

The Watchman,

And Ottawa Valley Advocate.

VOL. XLVIII

LACHUTE, FRIDAY, AUGUST 6, 1920.

NO. 26

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

To Our Customers.

We take this opportunity of thanking all our Brownsburg Patrons for past dealings and wish to inform them that for greater convenience we have made arrangements to have our Brownsburg store open every day of the week, instead of only Wednesday and Saturday nights. All orders will receive careful and prompt attention. G. Y. Deacon.

Charland's Drug Store is at your service for the supply of everything you need in the Drug line. Prescriptions promptly and carefully filled. Our ice cream parlor is most popular these days.

Boy's Suits at modest prices considering. W. BANFORD & SON.

For many years the ice cream Parlor of Mr. Robt. Hamilton have been patronized by a large number of pleased customers who appreciate good ice cream. The service as well as the cream is good.

Men's boots, heaps of them, none over \$5.00 and so none taxable. Plenty under that price.

W. BANFORD & SON.

FOR SALE.—Young Pigs (Now Ready) also some good young horses. Prize winners. Apply to Jas. Drew, Beech Ridge.

WANTED.—A Housekeeper for home in which there is family of six small children. Mother just died. Apply to R. J. Brown, Dalesville, Que.

WANTED.—About two acres of well timbered land within two or three miles of Lachute. Apply Box 600, Lachute, Que.

FOR SALE.—One Thousand Pairs Military Canvas Rest Shoes \$1.75 and Hospital Slippers 75 cents. Apply to John McFaul, Lachute.

TEACHER WANTED.—For 10 months at St. Canute School. State Salary. Apply to Robert Doig, Lachute, R. R. No. 3.

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

One of the most popular drives for the motorists is a spin up to Brownsburg and a necessary stop at Hardie's Ice Cream Parlor, where you can get cooled off with a lovely dish of his famous delicacy.

W. D. STAVELEY C. D. HADLEY
B.S.C., Q.T.S., AM.P.C. B.S.C. C.E.

STAVELEY & HADLEY.

Engineers, Surveyors, and

Draftsmen.

Room 604,

285 Beaver Hall Hill, Montreal.

CRESWELL'S

Canada Cement

Prices Right

R Creswell Regist'd

LOCAL NEWS

Mrs. Jas. Armstrong is visiting friends in Arundel this week.

Miss Margaret Jones is visiting friends in Montreal this week.

Mrs. Geo. Joss is visiting friends in Toronto for a few weeks.

Miss Violet Grey was in Hawkesbury over Saturday and Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Jno. Hadley and family, motored to Montreal on Thursday.

Miss Thompson, of St. Lambert, was the guest of Miss M. Slater last week.

Miss Martin, of Montreal, is the guest this week of her sister, Mrs. Charland.

Miss May Morrow, of Edmonton, is the guest of Mrs. Robt. McIntyre this week.

Miss Jennie Miller, of Gaspe, is the guest of Mrs. Robt. McFaul for a few weeks.

Miss Violet Kennedy, of Montreal, was the week-end guest of her aunt Mrs. A. McFaul.

Miss Bessie Hill, of Montreal, was the guest of Miss Stella Armstrong over the week-end.

Miss E. Boyd, of Montreal, is spending a few weeks with Mr. and Mrs. L. Hooker.

Mr. Ernie Saunders of Montreal spent the week-end with his grandmother Mrs. John Harley.

Mrs. John Hope and family are spending this month at their summer home, Lake Louise.

Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Deacon and Mr. & Mrs. Geo. Graham spent the week-end at Morin Heights.

Miss Wilson and Mr. Lorne McArthur of Ottawa, were week-end visitors of Mrs. R. McArthur.

Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Picken and children are spending a pleasant visit with Mr. & Mrs. Malcolm Smith.

Miss Maggie Currie, of Montreal, and Mr. John Todd, of Winnipeg, were guests of Mrs. Jas. McKimmie this week.

Miss Jean McTavish and Miss Mamie McLean, of Ottawa, were the week-end guests of Miss Bessie McGibbon.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. McLeod, of Pembroke, spent the week-end the guests of Mrs. M. McLeod, of Brownsburg.

