

You are always assured of the very best in all lines, and our stock is always kept as complete and up-to-date as it is possible for a Country Store to be.

Its money saved by trading with

R. McFAUL,

MAIN STREET. - - - LACHUTE.

Now is Your Opportunity if you are in need of a Good Electric Reading Lamp!

All Lamps Marked Down 33 1-3rd. Statuary in white and in colours marked down 33 1-3rd.

3 piece Carving Sets marked down to 1-3rd.

This Sale will continue until the end of April only. TERMS CASH.

E. JOUSSE

Watchmaker, Jeweller and Optician
MAIN STREET, LACHUTE.

Soils and Crops

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

Pros and Cons of Sweet Clover.

Although opinions differ widely regarding the usefulness of sweet clover, its utilization as a feed for all classes of live stock has increased rapidly in many parts of the country. Some of its advantages are:—

- (1) It is rich in protein;
- (2) Does not bloat cattle as readily as other clovers;
- (3) Is an excellent milk producer;
- (4) Furnishes pasture early in spring;
- (5) Is a nitrogen gatherer;
- (6) Is a valuable crop for honey bee;

(7) Is a splendid green manure crop;

(8) Grows in many places where alfalfa or red clover fail;

(9) Prevents erosion of the soil.

Some of its disadvantages are:—

- (1) If allowed to grow too large the stems become hard and bitter;
- (2) It is harder to cure into hay than ordinary clovers;
- (3) Stock must become accustomed to it before they will eat it readily.

Sweet clover has been grown by a number of farmers in Dundas County, Ont., where illustration work is being conducted by the Commission of



An Experiment in Clover Growing in Dundas County, Ont. The crop on the left is sweet clover; that on the right is red clover. Both were seeded at the same time with the same nurse crop. The red clover was badly "winter-killed" while the stand of sweet clover is thick and strong. Under certain conditions, sweet clover possesses advantages over other varieties.

Conservation. One man writes: "I have had it one year as pasture. After the cattle learned to eat it they stayed right on it and it furnished a lot of good pasture." Another says: "It has been very successful on gravel but hard to get a stand in sand. The cattle like it as both pasture and hay and do well on it. I find it extra good for milk production and it will grow where other hay will not grow at all." Other states: "The growing of sweet clover has been a benefit to me. It grows on soil where I cannot grow any other hay or pasture crop. I like it as well as any of the other clovers for hay for cows. It grows a bountiful crop but is hard to cure as it has

to be cut before the hottest weather comes. As a pasture, it produces more milk than any of the clovers I have tried. I had 400 lbs. of seed from three-quarters of an acre. I have not had any winter-killing yet." When common red clover or alfalfa can be grown easily on all parts of the farm it may not be advisable to sow sweet clover. There are, however, many places in Canada where clover and alfalfa will not grow well but where sweet clover will yield good crops. The accompanying illustration demonstrates this fact very clearly. Prejudice should not prevent the use of a crop that would be profitable under such circumstances.

Preventing the Cholera.

Hog cholera is like lightning—you never know where it is going to strike. The only safe way to protect your herd against it is to take every precaution you can against the disease.

Some hog raisers have taken chances with cholera and escaped with slight losses or none at all. But others have been almost completely ruined. It is this chance that no good farmer can afford to take with a crop that means so much to his pocketbook and his success.

The time, trouble and money necessary to safeguard your herd is very small considering the safety it assures you. Your success in preventing cholera among your hogs depends on a few simple principles, carefully studied and followed.

Remember that there is no cure for cholera. Many cures and remedies are on the market, but none of it is as yet entitled to your confidence as a means of combating hog cholera. The only safe thing to do is to take measures of prevention. And here are the simple rules to follow in doing that:

1. Hog cholera is highly infectious. Keep posted on outbreaks, even though they are five or ten miles distant; and do not allow persons who have visited infected premises to come on your farm.

2. Remember that inoculation with serum or with virus is not a cure. Therefore inoculate swine while they are still well.

3. Successful inoculation depends on pure, potent serum and virus properly administered. Incompetent or careless use of these products, or the use of an inferior quality, gives unreliable results, and may even do harm.

4. Maintenance of sanitary surroundings and adequate fencing to prevent swine from running at large are useful in preventing cholera losses.

5. The so-called hog cholera cures or remedies are not entitled to the confidence of the public as a means of combating hog cholera. Thus far, no medium has been found which will cure the disease.

The idea still prevails in some districts that the only requisite for hog-farming was a large wallow full of coring mud, where the whole herd could lie when not busy getting their feed in dirt and dust. Farmers now realize that hogs require just as much care and attention as other animals. The progressive swine owner now provides a shady grove instead of a wallow, feeds on a concrete platform, the herd gets good, clean food and water and sanitary sleeping quarters, all of which bring good returns for the time and money invested.

Anti-hog-cholera serum is the only recognized preventive treatment at the present time. It is not a cheap treatment, but it is less expensive than cholera losses.

The treatment is dependable, but because of that we must not ignore the very important matter of sanitation. Keep the hog pens and lots free from refuse, trash, and stagnant water in which cholera infection may lurk. Ten or fifteen dollars spent in cleaning up the hog premises, and disinfecting them, may avert the need for spending a larger sum for inoculating the herd. Briefly, sanitation should come first; then proper inoculation when the danger is near. With such a policy every farmer can make his hog-raising operations safe from cholera.

Spoultry

In extreme cases the flavor and odor of the feed have been imparted to the egg. Onions have been fed in sufficient quantity to bring about this effect. Those who desire to produce a first class article should not give feeds of high and objectionable flavor to their flocks.

In no case should tainted feed be allowed to enter the ration. Feed also has an influence on the color of the yolk. Corn fed exclusively will give white wheat fed alone will produce a deep yellow or highly colored yolk, much lighter yolk. A fairly high colored yolk is usually preferred and can usually be obtained by feeding a moderate amount of corn. Plenty of green feed also enriches the color of the yolk.

The truly great man is always humble—the measure of his own attainments alongside of the grandeur of his ideals keeps him so.

The Dairy

When the calf is three or four days old is the best time to pencil its horns as they are soft and held just by the skin. We have tried cutting the hair around the buttons and rubbing the caustic on until the button shows red, but all this time the calf may be jumping and floundering around in such a manner as to take considerable time and then not make a very good job.

What we use is sandpaper (medium cut), tie the calf in a corner, and get on its neck, (you take hold of it solid this way), take a strip of sandpaper and rub it across the buttons a few times until the spot almost bleeds. Take the caustic and dip it into warm water and rub on in good shape. This method is much quicker, does not require cutting the hair, and does a fine job. We have successfully penciled calves four weeks old by this method and have had no failures.

Buy Thrift stamps.

THE CHEERFUL CHERUB

I hope that when they signal Mars They'll ask what prices are up there— And if they're low I think I'll go Provided I can pay the fare.



Canada to be Important Fur Market.

Canada is now exporting to other countries, according to Dominion Government figures, \$14,000,000 worth of furs and skins in the course of a year, and a number are brought back into the country, purchased by Canadian dealers at foreign sales and resold to Canadians. The value of furs and skins exported during the fiscal year 1918-1919 was \$13,737,021. Of these \$9,743,464 worth went to the United States, \$3,763,955 to Great Britain, and \$230,202 to other countries. Some extent of the values to which these exports have risen can be obtained from the fact that the value of the export of furs and skins in 1917 was but \$5,837,383. During the month of March, 1919, the value of these exports was \$2,080,704, as compared with \$1,420,163 in the corresponding month in 1918. It has been estimated that eighty per cent. of the silver foxes of the world come from Canada.

For nearly four centuries Canada has been one of the largest and most productive fields of the fur trade, and

it is impossible to estimate the number or the value of the costly pelts taken from the traps of the Dominion in this period. Yet, until quite recently, the fur trade was hardly organized on a business basis, and beyond the trapping and taking of the furs the various phases of the industry passed out of Canadian hands. Traders bought from the trappers and then the raw materials went to the large foreign markets.

There has gradually dawned a realization of the money lost in this way, however, and in future Canada will market her own furs and Montreal become one of the most important fur markets of the globe. For years London, St. Louis and New York have been the selling centres to which Canadian furs have travelled and St. Louis had the world's premier fur mart. The auction at Montreal will be conducted by a large company capitalized at \$5,000,000 and will be largely co-operative in nature. It is the intention to hold three auctions a year.

The opening of a Canadian fur market is a natural development of artificial breeding and fur ranching. This industry is fairly general throughout Canada, and in Prince Edward Island the industry which has been in operation for more than thirty years, has assumed very important proportions. In 1914 there were in the island no less than 250 fox ranches with nearly 4,600 foxes.

Excellent little cheese balls can be contrived with cold mashed potato and odds and ends of cheese. Grate up about 1/4 lb. of the latter, add it to a goodly quantity of mashed potatoes, a teaspoonful of chopped parsley, and one small onion, finely chopped. Add seasoning if required, bind with a little milk, form into balls, roll in bread-crumbs, and fry in boiling fat. If these balls are preferred baked, they can be left in a moderately warm oven for about twenty minutes.

Making the Farm Home Livable

We are all beginning to realize that no home property is made beautiful simply by the spending of money. Some of the barest and most unhome-like places you have ever seen were those which had a group of expensive new buildings set up, on the windy, treeless knoll of some 400-acre farm, all looking like newly painted boxes; expressing money and prosperity, to be sure, but never to look like home or be attractive enough to make you wish you could live there, until the owners are willing to let their love and longing for beauty and color and comfort, in every day living, mix with the hard work and run over into the joy of planting trees, vines and shrubbery, laying out good drives, opening up the front door, furnishing the verandahs, studying the beauty of right colors and simple furnishings indoors, upstairs and down, in short, putting life and charm into the place by the hundred and one little things, which are not half as much a matter of money as they are a combination of home love and the wish to have the daily surroundings comfortably and artistically right.

Seeing visions of what your place may become, and being willing to put daily labor and thought into it, is all that the beautiful art of home making needs, and there is never a better time to put this advice into practical use than right now. With spring days just ahead this month is a good time in which to plan all the general improvements for the coming year—or better still for the coming five years.

If you will take the trouble to measure off your grounds and buildings and then lay out your plan on paper, allowing, say, a scale of one inch to every ten feet of your property, or a sketch of the grounds, or 1/4 inch to every foot for indoor house or barn plans, you can start on the plan of the grounds by blocking in the objects now standing, such as trees, buildings and fences, and then as you plan for new buildings, driveways, or garden, shrubbery, or tree planting, change after change may be made in your drawings, until you find the most convenient arrangement.

Drawing rough plans to scale is not difficult and should always be done before starting work on grounds or buildings, for it gives you and your workmen a much clearer idea of what you want, and where you want it—and for the indoor changes is absolutely necessary, or you will have all kinds of disappointments.

There is one form of farm improvement which I would specially recommend for this spring—an improvement which not only adds charm to the place, but one which brings it up in value. How about changing the appearance of "the front yard, the back yard and all the paths, and doorways"? Surely fifty per cent. of our home places need just this kind of improvement to make them look prosperous and attractive.

Many a farm house which has every other appearance of prosperity, will have poor door steps, neglected, ragged paths, sagging porches on poor foundations, or only blocked up at the corners. And sometimes even rather pretentious front porches started well but were never finished, hang out from the house, only supported by a few bricks or stones—useless, homely things which seem to have been waiting for years to have a railing, a foundation and a flight of good safe steps.

In many places every one goes to the side or back door, and here too, there is often neglect and careless building. A sandy back-door yard, a

few loose boards instead of a walk, some make-shift steps leading up to a platform porch which is neither covered above nor enclosed below. Rain and flies and hot sunshine have about an equal chance to enter the kitchen door, while dogs and cats and chickens are free to shelter and burrow underneath the porch. Although this may seem a most disagreeable picture it is by no means an uncommon one—and if you will study doors and door yards for a while you will see that even the average house yard and entrances are not nearly as well planned and attractive as they should be.

We have believed too long, I think, that beauty in the back yards starts with a flower bed, and it does not. The first beauty of a door yard, especially the one near the kitchen, lies in its neatness, and in a durable kind of neatness which almost keeps itself clean. In the old country this means stone walks and stone steps, and neat brick or stone edges to the walks, with grass plots and flowers on the filled in ground. In this country, we could do the same or use cement in place of stone.

But it is useless to think that a doorway can be neat if bare clay and sand and dirt and barn trackings are a part of it. And if housewives want to know how to lessen the number of their floor cleanings they should study path and doorway improvements; the possibilities of the cement floor porch 8 to 10 ft. wide, enclosed to the ground; stone or cement walks to out houses, the well and the barn yard, and thick grass lawns between the walks. Or if there is no porch they should use a wide cement platform floor about the kitchen doorway with cement walks and grass lawns beyond. This kind of a door yard keeps loose dirt and barn litter at a distance and once finished requires very little care.

Front doors in country homes seem to be seldom used, and the front entrances are often quite neglected, but whether used or not the steps and porches should be finished and enclosed below for look's sake if for nothing else. Placing a removable lattice at the ends allows a good storage place under the porch for old lumber, ladders, storm doors, etc.

When once the porch and door-step foundations, and walks, are well done, not only at the front but at the side and back of the house, then fill in good soil and slope it away from the house for a smooth lawn, not too large to be kept mowed and not broken up with flower beds.

The general flower garden should be placed by itself at one side of the grounds where it can be enjoyed from the principal windows and the verandah, but the finest effect for giving the place a homely look will come from planting flowering shrubs and vines along the house and porch foundations, with larger groups near the door steps and at the corners, and lower varieties of hardy plants along the driveway. Tree shadows playing over a well-kept lawn are decorative enough for that, and remember that nothing does more to make a place look well kept than trim, smooth lawns and true edges along paths and driveways.

There are three things which will help us to work wonders in our spring improvements, cement, paint and white wash.

After all no matter how high the prices soar, there is one inexpensive, old fashioned piece of work in which a whole family may engage. It is called "straightening up" in spring time.

The Welfare of the Home

Drink Plenty of Pure Water.

By Ida M. Alexander, M.D.

I have been telling you what your health needs are, as regards sleep and food. Now I want to talk about that simple thing, water. You carry it in tolls, you cook with it, wash with it, clean with it—but you seldom drink enough of it. When I say enough, I mean two quarts a day. You believe in water for the outside of your body. Well, I have still more faith in water for the inside of the body. You have heard of the rosy complexion of the English woman. I was in London in winter and if I did not drink much water it was because I was breathing it in all the time because of the humid atmosphere. The same is true in France. We who live in the dry air country must make up for the lack of moisture in the air by drinking more water. When you cannot breathe water you must drink more of it. You must get it inside of you if you want to be rosy checked and healthy.

You know your body is made up of millions of tiny cells, each cell able to take the food needed for itself, but the food must circulate in the blood and for that reason it must be in liquid form. To put the food into liquid form it must be dissolved in water. Now, you see, when you do not drink enough water, you are really starving your body. The food must have 87 per cent. water for its solution. Think of this one whole minute—87 per cent. of your food need is the need of water.

If you are not drinking enough water, that is, if you are starving yourself, you will know it by these signs. You will have that "tired" feeling. You may be nervous or "blue." Your appetite becomes poor. Sleep will be fair but you will be tired when you wake and some mornings, there may be a dull headache. You are constipated, or have alternate spells of constipation and diarrhea. Your once pretty complexion becomes brown and your skin dry.

"Oh, I never get thirsty," I can hear you say. Why, bless you, you don't know when you are thirsty. Nine out of ten people don't know hunger from thirst. When you have a "gnawing" feeling in your stomach, or a "gone" feeling or a "burning" there, you say you are hungry, don't you? Wrong! You are thirsty. Next time you get the feeling, take a drink of cool water slipping it slowly, smacking your lips over it. In ten minutes, the "hungry" feeling is gone because it was not hunger but thirst.

When you give food to a thirsty

body, you are laying the foundation for disease. Begin now to obey your body's demands. Drink water when your body demands water. On the other hand, when you are hungry, you will know it because your mouth will water at the thought of food just as the sourness of the lemons makes your mouth water. The taste of bread and butter will be wonderfully sweet and cake and sweets will not appeal to you at all. You will want real food. When children want cookies and cake they are not hungry. They should have a drink of water to put into liquid form the food they have eaten.

Don't think that a baby taking milk never needs water. I saw a baby that had never had a drink in three months. It looked like a starved baby. It was a starved baby, for the food was not put into liquid form so the little cells of the body could take it up. The baby was starving.

A great deal of the "crossness" of babies and little children is thirst. Dear mother, won't you please prove the truth of what I am telling you by giving the children a drink of water when they are cross? Wherever I go I see little children suffering because the mother does not realize how the children need water.

One night the baby in our coach slept such a restless sleep, and she was crying so much that she kept many of us awake. I watched for the mother to give the baby a drink (I drank about half a pint myself) but the little one-year-old did not receive a drop. Sometimes I ask the mother to give the baby water. Do you think I should interfere every time? Would the mother understand that I wanted to help her and the baby?

Remember you cannot have a thirsty baby without having at the same moment a starving baby. You must give water to "put the food into liquid form" or no food will be digested.

If you have been so spoiled that you cannot drink clear water, then make vegetable soup (no meat) and drink the juice instead of water. Drink the potato water instead of throwing it away. Drink two quarts of water a day.

Join our Good Health Club by obeying the first rule of the club. The only rule is to drink two quarts of water a day. Get just as many members to join as you possibly can and be a conscientious member of that club.

I wish you all good health, for then you will be happy, too.

Do Horns Tell Age?

I ran across an interesting item in "The Breeder's Gazette" the other day, and it occurred to me that probably there were some of you who are as ignorant on the subject as I was. So I clipped it out and here it is:

"Most people 'read' the rings of the horns incorrectly. At about two years of age a small ring appears at the base of the horn, and another at three years. Then these two preliminary rings fuse and almost disappear; but a deep ring soon forms, and indicates the fourth year. Correctly to judge age from the horns, one should count the smooth tip and the first slightly marked ring as representing three years, and add one year for each additional ring. In the aged animal there is a marked depression or lessening in circumference at the base of the horn, which, together with the loss of the broad parts of the incisors or great wear of the teeth, may be accounted unmistakable evidence of advanced age."

"It is but common to believe in him who believes in himself, but oh, if you would do aught uncommon, believe yet in him who does not believe in himself. Restore the faith to him."

Baked sausages make a nice change from fried. They should be pricked in the usual way, placed in the oven in a well-greased tin, and little snippers of fat added to start them cooking.

CROSSED EYES CAN BE CURED!

I have cured hundreds of cases, and all without pain, chloroform, and in nearly every case, in one visit to my office. Write to MISS R. KNORR, 97 Joseph Street, Kitchener, Ont., one of my recent patients. Ask her about my skill. (Enclose stamp for reply.) If you need my services, call or write. Only an overnight trip from Ontario.

DR. F. O. CARTER
Eye, Ear, Nose, Throat
25 YEARS OF STATE STREET
120 S. State St., CHICAGO, ILL.
Hours 9 to 6 Sundays 10 to 12

Spohn's Distemper Compound

will knock it in very short time. At the first sign of a cough or cold in your horse, give a few doses of "SPOHN'S." It will act on the glands, eliminate disease germs and prevent further destruction of body by disease. "SPOHN'S" has been the standard remedy for DISTEMPERS, INFLUENZA, PINK EYE, CATARRHAL FEVER, COUGHS and COLDS for a quarter of a century. At all drug stores.

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

Mr. Farmer

You are Insuring Your Profits When You Place An Order for

SHUR-GAIN Fertilizers

SHUR-GAIN gives your crops a quick, vigorous start, and supplies plant food throughout the growing period. SHUR-GAIN brings your crops to early maturity, and makes for strong, healthy plants. SHUR-GAIN means bumper yields—Bumper yields at 1920 prices mean bigger profits. Order your SHUR-GAIN now.

First Come—First Served

Fertilizer prices are lower this year, but the increasing shortage of raw materials and railroad cars is making it difficult to keep up our output of SHUR-GAIN. If you would insure your supply—place your order at once.

SHUR-GAIN for YOUR BANK ACCOUNT
Literature Mailed on Request
Representatives Wanted

GUNNS LIMITED, West Toronto. In Unallotted Territory

PALE, WAN CHEEKS A SIGN OF ANAEMIA

To Have Good Color and Health
the Blood Must be Kept
Red and Pure.

Many women who had good color and bright eyes in their girlhood grow pale and colorless and lose much of their charm when they become wives and mothers. Why is it? When the fading color in the cheeks and lips is accompanied by a loss of brightness in the eyes and an increasing heaviness in the step and a tendency to tire easily, the cause is to be sought in the state of the blood.

Many causes may contribute to the condition of the blood known as anaemia. Care of the home, overwork, lack of outdoor exercise, insufficient rest and sleep, improper diet, are a few of them. The important thing is to restore the blood, to build it up so that the color will return to the cheeks and lips, brightness to the eyes, and lightness to the step. To do this, nothing can equal Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. They begin at once to increase the red corpuscles in the blood, and this new blood carries strength and health to every part of the body. The appetite improves, digestion becomes perfect, and energy and ambition return. Proof is given in the statement of Mrs. Alex. Archambo, Cornwall, Ont., who says: "Two years ago my health began to fail. I was suffering from headaches, pains in the back and sides, and a constant tired out feeling. I had used a lot of medicine, but instead of it helping me I seemed to be growing weaker. My friends urged me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and while I felt disheartened at my experience with other medicines, I decided to do so. To my great joy I soon found the pills were helping me, and their continued use for a time fully restored my health. I feel that I would be ungrateful if I did not give my experience with Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, in the hope that it may point the way to health to some other poor sufferer."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills can be obtained through any medicine dealer, or may be had by mail, post paid, at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

A New Cure for Toothache.

In medicine things sometimes happen that professional men have difficulty in explaining, according to Dr. Wilfred T. Grenfell, who in his autobiography tells the following story: A big fisherman came aboard my steamer one day and said that he had toothache. His jaw was swollen, his mouth was hard to open, and the offending molar was visible within; but when I produced the forceps he protested loudly that he would not have it touched for worlds.

"Why, then, did you come to me?" I asked. "You are wasting my time."

"I wanted you to charm her, doctor," he answered.

"But, my dear friend, I do not know how to charm, and I don't think it would do the slightest good. Doctors are not allowed to do such things."

He was evidently much put out, and had turned to go when I said, "If you really think it would do any good, come along. You'll have to pay twenty-five cents exactly as if you had it pulled out."

"Gladly, doctor. Please go ahead."

He sat on the rail while I put one finger into his mouth, touched the molar and repeated the most mystic nonsense I could think of, "Abracadabra Tiddlywinkum Umslopogga," and then jerked the finger out. The fisherman took a turn round the deck, pulled out the quarter and solemnly handed it to me, saying, "All the pain is gone. Many thanks, doctor."

I found myself standing alone in amazement, twiddling a miserable shilling, and wondering how I came to make such a fool of myself.