Mrs. Watson, of Montreal, was the guest of Mrs. Mossman Gall at her summer home for a few days this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Leonard Partridge, of Brooklyn, N.Y., are the guests of Mrs. Jas. Bain and many other friends here.

Mr. Wm. McQuail & Son John, of Essex Co. is visiting friends in town and is at present the guest of Mr. J. McFarlane.

Mr. and Mrs. Hunter, of Montreal, and Mr. and Mrs. O'Reilly and children, of Ottawa, were guests of Mrs. A. McArthur this week.

Miss A. McAllister returned home on Tuesday to Montreal, after spending a pleasant holiday with her sister, Mrs. John McGillivray.

Mr. and Mrs. Simon MacKimmie and son Tom, of Calgary, arrived in town on Wednesday and are at present the guests of Mrs. S. MacKimmie sr.

Mr. Donald Beers, of Detroit, is the guest of his parents for a few weeks. Mr. Robert and Miss Edith, of Montreal, were home for the week-end.

Miss S. McGibbon spent a few days in Montreal this week, accompanying Mrs. Dale, who left on Thursday with Mr. and Mrs. Davis for Regina.

The L.O.L. of Louise (717) are arranging for their Annual Dance to be held on the evening of Friday, August 20th. Everyone made welcome.

Mr. and Mrs. R. K. McLeod, of North Bay, left on Saturday last after spending a week's visit, the guests of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Malcolm McLeod of Brownsburg.

Miss Lizzie Entwistle of Toronto is spending a couple of days this week, and Miss Hazel Strachan of Ottawa her summer holidays, at the Anglican Rectory.

Church of England services in the parish of Lachute will be held (P.V.) on Sunday August 8th, as follows: St. Simon's Church, Lachute, 11 a.m., Brownsburg 7 p.m.

Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Gall, Miss Marion Gall and Miss Muriel Meikle returned home to Montreal this week after spending a pleasant month at Mr. J. W. Gall's Cottage, Clear Lake.

A Good, Capable Girl, desirous of taking a course in Business College. Would like position in a home where afternoons and evenings would be free. Address Miss A. Leadbeater, St. Anastasia, R. R. No. 1, Que.

A very enjoyable evening was spent at the home of Mr. Robt. Cdpeland, Dunany, on Tuesday last. A large number of friends were present including many of the Lake shore visitors who were most hospitably entertained.

Messrs. Frances Beech and Eddie Wilson have broken up camp and returned to New York. They spent a most pleasant holiday at Lake Louise where they created quite a sensation by reporting having seen bear tracks. Investigation proved it to have been only the offspring of a cow.

Mrs. B. Edwards and daughter, of Montreal, are spending the summer months with Mrs. Evans.

Mr. McKimmie and Myrtle Edwards have returned home after spending a couple of weeks as the guest of Mrs. H. Kearns, at Kamp Kearns.

Phone your orders for Ice Cream Bricks, or Ice Cream in Bulk in any quantity to R. Gilles' Ice Cream Parlors. The phone is 162 r-2. Try it, It's Good.

Union Services on Sunday, August 8th, will be conducted Rev. J. L. George and Mr. A. T. McIntyre as follows:—Morning Presbyterian Church and Upper Lachute. Afternoon Brownsburg Methodist Church and East Settlement. Evening, Lachute Methodist Church and Thomas' Gore.

Two of our town ladies had the misfortune to fall on the sidewalk this week and sustained very painful bruises. Both accidents happened on the cement walks, where there are some awkward little jogs resultant from every one building their own, at their own time and too often in their own way, regardless of coming even with their neighbors. If this can happen on what is considered good, what can one say about the wooden walks, some of which are almost impassable. If they are not soon looked after the town may be saddened with an action for damages that may prove quite costly.

Brownsburg Pic-nic
will take place
Saturday, August 14th.

DALESVILLE

Mrs. Walker and son Wesley have returned to their home here.

Mr. and Mrs. Robt. McArthur motored to Montreal on Sunday last.

Miss Beatrice McLean, of Ottawa, is visiting Mrs. Henry Cleland.

Miss Alma Dixon is spending a few days with friends in Ottawa.

Mr. Robt. Kennedy has returned from visiting friends in Bedford, Que.

Mrs. J. Brown and daughter Margaret are summer visitors at Mrs. McCormick's. Miss Elizabeth Cregan, of Montreal, is spending a few days with her aunt, Mrs. T. Morrow.

Miss Dorothy McFaul, of Lachute, is spending her holidays the guest of Miss Edythe Silverson.

Mrs. Bird and Miss Florence Bird, of Montreal, are spending their holidays with Mrs. Jas. Bigelow.

Mr. and Mrs. T. Davis and family, also Mrs. D. Dale left Wednesday last for their new home in Sask.

Mrs. Chas. Murdoch and children, Archie and Helen, of Bankhead, Alberta, are staying with Mrs. Silverson while renewing old acquaintances here.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Campbell and Miss Wray motored to Montreal on Friday last, returning with the infant daughter of the late Mrs. R. Brown, whose death occurred on Tuesday last at the Maternity Hospital in Montreal.

THE LATE MRS. R. BROWN

On Tuesday, July 27th, at the General Maternity Hospital, Montreal, there died at the age of 32 years Sarah Elizabeth Brown, wife of Mr. Robert Brown of Dalesville. On Sunday, July 25th, Mrs. Brown was taken to the Hospital, and on Tuesday Mr. Brown was called to Montreal but his wife had passed away before he reached there. The funeral was conducted by the Rev. G. Victor Collins was held from the church in Dalesville on Thursday, many sorrowing and sympathizing neighbors and friends being in attendance. Mrs. Brown leaves to mourn her loss a loving husband and seven children the youngest a few days old. Her very sad death has cast a gloom over the community.

"He gives" to win our grateful love,
"He takes" to draw our hearts above
And teach us how to pray
We know His dealings must be best
And in His perfect love we rest,
Since Mother went away.

English Bibles for the Blind.

A complete English Bible in Braille type contains 5,356 pages, and costs \$70 to produce; it fills thirty-nine volumes, which occupy a shelf seven feet long. Each volume of the Bible Society's new English Braille Bible now costs from \$1.60 to \$2 to produce, and is priced at 60 cents. In English, 4,378 volumes in embossed type were granted free, or sold at nominal rates, during 1919-20, and in Welsh 64 volumes.

Any poor blind applicant can obtain a book of the English Bible in Braille or Moon type as a free gift, on the recommendation of some minister of religion. Here is a letter which was recently received:—"Pray accept my very grateful thanks for the copy of St. John's Gospel, which I received this morning. It is such a pleasure to be able to read the Bible for myself once again. All sightless people must of necessity spend many lonely hours, and Braille reading is one of the few employments which they can enjoy without trouble to others. The work of the British and Foreign Bible Society has always been very dear to me, but until I became sightless myself I knew nothing of this special work."

Gifts for this work will be gratefully received by the collectors or officers of the various Argenteuil County branches of the Bible Society.

WASH GOODS.

We have a choice line of Voiles in pretty patterns and colours, a few Whites also. The prices are very low, from 50 cents to \$1.00 per yard.

In Check Gingham we have a good line selling at 40 cents worth 65 cents. Now we have also a large line of prints bought long ago in light and dark colours. We have some choice Navys, still.

Ladies' Costumes—we have a nice assortment in sizes and colours from \$25.00 to \$35.00.

Ladies' Summer Coats from \$12.00 to \$22.00.

Men's Clothing. We can meet all demands for sizes. We have nothing in all these subject to excise tax. Get yourself and your boys' suited now. Prices will not be lower for a long time likely.

W. BANFORD & SON
LACHUTE.

Household Economy

in Material, Fuel, Time, Effort, Energy, is assured when you buy your bread and other bakery products instead of bothering and baking at home.

Our Cakes and Confectionery are made all with First Quality ingredients, and THAT COUNTS these days.

Always a Choice Assortment of rich chocolates, in bulk or boxes. Something that is sure to please you. Wedding Cakes a Specialty. Fruits in Season.

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.



THE WRISTLET WITH THE DISAPPEARING EYE

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

The Waltham

E. Jousse, Lachute.

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

Watchmaker, Jeweller all Optical.
MAIN STREET, LACHUTE.

Soils and Crops

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

Controlling Thistles.