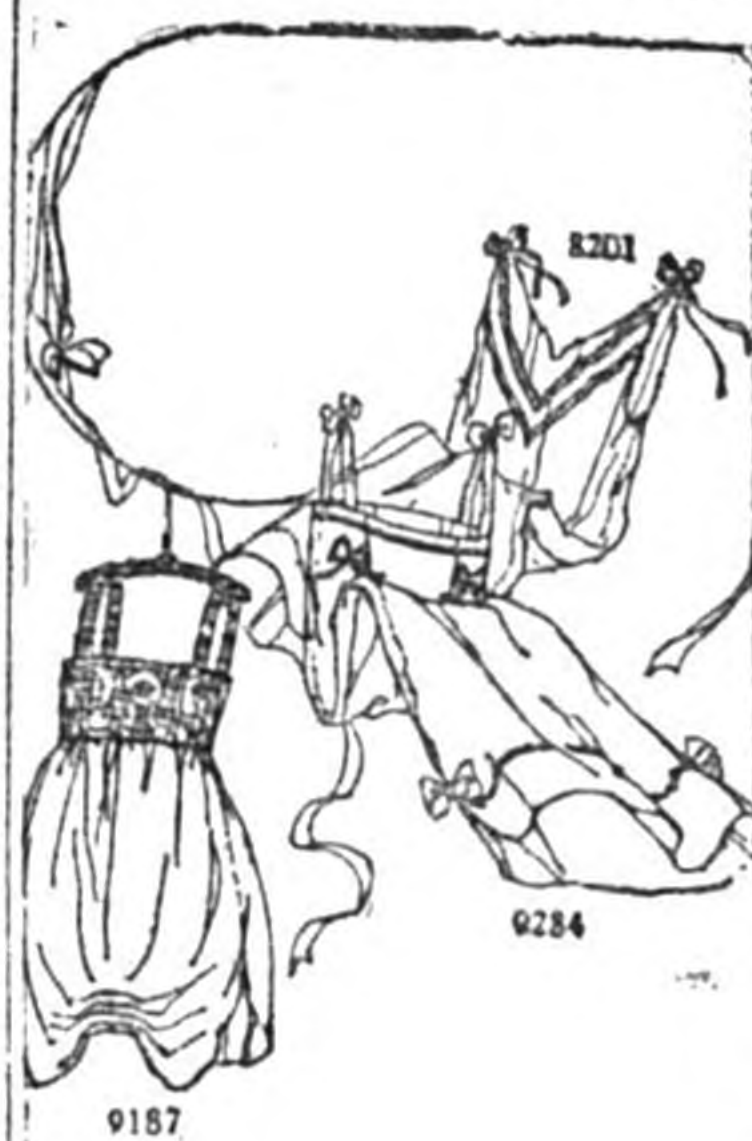
Spending Angus's Money For Him.

"How did ye earn the thruppence, Angus?" asked a mother of her hopeful son, who was exhibiting proudly his wealth.

"A lady gied it me for carrying her bag," replied the boy.

"Well, Angus," said the father, laying down his newspaper and fishing in his pocket, "here's another penny. Go along and get your hair cut, there's a guid laddie!"

DAINTY LINGERIE



No. 9187—Ladies' Step-In Undergarment. Price 20 cents. Cut in 7 sizes, 34 to 46 ins. bust. Size 36 requires 1 1/2 yds. 26 ins. wide, or 1 1/4 yds. 45 ins. wide. Shoulder straps, 1 yd. ribbon 1 in. wide.

No. 8201—Ladies' and Misses' Nightgown. Price, 20 cents. Cut in 3 sizes; small, 32, 34; medium, 36, 38; large, 40, 42 ins. bust. Medium size requires 4 1/2 yds. 27 ins. wide, or 3 1/4 yds. 36 ins. wide; insertion, 2 1/2 yds.; edging, 2 1/2 yds. Width, 2 yds. McCall Transfer Design No. 313 and No. 550. Price, 10 cents each.

No. 9284—Ladies' Nightgown. Price 20 cents. In 3 sizes; small, 34-36; medium, 38-40; large, 42-44 ins. bust. Small size, 3 1/2 yds. 32 or 40 ins. wide; banding, 1 1/2 yds. 4 ins. wide. McCall Transfer Design No. 903 for bow-knot. Price, 10 cents.

No. 8635—Ladies' Combination Corset Cover and open or Petticoat Drawers. Price, 20 cents. Cut in 7 sizes, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 ins. bust measure. Size 36 requires 2 1/2 yds. 36 ins. wide, or 2 yds. 40 ins. wide. McCall Transfer Design No. 632. Price, 10 cents.

No. 9290—Ladies' Envelope Chemise. Price, 20 cents. Shirred or plain; two styles of yoke. In 3 sizes; small, 34-36; medium, 38-40; large, 42-44 ins. bust. Small size, pointed yoke, 2 yds. 40 ins. wide; body, 1 1/2 yds. 40 ins. wide; yoke, 1/2 yd. 27 ins. wide. These patterns may be obtained from your local McCall dealer, or from the McCall Co., 70 Bond St., Toronto, Dept. W.

Wise Men Say

That winners aren't whiners.
That you can't advance if you sit still.

That if you want to advance, get a move on.

That a small leak will sink a great ship. Beware of small expenses.

That a business is like a bicycle—if it stands still it falls down.

That a failure may be a rung in the ladder leading to success.

That one investment that pays good dividends is stick-to-itiveness.

That it is a wise man who knows that a wise man does not know too much.

All Tyros.

"Marriage is a failure," said the cynic with a sneer.

"No wonder," replied the philosopher. "Look how many inexperienced people go in for it!"

Worry is the best friend of the doctor, the chemist, and the undertaker.

BITS OF HUMOR FROM HERE & THERE



Mothers Will Appreciate This.

While the war was still going on two English mothers were talking about the jam ration.

"Wet's four ounces of jam a week to my baby!" said one of them. "Why, I used to wash an ounce off his face after tea every day!"

Aunt Kizzie's Choice.

Aunt Kizzie, a negro wash woman who had gloried in her widowhood, suddenly appeared with a new husband.

"I thought you were never going to marry again," her employer remarked. "Well, I didn't 'low I would, but you see it was this a-way," Aunt Kizzie explained. "My washings was gettin' so heavy that I either had to marry Sam to tote 'em around for me or else buy me a mule, an' I decided it would be less trouble to marry Sam."

MARCH WEATHER DANGEROUS TO BABY

Our Canadian March weather—one day bright, but sloppy, the next blustery and cold—is extremely hard on children. Conditions make it necessary for the mothers to keep the little ones indoors. They are often confined to overheated, badly ventilated rooms and catch colds which rack their whole system. To guard against these colds and to keep the baby well till the better, brighter days come along, a box of Baby's Own Tablets should be kept in the house and an occasional dose given the baby to keep his stomach and bowels working regularly. The Tablets are a mild but thorough laxative which never fail to regulate the stomach and bowels and thus they relieve colds and simple fevers and keep the baby fit. The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Real Treasure Islands.

The Islands of Spitzbergen—rich in coal, marble, and ores—are styled a "No Man's Land." The wealth of the islands has been surveyed by the British, but their claims have never been vigorously pushed.

The islands, which are 24,000 square miles in extent, lying well within the Arctic Circle, yet only 400 miles from Norway and less than 1,300 miles from Britain, were discovered three centuries ago by Dutch navigators. Holland, Britain, Denmark, and Norway successively laid claims to them in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, but these rights have now expired. The Supreme Council has recently awarded Spitzbergen to Norway.

There are 8,500,000,000 tons of coal in sight there. It is on the surface and needs little mining. It can be placed on board ship at a cost of about \$2.00 to \$2.50 a ton.

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited.
Have used MINARD'S LINIMENT for Croup; found nothing equal to it.
CHAS. E. SHARP.
Dawshaw, N.B., Sept. 1st, 1905.

Three Goats Buy a Wife.

If we lived in Africa a great many problems would be solved easily—in addition to the problem of dress! For instance, one could, if a Masai, sell one of one's seven wives to a tribesman for a handsome sum. If one were a Kikuyu of Muanza, German East Africa, one could have as many wives as he could buy. The purchase price of a perfectly good one being three goats, one's family is measured by one's excess of livestock.

MONEY ORDERS.

When ordering goods by mail send a Dominion Express Money Order.

The Value of Milk.

There can be no doubt that there is great lack of knowledge by the people generally as to the importance of milk and other dairy products in the diet. There is no substitute for milk, and its use should be distinctly increased instead of diminished, regardless of cost. The value of milk cannot be estimated on the basis of its contents of protein and energy. Even when measured by this standard it compares most favorably with other foods, but it has a value as a protective food, in improving the quality of the diet, which can be estimated only in terms of health and efficiency.

Milk is just as necessary in the diet of the adult as in that of the growing child. Milk is our greatest protective food.

Lime From Subfossil Shells.

An extensive deposit of subfossil shells in India is the source of the lime used in a Portland cement plant.

A good cow is a big booster in the dairy. A bigger one is a good man.

SCIATICA

Would you be rid of that sickening pain—that sharp knife-like thrust along the sciatic nerve—course at every movement? Thousands have found lasting relief in

Templeton's Rheumatic Capsules

Many doctors prescribe them.
Write Templetons, 142 King St. W., Toronto, for free sample.
Sold by reliable druggists everywhere for \$1.04.

ASTHMA

Templeton's RAZ-MAH Capsules are guaranteed to relieve ASTHMA. Don't suffer another day.
Write Templetons, 142 King St. W., Toronto, for free sample.
Reliable druggists sell them at \$1.04 a box.

The Blessed Initial.

Home is the very nearest,
Most treasured spot and dearest.

Heart is where true Home ties
Bind, and where true love lies.

Heaven on earth is ever where
Home its perfect joys declare.

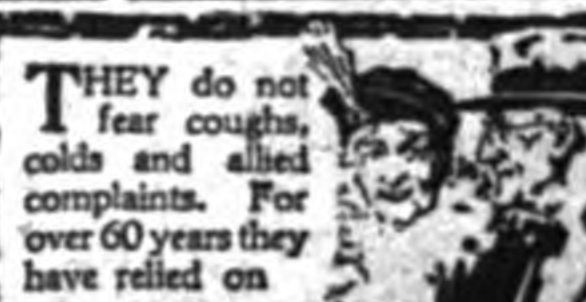
Happiness is, by every sign,
Where Home, and Heart, and Heaven combine.

How blest the letter "H" must be
To initial four such words for me!
Home, Heaven, Happiness, and Heart,
Each of the Perfect Whole a part.

Keep Minard's Liniment in the house.

Basting threads, if of good quality, can be saved and used again.

A back rest for motorcyclists to be fastened around the waist from the handle bars of a machine has been invented in England.



THEY do not fear coughs, colds and allied complaints. For over 60 years they have relied on

GRAY'S SYRUP OF 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

"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."

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."

ACUTE ECZEMA ON BABY'S HEAD

Face, Neck, Arms. Terrible Slight. Itched And Burned. Cuticura Heals.

"Baby was two months old when I noticed little pimples on her head. They kept getting worse and spread till her head, face, neck and arms were one mass of eruptions, burning, itching, and bleeding. I was told it was acute eczema. I had to sew up her arms and legs in linen. She was a terrible sight. For one year I had no rest night or day.

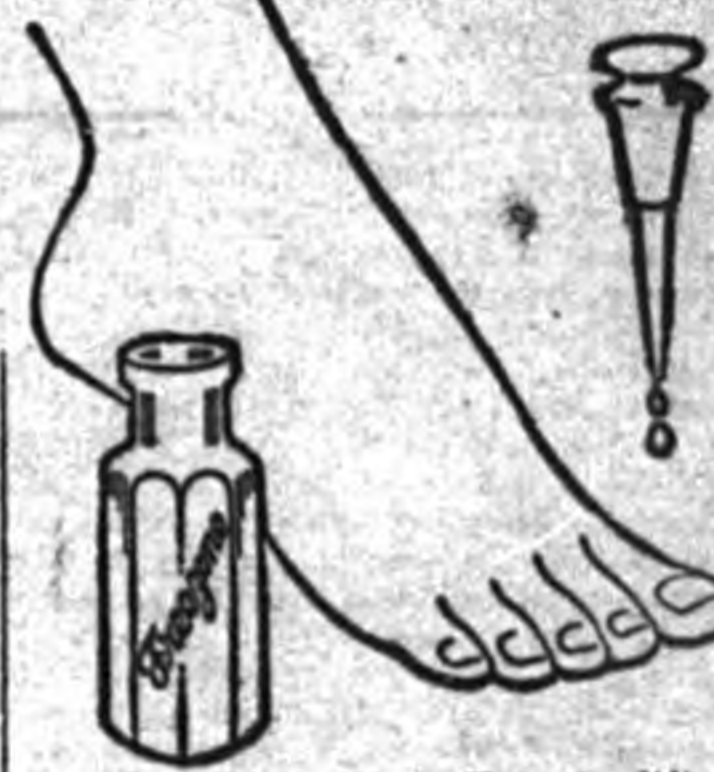
"We got Cuticura Soap and Ointment. In less than two weeks she began to mend and in a few months she was healed." (Signed) Mrs. Boorman, 243 McDowell St., Peterboro, Ont., April 19, 1919.

Stop the use of all doubtful soaps. Use Cuticura for all toilet purposes. Soap 25c, Ointment 25c and 50c. Sold throughout the Dominion. Canadian Depot: Lymann, Limited, 51, Park St., Montreal. Cuticura Soap shaves without soap.

ISSUE No. 11.—20.

Lift off Corns!

Doesn't hurt a bit and Freezone costs only a few cents.



With your fingers! You can lift off any hard corn, soft corn, or corn between the toes, and the hard skin calluses from bottom of feet.

A tiny bottle of "Freezone" costs little at any drug store; apply a few drops upon the corn or callus. Instantly it stops hurting, then shortly you lift that bothersome corn or callus right off, root and all, without one bit of pain or soreness. "Truly! No humbug!"

The Thinker.

The drudge may fret and tinker,
Or labor with dusty blows;
But back of him stands the thinker,
The clear-eyed man who knows:

For into each plow or sabre,
Each piece and part and whole,
Must go the brains of labor,
Which gives the work a soul.

Ask for Minard's and take no other.

One thorn of experience is worth a whole wilderness of warning.

A London man claims to have discovered a new beam of light that will penetrate even the densest fog.

CONVENIENT!

If Constipated, Bilious or Headachy, take "Cascarets."

Cascarets never gripe, sicken or inconvenience one like Salts, Oil, Calomel or harsh Pills. Feel bully! Be efficient! 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? They work while you sleep.

WHEN YOU SUFFER FROM RHEUMATISM

Almost any man will tell you that Sloan's Liniment means relief

For practically every man has used it who has suffered from rheumatic aches, soreness of muscles, stiffness of joints, the results of weather exposure.

Women, too, by the hundreds of thousands, use it for relieving neuritis, lame backs, neuralgia, sick headache. Clean, refreshing, soothing, economical, quickly effective. Say "Sloan's Liniment" to your druggist. Made in Canada. Get it today. 50c, 70c, \$1.10.

Sloan's Liniment Keep it handy

SHILOH 30 DAYS 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. There is only one Aspirin—"Bayer"—you must say "Bayer."

Aspirin is the trade mark (registered in Canada) of Bayer Manufacturers of Monoaceticester 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."

Classified Advertisements

AGENTS WANTED.

PORTRAIT AGENTS WANTED. Good prints and Enlargements. Prices on frames—ask for catalogue. United Art Co., 4 Brunswick Ave., Toronto.

WANTED—RELIABLE, ENERGETIC men, farmers' sons, farmers or others who can devote some of their spare time to represent us as Salesmen for Nursery Stock. We supply up-to-date canvassing outfits free of charge and offer liberal remuneration. Apply immediately to Maple Grove Nurseries, Winona, Ont.

S. MART, ENERGETIC YOUNG MAN wanted to handle mining stocks, bonds and debentures, to represent Toronto House. Liberal commission. Apply Box 8, Wilson Publishing Co., Toronto.

DISTRIBUTORS WANTED

RESIDENT DISTRIBUTORS WANTED in every city town, and Province in Canada; very small capital required, and you handle your own money. Shipments all duty paid, f.o.b. Montreal. Send for agency proposition. Gastine Co., Bridgeton, New Jersey, U.S.A.

FOR SALE

NEWSPAPER WEEKLY, IN BRUCE County. Splendid opportunity. Write to Wilson Publishing Co., Limited, 11 Adelaide St. W., Toronto.

WELL EQUIPPED NEWSPAPER and job printing plant in Eastern Ontario. Insurance carried \$1,500. Will go for \$1,300 on quick sale. Box 62, Wilson Publishing Co., Ltd., Toronto.

FERTILIZERS

STEVENS' COMPLETE FERTILIZER will pay you. Write for prices.

SHIP YOUR EMPTY BAGS—SUGAR, flour, bran sacks to Stevens. Highest prices. Geo. Stevens, 344 Mark St. Peterboro.

WOOD ASHES

IF YOU HAVE A CAR FOR SALE I will write me. Geo. Stevens, 344 Mark Street, Peterboro.

SCRAP IRON

IF YOU HAVE A FIRE AND HAVE a car or more of scrap iron I will come and quote you where it lays. Geo. Stevens, 344 Mark Street, Peterboro.

FARMS BOUGHT

I HAVE CASH BUYERS FOR SALE-able farms. Give description, location and cash price. James P. White, Box 99, New Franklin, Mo.

MISCELLANEOUS

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

COFFIN STOCK WANTED. IF YOU are able to supply, advise us, as we will pay the highest prices, dry or green from the saw. Kansas Bros. Limited, Owen Sound, Ont.

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.

American Pioneer Dog Book on DOG DISEASES and How to Feed. Mailed Free to any Address by the Author, H. Clay Glover, Esq., Box 115, West 1st Street, New York, U.S.A.

Get a small bottle of "Danderine" at any drug store for a few cents, pour a little into your hand and rub well into the scalp with the finger tips. By morning most, if not all, of this awful scurf will have disappeared. Two or three applications often remove every bit of dandruff and stops falling hair. Every hair on scalp shortly shows more life, vigor, brightness, thickness and color.

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Get a small bottle of "Danderine" at any

The Watchman AND Ottawa Valley Advocate

FRIDAY, APRIL 23, 1920.

The Watchman will be published every Friday.

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

J. S. GILES, Editor and Prop.

See a line for Poetry accompanying Memorial Notices.

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

Notices of Births, Marriages and Deaths 25c.

Legal Advertising, — \$1.40 per inch.

En Passant.

THE FLEXIBILITY of the English language is wonderful. The man who invented it ought to have a monument higher than the Tower of Babel, which in its day was associated with languages. As a monument, however, it was a mere pigmy, being only 156 feet high. Towers nowadays run to height, like the Eiffel Tower which is 2,000 feet in its stocking.

I suppose the chief difficulty in the way of raising such a monument to the inventor of English would lie in finding the proper man upon whom to confer the honour. There might be too many claimants, which would be troublesome. I would not care to be on the committee appointed to make the final selection. The question as to who was the real original inventor would involve as much dispute and argument as the much vexed one of where the purest English is spoken. Some people say Dublin: two men I know say Montreal, and people I would not willingly offend by contradicting, say Inverness and Chicago. I know better but I am not saying anything. Still, I can hold to my opinion that it is a wonderful language. It beats French and Rhetorical and Chinese hollow, and runs Americanism a close race. Of course it does not equal in antiquity or native beauty the Scottish tongue, which was the official language in the Garden of Eden. I am told that Old Scotch is so inspiring that it would make a motley talk back, but it is falling into disuse owing to the prejudices of record makers who cannot translate its spirit successfully without the assistance of mediums like Harry Lauder, and his cost is prohibitive now that he has been made a "belled knight, an' a' that."

"ENGLISH AS SHE IS SPOKE" in some parts of Canada proves its wonderful mobility. Take, for instance this colloquial fragment:—It was a beautiful Spring morning, birds were singing in the trees, and the sun was shining warmly, waking the earth to new life, as to men passed each other on the high-way.

"Dan-di-day," said one smilingly: "Yah, dan-di-day," responded the other, also smiling, and they both proceeded on their ways as if quite pleased with the conversation.

The next day it rained to beat the band, (I said it was Spring) and the road was a foot in mud, when the same two men met again.

"Dan-di-day," said the first one, as before: "Like hell," said the second, grinning like a Cheshire cat, and the two wended their respective ways wearing that Ottawa paint smile, "the one that won't come off."

I have been asking my friends to translate this conversation into French, Italian, German, Latin, Greek, Hebrew, Nova Scotian; and other dead and alive languages, but they say it can't be done. No other language could do it justice, so I am satisfied, as we all are when everybody agrees with us.

SOME ENGLISH WORDS have a distinct meaning which is completely reversed by the slightest change of a letter a change so slight that it might escape the eye of anyone but a vigilant proof-reader, (hem) Take the word UNITED, if we turn "it" round we get UNITE, which is the very reverse. All depends upon the position "I" may occupy. This is an obvious homily. I don't preach sermons, but this is a thing which points its own moral, and speaks for itself. "I" may bust unity and slaken things down by assuming a position, which slightly changed or modified, would make for that strength which lies in concerted thought and action. Get me?

I HAVE READ SOMEWHERE that at the Norman Conquest, in 1066, the two languages mostly spoken in England were the tongues of the Danish and Teutonic settlers. The original inhabitants were Celts, but their language failed them. (Not the only instance.) The monks furnished a Latin element, and the foundation of universities, and the introduction of printing, combined to fuse these elements into English. The gap between 1066 and 1477, when Caxton introduced (not invented) printing, is a big one, and I have no doubt it would be a trifle polyglot, and "dadaistic," to use a new word. According to that, the English language is comparatively modern. So perhaps it is, in fact I believe it to be still in its infancy. D'Israeli says:—

"It is mortifying to discover..... in our literary reaches..... that our own literature has been only known to the other nations of Europe comparatively within recent times." Still, a strong, expressive, and composite language will make headway in common use, even if its literature travels at a more leisurely pace. In that respect English is a practical language. It finds a name for everything under the sun, and is continually being enriched, and added to from every known source of verbal communication. Its vitality is shown by figures:—

Taking the inhabitants of the world to number 1,646,000,000, the principal European languages spoken amongst them are distributed as follows:—

MANY OLD WORDS get new meanings as time passes, and others conceal their true meanings to suit circumstances. This is not peculiar to English. Probably in Hindustanee, or Volapuk, as well as in English, there are instances to be found where "Yes" to-day means "Perhaps" tomorrow, and "No" the day after. Such interpretations are too wide, to be sure, for my liking. I was brought up to understand that an affirmative should always be the opposite of a negative, and should stay there, uninterchangeably.

Yet we find that the story of the man who said "I go, Sir," and went not, is frequently imported into other actions besides working in vineyards. I hold that a certain plain English, albeit hasty, appellation, should not lose any of its terse directness because of the tergiversation of individuals whose moral obligations are lightly construed. Mahomet must have been thinking in English when he wrote that letter of his, beginning, "From Mahomet the Prophet of Allah, to Moslems the Liar."

I SHOULD IMAGINE that English is a very difficult language to forget. I don't mean to forget things in, but to forget as a mother tongue,—the language in which one is taught to think. I was reading the other day about the old French Viceroy of Canada, De Tracy's punitive operations against the Mohawks (Ungweas in 1667). The "Indians" has been raising Cain for about thirty years, but De Tracy reduced them to peace terms, and they restored many captives, "some of whom had been kept so long in captivity that they had forgotten their mother tongue."

I should be inclined to say that they lost first, the faculty of thinking. Even shell-shocked men, when everything else is forgotten, do not lose their flow of language.

LINKSMAN.

BROWNSBURG SCHOOL EXAMS.

GRADE VII. AGRICULTURAL. Honours.—Jack Golpin 93. Class I.—Mabel Mutchin 89, Charles Hendry 84, Gladys Mosely 81.

GRADE VI. SCRIPTURE. Class I.—Elsie Todd 84. Class II.—Elizabeth Murray 73, D. MacAllister 71, Gordon Heale 62, Irvin Bain 62.

Class III.—Alta Macdonald 51. GRADE V. NATURE STUDY. Honours.—Wallace Wilson 100, K. McGibbon, George McVicar 99, Sarah McVicar 98, Violet Green 97, Cuthbert McQuig 92.

Class I.—Hattie Hawkins, L. Thompson 81, Nina Reid 78, Roland Moncrieff, Wilhelmina Clarke 77. Class II.—Arthur Heale 74, Jennie MacKenzie 72.

Class III.—George MacKenzie 52. GRADE IV. NATURE STUDY. Honours.—Doris Golpin 100, Marion Bain 95, Raymond Chambers 94.

Class I.—James Hazel 85, A. Hendry 83, Eileen McGibbon 80. Class II.—Alwyn Stewart 74, Robin Fraser 73, Gordon Hendry 68, Willie Pettley 66. Class III.—Wilbert Hardie 60. UPPER SCHOOL. GRADE III.

HYGIENE. Honours.—Grace McCreiff, Leon Thompson 98, Lawrence Davis, Ida Fletcher 96, Polly Duncan 95, Maudie Wilson 93, Colin Martin 90. Class I.—Doris Reid 79, P. With 78, Ivan Monk 75. Class II.—Harry Ball 70, Mildred Wilson 68, Joe Cumbers, M. Wilson 66. GRADE I, PART II. WRITING.

Honours.—George Connolly 94, N. Hazel, Oscar Cloutier 93, W. Green 91, Irene Moore, Dorne Ball, A. Elliott 90. Class I.—Howard Tomalty, Andrew Monk 87, Ward Moncrieff, J. Gilling 86, Wyman Hazel 85, Horace Wylie 75. Class II.—Daisy Seary 70, Frank M. Gibbon 67, Kenneth MacAllister 64. Class III.—Gordon Anderson 55.

DALESVILLE

Miss S. McQuat, of the Burg is the guest of Mrs. Campbell.

Miss Mina Dixon also Mr. G. Tomalty spent Sunday with Mrs. D. Dixon.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Campbell and family spent Sunday with Mrs. S. McQuat.

Mr. Russell Keeney, of Montreal, spent the week-end at his home here.

Mr. R. Cruise, M.P., also his brother Mr. John and son Bob were recent visitors here.

AUCTION SALE

There will be sold by Public Auction at the residence of

ARCHIE WARWICK,

About Two Miles West of Brownsburg. Thursday, April 29th, 1920.

The Following Effects:—Three milch cows, 1 heavy horse 6 years old, 1 mare 6 years old, 1 driving mare 3 years old, 1 driving mare rising 5 years old, 40 hens, 2 roosters, 2 heavy lumber waggon (one almost new) express wagon top buggy, set of cart wheels, rubber tire buggy, piano box buggy, set of sleighs, 3 cutters, 4 buffalo robes, 2 sleigh rugs, 2 set heavy double harness, 4 sets light single harness, set cart harness, some odd collars, sweat-pads and breast plates, Deering mower 5 foot cut (almost new) Massey Harris mower, horse rack, logging chains, cow ties and other chains, shovels, hoes, forks, scythes, broad axe and cross-bar, 1 gasoline engine six horse power in good running condition with circular saw and belt, plow, cultivator and smoothing harrows, 2 new Grinnam evaporator with 4 pans 3x14 feet, 1 gathering tank and storage tank, 2 sap pump and heater for boiling sap, cans and spouts, (300 of these cans are new) 75 gallons maple syrup made with tester, 1 farmers' stock scales weighing 2,000 lbs., counter scales, set scales for butcher's cart, 1 box for peddling meat, saws, 2 knives, 1 paper roller, some hooks for hanging meat, 1 kitchen range (Happy Thought) large heater with oven, sideboard, cooking stove, box stove, parlor suite, large washstand, wooden bedstead, 2 iron bedsteads, 1 falling leaf table, large kitchen cupboard, 1 brand new Singer sewing machine, a quantity of soft and hardwood lumber at Lepine's mill, anyone wishing to buy can examine same at the mill, 1 little Daisy churn, and cookie can, a few bags of seed potatoes and also some eating potatoes and many other articles unmentioned.

Sale to Commence at 1 p.m. sharp.

TERMS:—\$10.00 and under cash, over that amount 12 months credit on furnishing approved joint notes. 3 per cent of for cash.

W. J. BOYD, Licensed Auctioneer.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

IMPROVED STEWART PHONOGRAPH.

This Phonograph is the triumph of the age in popular-priced phonographs. It is destined to become the most popular phonograph in the world.

Never before has it been possible to manufacture a phonograph at anywhere near the price to approach the IMPROVED STEWART PHONOGRAPH in quality of Music, tone or richness in beauty. It plays all records.

Price \$15.00
G. J. Charland, Ph.B.

Prescription Druggist,
Lachute Mills.
Prescriptions a Specialty. Nyal's Quality Store
Developing and Printing.

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

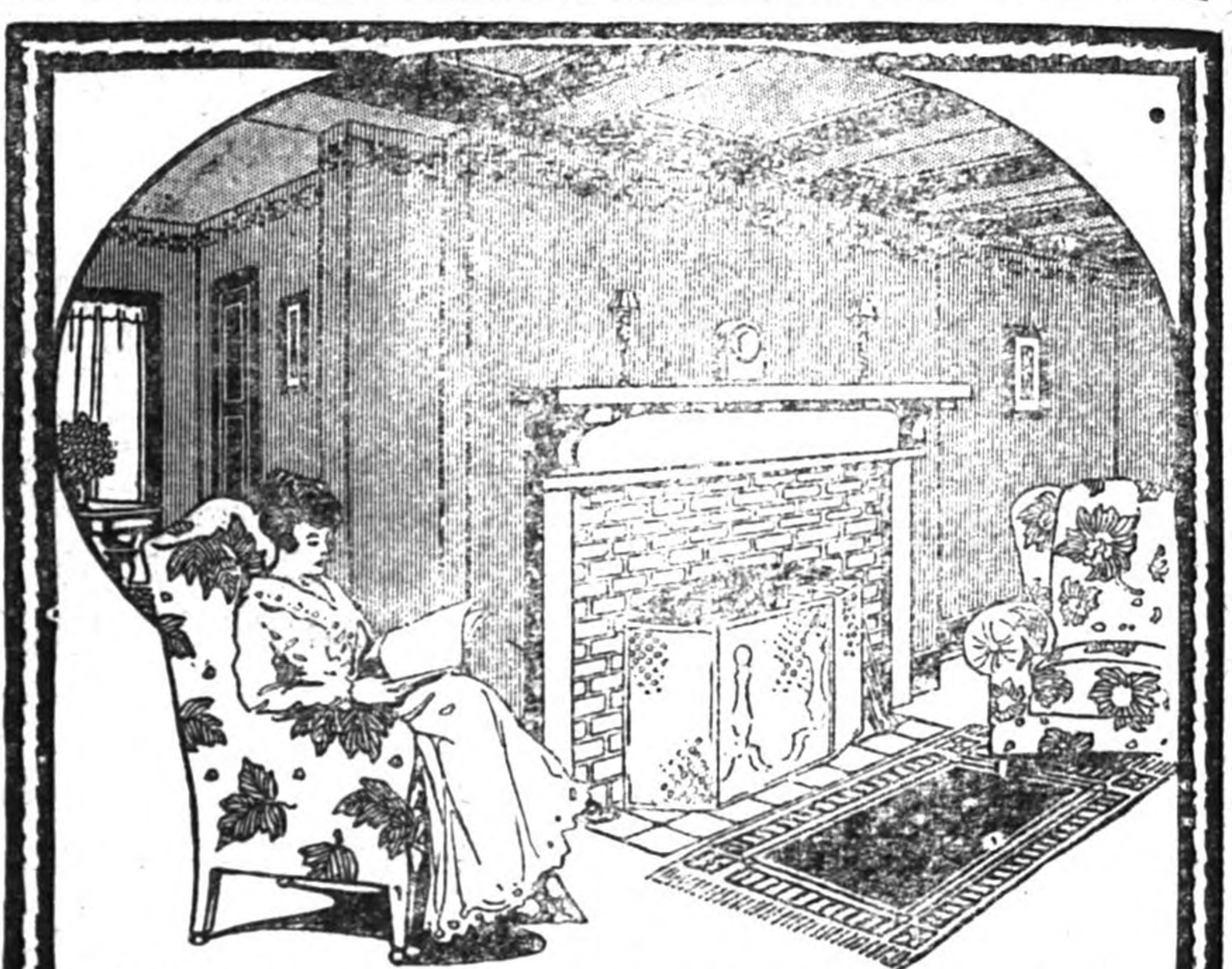
THE MOLSONS BANK

The saving habit

Like all other good habits is the result of resolution and practice. By depositing regularly a portion of your earnings in THE MOLSONS BANK, the saving habit is soon acquired. Your money grows by the addition of the interest which we pay at current rates on savings bank deposits. It is safe, and can be drawn upon when really needed. Avoid careless spending by opening a savings account with us.

W. A. Houston, Mgr. Lachute Branch

11-19



Make Home More Cheerful

Walls that are dark and dreary are made light and cheery with Lowe Brothers

Mellotone

The colors rival the rainbow tints in softness and beauty, and do not fade. They soften the light and make rooms ideal for reading and sewing.

Mellotone walls can be washed with soap and water when soiled. Each washing makes the finish look bright and fresh. This sanitary quality appeals to careful housekeepers.

Before you do your decorating come in and let us show you the Mellotone tints.



G. L. Meikle & Co.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

Ladies and Children's Boots and Shoes in all sizes. W. BANFORD & SON.

Men's and Boy's Clothing in all sizes and many lines. W. BANFORD & SON.

Briscoe!

Half Million Dollar Motor

Less Gas and more mileage.

32 h.p. motor that goes up the hills on High.

Lowest license and best appearing
See the Briscoe in our Show-room before buying.

GEO. Y. DEACON

Phone 26 LACHUTE MILLS, QUE.

Miss M. V. Slater

Main St., Lachute.

Jewellery, Watches, Clocks, Silverware, Cut Glass and Electric Table Lamps for Wedding, Birthday and all other Presentations. Necklets and Pendants, Brooches, Society and other Tie Pins & Buttons. Cuff and Collar Buttons, Eye-glass Chains, Signet, Fancy and Wedding Rings—all solid gold, gold-filled or silver. Silver-plated knives, forks and spoons, also Pie Plates, Fern Dishes, Waterman's Fountain Pens and Ink, Auto-strop, Safety-razors, etc.

All at lowest Montreal and Toronto prices.

Mail orders are solicited and will receive most careful and prompt attention. Re-plating, Engraving and all Watch, Clock and Jewellery Repairs quickly done and guaranteed.

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.

Princess Theatre, Brownsburg, P. Goyette, Prop.

April 15th, 16th and 17th.

Tom Mix, in the Wilderness.

A Stirring Romance of the Northern Snows.
ADMISSION 10 & 25 cts.

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

Many Prominent Men Come Out For Tanlac

Mayors, Judges, Bankers, Lawyers, Doctors, Editors and Ministers indorse it.

Feel it their duty to talk

They Come Forward and Unhesitatingly Tell Suffering Humanity What Celebrated Medicine has done for them.

It is seldom, indeed, that men of prominence, especially men holding high public office, willingly express their indebtedness publicly to a proprietary medicine. Many prominent men, however, including supreme court judges, mayors of our leading cities, prominent state and county officials, bankers, lawyers, doctors, editors, leading educators, government officials and even ministers of the Gospel have deemed it their duty to come forward and tell the people what Tanlac has done for them.

These well-known men of affairs have recognized in this medicine a new discovered and a scientific triumph in the medical world. It is a well known fact that these splendid indorsements have been given Tanlac time and time again and they will continue to be given just as often as new tests of its powers are made; and it also explains why numbers of the big drug firms of the country are ordering it exclusively in carloads lots.

Dr. J. T. Edwards, of Fayetteville, Ga., one of the best-known members of the medical profession in the state of Georgia, makes a statement that will undoubtedly produce a profound impression throughout the country.

"In my thirty years of actual practice as a licensed physician in the state of Georgia," says Dr. Edwards "I have never seen anything to equal Tanlac as a medicine to produce results. I have no hesitancy in recommending this medicine and I am prescribing it for my patients almost every day."

Hon. Archie R. Anderson, ex-sheriff of Harris County, Texas, is unquestionably not only one of the best-known, but one of the most popular men that ever held office in Texas. He served the people in this important office for 15 consecutive years. "I had the worst form of indigestion, suffered all the time from gas on my stomach and was continually belching up undigested food," said Mr. Anderson. "I suffered with neuralgic pains of the worst sort and nothing seemed to help me except in a temporary way."

"I began to feel better after taking my first bottle of Tanlac and have just now started on my third. I'm a different man already."

H. W. Hill, president of one of the leading banking institutions of South Pittsburg, Tenn., and one of the most successful bankers and business men in Tennessee, said:

"I suffered from rheumatism and other ailments for many years and Tanlac has done, me more good than anything I ever tried. I now wake up in the morning fine."

"I'm telling all my friends about Tanlac and am recommending it to them, regardless of their age and trouble."

Dr. G. W. De LaPerriere, of Winter, Ga., is not only one of the best-known physicians and druggists in the State of Georgia, but is also a man of extensive property and wide influence, ranking as one of the leading citizens of that entire section. He was been in the drug business in Winter, for 25 years.

Recently Dr. De LaPerriere wrote: "Our people are much enthused over the beneficial effects of Tanlac and I de-

Former Mayor Recommends It.

ONE of the latest additions to the large and rapidly growing list of prominent men who have publicly indorsed Tanlac for the good it has done them, is the name of Hon. Frank V. Evans, former Mayor of Birmingham. Mr. Evans is one of the best-known men in public life in Alabama to-day, being at one time editor of one the South's greatest newspaper, the Birmingham Age-Herald. He was also examiner of the public accounts of Alabama. In telling of the benefits he had derived from Tanlac, Mr. Evans said:

"For years I suffered with gastritis and indigestion in the worst form. I was habitually constipated and had pains in my shoulders and headache continual. My appetite left me almost entirely and everything I would eat hurt me. Finally I got to having awful attacks of acute indigestion, palpitation of the heart and smothering spells. For a long time I would have one or more of these spells every night and I would wake out of my restless sleep gasping for breath."

"I bought a bottle of Tanlac and to my surprise and gratification I began to feel relief after the first few doses. I kept taking the medicine and now my recovery is simply the talk of Birmingham."

sure to say that it is the most wonderful seller I ever had in this store."

Other prominent men who have indorsed Tanlac are:

Professor Elmer Morris, of Dover, Tenn.; Professor W. A. Wood, of the Central Graded Schools, Winter, Ga.; C. C. Cooper, president of the Georgia Home Cotton Oil Co., Lawrenceville, Ga.; Hon. S. S. Shepard, member of the Atlanta city council; Hon. George Samuel Riley, former Chief of Police in Macon, Ga.; Hon. C. G. Lavender, register of Williamson County, Tennessee; John F. Carroll, cotton mill superintendent of Chattahoochee and Atlanta; Hon. B. F. Whittington, Judge of the Rolston Court, South Omaha, Neb.; Geo. L. Bedford, Traffic Manager for the Gustin Bacon Manufacturing Co., Kansas City; Mr. James Taylor, Illinois State Mine and Mineral Inspector, residing at Peoria; Hon. R. W. Damon, attorney of Tacoma, Wash.; Hon. C. W. Mangum, of Atlanta, for three terms sheriff of Fulton County, Ga.; Judge G. W. Kyser, 1204 W. 9th St., Austin, Texas, and hundreds of others in every part of the country.

Tanlac is now sold in Lachute by G. J. Charland; in St-Scholastique by Louis Gratton, and in Calumet by S. M. Brannan, under the personal direction of a special Tanlac representative.

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LOUIS GRATTON
and in Calumet by
S. M. BRANNAN
under the personal direction of a special
Tanlac representative.

TENDERS

Scaled tenders addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "Tender for Bridge," will be received by the Municipal Council of the Township of Harrington until Monday May 31st, 1920, for the construction of the superstructure, approaches and superstructure of a reinforced concrete bridge over Lakeview Creek, in said Township of Harrington, in accordance with the plan and specifications prepared by the Engineer of the Department of Public Works and Labour.

The undertaking comprises the raising of the labour, plant and materials whatever necessary for the proper execution and completion of the work and also the building of a temporary bridge so that travel may not be interrupted.

The bridge will have to be completed in a time to be mutually agreed upon between the Council and the Contractor.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted cheque on a chartered bank equal to 10 per cent of the amount of tender, payable to the order of the Corporation of the Township of Harrington, which will be forfeited if the person tendering declines to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or fails to complete the work contracted for.

Copies of the plans and specifications are deposited in the office of the undersigned, where all interested parties may have communications thereby.

The tenders will be opened at the general session of the Council to be held on Tuesday, the 1st day of June, 1920 at 10 a.m.

The Council does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

PIERRE C. NTIN, Sec.-Treas.

P. O. Box 44, Weir, Que.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

CANADA'S AUTOMOBILE INDUSTRY

Throughout Canada there is one automobile for every twenty-five people, the Dominion in this respect taking only second place to the United States, where there is one to every fifteen persons. Since the introduction of the car into Canada, the industry has made phenomenal strides. Just how remarkable the growth has been may be realized from the fact that whereas in 1903 in all the breadth of the Dominion there were but 220 car owners, in 1919 the number of registrations totalled 324,886. By provinces the registration of cars is as follows: Ontario, 139,283; Saskatchewan, 84,792; Alberta, 34,000; Quebec, 29,183; Manitoba, 29,183; British Columbia, 19,500; Nova Scotia, 9,800; New Brunswick, 8,061; Prince Edward Island, 999.

At the present time the sum of \$50,000,000 is invested in the Canadian motor industry, and its various lines account for the employment of more than 15,000 people. The estimated aggregate sale of cars in Canada last year was over \$100,000,000 and expert investigation has elicited the probability of a 35 per cent increase over these figures for the year 1920.

Ontario Canada's Motor Province. Ontario is the motor province of Canada in manufactures as well as ownership. Windsor, with its surrounding communities of Walkerville and Ford City, Oshawa and Toronto are the most important manufacturing towns. The Ford Motor Company at Walkerville employs 3,470 employees at the home office. The plant covering 9 acres. The recently completed plants of the Canadian Products, Ltd., division of the General Motors of Canada, constructed at Walkerville, cost \$6,000,000. Other large plants in the Windsor district are Maxwell's and the Studebaker Corporation, in addition to which there is a large number of plants turning out accessories and automobile parts. At Oshawa, the General Motors Corporation of Canada has three large plants, where McLaughlin, Chevrolet and Oldsmobile cars are manufactured. Last year between \$2,000,000 and \$3,000,000 was spent in this town on extensions and improvements in connection with the industry. In Toronto the Willys-Overland is the principal plant, whilst London, Chatham, Kitchener, Hamilton and Brockville are also interested in the manufacture. Montreal, in Quebec, is also largely interested in motor industries.

Imports and Exports. Canada is largely interested in both the import and export of automobiles. In 1919 the imports of cars, parts and accessories amounted to \$12,201,119, while exports for the same period were valued at \$10,889,234. The imports were practically all from the United States. The growth of the export trade can be seen from a comparison with the figures of 1917 and 1918 which were \$3,210,120 and \$4,418,976 respectively. Australia was the Dominion's best buyer last year the Commonwealth buying \$2,440,000 worth of cars. New Zealand came next with \$1,185,000, then the United Kingdom, \$721,000 and India \$684,000. Turkey took freight automobiles to the value of \$621,023, exports to the United States totalled \$329,068, mainly parts, and to the Argentine Republic \$552,460.

The British preferential tariff which went into effect on September 1st, 1919, is expected to impart a considerable stimulus to the Canadian automobile industry. It grants preference of one-third provided that not less than 25 per cent of the labor on the finished car shall have been done within the British Empire.

AUCTION SALE

There will be sold by Public Auction the farm of

C. O. BENNETT,
Arundel, Que.

Tuesday, May 4th, 1920.

The Following Effects.—Seven milch cows (some freshened and some to freshen,) 2 heifers two years old, 2 heifers one year old, 2 Bull calves, 1 three year old bull (Arundel Forest King,) all of these cattle are Pure-bred Registered Ayrshires, Also 13 Grade Ayrshires Milch Cows, Capital Cream Separator of 500 lbs. capacity, 2 walking plows, some harness and many other articles too numerous to mention.

Sale to Commence at 10 a.m. sharp. Sale owing to proprietor wishing to remodel his building.

TERMS:—\$10.00 and under cash, over that amount 6 months credit on furnishing approved joint notes. 5 per cent off for cash.

I have received instructions from the legatees of the estate of the late

MRS. ANDREW REINHART,
East Ward, Lachute
Saturday, May 1st, 1920

The following effects:—Seven piece parlor suite, 2 large arm chairs, 1 Morris chair, 3 rockers, 1 extension dining room table, 8 dining room chairs, 1 Quebec heater with oven and pipes, 2 small tables, 1 kitchen table, kitchen range and pipes, 6 kitchen chairs, kitchen utensils complete, clothes baskets, clocks, lamp, umbrella stand, jardiner, Singer sewing machine, carpet sweeper, 2 small tables, easel, pictures, large mirror, 3 porlins and poles, 3 carpet squares extra good, stair carpet, rug, mats, dinner set, china tea set, silver and glassware, cut glass and odd dishes, trays, ladder, 30 feet eve troughing electric light fixtures, preserves jam and canned goods, 2 three piece bed room sets complete, 3 small tables, bed room crockery, 2 large ward robes, 1 iron bed complete, bureaus, bedding, quilts, blankets, sheets, 12 down pillows, table linen, cushions, pictures, curtain and poles, porlins, mirrors, garden tools, a quantity of hard and soft wood wood.