The point that must be kept in mind in fighting thistles is that the roots, rather than the tops, must be killed. Simply cutting off the tops a few times has much the same effect as pruning an apple tree. But if the tops are cut off deep and frequently, the roots must eventually suffocate through lack of leaves. Bearing this in mind, any one of the following methods will be found effective:

Summer Fallow.—This method is most suitable for one-half acre or more of thoroughly infested land, from which little revenue could be expected anyway. Plow deep in the fall exposing the roots to the frost. Harrow in the spring to kill seedlings of annual weeds. Let the thistle grow until the first blossoms appear, about June 15, or until there is danger of other weeds going to seed. Plow shallow, and from then until frost use disk harrow often enough to prevent thistle leaves from making over four inches of growth. If the thistles get more than six inches high at any time, all the previous work will be undone. This applies to all methods. Follow this treatment during the second year with a cultivated crop, giving it a little extra cultivation and hoeing out individual thistles.

Partial Fallow.—For grain fields or old meadows, cut the crop early for hay, if necessary, to prevent thistles from seeding. Allow thistles to grow for four to six days, then plow, and proceed as in first method for remainder of season. For cultivated ground, allow thistles to grow until first blossoms appear; then plow shallow. When thistles are about three inches high, disk thoroughly and plant late smother crops, as in the smother-crop method.

Smother Crops.—Combination of above. A good method on rich ground. Cut grass or grain early for hay. Plow shallow four to six days later. Leave for four to six days more and disk thoroughly, then sow smother crop of buckwheat, four-fifths of a peck; rape, broadcast six-eighths of a pound; millet, three-quarters of a peck; or fodder corn in check rows. After the crop is off, keep thistles down by disk until frost. Hemp and alfalfa are excellent smother crops in sections where they are grown. Alfalfa may be either spring or fall sown, according to custom, but the surface of the ground must be clean and well prepared before planting.

Cultivated Crops.—Most generally used method. Corn in check rows is the best crop. Have ground clean before planting. Equip cultivator with nine-inch sweeps instead of ordinary shoes. Keep sweeps sharp and cultivate frequently. Hoe the corn after laying by, and cultivate the ground after harvest with a disk harrow until frost. Repeat second year.

Hoeing and Cutting.—Best method for small patches. Stake out the patch and visit it regularly with a sharp hoe or scythe at least twice a week.

Chemicals.—There is no chemical that in reasonable quantities will kill thistles with one application, unless applied directly to the cut root. For spraying use sodium arsenite (a violent poison), two pounds in ten gallons of water; common salt, one pound in one and one-half quarts of water; or crude carbolic acid, diluted one-half. If animals are salted on a small patch of thistles, the thistles will finally disappear. Frequent spraying of the thistles with the above chemicals may be used instead of cutting, in rocky or other inconvenient places.

Miscellaneous.—Sheep will sometimes graze thistles to death if forced to do so. Small patches of thistles may be smothered by covering with overlapping strips of tar paper or

building paper, weighting down the laps with earth and leaving the paper on for eight or ten weeks during hot weather. A coating of straw or manure one foot or more in depth will answer the same purpose.

Money in Waste Grain.

Three years ago, an Iowa farmer, who was raised in Canada, bought a run-down farm in Kansas and went to work to make it into a profitable wheat-producing land. Last year his wheat made forty-two bushels to the acre, while the next best record in the community was only twenty-two bushels.

Instead of living on his farm, he rented it to a Kansas man on shares, and when threshing time came, the owner went down to look over things. "The first thing they did," he said, "was to tramp down a whole swath with the reaper clear around most of the fields before they started to cut the grain. In Canada we always mowed a strip around the field with a cradle before we started the reaper. I asked the tenant why he didn't cradle the edges before going in with his reaper."

"He only looked at me blankly. He had never seen a cradle. He argued that while I might save some grain, that when I figured in my time I wouldn't make anything by it. So I had to let him go on and tramp down the grain."

"At noon while the men were eating dinner, I took a team and went into the fields that had been finished. I raked up all that had been dropped and missed, which was not one bit more than is dropped or missed on the average American farm. I took a scythe and cut the grain that had been left standing in the corners and around the edges. Then I took a hay-rake and raked it up."