TERMS CASH.

Sale to commence at 1 p.m. sharp. The property will be sold at 3 p.m. This house is a solid clapboard with splendid cellar, outside kitchen, sheds, furnace, light water etc. Terms 25 per cent cash, balance 30 days.

M. Smith, Licensed Auctioneer.

Canada
Province of Quebec, No. 7712
District of Terrebonne.

Cite it Court, in and for the county of Terrebonne.

C. Oswald Lippé Bailiff, of the Town of St. Therese, District of Terrebonne, Plaintiff.

vs.

H. A. S. Kimpton, hitherto of the Town of St. Therese, District of Terrebonne, and actually of the city of Toronto, Province of Ontario, Defendant.

It is hereby ordered to defendant to appear within 30 days,

St. Jerome, 20th April, 1920.

S. MAGUANT,
Advocate.

T. A. Craig,
Attorney for the Plaintiff.



TENDERS FOR COAL.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "Tender for Coal for the Dominion Buildings, Ontario and Quebec," will be received at this office until 12 o'clock noon, Thursday, April 29, 1920, for the supply of coal for the Dominion Buildings throughout the provinces of Ontario and Quebec.

Combined specification and form of tender can be obtained from the Purchasing Agent, Department of Public Works, Ottawa, and from the Caretakers of the different Dominion Buildings.

Tenders will not be considered unless made on the forms supplied by the Department and in accordance with the conditions set forth therein. Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted cheque on a chartered bank payable to the order of the Minister of Public Works, equal to 10 p.c. of the amount of the tender. War Loan Bonds of the Dominion will also be accepted as security, or war bonds and cheques if required to make up an odd amount.

By order,
R. C. DESROCHERS,
Secretary.

Department of Public Works,
Ottawa April 3, 1920.

Automobile Repair Shop.

Mr. W. Doran, of Brownburg, wishes to inform all automobile owners that he has opened up a first class repair shop, and you can be assured of good service. I keep on hand a large assortment of parts, etc. All work guaranteed. 4-30

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

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7, 15 and 17 jewel movements in solid gold or stainless steel cases at \$25 and up.

AT THE BRINK OF THE PRECIPICE

By George C. Lane.

The route for the proposed spur track from the Blue Hills Electric Company's line to the newly discovered Hawk's Nest Copper Mine, after gradually ascending several hundred feet from the main trolley tracks, followed the ridge of the hill for some distance. It was in this region that Mark Cummins and his boss, Chris Hoadley, had been at work all day, staking out the grade for the contractor.

Mark was tired. His arms ached, and his hands and wrists were badly scratched by the brush that he had been cutting most of the day. It was his first job outdoors as a surveyor's assistant, though he had had considerable office work. He had had to give up his scientific school training because of financial affairs at home.

Whether he was making good on the job or not, Mark would probably never learn from Chris Hoadley, who, though one of the best surveyors in the county, had the reputation of being a "grouch."

"Out in the brush with Hoadley, eh?" Joe Furniss, one of the young men in the office, had remarked, laughing. "I'll give you a half day with that old boy; but he's some driver. Hard as nails himself, and he expects everyone working with him to be just as husky."

"Well, I don't know but what I can hold my own with him in that respect," rejoined Mark.

He was neither overconfident nor conceited. He was splendidly built, and notwithstanding months of office work he had kept himself in the best of condition.

Work was over for the day, and Hoadley and his young helper had started back along the ridge to catch the ten minutes past five electric car into the city. At one spot the ground sloped slowly downward to the edge of a cliff, beyond which was a drop nearly one hundred and fifty feet to jagged, granite rocks beneath. Hoadley was walking a little ahead of Mark. In spite of the likelihood of getting a surly answer to mind his own business, Mark was on the point of warning his chief to walk carefully, for there was ice between the soft top layer of dirt and the ledge beneath. The young fellow had come along there only a few hours before and had barely escaped a fall that might have sent him hurtling over the precipice.

"Look out for—"

Mark had no chance to finish his warning. The three words were scarcely out of his mouth when Hoadley lost his footing and, clutching helplessly, slid downward toward the edge of the precipice.

The surveyor was unable to get a hold on the muddy, slippery surface. For a moment he managed to check his progress; but the next instant he was slipping again. The ice underneath the dirt had been thawing for several hours in the warm March sunshine.

Mark stood rooted to the spot. Nothing, it seemed, could prevent his companion from sliding helplessly over the edge to certain death on the rocks one hundred and fifty feet below.

The next moment Mark noticed a gnarled cedar, dwarfed and crooked by the winter gales, that had secured root hold in a crevice near the edge of the ledge. He realized that Hoadley would miss it by three feet, and perhaps more.

Acting on impulse, Mark did a plucky thing. Keeping his feet as long as he could, he began to slide down over the mud-covered ice toward the dwarfed cedar. No matter what the risk, he must reach the tree before the other had slid past it. While Hoadley did what little he could to retard his progress, Mark unhesitatingly increased the speed of his slide.

A few seconds later, sliding feet first, he reached the tree and grasped at its slender trunk for support. The cedar bent and shivered, but it held.

As Mark, clinging with all his strength, felt his progress cease, he became aware that Hoadley was only a few feet behind him and a little to one side.

Gripping the trunk with one hand, Mark reached out with the other,

seized Hoadley's outstretched arm and pulled the surveyor toward him. The strain upon his arms was so great that it seemed to Mark that they would be wrenched from their sockets; but he kept his hold nevertheless and drew the surveyor to the tree.

"Well, one of us was bad enough!" Hoadley grunted. "But I guess, though, for the time being you've saved my life."

It was the nearest to anything like commendation that gruff old Chris Hoadley had ever given him.

"I've got an axe in my belt," said Mark. "I guess we can get out of this by chopping our way back."

"Yes, you've got an axe," rejoined Hoadley; "but that sliding stunt of yours was crazy, just the same. I don't believe you thought of your hatchet till you felt it grinding into your backbone just now."

Hoadley was right, and Mark had nothing more to say. As they lay motionless for a moment to catch their breath, Mark noticed that Hoadley was gripping the tree with his left hand only; his right arm hung useless at his side.

"Why, what's the matter?" he demanded in alarm.

"Wrenched, that's all," said Hoadley. "You've got a powerful grip there."

Mark was about to reply when there was a sudden movement of the cedar that caused a shiver of dread to pass swiftly up his spine. The slender support was giving way under the weight of their bodies! The sounds of roots stretching and breaking galvanized Mark to action.

Getting to his knees, he began hurriedly to chop holes in the ice. Within ten seconds he was able to shift his feet from the base of the tree to the little steps that his hatchet had made; then he glanced back fearfully at the surveyor. He had been just in time; the horrible sound of breaking roots had ceased.

In a few moments he had cut a row of half a dozen holes in the ice, leading obliquely up the steep slope. At a sound behind him he turned. The tree was giving way again.

"Here!" he cried, stretching out his hand. "Quick! Scramble up here! That tree won't hold a second longer!"

Hoadley grasped Mark's hand and crawled painfully up the steps in the melting ice.

Mark chopped away, step after step, toward the top of the slope. Beneath the muddy surface the ice was almost crystal clear. Mark could see the water trickling down between the ledge and the ice, which was only a few inches thick.

Presently, to his horror, the ice beneath them began to move. Had his chopping loosened the whole mass? Above him, ten feet higher up the slope, was the small stump of an old tree that had been broken off by the storm. They must reach that quickly. Mark chopped furiously. Once again the ice beneath them slipped downward and carried them three feet nearer the edge.

"A few more like that," Mark declared, "and we'll go over the brink."

As if in answer to his words the layer of ice again moved downward; but at the same moment a new plan occurred to Mark. Reaching in his pocket, he brought out his disk of steel tape. There was not an instant to lose; at any moment the ice might slide and sweep them over the edge. Hastily unwinding forty or fifty feet of the tape, he grasped the end of it and threw the tape case toward the stump above.

But he had not allowed enough for the drag of the metal ribbon and the missile fell several feet short. An ominous crunch, sounded beneath his feet, and he threw again, hurriedly, but with better aim. The tape looped over the stump and the case slid down into his hands.

He was not a second too soon, for the next instant the ice began to slide once more and with increasing speed. When at last the tape drew taut Hoadley, with his legs over the edge, was hanging by Mark's belt. Mark clung with all his strength, while the ice beneath them slid over the ledge and dropped into space.

"Will the tape stand the strain?" Mark gasped.

"Can you, I wonder?" came Hoadley's reply.

As the sharp-edged metal ribbon cut into his hands, Mark himself wondered whether he could; but he answered gamely, "Don't worry about it."

The ice continued to slip beneath them. Mark managed to get a turn of



MOTOR POLICEWOMEN IN LONDON

Policewomen of the motor squad in London now have motor cycles with side cars to facilitate rescue work. Photo shows a lost child being picked up.

the thin steel round each hand, and clung gamely. The steel edges cut cruelly into his palms and even across the backs of his hands; but he did not flinch, though once he could not suppress a groan.

"Can you hang on?" asked Hoadley, when he heard Mark cry.

"Hang on? Of course I can," replied Mark between clenched teeth.

"Because if you can't, I'd rather let go," continued the surveyor coolly.

"You're crazy!" the boy blurted out. "What are you thinking of?"

Blood from Mark's cut hands trickled down his wrists. It was slow torture; but the ice beneath them seemed thinner now and had begun to crack. A few yards up the slope Mark could see the bare ledge; but it seemed to him that he must let go, that he could not hold on a second longer. He began to kick furiously with his heavy boots, and after a little he got a toe hold on the bare ledge. Suddenly, however, a wave of dizziness surged over him.

"I—I'm slipping, I—guess," he panted in sudden despair.

"No, you're not slipping, either," replied Hoadley.

The strain at Mark's belt relaxed somewhat. "No, I'm not slipping," the boy echoed. "Cling on there! What are you doing?"

A moment later layers of the ice slid past, and there was bare rock on either side of them. Wriggling over to the left and still keeping his hold on the tape, Mark got to his hands and knees.

"Cling on!" he shouted hoarsely, and began to crawl over the uncovered ledge.

A few moments more and they had safely gained the top.

"Well, you're a cool one, Mr. Hoadley," said Mark uneasily, as with his handkerchief he began to staunch the blood from his badly cut hands.

"Cool, nothing!" rejoined Hoadley warmly. "I was mighty scared you'd let go, I can tell you! You've got grit, if I know the article."

How to Do Things.

Make oilcloth look bright and new by melting an ounce of beeswax and stirring it into a pint of turpentine. Apply with a woolen cloth and polish with another woolen cloth.

If butter is too hard to spread these cold mornings, fill a bowl with boiling water, empty it, then turn it over the butter plate. When breakfast is ready, your butter will be just right to spread nicely.

Life is in the making for the boys and girls. That is one reason why they need a bit of training about picking up and putting away their playthings. A neat, tidy boy will be likely to make a good barn and farm keeper.

In cold weather, it is well to shake all folds and twists out of the washed and rinsed clothes; when straight, drop them into the basket; then when they are hung upon the line, much time and waving of wet hands in the cold air can be saved. When there is snow on the ground, a pair of colored spectacles or goggles will protect the eyes from the glare.

Ironing-boards become warped because of the dampness of the garments under the pressure of hot irons. To use the "dished-in" board is really a great trial. A plain board needs nothing more than to have the padding changed from one side to the other; if the board is of the folding-up type, a handy man can unscrew it from its trestle, turn it over and fasten it again. The convex surface is much easier for the ironer than the old, concave side, and gradually the wood straightens and remains so.

Didn't Work.

Griggs: "When I don't catch the name of the person I've been introduced to, I ask if it's spelt with an 'e' or an 'i'. It generally works, too."

Briggs: "I used to try that dodge myself until I was introduced to a young lady at a party. When I put the question about the 'e' or 'i' she flushed angrily and wouldn't speak the whole evening."

"What was her name?"

"I found out later it was—HILL."

More families should have home-grown fruit. Plan the fruit garden now, and place orders for nursery stock early.

STRANGE FINDS IN AMAZON BASIN

IS INHABITED BY MANY SAVAGE TRIBES.

Probably the Most Primitive People in the World at the Present Time.

Traders, the advance agents of civilization, are starting to explore commercially a territory, covering hundreds of thousands of square miles, that is almost as totally unknown as if on another planet. It is the vast basin of the Amazon, in South America.

The chosen home of the long-tailed monkeys and of many other interesting forms of animal life, this region of great rivers and virgin forests holds out a seductive invitation to the investigative naturalist, while from the viewpoint of the anthropologist its human inhabitants afford inexhaustible material for study.

The most numerous and most warlike of the many native tribes of the upper Amazon and its tributaries are the Mundurucus, each of whose settlements has its own military organization, with barracks in which the fighting men sleep, their arms at hand, always ready for battle.

The Mundurucus are the most expert feather-workers in tropical America, the warriors wearing beautiful garments of birds' plumage, with rosettes of brilliant feathers on the forehead, or sometimes diadems of alligator scales. The "sceptres" which the chiefs carry in their ceremonial dances are admirable works of art, being made by fastening upon a long wooden rod the white and yellow feathers from the breast of the toucan.

At the top such a "sceptre" expands into a wide plume composed of the long tail-feathers of macaws and trogons. To preserve it from injury, the wand of authority is kept in a cylindrical case when not required for use on feast days. As a part of the costume, a crescent-shaped breastplate of turtle shell, so thin as to give out a clear note when struck, is worn.

"Ordeal of the Gloves."

Among the Mundurucus no youth is considered to have attained the dignity of manhood until he has endured the "ordeal of the gloves." In that country there is a kind of ant, as big as a wasp and quite as venomous; likewise another species, known as the "fire ant," whose bite feels like a red-hot needle piercing the flesh. Two bamboo tubes are closed at one end and into each of them a number of these poisonous ants are put. Then the tubes, called "gloves" by courtesy, are tied upon the arms of the young man whose fortitude is to be tested, and, wearing them, he goes about the village dancing and singing. If he shows the slightest sign of distress he is pronounced a failure and becomes an object of derision to the girls; but, if he endures the agony without wincing, his promotion to the rank of warrior is accomplished.

All over that part of South America the "blowgun" is the favored weapon of the chase. The stalk of a young palm, or a particular species, is taken, about ten feet in length, and split in two lengthwise, the pith being removed. Then the halves are securely bound together, providing an instrument of remarkable lightness with a smooth and polished bore. The projectiles employed are made from the leaf-stalks of another kind of palm, sharpened at the point and wrapped about the middle with silk-cotton, obtained from a tree.

The dart thus formed is introduced into the tube like a carriage, filling the bore, so that a puff of breath sends it on its deadly mission. Like a rifle, the blowgun has a foresight and a backsight. The darts are made sharp as needles by scraping them between the keen-edged, sawlike teeth of the pirai fish, one-half of a pirai jaw being customarily attached for this purpose to the hunter's quiver.

Armed with this weapon, the aboriginal marksman is able to kill off a

whole flock of birds at perch, dropping one after another without alarming them. Such blowguns, when used in war or for the killing of tapirs and other large animals, are commonly provided with poisoned darts, the "curari" poison employed for this purpose being widely known and manufactured among the tribes of the upper Amazon and tributary rivers.

Brilliant Dyes Adorn Natives.

Science to-day is not acquainted with the recipe for making "curari," the secret of its composition being handed down from generation to generation by the priests of the tribes. The basis of the mixture is supposed to be an extract from a strychnine-producing plant, snake-poison, venomous ants and other unpleasant ingredients being added. A slight wound from an arrow dipped in "curari" will kill a man in a few minutes.

When the Botocudo husband is out of temper with his wife he goes after her with a knife, and it is rare to see a married woman of the tribe who does not bear scars of wounds thus inflicted. From seeds and fruits these people obtain brilliant dyes, with which they adorn their bodies, a favorite fashion being to paint the face above the mouth bright red, the upper half of the body being stained black, and a red stripe encircling the waist. A naked warrior thus decorated presents a truly demoniacal appearance.

Space is not here available for even a brief description of many other tribes of the Amazon basin—as, for instance, the Maupas, who weave cloth out of the hair of slain enemies; or the Jivaros of the Marañon, whose war-trumpets are made from the skin of the tail of the giant armadillo. It may be said in a general way of all the savages of that vast region that they are the most primitive people in the world to-day—barring possibly the aboriginal blacks of Australia and a few African tribes.

Chinese Fighting Crickets.

The Siamese fighting fish is not the only creature whose natural pugnacity is turned to account to satisfy the reprehensible passion of the Celestials for gambling. Crickets are popular throughout all China, not only for their song but for the fighting matches in which they are entered against one another by enthusiastic gamblers who bet large sums of money on the champions of such contests. The London Field prints a letter from an English lady who lived for many years in Canton that describes such a "sportive gathering."

As we approached the field where it took place, she writes, we saw crowds of men standing about some sheds erected on the spot. On entering the largest we saw a raised platform on which some men sat behind a counter, who weighed the crickets and the dollars, recorded bets, received the money laid by both sides on each match, and paid the winner of each particular fight. In the shed numbers of men had gathered, each holding in his hand a little round earthenware basin, covered with a cloth, which contained fighting crickets.

We next entered one of the smaller mat sheds and stood by a round table. Two men had come in from the large tent, each having a little earthenware bowl in his hand, and, after they had uncovered them and examined the two occupants to be sure that they were their own crickets, the chirping combatants were put into an earthenware bowl on the table. The two men held small feather pencils in their hands by which they stirred up and enraged the belligerents, and the fight began.

The crickets walk round and round the bowl at first, then rush at each other with such violence that they are often thrown on their backs. They fight generally with great spirit and often lose legs and wings in the contest, but should one cricket run away from its opponent three times in succession the umpire declares it to be defeated. When they die, the successful crickets are placed in tiny silver coffins and are buried secretly by their owners on the hills, with the hope that the spirit of the departed insects will go into the bodies of the crickets found in the same neighborhood.

The breed of crickets at Peking is rather small, and the combats are generally over in a few minutes. At Shanghai and Canton the crickets are much larger and stronger, and a fight may last half an hour.

Providing the Opportunity.

Anecdotes about Boy Scouts are legion, but the one I think I like best is that of the enthusiastic nipper who, after he had joined the Scouts, grew more and more depressed. At last his father asked him what was the matter, and the lad confessed that his depression was due to his inability to be of use.

"You see," he exclaimed, "we're supposed to help people, but I never meet anyone who wants to be helped."

"Well, keep your eyes open," replied his father. "Something will turn up."

It did, the very next day, in the form of an old gentleman who tripped and fell down outside the house, and was brought inside by the sympathetic and beaming boy. When he had had a rest, the old man departed, and the boy's father observed:

"You see, my son, something always comes along if you only wait for it."

"Waiting's no good," replied the boy; "you've got to get busy yourself, dad. That old chap would never have taken a tumble if I hadn't fixed a string from our gate to the lamp-post!"

The Land of Fire.

Tierra Del Fuego, as everybody knows, means Land of Fire. Where the fire originally came from nobody knows, for the natives have no knowledge of any way to make it. They may have got it centuries ago from a volcano.

Certain it is that they take most anxious care not to lose it. In the underground dwellings (covered over with brush), which are their only habitations, there is always a fire, the embers of which are never allowed to become extinguished. Every one of their rude dugout canoes has in the middle a clay floor, on which a fire burns or smolders.

At night these primitive people, in case of alarm, burn signal fires on the mountain tops, and in the daytime the same fires, supplied with green wood, send up columns of smoke which, being made intermittent by smothering the column with a skin blanket at intervals, convey messages in a sort of Morse code.

This is the most ancient of all means of distributing intelligence, and since prehistoric times has been employed in many parts of the world. Modern science has devised no more effective method of attracting attention and sending news over a wide extent of country. It is thought that these signal beacons suggested to Magellan the name Tierra del Fuego.

The natives are among the lowest of savages. They have no permanent homes, moving from one place to another as often as the local food supply is exhausted and spending much of their lives in their canoes. It is said that, when their provender is not obtainable, they eat the old women, after stifling them humanely in the smoke of a greenwood fire.

The men do not average more than five feet in height, but are powerfully built; the women are equally muscular. They have a singularly brutal appearance, with no foreheads to speak of, their hair coming down nearly to the eyebrows. Both sexes go almost naked, a skin hung on the windward side being considered a sufficient protection even in the worst weather of that frigid latitude.

Nevertheless, they have their special accomplishments. They possess amazing skill in throwing stones, flinging them with either hand and with great force and accuracy of aim. No other people in the world equal them in marksmanship with that ancient instrument of warfare, the sling.

Their food is derived chiefly from the sea, and for the catching of fish they employ as helpers small dogs of a breed unknown anywhere else. The animals are white and woolly, with brownish spots, and remarkably intelligent. In recent years some of them have been exhibited at dog shows in the United States, though the Fuegians will rarely consent to sell them.

When a shoal of fishes comes near shore the dogs swim out and surround them, splashing and diving until they are driven into a net or into a creek where the water is shallow enough to permit the use of spears.

Within the last few years large areas in the interior of Tierra del Fuego have been taken up for sheep ranches. Undoubtedly the final disappearance of the natives cannot be long postponed, for the white settlers commonly shoot them at sight—a drastic method which finds some excuse in the ferocious and treacherous character of these savages.

Somebody Said.

Somebody said that it couldn't be done.

But he with a chuckle replied: "That 'maybe it couldn't,' but he would be one Who wouldn't say that till he tried."

So he buckled right in, with a trace of a grin.

On his face—if he worried, he hid it.

He started to sing as he tackled the thing

That couldn't be done—and he did it!

There are thousands to tell you it cannot be done,

There are thousands to say it means failure;

There are thousands to point out to you, one by one,

The dangers that wait to assail you,

But just buckle in with a bit of a grin,

Then take off your coat and go to it;

Just start in to sing as you tackle the thing

That "cannot be done"—and you'll do it!

Italy's Lost Cattle.

Italy has lost approximately 40 per cent. of its cattle. During the war it became necessary to sacrifice a large percentage of its breeding and dairy animals because of the great need of meat for army and civilian consumption. This destructive policy was further augmented during the trying period of the influenza epidemic when all restrictions were removed in order to combat the malady. In the invaded district of Venice many thousands of the best dairy and breeding animals were lost.

Now and Then.

Time once was when, as shadows fell,

We thought with joy of the dinner bell.

Now we tighten our belts, less space to fill,

And shrink at the thought of the dinner bill.

Poverty like a grindstone sharpens wits, but energy must turn the handle

Heligoland Fortress Dismantled

Heligoland, two years ago Germany's most impregnable barrier against allied sea power, is to-day a dismantled bulk of no military importance. The black, imperious bulk of the island itself, surrounded by tons of masonry and ingeniously constructed gun emplacements, is all that remains.

Germans concerned in the construction of the fortress, declare another seven years' work will be necessary to complete Heligoland's "demobilization." Work has been in progress for over a year. All the guns have been dismantled, but the destruction of the harbor works and other fortifications on the island is proceeding. This stronghold was built at a cost of more than \$175,000,000, but its mighty guns were fired but once throughout the war. The British warship Shannon was the target. The island played a negative part in the defense of the German coast, probably because allied experts agree that it

would have been impossible to silence its batteries.

The foundation of the harbor, which is about 800 yards in length and 500 yards wide, consists of huge blocks of concrete. All these have to be destroyed.

The ground on which the barracks stand, to reclaim which from the sea a multitude of Germans worked for years at a cost of \$5,000,000, is to be returned to the sea.

Everything in the defenses of Heligoland is worked by hydraulic power. The water necessary for the defense and sanitary purposes is drawn by huge pumps from 50 feet below sea level. The subterranean galleries, which are electrically lighted, are regarded by military men as wonder works.

Although the Germans considered that the secret of Heligoland had been kept inviolate, it is now revealed that a British naval officer posing as an American student, saw all the fortifications in 1913.

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We have a large assortment of nice fresh Groceries always in hand.

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'The Big Home Store with the Little Prices.'

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Save Against the "rainy day"

The thought of being dependent some day, when illness or old age takes away one's ability to earn, is rightly distasteful to the Canadian mind.

The simplest, surest way to offset this is to open a Savings Account and add something to it every week. Come in and we will gladly explain.

THE Bank of Nova Scotia

Capital - - - \$ 9,700,000
Reserve Fund - 18,000,000
Resources - - 230,000,000

J. E. PARRIS,
Manager,
Lachute Branch.



CANADIAN PACIFIC

Rail or Steamship
passages booked,
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reservations made

Apply to
J. S. Giles, Agent.

MALCOLM SMITH,
LICENSED AUCTIONEER.
Sales conducted in English
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LACHUTE, QUE.

L. L. LEGAULT, K.C.,
ADVOCATE,
Telephone No. 60
Main St., LACHUTE.

"VICTROLA"

means
PLEASURE



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

Records double sides \$1.00 and upwards. Needles of all kinds. Repairs promptly attended to.

OMER PAQUETTE - Agent

For the Montreal Berliner Gramophone Co'y, Limited.

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

GEOFFROY BEDARD

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

BUY NOW

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

GEOFFROY BEDARD,

THE TAILOR,

Main Street, - Lachute.

Good Resolutions.



At the commencement of the year many people made Good Resolutions, one of which was to do their Shopping at OUR STORE.

What about YOU?

Never Overlook a Bargain. Everything we sell comes under that heading.

**The Best in Quality
Price and Service.**

We have everything in Dry Goods, Boots & Shoes, Rubbers, Men's Ready-Made Clothing, and all Ladies' Dress Serges at moderate prices. Also a choice line of Groceries. Telephone orders delivered promptly. Yours for Service. Phone 39.

McFAUL BROS.

Where your dollar does its duty.
The Up-to-date General Store

LACHUTE MILLS, - QUE.

ALBANI LAMARCHE,
LICENSED AUCTIONEER.
Sales conducted in English and French. Prices Reasonable.
ST. PHILIPPE, QUE.

Z. N. RAYMOND, L.L.B.
NOTARY PUBLIC,
ST. SCHOLASTIQUE, P.Q.
Money to Loan. Farms for Sale
Bell Telephone No. 70.

"Come in and See"

The New International Farm Tractor on Exhibition in our Store. The one that will do your work to perfection.

International Gas and Kerosine Engines and Farm Machinery of all kinds, the World's Standard. Leave your order now and get best prices and good delivery. Agency Fleury's Famous Plows. Beattys Stalls, Stanchions and Litter Carriers, Pumps and Pump Jacks.

BUILDERS' SUPPLIES.

Nails, Building paper all kinds, Ready-roofing, Shingles, Axes, Saws, Bolts, Wire fencing, all kinds hay wire. Overalls and Smocks, Heavy Boots.

All best quality and lowest prices.
Buggies, Rugs, Whips and a good stock of harness at right prices. Harness neatly and promptly repaired.

JOHN McFAUL,

Telephone No. 50.

Wholesale and Retail Flour and Feed,
Grain and Coal.

A full line of Choice Groceries, Bacon, Etc.
Deliveries made with prompt attention.

J. D. CAMPBELL

Main Street, Lachute.

THE PROVINCIAL BANK OF CANADA

Incorporated by Act of Parliament, July 1900.

Capital paid up and Surplus: \$3,000,000.00
Total Assets: \$31,690,000.00

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

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

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

General Banking Business Transacted.

Offices Lachute, Brownsburg and St. Philippe

Lachute Branch, J. R. McOUAT, Manager

Brownsburg Branch, J. W. Lepine, Manager.

St. Philippe, Sub-agency of Brownsburg,

Albani Lamarche, Sub-agent.

LACHUTE MARBLE & GRANITE WORKS

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

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

Terms to suit Purchasers.

W. M. SCOTT, Prop.

R. T. MacARTHUR

Agent for Massey Harris Co. Ltd., Farm Machinery and Repairs. Bain Waggons and Bob-Sleighs.

Superior Barn Equipment Co., Fergus, Ont., Stalls, Stanchions, Litter and Feed Carries, Etc.

Goold Shapley & Muir Co., Ltd, Windmills and Repairs.

Agent for Mantle Lamp Co., of America, Repairs.

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.

WM. J. BARCLAY,

Agent for The MacCARTNEY MILKING MACHINE, NATIONAL RUBBER FILLER, FROST & WOOD FARM MACHINERY, CONNOR'S WASHING MACHINES, GOODRICH TIRES & AUTO SUPPLIES.
Bell Telephone No. 21
ST. ANDREWS EAST, - P.Q.

JOSEPH GIROUARD

NOTARY & COMMISSIONER
ST. BENOIT, - QUE.
Will's Successions, Administration of Estates, Investments.
At St. Andrews every Tuesday.
Telephone at St. Andrews & St. Benoit.

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 Bauford's Store.
Here Every Day.

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 r 21. Lachute

GAETAN VALOIS, L.L.L.

NOTARY

Money to loan on security
Depositor of the late J. E.

Valois, notary's papers.

LACHUTE, - QUE.

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

SURGEON DENTIST

Raymond's Block

Main Street, Lachute.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children

In Use For Over 30 Years

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

The Watchman,

And Ottawa Valley Advocate.

VOL. XLIII

LACHUTE, FRIDAY, APRIL 30, 1920.

NO. 12

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

FOUND.—In Giles' Ice Cream Parlor,
Main St., a small sum of money.
Loser will please call for same.

FOR SALE.—A Baby Carriage, in good
condition. Apply at the Watchman
Office.

FOR SALE.—Just received a car load
of oats suitable for seed. Apply to
J. D. Campbell, Lachute.

FOR SALE.—Double seated express,
in first class order. Apply to L. Klein,
Lachute.

WANTED.—A car load of iron before
May 15th. Highest prices paid. Phone
78, L. Klein, Water St., Lachute.

FOR SALE.—A Birch bark Canoe.
Apply at once to Mrs. Robt. Miller,
Lachute.

Just received, a very fine assortment of
Carpet and Rugs. To see them is
to buy. Come and make your selection
at once. O. B. Lafleur & Sons, L'td.

You want a choice Tapestry Square?
We have it in lovely patterns and color-
ings. W. BANFORD & SON.

LOST.—On Sunday morning last, be-
tween Presbyterian Church and Mr.
T. Moore's, a heavy navy blue car-
riage rug. Finder please return
same to J. M. Mackie or phone 148.

JUST RECEIVED.—A car load of Real
Good Western Oats. Your chance
while they last, at
A. Larocque, Windsor Hotel, Lachute.

We have a very few choice carpet
squares in fine colours, patterns and
good sizes. W. BANFORD & SON.

We have a large assortment of Men's
Boots. Prices are lower far than
present. Values made of long ago
purchased. W. BANFORD & SON.

WANTED.—To work in Factory at
Brownsburg as machine operators etc.,
boys and girls over 14 years old, also
married men with families in which
some members are over 14 years old
who would also be employed in factory.
Wages for boys and girls 17cts. per
hour, for men 31 cts. per hour. Work
is light and clean. Housing accommo-
dation for married men. Apply to
Dominion Cartridge Company Limited,
Brownsburg, Que.

Spring coats for Ladies, are all in now.
Hurry up for yours.
W. BANFORD & SON.

NOTICE.—We are in the market for
Hides, Bags, and Calf Skins L. Klein.

—For the Best Stock of Buggies in
town, Genuine Leather trimmed and
Guaranteed for Two Years, at Reasonable
Prices. See R. T. MacArthur, Lachute.

CRESWELL'S

Canada Cement

Prices Right

R Creswell Regist'd

LOCAL NEWS

Miss L. Pollock spent the week-end in
Hill Head.

Mr. Blakely, of Almonte, spent Friday
last in town.

Miss Amy McQuat spent the week-end
with friends in town.

Miss Aggie Hay, of Montreal, spent
the week-end with her parents in town.

Rev. and Mrs. Wornell and son spent
the week-end in Montreal and Cookshire.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Connelly left this
week for their home in Indian Head,
Sask.

Mrs. Dwyer, of Montreal, is the guest
of her sister Mrs. R. McIntyre for a few
weeks.

Mrs. Jno. Hope spent this week in
Arnprior visiting her sister Mrs. Jas.
Griffith.

The Misses Winnie, Gertrude and Irene
Riddell, of Montreal, spent the week-end
in town.

Mr. and Mrs. A. McFaul spent the
early part of the week with friends in
Montreal.

Miss Gladys Bradshaw, of Grenville,
was the guest of Miss Hazel McGibbon
this week.

Dr. Murphy is spending a few days in
Kingston this week, owing to the illness
of his mother.

Mr. and Mrs. Jas. McKimmie spent
the week with their daughter Mrs. Hume
at Russell, Ont.

Miss Mina Morrison spent the week-
end the guest of her parents Mr. & Mrs.
W. Morrison.

Mrs. P. R. McGibbon returned home
on Saturday from a weeks visit with
friends in Montreal.

Mrs. Cook and daughter, of Arundel,
are guests of her parents Mr. and Mrs.
Jas. Armstrong this week.

Miss Alma Forward, of Ottawa, and
Mr. Robert Cruise, M.P., were week-end
guests of Mrs. Jno. Cruise.

Mr. Wm. McColl, of Cote St. Joseph,
was the guest of Mr. John Hay M.P.P.,
on Saturday and Sunday last.

Baptist Services on Sunday next will
be as follows: Daleville 11 a.m., Brown-
sburg 3 p.m., Lachute 7 p.m.

Mrs. E. Call and Miss Evelyn Wilson
left on Monday last for Montreal, where
they will in future make their home.

Rev. Mr. Tuttle, who has been visiting
friends in town for the past few weeks,
returned home to Crandon, Wisconsin,
on Wednesday.

The Willing Workers of Genoa and
Jerusalem will hold their meeting on
Tuesday afternoon, May 4th, at the home
of Mrs. E. Armstrong.

The Argenteuil Home-makers Club has
given to each of its members a Free
Membership card for the "Geneva Pub-
lic Library" for one year.

Mrs. Parker and son, of Smith Falls,
Ont., Miss Hannah Smith and Miss Pat-
terson, of Montreal, were the week-end
guests of Mrs. Ed. Smith.

Mrs. Guy Gordon and daughter, who
have been spending the winter months
with her father Mr. Richard Thompson,
left for her home in Boston on Tuesday.

Mr. Jas. T. Griffith, of Arnprior, Miss
A. Miller of Ste. Eustache, Miss Mary
and Mr. John Hope of Montreal, were
guests of Mrs. Jno. Hope for the week-
end.

NOTICE.—The stores in town will
commence their Early Closing for the
summer months on May 18. After that
date you are asked to do your shopping
on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday
of each week.

Mr. Clarence E. Paul, who is taking a
business course in Montreal, was in town
on Wednesday, attending the inter-
ment of his brother Stanley's remains in
the Lachute cemetery.

Owing to insufficient subscriptions the
book containing the soldiers of our
country will not be published. Will
those who have not paid for same bring
their receipts to the Watchman Office
and the money will be refunded.

Rev. Mr. Lupton who has been in
charge of Lakefield parish for the last
three years, is leaving Wednesday, April
28th, with his family for their new parish
of North Claremont. They have been the
guests of Rev. and Mrs. Lackey for a
couple of days this week. The Watch-
man wishes them good success in their
new field of labour.

Anglican Church Notices
Services will be held (D.V.) on Sun-
day, May 2nd, as follows:—Holy Com-
munion in St. Simeon's Church 11 a.m.
and Brownsburg 7 p.m. Regular service
in St. Simeon's Church at 3 p.m.

An exceptionally fine treat is promised
all who attend the Musical and Dramatic
Entertainment to be given in Victoria
Hall, Lachute, on Thursday evening,
May 6th, and in Goyette's Hall, Browns-
burg, on Friday, May 7th. Proceeds in
aid of the general funds of the two con-
gregations.

DEATHS

GRIER.—At the Presbyterian Manse,
Lachute, on Wednesday, April 28th,
Jean Grier, aged 65. A faithful ser-
vant of the Rev. and Mrs. George for
the past 20 years.

The Prohibition Situation.

Contributed by the Temperance
Committee.

The License Law of the province of
Quebec, is essentially a prohibitive law.
The very term "license" involves that
idea. We license a person to carry on a
business, or to do some act, which, with-
out such license or permission, is pro-
hibited. Thus fundamentally the liquor
traffic is under the ban of the law. The
Government, however, has reserved for
itself the right, under certain conditions
to vary the general principle of prohibi-
tion and to permit that, which otherwise,
is prohibited. To do this it has called to
its assistance the municipal authorities,
and has imposed upon municipal councils
the duty of investigating the character of
the persons applying for such licenses,
the requirements of the localities in
question and the suitability of the pre-
mises for which such permits are asked,
and leaves it to the discretion of the local
authorities whether such licenses be grant-
ed or not. If the council approves and
confirms the petition, the Government
through its officer, the Collector of
Revenue of the district, grants the
license. If the Council refuses to approve
or confirm the application, the Govern-
ment cannot grant license.

This discretion on the part of the local
council is limited. There is nothing in
the license law which says that the
council must confirm a certificate; there
are several cases where it is provided
that the council must not confirm a cer-
tificate. One of these cases is where a by-
law prohibiting the sale of intoxicating
liquors has been voted upon and adopted
by a majority of the municipal electors.
In that event, the hands of the municipal
council are tied. They have no discre-
tion. They cannot exercise any
judgment either for or against the prin-
ciple of granting licenses, and consequen-
tly are freed from all responsibility.

Five years ago a by-law of this kind
was passed in the town of Lachute, and
our councillors during that time have
not been called upon to enter into the
merits or demerits of the licensing
system. Their discretionary powers had
been taken from them. This by-law
has been repealed by the electors, a
majority of 21 votes having been cast
in favor of leaving it once more to the
discretion of the councillors to grant
licenses or not, as may seem best to
themselves.

No doubt there has been considerable
confusion in the minds of some electors,
as to what the meanings of the recent
vote is. Some people have the idea that
the council was bound by law, and
justice and expediency to follow the re-
sult of that vote by granting licenses,
and that the councillors could thereby
avoid exercising that discretion, and
assuming that very serious responsi-
bility which the license law imposes upon
them. Such is not the case. While the
by-law was in force, the councillors' hands
were tied. Now that the by-law has been
repealed, the councillors' hands are
untied. Now that the by-law has been re-
pealed the councillors must face this
question and be prepared to exercise a
sound judgment, a wise discretion and
assume the full responsibility of their
action. If they come to the decision that
the granting of licenses is in the interest
of the material prosperity, the moral
improvement, the general happiness of
the community, the suppression of
drunkenness and the evils resulting there-
from, for these reasons, they will be able
to vote "yes," but they will vote "yes"
because they think it is right to do so,
not because they must do so. On the
other hand, if they believe that sobriety,
prosperity, happiness, etc., cannot be
promoted by granting such license, they
will, for these reasons vote "no," not
because they must so vote. By a
majority of 21 votes, the electors have left
the whole question to the discretion of
the councillors, knowing that the law
provides that the council must make a
proper investigation as to what is best
to do in the interest of the town.

Art. 932, paragraph 2 of the License
Law reads as follows:

"The granting or the refusal of the
confirmation of a "certificate shall be in
the discretion of the council, saving
the cases provided for by article 936,
and the decision of the "council shall
be final; but whenever a municipal
council wishes "to substitute one
license for another, such council must
state "the reasons why the former
licenses is refused a new license."

The cases provided for in article 936
are where the applicant is a bad charac-
ter, or a majority opposition has been
filed, in which the council has no dis-
cretion. They must refuse the license.

Methodist Notes.

The Sacrament of the Lord's Supper
will be administered in Lachute Metho-
dist Church Sunday next, May 2nd, at
10.30 a.m., and at Brownsburg at 7.30
p.m. The pastor Rev. W. P. Warnell
will officiate. Services will be held at
East Settlement and Ste. Canute at 3 p.m.
On Sunday evening at 7 p.m., Mr. F. R.
Yule, Travelling Secretary of the Bro-
therhood Federation of Canada will
preach in Lachute. Mr. Yule has a
great message and is an enthusiast and
authority on Brotherhood work. Don't
fail to hear him.

Men's and Boy's Clothing in all sizes
and many lines.

W. BANFORD & SON.

Ladies' Costumes

We have now in stock all our
New Suits for Ladies in various
shades.

We advise that customers make selection
early of these lovely costumes. Sizes
soon run out. So do shades.

LADIES' COATS

The Spring Coats are very neat and chic.
We have a nice line of them.

W. BANFORD & SON LACHUTE.

The Staff of Life is Bread! The Bread to buy is Hamilton's!

BECAUSE IT IS GOOD BREAD, made from the
Best of Flour. Just try it.

PHONE No. 80 and our delivery van will be on hand
to supply your wants.

Choice lines of confectionery, and all fruits in season.
Buns, Rolls, Cakes, Etc. made to order.
Wedding Cakes our Specialty.

Robert Hamilton,

Phone. 80.

Baker & Confectioner.

None can better serve or give bet-
ter values than can be secured in
our store.

PHONE NO. 2

Will bring your orders along, be they large or small,
and they will receive the same care and attention as
if you were here to make the selection.

You are always assured of the very best in all lines,
and our stock is always kept as complete and up-to-
date as it is possible for a Country Store to be.

Its money saved by trading with

R. McFAUL,

MAIN STREET. - - - LACHUTE.

Now is Your Opportunity if you are in need
of a Good Electric Reading Lamp!

All Lamps Marked Down 33 1-3rd.

Statuary in white and in colours

marked down 33 1-3rd.

3 piece Carving Sets marked down

to 33 1-3rd.

This Sale will continue until the end
of April only. TERMS CASH.

E. JOUSSE

Watchmaker, Jeweller and Optician.

MAIN STREET, LACHUTE.

Soils and Crops

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

How We Cash In on Good Seeds

I wonder how many of us have failed in many of our farm operations the past year because we sowed seeds that were weak in germination, poor in quality, or full of dirt and half-matured grains.

We have just now footed up our income for the first nine months of the year 1919, and we have to our credit \$387 more than we have ever made before in any twelve months on our farm, and we have been hammering away here for twenty-eight years past.

We did this, and both of our boys in the army. We made a New Year's resolution, and that was to plant only the best seeds obtainable, or not plant at all. It cost us a few dollars more, maybe \$20, but it has paid, for we have had the best of everything for the family, and also for the swine, and chickens.

Planting poor seeds not only effects the crop, but is also felt in all other departments of the farm. A poor-yielding crop of small grain, wheat, oats, barley, or rye means that the table may suffer for bread, the hens suffer for scratch feed, the sheep get thin and short-wooled, the swine go shy because of lack of ground-feed slops. If we fail in a good crop of corn, the hogs go to market thin, the cream checks out in half, the table suffers for lack of butter, and the horses go to the plow next spring thin and rickety.

How was it on your farm last year? Was it because you sowed a bunch of cheap garden seeds that your onions were all scallions, your peas never tender in the cooking, the garden lettuce and radishes were tough? It can be thus.

In our garden we are growing sweet corn of the sweetest variety, and we have grown this same variety for thirty-five years in the family, and know our roasting ears will be top-notch, and the surplus worth canning for the winter.

We grew 600 bushels of wheat this year on a bit less than 16 acres. We sowed the best seed obtainable, pampered it by a 200-pound application of commercial fertilizer, then top-dressed every acre of it with strawy manure. After re-cleaning we sold it for seed, netting nearly \$600 more than market price, and not a bushel of that wheat went over 30 miles from our home.

We grew 50 bushels per acre of a select white oats, re-cleaned it all, and sold it for a good sum above market price, enough to pay us well for our extra work and the growing of better grain.

We planted corn that has been grown in the family for over forty years, improved and certainly acclimated to our country, and when our neighbors' corn was in roasting ears from seed secured no one knows where, we were cutting and shocking well-ripened corn.

Thus it goes on down the list. Our garden yielded us over three times the quantity of table stuff because we planted the past season of reliable, tested seeds, instead of relying on puff collections and advertising lists of cheap stuff.

The boys have returned. We have taken them in partners with us here on the farm. We have them down at the Agricultural College now, and that is where they will help us most in the next few years, but it will be a good helping, we are thinking, and so long as they are reaping good seed there, they shall have our support, God bless them.

I wonder if you ever thought how much you lose by planting poor seeds, from the field down to the flower bed?

Care of Ewes

Near the time of lambing the ewes should have the kind of attention that will result in strong lambs, plenty of milk for the newly dropped lamb, and a thrifty condition of the ewes. I have seen ewes that were slightly droopy and tending towards lifelessness completely changed in just a few days by a little different care.

One essential thing is to give the ewes sufficient exercise. We never kept the ewes closely confined more than a day or so before the lambs were dropped. They always had the run of the large lot, or access to a pasture field if the weather was anything but rainy. If necessary force them to go outdoors. In pleasant weather they can be fed outdoors. I have taken ewes out and driven them about the lot in the morning for exercise and occasionally down into the woodlot. Sheep seem to like the cover of a woodlot in both winter and summer.

Water and salt are both essential to ewes. They ought to have salt before them nearly all the time. The best arrangement I have ever found was a sheltered box in one corner of the lot and another in the sheep barn; these need filling about every two or three weeks. Sheep can go without water longer than most other domestic animals, but it is neither beneficial or desirable for them to be cut off from their water supply for more than a few hours. Ewes without water accessible when they desire it, are likely to be troubled with constipation and this should be religiously avoided near lambing. They need and will drink fresh water twice a day, and if the water is colder than fresh well water and cannot conveniently be warmed it will be well to have the water accessible all during the day so they can take it in small amounts.