"I stacked all the grain separate that I had collected in this way, and after all the threshing was done, we threshed out this grain, because I wanted to see to a certainty just how much I would get for my trouble. "Well, do you know, I got enough wheat to pay all my threshing expenses and my personal expenses from Iowa to Kansas and back again? The effect of that demonstration was that the others in the vicinity sent away and bought cradles and are now using them before they send in their reapers. They never dreamed that such a little bit really made such a big difference."

"Another farmer told me last summer that he saved from one to three per cent. of his crop by clean harvesting and threshing. That means that he was adding from one to three bushels to every 100 he threshed. When you think of that saving in terms of the market price of such grain, you begin to realize why this particular man had such clean stacks, such fine buildings and fences."

"It is just as easy to take things clean as you go, as to be slovenly and slipshod about it," he said. "We don't hurry when we are cutting the grain or loading it on the racks. We take our time, and that means that we take everything clean."

I walked across his wheat stubble and I would be willing to double all the wheat grain that any one could pick up—even at present prices—on all his 100 acres of small grain, for I know that it wouldn't take ten cents to do it!

These wheat growers are clean harvesters. One of them told me that he sent the boys into the fields with cradles and scythes in advance of the reapers to take out the grain in the sharp corners and along the fence rows.

"They get it out before the teams have a chance to tramp it down. It

isn't much trouble and the boys like to do it, because I give them half of what their stacks threshes for doing it. I got enough out of my share last year to pay threshing expenses."

Where threshing can not be done immediately you will find that these farmers invariably stack their grain. They do it because it pays them. And if they are making money, you can make it too. No one has a patent on the idea.

Poultry

In the poultry business it is the man who sells the goods that makes the money. Therefore every poultryman must try to produce quality stock so that the other man will be anxious to buy. "Always something good for sale," is not a bad motto for the farmer-poultryman who wishes to make the business pay.

Repeat orders are necessary in developing a profitable poultry business. The buyer who purchases a cockerel this fall may be in the market for cockerels next fall. It is the satisfied customer who will come back again and possibly bring friends with him. Every poultryman must strive to please his customers, as they are the foundation of success.

The number of eggs is not the great thing to be worked for. Put quality first. What determines quality? First, the eggs must be made of the purest food possible. Then, they must look nice. Also, they must be strictly fresh. Finally, they must be of good size. If all these points are present, the price will scarcely be other than right.

Floors of portable colony houses should be at least one foot from the ground, and the space underneath should be open and free. Permanent brooder houses should have cement floors, and the doors and windows should be screened with one-inch mesh wire fencing. If such precautions are taken, rats and weasels usually do little damage.

On the Farm.

There's nothin' quite so good For the health as choppin' wood. Unless it's doin' chores, For it keeps you out of doors.

An' gittin' in the hay Is the healthiest kind o' play Hosin' 'taters strengthens backs Most as good as pullin' flax, An' draggin' in the calf Is a job to make you laugh. It gives you pluck an' brawn To rise before the dawn An' then come home at night Feelin' tired out, but bright. I tell ye there's a charm In workin' on a farm.

Standards and averages are all right, but for the individual it is the extra hour of labor and the extra bushel of wheat to the acre which bring the profit.

Using Printers' Ink to Find Customers

Business men of the towns have found advertising of one kind or another their most useful ally in selling what they make or undertake to market. Farmers, taking them as a whole, have made little use of publicity, though some, it should be said, do admirable advertising—much better than small-town merchants, who too often merely generalize or try to be pointlessly humorous or clever.

Perhaps farm people have looked on advertising as a mysterious or difficult method beyond their ability. Such is not the case. Said a bright farm housewife, who was advised to employ advertising methods, "I don't know a thing in the world about advertisements or how to write them."

"You don't have to know much about advertising," urged her adviser, "just sit down and write a letter to somebody about the thing you have to sell. Give the reasons for buying it, and a good description. Then go over your letter and make it as concise as possible, compose a heading for it that you think will attract the favorable attention of readers, and you have an advertisement."

Letters, by the way, are often the most effective kind of advertisements. A country housewife 400 miles away from Toronto gave particular attention to poultry, with the result that she could ship crates of eggs regularly. "Why can't I locate some one in the city who would buy these from me direct?" she asked herself, and she answered her question by writing letters to a few of the larger hotels of Toronto. One of these hotels was very glad to take her entire output, and for years she has found that a most satisfactory arrangement. There was no special difficulty here. Had our lady not known the names of a number of the hotels, any newspaper of the city would have answered an inquiry on that point.