Constipation may be caused by feeding too much dry feed. Bran is excellent to feed if one has nothing but dry feed to give, oilmeal is good also. If corn is the only grain being fed it will be well to use bran and oats instead with the other roughage, at least until constipation is overcome. Succulent feeds are excellent and relished by the ewes; roots, such as the mangel, are highly beneficial in the winter, as is also good silage. This is a critical time in the ewe's life and proper care is essential.

A large flock of ewes is inclined to crowd through a narrow door or passageway. At this stage they are likely to be seriously injured by crowding. Handling them quietly and forcing them to pass through in single file will tend to avoid injuries. In fact, ewes near lambing should be handled as quietly as possible. They are often of very excitable nature, and anything tending toward excitement ought to be avoided. Dogs are especially obnoxious at this time, so that in case there are any in the neighborhood that are likely to be bothersome it may be advisable to keep the ewes shut in at night. We lost some six or seven head one year which were merely chased by dogs less than five minutes. None were injured to any extent, but the intense excitement just at that time proved to be enough to cause their death within two days. I tell you it is a sickening sight to go out in the sheep lot and witness the ravages of a worthless cur or two, whether it is at lambing or any other time.

Feeding of garlic and milking is increased.

In case no garlic-free pasture is available, it would be advisable to drive the cattle to the barnyard three or four hours before milking and feed them on hay and silage. As the season for garlic trouble is short, this should not cause much inconvenience.

Poultry

Select the breed best suited to your market or the purposes for which you wish to raise poultry. The farmer will usually wish a general-purpose fowl that is vigorous and a good layer. At the same time it will produce enough meat to help out with the family rations.

An egg farm that is shipping eggs to a market where white eggs are sold at a premium, will wish to keep Leghorns. The Mediterranean breeds produce white eggs and here the chance of selecting the best-like breed is all right. Some like white birds and others the buff. Some breeders will enjoy an unusually marked fowl like the Ancona, and take more care of a flock of birds of that kind.

In some sections brown eggs are most in demand and a good laying strain of any American breed will be satisfactory. If broilers are to be produced there is nothing better than the White Wyandottes or Barred Rocks. A black feathered breed is not as desirable for raising broilers because of the black pin feathers which injure the appearance of the bird on the market.

The Welfare of the Home

Taking the Indigo Out of Blue Monday.

Housewives will agree that it takes some management to turn "blue Monday" into a lighter shade of indigo, but many families and communities are solving the problem and it is interesting to see how they do it.

With a good laundry available, much or all of the work can be done away from home, but the great objection to this plan is its expense, which has been lessened in some localities through co-operation. Co-operative laundries are often run in connection with a creamery, using waste steam from the creamery.

One neighborhood solved the problem, by sending a committee to confer with the local laundryman, who agreed to make a rate of six cents a pound for flat and rough-dry work if the people would furnish their own laundry bags and do their own delivering. The first week twelve families took advantage of this offer, and the number is increasing. They are planning to work out a system of co-operative delivery, so that it will be necessary for a member from each home to make a trip to and from town each week for laundry.

But there will always be isolated families not in touch with laundries, and for such families equipment for home-laundry work is of great importance. First and foremost must come a good supply of running water (both hot and cold), soft if possible, but plentiful, no matter what its quality may be. Arrangements should be made for doing the work under convenient conditions, and in this respect the detached laundry, properly equipped, is ideal, for it can be planned so that it is cool and airy in summer, warm and protected in winter.

A basement laundry is perhaps next in convenience, while a laundry opening out of the kitchen also has its good points; any one of these arrangements keeping the steam and wash-day odors and activities out of the dwelling part of the house.

The washing machine for domestic use is not an experiment. It has been on the market for more than half a century. It does its work rapidly and successfully. The theory of the machine, whether driven by hand-power, water-power, gasoline-engine power, or electricity, is the agitation of clothes and water and the forcing of a soapy solution through the clothes.

Every housewife should own a wringer, even if she has no washing machine. The reversible ball bearing one with side springs is best. Some clothes wringers have an emergency arrangement on top whereby the tension may be released should a finger be caught between the rollers. Wringers should be oiled in the bearings and the rubber rollers wiped off after using. They should be covered to prevent dirt from gathering on them.

Mangles or ironing machines are operated by electricity or by engines, or by hand. The rollers of the mangles are heated by means of gas or gasoline, or may be made of hard, highly-polished wood, depending upon pressure, instead of heat, for smoothing the clothes. Seventy-five per cent of the ironing for a family can be done on a mangle and done in about one-fourth the time required to do it by hand.

In addition to the mangle, it is well to have several ironing-boards—a narrow one for skirts; a sleeve-board, a little oval affair held up in the air by two supports so that the article can hang free; a bosom-board, small and oblong, for shirt-bosoms; and either a small rolling-pin or a piece of broom-stick, padded and covered, to slip into tight, closed places.

Folding ironing-boards may be purchased or made at home. They permit of garments being easily slipped off or on. Any handy man can put adjustable supports on the old ironing-board which you have always used propped up on chairs and tables. Then you can get the board at the proper height and save much back-ache. Fortunately much of the family laundry can be put in good enough shape for use by careful folding; this will do away with the need of ironing, and the plan does not mean shiftlessness—only common sense.

If padding for the ironing-board must be purchased, choose silence cloth, such as is used for dining tables. Two thicknesses of new cloth will make the board soft enough. Instead of tacking the covers on ironing-boards, cut them so that they are about four inches wider than the board, and sew tapes along the sides so that they can be tied on. Four or five tapes on each side will be sufficient; made thus, the covers can easily be changed. Unbleached muslin, sixty inches in width, is the best choice, if new material is purchased; this width will cover the length of the board without waste.

For an iron-stand, use an ordinary tin layer-cake pan fastened to the ironing board with stout nails; set the iron in this. It protects the board and prevents the iron from slipping to the floor. To insure against fire, place a sheet of asbestos under the pan. A large screw-eye inserted in one end of the ironing-board allows the board to be hung upon a nail, thereby keeping the ends from contact with the floor.

Next to mangles the self-heating irons are the greatest step-savers, as the irons can be kept at the proper temperature without the continual walking back and forth between stove

and ironing-board. They are heated by gas, electricity or kerosene.

Irons should be kept in a dry place. When about to use them, as soon as they are warm, rub lightly with paraffin or beeswax tied in thin cloth. Then rub the irons over some cleansing powder, or coarse salt, sprinkled on a newspaper. Clean the irons in the same manner when your work is finished; when cold, store in a covered box. All laundry equipment should be protected from dust. It saves time in cleaning when it is next needed.

SUN LIFE SHOWS BIG GAINS IN ALL LINES

49th Annual Report is Issued, Showing Tremendous Gains in New Business Obtained.

Several new and interesting records in the insurance business, were made by the Sun Life Assurance Co. of Canada during 1919. The 49th annual report of the company has just been published and shows that the new business actually issued and paid for during the past year was \$86,548,850, being an increase of \$34,957,457, or 67.7 per cent, over 1918. The tremendous business of the Sun Life will be realized when it is stated that applications for new assurances retained during 1919 exceeded one hundred million dollars. The figure creates a distinct record in the insurance business of the Dominion, as no Canadian company has ever before approached this total.

The business in force amounted to \$416,358,462, showing an increase of \$75,548,805. The assets of the company were increased by \$8,091,082 and now amount to \$105,711,468, while the report shows a net surplus of \$8,037,440 over and above all liabilities and capital stock, which indicates the importance attached by the company to safety and protection. The company paid out to policyholders and their beneficiaries \$12,364,000, bringing the total amount paid out in this connection since organization to \$91,227,320. Another record was made in regard to income with a total of \$25,704,201, or an increase of \$4,053,101 over the previous year.

Owing to the remarkable development in the business of Canada's greatest life assurance corporation, the directors feel that the business in the Dominion is due to enormously expand during the present year.

Capacity of Cisterns.

Cistern problems do not often arise, but when they do it is well to be prepared. Here is the method:

Determine in feet the diameter of the cistern and also the height to the arch. Multiply the diameter by itself and by the height. Take four-fifths of the product. Divide by four, the number of cubic feet in a standard barrel. (A standard barrel contains 31.5 gallons and is a little more than half as big as the familiar barrel known as the hoghead.)

A cow should have about two ounces of salt each day.

SOW SIMMERS' SEEDS



Successful Since 1856

It is easy to make claims for seeds—it is another thing to be able to substantiate them. We are emphatically able to make our claims good because our record for "seeds that grow" has gone unbroken for 64 years. For seeds, bulbs, plants of all kinds, trust Simmers' goods.

THEY GROW!

Write for our handsome new 1920 Catalogue today.

J. A. Simmers Limited, Toronto

What Do You Do With Your Straw?

In planning how much you intend to put into machinery for the coming season, it might be well to set aside some money for the purchase of a straw spreader. This is just a suggestion, but I believe it is a wise one.

There are two ways to spread straw—with pitchforks or with spreaders, especially designed for the purpose. If your idea is to get it on the land any old way, hit or miss, in bunches and bare spots, use a fork. If you want a nice, even job, and one that will bring results, by all means use a spreader. I believe that the increased yield due to the application of straw would pay for a spreader in one growing season. Certainly a few years' use will pay you back in full.

The common sunfish is carnivorous and in hatching season is especially pugnacious.

"No More Boarders Here."

If you keep hens as a hobby, then what follows will not interest you, but if you keep them for what you can get out of them in the way of profit, most probably it will interest you.

I only had a small flock, 80 birds all told, and when a poultryman looked over them two months ago, and told me to cull out 20 of them, I didn't feel like listening to him. But he talked to me in such a way as to convince me that his advice was good, and I culled out the 20, selling them at \$1.50 each.

Now for results: My 100-pound of mash lasted me five days longer—nineteen instead of fourteen—making a saving of 120 days' feed, which will equal a cash saving of \$60, and, despite this culling, I have been getting just as many eggs. In fact, owing to the rest of the birds having more room, the production has increased. Therefore I am thoroughly convinced that the experiment has been worth while.



Spohn's Distemper Compound

at the first sign of a cough. Better still, give it as a preventive before he shows signs of sickness. "SPOHN'S" acts equally well as a preventive or cure. By reason of its germicidal qualities, it expels the disease germs, abates fever, restores appetite and condition. Sold by Your Druggist.

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

BRUCE'S

Famous Root Seeds

Bruce's Giant Feeding Beet. In two colors, White and Rose, a cross between Sugar Beet and Mangel, splendid croppers and unequalled for feeding, easily harvested, and keep well. 1/4 lb. 25c, 1/2 lb. 40c, 1 lb. 75c, 5 lbs. \$3.50, postpaid.

Bruce's Mammoth White Carrot. Half Long Variety, heavy cropper, splendid quality, easily harvested, grand keeper. 1/4 lb. 25c, 1/2 lb. 40c, 1 lb. 75c, 5 lbs. \$3.50, postpaid. Also Yellow Leviathan, Giant Yellow Globe, Golden Tuskard and Mammoth Long Red Mangel at same price.

Bruce's New Century Swede Turnip. A grand purple top variety, splendid for the table and also for feeding cattle, a grand keeper and shipper. 1/4 lb. 25c, 1/2 lb. 40c, 1 lb. 75c, 5 lbs. \$3.50, postpaid.

Also Bruce's Selected, Bruce's Giant King, Half's Westbury, Elephant, Magnum Bonum, Kangaroo and Hartley's Swedes at 1/4 lb. 25c, 1/2 lb. 40c, 1 lb. 75c, 5 lbs. \$3.50, postpaid.

Also Aberdeen's, White Globe and Greyhound Turnips, at 1/4 lb. 25c, 1/2 lb. 40c, 1 lb. 75c, 5 lbs. \$3.50, postpaid.

FREE—Our valuable 128-page Catalogue of Seeds, Plants, Bulbs, Implements and Poultry Supplies. Write for it today.

JOHN A. BRUCE & CO., LIMITED

HAMILTON Established 70 years ONTARIO

SUN LIFE ESTABLISHED NEW LANDMARKS in 1919

New milestones in the progress of the SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA were passed in 1919.

Applications received.....over \$100,000,000.00
Assets.....over \$100,000,000.00
Assurances in force.....over \$400,000,000.00

Gratifying progress was made in all other departments during the year.

SYNOPSIS OF RESULTS FOR 1919:

Assets as at 31st December, 1919.....	\$105,711,468.27
Increase over 1918.....	8,091,082.42
Cash Income from Premiums, Interest, Rents, etc., in 1919.....	25,704,201.10
Increase over 1918.....	4,053,101.41
Profits Paid or Allotted to Policyholders in 1919.....	1,606,503.37
Total Surplus 31st December, 1919, over all liabilities and capital.....	8,037,440.25
(According to the Company's Standard, viz., for assurance, the O. & S. Table, with 3 1/2 per cent interest, and for annuities, the B. O. Select Annuity Tables with 3 1/2 per cent interest.)	
Death Claims, Matured Endowments, Profits, etc., during 1919.....	12,364,651.15
Payments to Policyholders since organization.....	91,227,532.30
Assurances issued and paid for in cash during 1919.....	86,548,849.44
Increase over 1918.....	34,957,457.40
Life Assurances in force 31st December, 1919.....	416,358,462.05
Increase over 1918.....	75,548,805.92
Life Assurances applied for during 1919.....	100,336,848.37
Increase over 1918.....	42,529,861.70

THE COMPANY'S GROWTH

YEAR	INCOME	ASSETS	LIFE ASSURANCES IN FORCE
1873.....	\$ 48,210.83	\$ 96,461.93	\$1,064,350.00
1884.....	278,379.65	838,397.24	6,844,404.64
1894.....	1,373,596.20	4,616,419.63	31,328,569.74
1904.....	4,561,936.19	17,851,760.92	85,327,662.83
1914.....	15,052,173.24	64,187,656.18	218,299,835.00
1919.....	25,704,201.10	105,711,468.27	416,358,462.05

The SUN LIFE issues more ordinary assurances annually than any other Company of the British Empire.

SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA

1871

HEAD OFFICE MONTREAL
T. B. MACAULAY, President

1920

LOSS OF STRENGTH THROUGH INDIGESTION

The Stomach Can Only Do Its Work When the Blood is Rich and Red.

Indigestion means loss as well as suffering to many people. Loss of strength, loss of time and loss of money follows indigestion and debility continues as long as the indigestion remains. Workers suffer from indigestion because their hours are long, and often they cannot give proper time to meals. Then the appetite becomes fickle, digestion becomes feeble and the blood becomes impoverished. So the general health suffers: languor, nervous troubles and often sleeplessness follows. It is well to remember that the whole system relies upon good blood and that good blood is impossible unless the digestion is good.

The stomach cannot do its work unless the blood is made rich and red, and so new blood alone can cure indigestion. It is for this reason that a remedy like Dr. Williams' Pink Pills which makes new, rich blood, cures indigestion and builds up the whole system. The great value of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills in cases of this kind is proven by the statement of Mr. R. E. Small, Wingham, Ont., who says:—

"The truthfulness of my statement can be proven by scores of my friends and acquaintances. I am a glove cutter by trade and for six long years, have at times been a great sufferer from indigestion. Gas would accumulate on the stomach, causing me great pain. I would bloat up at times and almost suffocate, and often when at work would be overcome by a drowsy oppression which was almost insupportable. Finally I began the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and after taking seven boxes I feel like a new man. The transformation they have made in me is simply remarkable, and while using them I gained thirteen pounds in weight. I may add that I began the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills as a result of what they did for a niece, who underwent a critical operation, and who did not regain her strength until she started using the pills. In her case they fully restored her health, and this encouraged me to begin their use, with, as I have already said, a complete restoration of health in my own case."

You can get Dr. Williams' Pink 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.

This life would be just one long laugh. And all our wishes would come true; if we would just accomplish half the things that we intend to do.

MONEY ORDERS.

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

Saving Ships Single-Handed

Imagine standing in sea water at its present temperature for five hours on end! That was the ordeal of Ernest Brown, and that was how he saved the motor-larger Glance from sinking, says an English writer.

The Glance got into a fog outside Plymouth Harbor and ran upon a rock. Water poured through the hole in the torments. Brown plugged it with two coats and stood on them. He stuck it out for five hours, when the boat was at last towed into safety. By that time the water was nearly up to his armpits.

There are craft in plenty sailing the seas to-day which owe their existence to the pluck or presence of mind of a single individual.

When the fishing-boat Marie was sixty miles out in the North Sea, the cabin was flooded by a big wave. The water getting into a hundredweight drum of calcium carbide, caused it to burst open. The released acetylene gas took fire and instantly the cabin was in a blaze.

Skipper Dye leaped down into the cabin, seized the red-hot drum, carried it up on deck and flung it into the sea. His hands and face were roasted raw, but he saved his ship.

Equally brilliant was the exploit of the chief engineer of the transport

Why is a Boy Bad? Because He is Abnormal.

"You are a bad boy!" says his mother to little Johnny. But what she really means is that he is naughty and deserves to be punished.

The normal boy is bound to be naughty at times; it is a youthful effervescence. It is not the boy who is always good that does something worth while in after life or makes the most useful citizen.

The bad boy is a wholly different type. He is distinctly abnormal. Unfortunately, his very boldness in wrong-doing often renders him an object of admiration to his fellows, more particularly to boys younger than himself.

But what becomes of him in after life? What became of the notorious bad boy of your own neighborhood? You haven't heard of him since he grew up. He disappeared somehow. That is what happens to bad boys; they never amount to anything, and they disappear. Quite commonly doubtless they become habitual criminals.

The psychic development of the young human being should be most carefully watched. It is of utmost importance that the spiritual part of him shall be properly trained and cultivated. See what happens to the boy who is neglected in this respect, the outcast child, orphaned perhaps and thrown upon the streets. He becomes precociously world-wise. He is cunning and self-helpful far beyond his years; but his soul is permanently stunted.

Curiously enough, there is a popular notion that clergymen's sons are more likely than other boys to turn out bad. Any unexplained devility in a neighborhood is usually laid at the door of the local parson's youngster, no matter how innocent he may be.

The child is not merely the father of the man, but is more properly to be regarded as his remote ancestor. As his mind grows he passes through the same stages of development as those which marked the evolution of the savage into the civilized human being. Hence the thoughtless cruelty of the small boy, his destructive propensity and the unwillingness with which he adopts many of the habits and ways of civilization—those of cleanliness for example. He belongs, psychologically speaking, to an epoch of the remote past. All of his tastes and ideas are primitive, and nothing pleases him better, if opportunity offers, than to occupy a cave and make a pretense of getting a living by forays made therefrom with a few congenial companions—just as did his forebears 100,000 years or more ago.

Forests of the Dutch East Indies cover 247,000,000 acres and are all virtually unexplored.

If desired it is possible to make an old dump look like new. For instance, a plain brass lamp may be enameled in white or ivory by using the proper undercoating. Other preferred effects are as easily obtainable.

Paille Maille!

Do you know why London's famous "Jung" is named Hyde Park? Originally the piece of land referred to—nearly 400 acres—was the site of the ancient Manor of Hyde, belonging to the monastery of St. Peter, Westminster. In 1536 it was conveyed to King Henry VIII. In 1652 the Park—by that time 620 acres—described as "that impaled ground called Hyde Park," was sold by order of Parliament for £17,000. De Grammont, we are told, referred to Hyde Park as a barn field, in the time of Charles II. Although nowadays it is the rendezvous of fashionable folk, at one time it was let out in farms!

The well-known Rotten Row, it is interesting to know, is supposed to be derived from the French "Route du Roi"—meaning, "the King's Drive."

Pail Maille, by the way, got its name from the fact that it was there that King Charles and his courtiers played the game called "Paille-Maille." This game, sometimes called "Paille Maille," consisted of hitting a ball with a "maille"—mallet—through an iron hoop, which was hanging from an arm on a high pole.

WHEN BABY IS CROSS

Mothers, when your baby is cross—when he cries a great deal and no amount of attention or petting cheers him—something is the matter. It is not the nature of little ones to be cross and peevish—the well child is a happy child. Give him a dose of Baby's Own Tablets and he will soon be well again. The Tablets are a mild but thorough laxative which regulate the bowels and stomach; banish constipation and indigestion; break up colds and simple fevers and relieve the other minor ills of little ones. Concerning them Mrs. Oscar Bedard, Ste. Sophie, Que., writes:—"Baby's Own Tablets are an excellent remedy for constipation. They relieved my little one when nothing else would and I can strongly recommend them to all mothers." The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Heat For Alaska.

The Pacific has its own "Gulf Stream," which is called the Japan Current, and it is formed in the same way.

The trade winds, blowing from the tropics, bank up the warmed ocean waters in the Yellow sea (corresponding to the Gulf of Mexico), and thence they pour out between Japan and Formosa, the stream thus formed passing south of the Aleutian chain, along the southern coast of Alaska, and down the west coast of North America.

Hence it comes about that the whole southern coast of Alaska has a temperate climate. It is warmed by the Japan Current.

"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."

Should You Spray?

More positive proof of the benefits derived from repeated sprayings in apple orchards could not be obtained than the following results obtained by a successful fruit grower. Three lots of Ben Davis trees were sprayed once, twice and six times, respectively, and the results were clearly demonstrated to a large crowd at picking time.

The trees sprayed six times yielded 28.3 barrels; those sprayed twice, 16.6 barrels; and those sprayed once, 10.3 barrels. At the current wholesale price this would amount to \$128.83, \$46.00 and \$27.17, respectively. The fruit sprayed once or twice was scabby and wormy, and the foliage of these trees had fallen; the apples sprayed six times were smooth and clean, the foliage was still vigorous, and there were plenty of fruit buds showing. Which all goes to show that you can "get by" with half-hearted spraying, but when it comes to showing profits you cannot hope to stay in the race unless you do. The orchardist who cares for his fruit will win out every time.

HAVE YOU ASTHMA?

Do you endure the misery of asthma with sleepless nights, difficult breathing and loss of strength? How ever bad your case, quick relief is guaranteed by the use of

TEMPLETON'S RAZ-MAH CAPSULES

This preparation is the result of years of experimenting and study. Thousands have derived the greatest benefit through its use. Write for free sample to Templeton, 142 King St. W., Toronto. Sold by reliable druggists everywhere for \$1.04 a box.

TEMPLETON'S RHEUMATIC CAPSULES

For fifteen years the standard specific for Rheumatism, Neuritis, Gout, Sciatica, Lumbago, Neuralgia. Many doctors prescribe them. Write to Templeton, 142 King St. W., Toronto, for free sample. Sold by reliable druggists everywhere for \$1.04 per box.

White grubs require three years to complete their life cycle and usually but one brood is destructive in a locality. An abundance of May beetles, or June bugs, one spring indicates that there will be an abundance of grubs the following year.

Marion Bridge, C.B., May 30, '02.

I have handled MINARD'S LINIMENT during the past year. It is always the first Liniment asked for here, and unquestionably the best seller of all the different kinds of Liniment I handle.

NEIL FERGUSON.

Lead-poisoning is a common ailment of workers in earthenware and china plants.

The man who hides the medal he has won is the kind of man who deserves another.

America's Pioneer Dog Remedies
Book on
DOG DISEASES
and How to Feed
Mailed Free to any Address by the Author.
Dr. Gray Glover Co., Inc.,
118 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. A cold 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

WHEN NEURALGIA ATTACKS NERVES

Sloan's Liniment scatters the congestion and relieves pain

A little, applied without rubbing, will penetrate immediately and rest and soothe the nerves.

Sloan's Liniment is very effective in allaying external pains, strains, bruises, aches, stiff joints, sore muscles, lumbago, neuritis, sciatica, rheumatic twinges.

Keep a big bottle always on hand for family use. Made in Canada. Druggists everywhere. 50c, 70c, \$1.10.

Sloan's
Liniment
Keep it handy

Cuticura Will Help You Have Hair Like This

Touch spots of dandruff and itching, if any, with Cuticura Ointment. Shampoo with Cuticura Soap and hot water.

Use Cuticura Ointment 25 and 50c. Sold throughout the Dominion. Canadian Depot, J. J. Macdonald, 87 Ontario Street, Toronto. Soap shaves without sting.

BITS OF HUMOR FROM HERE & THERE

Charity Begins at Home.

Charitable Lady (collecting for sale of work)—"Have you any particular use for your old clothes?"

Citizen—"Yes; I'm wearing them."

Willie Answered.

A doctor who was superintendent of the Sunday school in a small village asked one of the boys this question: "Willie, will you tell me what we must do in order to get to heaven?"

Said Willie: "We must die."

"Very true," replied the doctor, "but tell me what we must do before we die."

"We must get sick," said Willie, "and send for you."

Bar Spectacles in Company.

Chinamen regard it as impolite to wear spectacles in company.

Ask for Minard's and take no other

GIRLS! DRAW A

MOIST CLOTH THROUGH HAIR

Let "Danderine" save your hair and double its beauty.



Oh, girls, such an abundance of thick, heavy, invigorated hair; a perfect mass of wavy, silky hair, gloriously fluffy, bright and so easy to manage. Just moisten a cloth with a little "Danderine" and carefully draw it through your hair, taking one small strand at a time; this magically removes all dirt, excess oil and grease, but your hair is not left brittle, dry, stringy or faded, but charmingly soft, with glossy, golden gleams and tender lights. The youthful glints, tints and color are again in your hair.

"Danderine" is a tonic beautifier. Besides "doubling the beauty of the hair at once, it checks dandruff and stops falling hair. Get delightful Danderine for a few cents at any drug or toilet counter and use it as a dressing and invigorator as told on bottle.

Cause of Early Old Age

The celebrated Dr. Michenhoff, an authority on early old age, says that it is "caused by poisons generated in the intestine." When your stomach digests food properly it is absorbed without forming poisonous matter. Poisons bring on early old age and premature death. 15 to 30 drops of "Sage's Syrup" after meals makes your digestion sound.

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 contains proper directions for Colds, Headache, Toothache, Earache, Neuritis, Lumbago, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Joint Pains, and Pain generally.

Handy tin boxes containing 12 tablets cost but a few cents. Druggists 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 Wood-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."

Classified Advertisements.

AGENTS WANTED

PORTRAIT AGENTS WANTED good prints and finishes—lowest prices on cameras. For catalogue, United Art Co., 4 Brunswick Ave., Toronto.

S. MART, ENERGETIC YOUNG MAN wanted to handle mining stocks, bonds and debentures, to represent Toronto House, Liberal commission. Apply Box 6, Wilson Publishing Co., Toronto.

FARM FOR SALE

100 ACRE FARM FOR SALE AN going concern with stock and equipment, \$4,500, or farm alone \$2,500, two miles from Brooklyn Station, immediate possession. Robert Walker, Newport, Nova Scotia.

FARMS BOUGHT.

I HAVE CASH BUYERS FOR SALE-able farms. Give description, location and cash price. James F. White, Box 99, New Franklin, Mo.

FOR SALE

WELL EQUIPPED NEWSPAPER and job printing plant in Eastern Ontario. Insurance carried \$1,000. Will go for \$1,000 on quick sale. Box 64, Wilson Publishing Co., Ltd., Toronto.

FERTILIZER.

STEVENS' COMPLETE FERTILIZER will pay you. Write for prices.

SHIP YOUR EMPTY BAGS—SUGAR, flour, bran sacks to Stevens. Highest prices. Geo. Stevens, 364 Mark St., Peterboro.

KNITTING YARNS

KNITTING YARNS, BEAUTIFUL soft lams' wool four-ply, lace, and yarns in sixteen colors. Just the thing for sweaters, pullovers, togues and children's wear. Made in Canada by Canadians from pure Lams' Wool. And nothing else, and somewhat resembles the high class English yarns, but so much cheaper, as you buy direct from the spinner. Price twenty cents per skein or three dollars per pound. Small sample skein, twenty cents, postage free. Also heavier yarns in homespun style, all wool to wash at home, in Grey, Black, and White, at one dollar, fifty per pound. Large sample skein, thirty cents, postage free. Postage extra on all orders under ten dollars. Georgetown, Woodlawn Mills, Georgetown, Ontario. Note—Carders and Spinners Wanted, used to country life.

WOOD ASHES.

IF YOU HAVE A CAR FOR SALE I will write me. Geo. Stevens, 364 Mark Street, Peterboro.

SCRAP IRON.

IF YOU HAVE A FIRE AND HAVE a car or more of scrap iron I will come and quote you where it lays. Geo. Stevens, 364 Mark Street, Peterboro.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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

COFFIN STOCK WANTED. IF YOU are able to supply, advise us as we will pay the highest prices, dry or green from the saw. Keenan Bros. Limited, Owen Sound, Ont.

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.

WANTED.—RELIABLE, ENERgetic men, farmers' sons, farmers or others who can devote some of their spare time to represent us as Salesmen for Nursery Stock. Write us up-to-date convincing outline of our charges and offer liberal remuneration. Apply immediately to Maple Grove Nurseries, Winona, Ont.

CALOMEL!

It's Mercury! Quick-silver! Shocks the Liver—Danger!

You're bilious, but take "Cascarets!" You have a throbbing sensation in your head, a bad taste in your mouth, your eyes burn, your skin is yellow, with dark rings under your eyes; your lips are parched, your bowels are constipated. No wonder you feel foggy, mean and ill-tempered. You need Cascarets to-night. Don't continue being a bilious nuisance to yourself and those who love you, and don't resort to harsh physics that irritate and injure. Remember that most disorders of the stomach, liver and bowels are ended by morning with gentle, harmless Cascarets—they work while you sleep, never gripe, shock, sicken or inconvenience you. They're grand!



You'll Enjoy the Flavor of INSTANT POSTUM

and this table drink is easy to make just right.

One can vary the cup strength as desired, making it strong or mild to suit taste.

Used instead of coffee, it's Better for You More Economical

Lowe's



Even Two Coats of Paint Give Less Than a Hundreth of an Inch Protection

When you know that you must depend on a paint film less than a hundredth of an inch thick to protect your buildings from weather's wear and tear you begin to realize the vitalness of buying the right paint.

An outside paint must be not alone waterproof but weather-proof. Making a paint weatherproof is the difficult part. If it is not weatherproof it will not long stay waterproof.

To be weatherproof, the paint film must be so elastic that it will expand or contract with the weather's changes—and do it without cracking.

Lowe Brothers High Standard Liquid Paint is specially made to meet these conditions. That is why it stands so many years of weather's wear and tear.

The picture above is taken from a

photograph showing a two-coat film of High Standard Paint held in the hand. The film was over two months old when photographed; yet it was as flexible as a handkerchief.

If you have been having paint troubles, or want to prevent them, tell us about your painting needs. The expert advice given so gladly will cost you nothing. It may save you much.

G. L. Meikle & Company.

Paints

Don't say "Tobacco"—say—
MACDONALD'S
CROWN

One size

15 cents

"The Tobacco with a heart"

H. C. Fortier, Selling Agent, Montreal.

DALESVILLE

Mr. R. Creswell was the guest of Mr. A. Hall on Sunday.

Mr. Charles Barker is visiting friends in Lachute this week.

Miss Emily Barker, of Montreal, is the guest of her father Mr. C. Barker.

Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Morrow were the guests of Mr. T. Morrow on Sunday.

Mrs. R. S. McArthur and Mrs. T. Davis spent a few days in Montreal last week.

Miss Katie Stephenson is spending a short visit to the guest of her aunt Mrs. W. West of Lachute.

Mr. R. Cruise, M. P., and Mr. G. McAllister, of Brownsburg, visited Mr. C. Barker on Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Bethel Steele and little son, of Lachute, were guests of Mr. and Mrs. D. Dixon on Sunday.

SCOTCH ROAD.

The members, adherents and friends of the Scotch Road Presbyterian Church are hereby informed that the regular fortnightly services will be resumed next Sunday, May 2nd, at 3 p.m. The complete list of dates is as follows:—May 2nd, 16th, and 30th. June 13th, and 27th. July 11th, and 25th. August 8th, and 22nd. September 5th, and 19th. Everyone will always be cordially welcome. Please cut out this notice and keep for further reference.

AUCTION SALE

There will be sold by Public Auction at the farm of

C. O. BENNETT,
Arundel, Que.

Tuesday, May 4th, 1920.

The Following Effects:—Seven milch cows (some freshened and some to freshen), 2 heifers two years old, 2 heifers one year old, 2 Bull calves, 1 three year old bull (Arundel Forest King), all of these cattle are Pure-bred Registered Ayrshires, Also 13 Grade Ayrshires Milch Cows, Capital Cream Separator of 500 lbs. capacity, 2 walking plows, some harness and many other articles too numerous to mention.

Sale to Commence at 10 a.m. sharp.

Sale owing to proprietor wishing to remodel his building.

TERMS:—\$10.00 and under cash, over that amount 6 months credit on furnishing approved joint notes. 5 per cent off for cash.

I have received instructions from the executors of the estate of the late

MRS. ANDREW REINHART,
East Ward, Lachute

Saturday, May 1st, 1920

The following effects:—Seven piece parlor suite, 2 large arm chairs, 1 Morris chair, 3 rockers, 1 extension dining room table, 8 dining room chairs, 1 Quebec heater with oven and pipes, 2 small tables, 1 kitchen table, kitchen range and pipes, 1 kitchen chairs, kitchen utensils complete, clothes baskets, clocks, lamps, umbrella stand, jardiner, Singer sewing machine, carpet sweeper, 2 small tables, 2 pictures, large mirror, 3 portraits and poles, 3 carpet squares extra good, stair carpet, rugs, mats, dinner set, china set, silver and glassware, cut glass and odd dishes, trays, ladder, 30 feet 1/2 inch troughing electric light fixtures, preserves, jam and canned goods, 2 three piece bed room sets complete, 3 small tables, bed room crockery, 2 large ward robes, 1 iron bed complete—bureaus, bedding, quilts, blankets, sheets, 12 down pillows, table linen, cushions, pictures, curtains and poles, portraits, mirrors, garden tools, a quantity of hard and soft wood wood.

TERMS CASH.

Sale to commence at 1 p.m. sharp.

The property will be sold at 3 p.m. This house is a solid clapboard with splendid cellar, outside kitchen, sheds, furnace, light water etc. Terms 25 per cent cash, balance 30 days.

M. Smith, Licensed Auctioneer.

Canada
Province of Quebec, No. 7112
District of Terrebonne.

Circuit Court, in and for the county of Terrebonne.

C. Oswald Lippé Bailiff, of the Town of St. Therese, District of Terrebonne. Plaintiff.

vs.

H. A. S. Kimpton, hitherto of the Town of St. Therese, District of Terrebonne, and actually of the city of Toronto, Province of Ontario, Defendant.

It is hereby ordered to defendant to appear within 30 days,

St. Jerome, 20th April, 1920.
S. MAGUANT,
Advocate.

T. A. Craig,
Attorney for the Plaintiff.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

Automobile Repair Shop.

Mr. W. Doran, of Brownsburg, wishes to inform all automobile owners that he has opened up a first class repair shop, and you can be assured of good service. I keep on hand a large assortment of parts, etc. All work guaranteed. 4-30

Get your spring costume now. Stock is complete. W. BANFORD & SON.

Buy your Spring Footwear Now!

and

We are ready to supply the Farmers with the Best Working Boot made in Canada.

We invite you to call and see our Great Stock of Boots. Having bought in large quantities before the last rise in price I am in a position to offer you some great values.

Always on hand

Ready-made Clothing for Men and Boys, Gent's Furnishings, Shirts, Raincoats, Underwear, Socks, Gloves, Etc.

Suits Made to Order.

Boots Neatly Repaired.

Telephone 65.

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PERFECTION MILKER

Absolutely the simplest and most efficient milking machine on the market.

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Lvs. OTTAWA (Central Stn.) 5.45 p.m. Sun., Mon., Wed., Fri., via Capreol.

Lvs. TORONTO (Union Stn.) 9.15 p.m. DAILY

Tickets and full information obtainable from Canadian National Railways Agent, Lachute Station; J. W. Gail, Town Agent, Lachute or General Passenger Department, Montreal.

Industrial Department Toronto and Winnipeg will furnish full particulars regarding land in Western Canada available for farming or other purposes.

Canadian National Railways

Have You Ever Thought of This? — That a Cup of "SALADA" properly infused, is one of Nature's greatest blessings as a harmless stimulating beverage.

A CLOSE CALL

BY THEODORE RUETE

Part III.

In the Ross's bright, little kitchen, Esther was busy with some sewing. A man sat beside the table near the window, gazing absent-mindedly across the yard.

As the afternoon wore on the wind had changed with prairie-like suddenness. First it had lifted and driven away the blizzard, and then it had died away altogether. Under the glowing rays of the setting sun, the thick snow blanket sparkled and glistened in the clear, frosty air, as the temperature dropped lower and still lower. The cold was intense.

"I think I can get on, now," the man remarked to Esther; "the storm seems about over." He rose as he spoke and went out into the yard to take a better look at the weather.

"Um-m-m," thought Jim Trench, as he carefully scanned the sky. "Guess I'd better be moving." He walked past the front of the house to a position where he could see for miles around.

"Nobody about yet, nor likely to be, with evening approaching, couldn't be better," he muttered. "Hello, what's that?" as he caught sight of Jack's stalled wagon. A wagon presupposes the presence of a human being, and Jim Trench didn't want to be detained by the return of the husband, whose absence Esther had explained to him.

He himself had told her nothing about his own movements, merely explaining how he had stumbled upon their yard-gate in the blizzard which had overtaken him as he was making his way south. Knowing the sparsely-populated and hilly nature of the country, with all its landmarks obliterated in a world of whirling whiteness, safety had demanded he should take the first opportunity of shelter that offered itself.

In Canada's wide, wild lands it is quite the usual thing for dwellers in the newer prairie districts thus to be visited unexpectedly by all and sundry, and Esther had shown the man hospitably, asking no questions.

Resting quietly by the window, while Esther busied herself with her household tasks, again and again had Jim Trench taken rapid review of the events of the past few days. Once more he pictured to himself that quarrel with Joe Belcher, in the empty stall at the end of Green's barn, at Londa. Again he saw Joe's angry face, as he came at him.

In imagination he dodged Belcher's blow once more and saw himself striking, as he had told himself over and over again, in self-defense. Belcher had received the blow full upon the temple and had gone down like a log, and lain so still—so horribly still. A dreadful fear had assailed him. Suppose? All had been perfectly quiet; nobody about. He had slipped out of the town and tramping south all night, had reached the town of Otley in the early morning hours. Here he had snatched a hurried breakfast the minute the Chink had opened his restaurant and then—away south again. Oh, how weary he was—the tramping through the snow was such tiring work. He was really thankful that the blizzard had come. It had given him a few hours much-needed rest, here in the quiet homestead where no questions were asked; alone with this woman who could do him no harm—indeed she had better not try, he thought grimly. It had also rendered his pursuit more difficult, by covering up his tracks. "Those 'mounties' will be clever to trace me now," he thought, as he rose from his place by the window.

The sight of the wagon spurred him to make off at once and he hastily re-entered the house for his sheepskin and cap.

Esther accompanied him to the door, and as she said good-bye and wished him a safe journey, Jim Trench said laconically:

"There's a wagon—got stuck," pointing to where the load of coal was standing, only a quarter of a mile away.

Esther's face went white. "It's—ours," she stammered. "Where's Jack?" "I don't see him? Wait," she hung at Jim, "I'll get a coat."

Before Trench had time to utter an angry refusal, she was into the house and out again like a flash.

"I'm going south; I must be off at once," Trench told her, as she begged him to go with her to the wagon.

"What was this foolery?" he asked himself, as still he stood there wasting precious time, listening to her pleadings. What memories of better, bygone days had she raised in his mind? After all, he thought, the timely shelter of her home had saved him from a fearful death—she had fed him—entertained him. Bah!—it was madness, but he would gratify her by going as far as the wagon, since nothing else would satisfy her.

Accordingly Trench, cursing himself for his folly, and Esther, trembling and austerely married off towards the stranded team, hurried off towards the wagon.

As they drew closer, Jack's motionless form was plainly visible where it lay beside the stalled oxen, reminding

Jim so horribly of another he had seen lying just like that, not very long ago.

Esther gave a little, strangled cry and, rushing through the snow and stumbling at incredible speed, flung herself upon her husband's body.

When Jack, numbed, exhausted and stunned, recovered consciousness, he found his head resting in a woman's lap, while a strange man was energetically rubbing his face with snow to ward off the frost-bite threatening his cheeks and nose.

"What's happened?" Jack asked weakly, when he had been helped to his feet and was dizzily making his way to the house, supported by his wife.

"You struck your head on a big stone, somehow," answered the stranger. "Your thick cap saved your life, I guess. Good for you the storm lifted when it did and we saw the team, or you'd have passed in your checks, I fancy."

"Team's done—unhitch and bring it in," gasped Jack.

What could Jim Trench do? "That little woman can't see to the team—besides, she's all taken up with attending to her husband just now," he thought. Mechanically he unhitched the team and drove the tired beasts into the yard and to their barn. As he was gathering up an armful of feed for them, a voice behind him said: "Say, old man, do you happen to have noticed a stranger walking past here? He probably looked as if he were in a big hurry."

"By Jiminy—the 'mounty'!" A cold sweat broke out all over Jim Trench. Squinting round through the outshelves which he was getting out of the stack, he saw the tall, soldierly form of a member of Canada's north-west mounted police and heard the whinny of his horse, as it sniffed the oats. Hiding his face as much as possible, he burrowed again into the stack to pull out some other likely-looking sheaves.

"No, there's been no one pass by here," he answered, as he took up a staggering load of the sheaves which, held in his arms, afforded a good deal of concealment to his face. "I've just come from town with that wagon there, and I never saw any one in front of me," he shouted back, as he staggered into the barn with his load.

The officer was puzzled. He knew he was pretty hot on the fugitive's trail, and it was annoying that this farmer could give him no more definite information, but it was no use wasting further time with him, so he turned his horse and rode out of the yard. "Whew! That was close," gasped Jim, wiping his brow and peering cautiously round the stable door, as he watched the 'mounty' safely over the rise of the hill. "If I had gone on and had not helped the woman, I'd have been lost!" With that he doubled out of the yard in the opposite direction to that which the policeman had taken and was soon lost to sight amongst the hills and hollows of the snow-covered prairie.

When Jack, restored somewhat to himself by warmth, food and rest, bethought himself of the team and the stranger, and came out to look for the man, nothing was to be seen of him.

"It's awfully strange, dear," he said to Esther, "but he has vanished completely. Who did you say he was?"

"I don't know, dear, he never told me his name," replied Esther. "Jack—er, don't you—don't you think," she stammered, her cheeks a lovely, crimson confusion—"I mean, it's so strange, his appearing so suddenly like that, just when we needed him, and vanishing again without a trace or a word. Jack, er—don't you think we entertained an angel-unaware?"

(The End.)

EASIER FOR HER TO DYE THAN TO BUY

"Diamond Dyes" Turn Faded, Shabby Apparel Into New.

Don't worry about perfect results. Use "Diamond Dyes," guaranteed to give a new, rich, fadeless color to any fabric, whether it be wool, silk, linen, cotton or mixed goods, — dresses, blouses, stockings, skirts, children's coats, feathers, draperies, coverings, everything.

The Direction Book with each package tells how to diamond dye over any color.

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Activity is God's medicine; the highest genius is willingness and ability to do hard work. Any other conception of genius makes it doubtful, if not a dangerous possession. — R. S. MacArthur.

Snow has been known only once in Cuba, that on Christmas Day, 1856.

Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere.

Woman's Interests

Exercises for the Youngsters.

Many of the ills from which we grown-ups suffer might have been avoided by a sane system of exercises when we were children.

In this article I propose to give readers some hints on how to build up their little ones for the battle of life which lies ahead.

Even the baby, not yet past the kicking and cooing stage, may benefit by exercises properly applied.

The mother cat continually licks the fur of her kittens. But she is not washing them, as one might suppose; she is, in reality, treating each little body to a thorough, warm massage, which sets the blood coursing through the veins to stimulate the feebly-beating heart. Here, then, is a hint for the human mother.

The tiny baby is bathed sitting up in its tub, and the hot water draws the blood away from the heart and brain. When the baby is dried and powdered the mother should, as it lies upon her lap, smooth the flesh gently with her hands, stroking in the direction of the heart. In this way she will not only restore the blood stream to an even flow, but will also feed her infant's muscles.

Children, like animals, yawn and stretch naturally upon awakening from sleep. There is, therefore, no need to teach them deep breathing exercises, but it is a great mistake to encourage them to stop in bed once they are properly awake for the day. Let them get up and play about to get their circulation working against the coldness of the room into which you are going to take them downstairs. In this way you will save your kiddies from many a chill.

The development of the growing child's body is greatly helped by plenty of stretching. It is a good thing, therefore, to encourage children to grasp the bed-rail and pull themselves up and down by their arms. A child's cot, too, may be used as a miniature gymnasium. The youngster, standing in one of the angles, places its hands upon the side rails and then pushes itself up on to the arms. From this position the legs are raised and lowered, the feet being brought up to the level of the hips each time they are raised. If the child's arms give way under its weight, no harm will be done, as it will only fall on to the soft mattress below.

The value of this exercise is that it develops the abdominal muscles and, incidentally, stimulates the internal organs to the regular performance of their proper functions.

It is useless to attempt to teach children the ordinary physical exercises, which fail to appeal to their imagination. They will only perform the movements mechanically, and so will derive no benefit therefrom. Every exercise should be practised as a game or a competition.

A parent may do much to build up the physique of a young child by placing the hand firmly against the forehead, and then, when the child grasps one's wrist, tell it to try to pull the hand away. If the child, in doing this, stands firmly upon its feet, the muscles of the back and loins will be brought into full play.