A farmer who produced a considerable quantity of fine hams and shoulders figured that some of the higher-grade food stores or department stores maintaining food sections might be interested in securing his stock every season. A few letters unearthed the fact that one of the high-grade department stores was glad to buy all his goods. This is but one more example of letter advertising. A study of the principal daily newspaper of a city will show which are the progressive stores.

Several women have built up a nation-wide market for their special

Just Hides.

It is axiomatic in the packing industry that one cent in the wholesale price of hides means an important difference in the price per hundred-weight of beef. That is, the higher the return from the hide when sold to the tanner, the lower is the price at which the packer may sell the beef to the butcher, or the higher the price he may pay the farmer. Over 35,000,000 lbs. of hides a year are handled through Canadian packing houses and abattoirs alone. Not one of these firms has its own tannery. The ultimate magnitude of a price-change of only a few cents may therefore be understood.

Recent tests in Toronto showed an average 1,000 lb. steer to yield 540 lbs. of carcass meat and 70 lbs. of hide. There were 257 lbs. of waste (manure, shrinkage and evaporation), which were wholly lost, while the remainder was by-product.

If the cost of labor, processing and selling be left out of account and an arbitrary figure of \$10 be taken as the value of the by-product, not including the hide, the difference in the cost of the beef can be easily grasped by the consumer from the first of the following tables:

	When hides are 30c per lb.	When hides are 15c per lb.
Cost of live animal at 12c ...	\$120.00	\$120.00
Less by-products	10.00	10.00
	\$110.00	\$110.00
Less value of the hide	21.00	10.50

Therefore cost of 540 lbs. beef ... \$89.00 \$99.50 Or, per lb. 16.5 18.42

The farmer-producer will better realize the importance of the price obtained from hides from the following table:

540 lbs. beef at 16.5c	\$89.00	\$89.00
Value of by-products	10.00	10.00
Value of hide at 30c and 15c respectively	21.00	10.50

Value of live animal \$120.00 \$109.50

The Farmer's Brain Tools.

The time has passed when successful farmers depend chiefly upon muscular strength and farm machinery; farmers with brains must use brain tools, if they keep abreast of the present situations. Their brain tools are agricultural papers, bulletins, journals and magazines.

There is never any "red tape" on the price of brain tools, and the more a man invests in them the more he realizes that they are bringing him greater returns in comfort, happiness, health and a love for his vocation, which after all is more than money.

There are three parties to a farm lease; the tenant, the landlord and the land. But the land usually has to go unrepresented.

Financial Notes

Since the discovery of silver in Cobalt in 1908 and the finding of gold in Porcupine and Kirkland Lake districts in the past six years, mining companies have produced approximately \$254,001,586. These figures are up to the end of June, 1920.

Serious damage estimated at at least \$100,000 to the Niagara Peninsula fruit crop resulted from severe wind, rain and hail storm which swept over the peninsula Saturday afternoon. While the storm lasted only forty minutes, damage was very severe in the Niagara Falls district, two-thirds of the fruit being estimated ruined.

Canadian National Railways' gross earnings for the nine-day period ending June 30th totalled \$2,471,419, as compared with \$1,811,838, an increase of \$659,581. For the year to date earnings totalled \$45,564,824 against \$41,485,782, an increase of \$4,079,042.

Boston.—The president of the Brockton Shoe Manufacturers' Association says the real peak of shoe prices has been passed and that competition will inevitably bring about a reduction in footwear prices, a fact to be regarded as "desirable and necessary from every point of view." He expects no demand sufficient to put shoe fac-

ories on full time this summer and says we are coming back to old conditions where 80 per cent. of capacity can produce all the needed footwear.

Chicago.—The monthly customs report shows that during the month of June 4,000,000 pounds of sugar arrived here from Canada. It was originally purchased in Cuba by English merchants, sold to Canadian consignees and resold in this country.

The Provincial Paper Mills, Ltd., has forwarded notice to the shareholders that the stock certificates of the new company are now ready and requesting the certificates of the Provincial Paper Mills Company, Limited, to be sent in to be exchanged. The exchange is on a basis of three shares of new for two shares of old. Half shares are settled for at \$50, being at the rate of \$100 per share.