Another good exercise for children to practise is that in which the youngster sits tailor-fashion upon the floor and rises up without uncrossing the feet. This exercise develops those muscles which keep the knee-joints in place—those joints which so often "go" later in life when a boy begins to play football. There is also an almost more important consideration catered for in this exercise—that of balance.

Many of the accidents which befall us occur because our bodies are badly balanced, and we are, therefore, unable to save ourselves from falling when called upon to alter our position suddenly.

The children of ancient Greece practised several hours daily to acquire perfect balance, which is the main reason why the Greeks were the most graceful people of the world. Let us teach our children the art from their babyhood.

There are very few people who can stand up on one leg and raise the other straight to the front without falling over, or, at least, waving the arms about to preserve the balance; but if the weight of the body is shifted on to one leg, before the other foot is lifted off the floor, the movement is easily accomplished.

Let your children learn to do this gradually. In time they will acquire the trick of automatically shifting the weight from one limb to the other before a step is taken, and so will be able to walk long distances easily.

Another exercise which gives strength to the lower limbs and perfect balance to the body is that in which a child spreads out the arms, rises on the toes of one foot, and stretches out the other leg behind; the body is then bent forward until almost at right angles to the upright leg, the free leg is raised to the level of the hips. Another advantage of this exercise is that it teaches a child perfect muscle control—so that the whole body becomes instantly responsive to the will of the brain.

Children should not be allowed to turn head over heels. The trick in turnwise exercises the body, but frequently hurts the base of the spine

when the little one's heels come with a crash to the floor.

There is, however, a variation which is very useful. Let the child lie flat on its back with arms outspread, the legs must be kept close together and quite straight, the feet are then raised up and carried right over the body until the toes touch the floor behind the head. The movement usually ends by the performer rolling over backwards and to the side, which is, in reality, turning head over heels backwards.

In this exercise the muscles of the back and behind the thighs are splendidly stretched, and, in addition, the abdominal muscles are considerably strengthened by the slow raising of the legs.

An Idea for Mothers' Clubs.

There has recently been published a set of books on child training, which I have yearned to possess, but the cost of which places it far beyond my reach. Last week while calling on a friend I found that she had several of these coveted books. She explained that she, too, had longed to possess them, but that the slimness of the family pocketbook forbade. She talked about them wherever she went, and her reward was that she found a woman who had bought a set and was renting it to mothers at the moderate rate of two dollars. Was not that a fine idea?

Immediately, this idea came to me. Why could not Mothers' Clubs, Women's Clubs, and similar organizations invest in a set of such books, rent them to the mothers of the community until paid for, and then lend them freely to those who cared to read them? In looking through these particular books, I am sure they would be a definite, tangible help to many anxious mothers. And there are scores of others which would help hundreds of mothers whose family budget will not allow anything but absolute necessities.

I am passing this idea along for what it may be worth, for as long as such books, by their prohibitive cost, are placed beyond the reach of common every-day mothers such as I, we

In Ten Years 500 Dollars

If deposited at 5% will amount to \$697.78
If invested at 4%, interest compounded quarterly, will amount to \$744.28
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TORONTO SALT WORKS
C. J. CLIFF TORONTO

must "figger out" some means by which our little ones, as well as those to whom expense is no item, may have the best that is.

Burns.

By using the proper treatment burns can be made to heal more quickly and the pain also lessened. A good remedy is to apply to the burn a thick paste of soda and water. If it hardens it may be moistened with water before removing from the flesh. The following is an excellent ointment for both burns and cuts: Lysol, half ounce; alcohol, half ounce; castor oil, eight ounces. Place folded gauze over the wound after applying ointment and bandage.

Forestall Colds, Chills and Influenza

Take

BOVRIL

Use Bovril in your cooking. It flavours, enriches, nourishes more.

The Body-building Power of Bovril has been proved by independent scientific experiments to be from 10 to 20 times the amount of Bovril taken.



BABY'S OWN SOAP

In the interest of your skin, insist on Baby's Own Soap. Cleansing—Healing—Fragrant.

Fish are very long-lived, for example, salmon in healthy conditions will live a hundred years, eels sixty years, carp a hundred years, and pike are said to be more tenacious of life than either of these species.

Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia.

Used for 70 Years

Thru its use Grandmother's youthful appearance has remained until youth has become but a memory. The soft, refined, pearly white appearance it renders leaves the joy of Beauty with you for many years.

Gouraud's Oriental Cream
Solely for the Face and Neck
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At Your Service Wherever You Live.

The woman in town, or country, has the same advantage as her sister in the city in expert advice from the best-known firm of Cleaners and Dyers in Canada.

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For years, the name of "Parker's" has signified perfection in this work of making old things look like new, whether personal garments of even the most fragile material, or household curtains, draperies, rugs, etc.

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Your heat, light and power needs are best served with Imperial Royalite Coal Oil. Every drop is clean, powerful and absolutely uniform. Imperial Royalite gives you the highest fuel satisfaction and costs no more than ordinary coal oil.

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Power Heat Light Lubrication
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STRANGE FLOWER SUPERSTITIONS

BELIEFS THAT ARE HELD IN MANY LANDS.

Good Luck Follows the Eating of First Mayflower of Spring.

Superstitions with respect to flowers are world-wide. Brides carry a bouquet of white roses, all unconscious of the fact that somewhere on the earth are people possessed of the notion that to smell white roses is "bad for the brain." Nor reck she, as she sees the same bouquet torn apart by her girl friends in the grand scramble for it, that to pull a flower to pieces—as is inevitable under the circumstances—is a sure sign that you will die of consumption. Had she worn no veil it would have been bad luck to show any flowers at all in her hair. Tuberoses the bride must not wear, as they portend mourning; in Scotland bluebells are barred, as bringing on insanity. Again, happy is the bride who sees white flowers first on her wedding morn; if they be red, look out for sorrow and care.

A lucky marriage may, however, be guaranteed by putting some flowers on the bee-hives and "telling the bees."

Flowers and the Home.

Certain of the most curious superstitions as to flowers have to do with the seemingly innocent matter of bringing them into the house. If one keeps a scarlet geranium in the house all the year round some one will surely die in that household, they say. Evidently this fear is not current in some of the seacoast towns, because there it is a common custom to maintain scarlet geraniums indoors all summer, as the winds are not conducive to bedding out of doors. Nor would the Mohammedan theory that the scarlet geranium is really a swallow converted into a flower by touching Mahomet's robe be accepted. In Scotland bringing a flowering hawthorn into the house foretells a death in the family. In northern Germany it is the cornflower, which used to be the kaiser's own bloom, that is barred from the house, lest the bread mold.

In England Devonshire folk hold that it means death to bring into the house a single daffodil, when this flower first appears in the spring. There must be a bunch of them, and the cowslip is similarly hedged in by superstition. A hydrangea in the house "brings trouble," and snowdrops are "unlucky," while wild flowers generally prevent the first brood of chickens from hatching. If one wishes a plant indoors to show a large and profuse bloom he must place in the flower-pot some fresh earth from the grave of an infant baptised within twelve months. No yellow bloom should be brought into the house in May. The house with bergamot near it is never free from sickness. A plant of heliotrope in church will keep in their places any untrue wives in the congregation.

Good Luck to Gather Them.

Beware of being "overfond" of flowers; you will never marry. Beware also of picking the red field lily; it will give you freckles. Thistles, although highly decorative, must not be gathered, since the act foretells "folly, approaching dispute." In general, however, it is good luck to gather flowers. To pick roses is a happy omen, and as for violets, complete success in all undertakings follows. Yarrow is a flower that will enable a girl to see her true love, but she must pluck it from the grave of a young man. If she finds saffron instead on the grave, that is a good omen for some one; if there are three yellow lilies the man has been unjustly executed. In England there is a superstition that if a bride and groom eat periwinkle leaves together they will love each other. Should he, after

marriage, prove recalcitrant, here is a way to win him back: Take a piece of the root of a wallflower and a part of the heart, roll them into a ball and make the man eat it. If you want to learn whether your lover loves you, crush some bleeding heart. If the juice be red, he does; if it be white, he does not.

Witches, of course, must be excluded from the house. The Chinese bring this about—or think they do, which amounts to the same thing—by suspending bunches of herbs and magic plants over the door. In England hawthorn used to be hung over the entrance to a house in May to ward off witches. On May Day the witches, as well as the fairies, are in the gorge, so choose some other time for burning it. If you don't believe there are any witches there are Dutch folk who will tell you to carry a four-leaf clover on Christmas Eve and let your own eyes convince you.

Mayflower and Crocus.

It is good luck to eat the first mayflower you see in the spring. If it is a crocus, let it alone; in Austria they say it draws away one's strength. Nor must you dig up a cuckoo flower and tempt luck by moving a wild daisy into the garden. In Egypt the anemone is one of the lucky flowers of spring; wrap the first one in red cloth and, if not disturbed, it will cure disease. On the French coast it is useless to try to catch fish unless the waters are first strewn with flowers by the fishermen's wives and daughters. In Devonshire they regard it as unlucky to plant a bed of lilies in the course of twelve months. The Turk sees misfortune in so slight a thing as the fall of a rose petal and will sometimes guard against such droppings by carefully picking the flowers before they fall apart. In Samoa the head of a corpse is wreathed in flowers to aid the soul to gain admission into paradise.

Keep On Keeping On.

Keep on keeping on, there is plenty to try for; Don't wring your hands and lie down in despair. Things that you want you have no time to sigh for. While you are moaning another gets there. Things worth the having make effort more pleasing. For the best fruits you have always to climb. Never give in, though Good Fortune be teasing; Keep on keeping on, and keep on all the time.

There is no sense in for ever complaining. Grumbling and growling are bad for the soul. Struggle and climb, to all good things attaining. Noble endeavor will get to the goal. Life will be fuller and cleaner and brighter. If you press on with a purpose sublime; Nothing Good Fortune loves more than a fighter. Keep on keeping on, and keep on all the time.

Wireless Talk at 24 Cents a Word.

"Is that New York speaking?" London will be speaking with New York and New York with London by wireless telephone within six months' time, according to Godfrey Isaacs, managing director for the Marconi system. The charge for such wireless telephone conversation will be twenty-four cents a word, and the conversation will be as audible as that between two persons in a room, he said. The sound will travel at the rate of 200,000 miles a second, Mr. Isaacs added, and within twelve months New York will be able to speak with Australia, India and Egypt. The British Government is behind the Marconi project.

"We are going to bring every country in the world into telephonic communication in the near future," Mr. Isaacs said.

Start of the Umbrella

Nowadays, when the possession of an umbrella is considered as necessary as owning a hat, it may not strike the everyday mind that there was once a time when an umbrella was a luxury. In France when they were first introduced it was considered very infeminate for a man to carry one.

As a shade from the sun the umbrella is of great antiquity. We see it in the sculptures and paintings of Egypt, and Sir Gardner Wilkinson has engraved a delineation of an Ethiopian princess travelling in her chariot through upper Egypt to Thebes, wherein the car is furnished with a kind of umbrella fixed to a tall staff rising from the centre and in arrangement closely resembling the chaise umbrella of the present time. The discoveries at Nineveh show that the umbrella or parasol was generally carried over the King in times of peace and in war times.

From the very limited use of the parasol in Asia and Africa it passed into Greece and Rome as a luxury. The skidion, or day shade of the Greeks, was carried over the head of the effigy of Bacchus and the daughters of the aliens of Athens were required to bear parasols over the heads of the maidens of the city at the great festival of the Panatheneia. Defoe, it will be remembered,

makes Robinson Crusoe describe that he had seen umbrellas employed in the Brazils and that he had constructed his own umbrella in imitation of them. "I covered it with skins," he said, "the hair outward, so that it cast off the rain like a pent house and kept off the sun so effectually that I could walk out in the hottest weather with greater advantage than I could before in the coolest."

The umbrella was used in England as a luxurious sunshade early in the seventeenth century. Ben Johnson mentions it in a comedy produced in 1616. The eighteenth century had half elapsed before the umbrella had even begun to be used in England by both sexes as it is now.

Much of the clamor which was raised against the general use of umbrellas originated with the hackney coachmen, who, of course, regarded rainy weather as a thing especially designed for their advantage and from which the public was entitled to no other protection than what their vehicles could afford.

The early specimens of the English umbrella, made of oiled silk, were, when wet, exceedingly difficult to open and close; the stick and frame were heavy and inconvenient and the article generally very expensive.

"Nothing Like Leather!"

The famine in leather continues, as every housewife knows to her cost, when she comes to buy boots and shoes for her children at three times the pre-war price, says an English newspaper. All the hides in the world were drawn upon, and the manufactured articles melted in the mud of many war-zones like the proverbial icicles in a certain torrid climate.

At one time 200,000,000 pairs of boots were being used by the forces of all nations under arms in all lands from Ireland to the Caucasus and East Africa. France and Russia placed orders with us for 5,000,000 pairs at a time; and the Cossack high-legged boot took from seven to eight feet of fine leather.

Belgium, Italy, Serbia, Portugal, and Greece looked to Kettering, Northampton, and Leicester for their military footwear. The tanners of Bernoldsey had a headlong time, and at Marylebone Station infantry boots and Highland shoes were piled in 10-foot stacks by the acre, ready for the Army inspectors.

The ever-increasing demands for meat and leather soon reduced the food animals of Europe by 40,000,000 head, notwithstanding the natural increase of these beasts. For military purposes 64,000,000 hides were needed every year, besides another 12,800,000 hides that were used in harness and saddlery leavings, gun-slings, holsters, scabbards, and aviation suits. These last were often wholly of leather.

Never was any commodity so drawn upon and drained. The trade was gounded and urged for millions of feet of "chrome sides" for the field-service boots; for "mamel" for the Russian type, "russet kips" for the Italians, and so on. Sole leather went out in lots of a thousand tons of "bends."

Government combs were run all over the world from China to the Argentine. If the war had dragged on, indeed, civilians would surely have had to face the prospect of using something like the German paper substitute.

As it was, the looming famine in leather had very curious repercussions. Worn-out horses of the battlefield and elsewhere were drawn upon for tanners. So were the alligators of the Mississippi, whose belly and flanks were tanned in the factories of Jacksonville, in Florida. Australia drew upon her kangaroo and wallaby, tanning their hides with mimosa-bark, and producing a leather of excellent quality, flexible and strong.

Leather was even sought in the deep seas, from the hairy seal, from the white whale of Alaska, and sharks of the thresher and basker varieties. Here hustling America saw a new and profitable trade. Shark-skin factories were established in Pittsburg and Seattle, and 150 varieties of the shark were canvassed for quality of hide and paying products.

Sharks range from monsters of forty feet down to the spiny dogfish of the temperate seas, whereof shoals of twenty thousand have been seen at one time, and even living masses thirty miles in extent.

Besides the hides, there are "side-lines" in the new shark trade—gelatine and glue, oil, chicken food, and fertilizers. But sole leather for boots and shoes is always a difficulty. The great hide of a whale is durable enough, pliable, and tough, yet as a foundation for winter footwear it cannot equal the familiar kind that we know.

And as for the elephant, rhino, hippo, and buffalo, of these beasts there are comparatively few. Meanwhile, the cheery cobbler at his last watches all these substitutes of land and sea. And he counters every claim with the triumphant statement, "There's nothing like leather!"—the kind we have always known, and shall know again in the reconstructed world of peace.

Sealskin is naturally of a light drab color, but it is dyed for the market.

Bits of Information.

Canal boats form the homes of 25,000 people in England.

Tokio, the capital of Japan, is to have an underground railway.

Dining-saloons on the Argentine railways are being furnished with pianos.

The public libraries of London circulate nearly 60,000,000 books a year.

The best type of man for long life is rather short and below the normal weight.

The bulseye lantern of the London police has been replaced by a neat electric lamp.

The Women Patrols of the Metropolitan Police of London consist of 100 rank and file and 10 officers.

The American Navy will comprise, after July 1st of this year, 940 ships, including 16 dreadnoughts.

The ex-German liner, the Imperator, than the British Houses of Parliament.

There are natives in Central Africa who can jump five feet into the air from a standing position without an effort.

Air raids on England cost Germany \$115,000,000 apart from any damage they will be called upon to make good.

There is a shortage of celluloid buttons, since Japan has refused to export camphor, of which the celluloid is largely made.

During the last six months Women Patrols in London have dealt with 250 girls between the ages of fourteen and twenty-one.

A bicycle which receives motive power by the movement of the rider in the saddle and the unevenness of the road, has been invented.

Butter to the extent of over 4,000 tons was imported weekly in Great Britain before the war. Now only about 1,000 tons weekly is available.

So closely is the ex-Kaiser protected at Amerongen that the annual cost of his guard alone is well over \$10,000 a year.

A French law compels the owners of houses and flats in that country to give notice immediately these become empty.

Among the eatables consumed in one recent voyage of a giant Atlantic liner were 75,000 lb. of meat, 1,400 lb. of tea, 107,600 lb. of flour, and 40 tons of potatoes.

Ontario School Gardens.

"The school garden as a feature of agricultural education is tending to become, as time goes on and its function is more fully understood, a permanent part of the school accommodation in Ontario," says J. B. Dandeno, Ph.D., in the Agricultural Gazette. He presents facts regarding the school gardens, showing hindrances, and difficulties encountered, and indicates the trend of the movement in the following paragraph:

"The number of schools undertaking school garden work in Ontario is increasing steadily year by year as indicated from the following figures:—1914, 208; 1915, 222; 1916, 324; 1917, 466; 1918, 538; and 1919, 700 (approx.). Most of these gardens form a part of the regular school property, but, as might be expected, there is a considerable number of gardens on land secured only temporarily. It should be said to the credit of the farmers that in very many cases the land was loaned to the school board free of charge. The spirit shown in such acts as these demonstrates more than words the trend of the school garden movement."

Obedying Orders.

Doctor: "Did you open both windows in your bedroom last night as I ordered?"

Patient: "No, doctor, not exactly. There's only one window in my room, but I opened it twice."

It is characteristic of the lazy man that he can always plan a busy tomorrow.

Negative Selfishness

The world is full of the subtle cult of self. It takes all sorts of forms, evades and eludes and deceives us in all sorts of ways; but it is omnipresent. Instead of denying it, we should meet it and understand it.

There is the loud type of selfishness, assertive, aggressive, demanding that everyone yield to it, that the good things of life be accorded to it as a right.

There is the soft, insinuating type of selfishness, which demands nothing, wrests nothing by violence, but somehow creeps into its own, and by some mysterious appeal of fascination or weakness makes everyone serve it and tend it and wait upon it.

There is still a third type, which prides itself upon not being selfishness at all and which we may call negative selfishness. That type makes no direct, apparent demands whatever, or thinks it does not. It is strong, self-reliant, self-sufficient, sets itself apart in its own little corner, lives a life independent of others and asks nothing of them. It gives nothing, declares that it has no time to give, that it has its own purposes to work out, its own destiny to fulfill, which leaves it no leisure for the soft pleas-

ures of mutual intercourse and comfort. But since it does not exact of others their society or their service or their time or their sacrifice, why should not others be content to let it alone?

The argument may appear to have a certain justice, so long as things go smoothly. If there were no sickness in the world, no trial, no suffering, we might be able to preserve at least the illusion of independence. But sickness and trial and suffering come to everyone sooner or later, and then the illusion of independence fades like a dream.

In fact, none of us is ever for a moment independent. It is sometimes the tragedy of human life, but it is at all times its greatest beauty, that all lives are bound up together in an intricate web of the strictest, most entangled unity, from which there is no possible escape except death. Try as you will to be independent, every hope of yours needs for its fulfillment the far-away touch of some hidden human finger, which you ought to divine, even if you cannot see it.

Every hour of your life, you take. See that you give also. Otherwise the world has no place for you.

Speech Carried by Light.

The latest scientific marvel is a development of the photo-phone, a device which owes its origin to Graham Bell, of telephone fame.

This invention renders it possible not only that speech may be carried on a beam of light, but that the sounds themselves can be photographed on a moving film and reproduced later—an ingenious alternative to the gramophone.

The methods by which this astonishing result is effected are, according to Professor A. O. Ranpino, briefly these. The beam, by operating on a selenium cell (which is highly sensitive to rapid changes of light) can be made to fluctuate in accordance with the vibrations of the human voice. Control is assured by the small reflecting mirror being affixed to the sound box. The process really means that the transmitter translates speech into terms of light, and the receiver decodes it back again.

The reproduction of the human voice as recorded on a roll of photographic film is singularly clear to the listener.

Within its natural limits this invention compares favorably with the present telephones, and it is obvious that it can be of great use in phonetic research and other directions.

From All Quarters.

Spiders have eight eyes. The largest Atlantic liners carry 150 firemen.

Sixteen ounces of the finest spider webs would reach round the world.

The average daily consumption of water in Liverpool is 43,800,000 gallons.

A machine has been constructed by which an armless man can mend boots by means of his toes.

The value of food destroyed annually by rats in London is equal to the whole cost of old age pensions.

An egg weighing 5½ ounces and measuring 7½ inches in circumference has been laid by a hen at Cranbrook, Kent.

Ninety thousand children are born in London every year; of these, 8,000 die before they are twelve months old. The costliest watch in the world is a jewelled timepiece in the possession of the Pope. Its estimated worth is \$300,000.

The vehicles controlled by the London Underground Railways make a total journey every day equal to twenty circuits of the earth.

The Sweetest Leaf.

Several years ago a report ran through the public press that a plant had been discovered in South America that produced a substance one hundred and eighty times sweeter than sugar. The report startled the sugar growers all over the world, nor were they reassured until it was discovered that the substance was a glycerin and not a true sugar. Efforts to get seeds of the plant failed at that time, but recently several ounces of the dried leaves and a small amount of seed have been received by the Department of Agriculture. Experiments with the leaves show that they are as sweet as saccharin.

How Jester's Wit Saved His Head

According to tradition the Russian conquest of Finland, now again free, was foretold in jest that soon became earnest by its conqueror, Peter the Great, to his jester, Balakireff.

The court fool had vexed the czar by too impudent a joke, and had been summarily banished with a menacing injunction never to appear on Russian soil again. He disappeared discreetly, but one day not long after Peter, glancing out of a window, saw his unmistakable figure and quizzical countenance jogging comfortably by, perched in a country cart. Impulsively he ran down to him and demanded to know why he had been disobedient.

"I have not disobeyed your majesty," was the answer. "I'm not on Russian soil!"

"No, this cartload of earth that I'm sitting on is Swedish soil. I dug it up in Finland only the other day."

Peter laughed. Balakireff once interceded for the life of a reckless relative, who had offended the czar and was under sentence of death. As soon as the jester showed himself at court Peter, foreseeing a petition for mercy, roared out angrily: "It's no use your coming here! I swear that I will not grant what you are going to ask!"

What was Balakireff's answer? To his knees and cried entreatingly: "Peter Alexavitch, I beseech you, put that scamp of a cousin of mine to death!"

All present broke into laughter, in which the czar, so neatly trapped by his own declaration, presently joined, and Balakireff's cousin kept his head on his shoulders.

—and the worst is yet to come



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