It is stated that arrangements will shortly be made to have the securities of the Whalen Pulp and Paper Mills listed on the Montreal Stock Exchange.

Spanish River preferred was up 2 points to 115 from the opening at 113 on a lot of 725 shares. Brew., 150x7 —66½; Brompt., 525x143—½; Lash., 300x109¼—109; M. Power, 300x81; S. River, 825x106—¼; Qua. Rails, 10x23½; Sugar pfd., 60x157; Pen., 75x131½; Braz., 75x43; Abt., 25x 77¼; S. of Can. 10x75.



'Let's go to Loew's'

This suggestion is made a thousand times every evening in any city or town where there is a Loew's Theatre.

LOEW'S THEATRES AMUSE YOU

Loew's Theatres Can Also Make Money For You.

We now offer \$100,000 7% Preferred Stock in Loew's Metropolitan (Montreal), Limited, carrying a substantial bonus of Common Shares. This Theatre, owing to its site in the most thickly populated district of Canada's greatest City, Montreal, bids fair to become one of the most profitable in the Loew's Theatre system.

Price and particulars on application.

BALFOUR, WHITE & COMPANY
Investment Bankers
133 St. James Street, Montreal.

PULP, PAPER and COAL

During the last year or so, tremendous profits have been made by holders of pulp and paper securities, due to the increased demand for paper.

The demand for coal to-day, in proportion to the supply, is as great if not greater than for paper. There is such a serious shortage that many industrial establishments have had to close down as a result.

On account of the tremendous domestic and foreign demand for coal, the price obtained by the Collieries is higher than ever before and will undoubtedly increase.

We predict that within a very short time holders of good coal securities will see a very substantial increase in their market value.

We Offer, to Yield Over 7½%, the

First Mortgage Prior Lien Bonds

of an established Coal Company, controlling probably the most valuable bituminous coal deposits in Canada, together with a substantial bonus of common stock, the market value of which, on account of its tremendous earning powers, should within a few years be sufficient to return the original capital invested.

Write for full particulars.

HERDMAN & CO.

Members Montreal Stock Exchange
201 Dominion Express Bldg.
MONTREAL, P.Q.

Who Does The Milking on Your Farm?

Do you do it yourself or does your wife have this tiresome job twice a day the year 'round? Perhaps you have hired help and are paying high wages that are eating up all your profits?

There's a better way—a modern method that removes the drudgery and expense and increases the profit.

The Macartney Machine Milker THE COW'S ADOPTED CHILD

will do the work thoroughly and at little cost. Its better for the cows and better for you. Milking time becomes a pleasure—half the time, half the trouble, half the cost, but with more contented cows, more milk and more profits.

Most certainly this method is worth learning about—you may not be ready to buy but the information costs you nothing. Don't buy a milker without investigating the exclusive features of the Macartney. Fill in the coupon and send it to us today.

The Macartney Milking Machine Co. Limited
316 Catherine Street, Ottawa

Fill in and mail this coupon The Macartney Milking Machine Co. Limited, Ottawa

Gentlemen—Please send me without obligation full particulars of the Macartney Milker.

Name _____

Address _____

Dept. _____ I have _____ Conn. B 6



Cordor Fabric

Extravagant claims and exaggerated statements may sell tires—but they can never make tires give mileage or service.

About Partridge Tires little need be said. Their reputation for durability and dependability under all road conditions, justifies the statement "You can't buy better tires."

PARTRIDGE TIRES

Game as Their Name

HOW TO OVERCOME NERVOUS TROUBLES

A Returned Soldier Tells How He Regained Health and Strength.

Nervous troubles of all kinds, particularly nervous debility, work a remarkable transformation in the patient. The change is both physical and mental. The sufferer loses weight and strength, and frequently becomes irritable and fault finding. Troubles that were once thrown off without any difficulty assume exaggerated proportions. Other symptoms of this nervous condition are poor appetite, headaches, exhaustion after little effort, and frequently distress after meals.

The cause of this debility is generally starved nerves. The blood, which gives the nervous system its food and power to work efficiently, has become thin and weak, and until the blood regains its tone and strength there can be no improvement in the condition of the nerves. In cases of this kind Dr. Williams' Pink Pills will be found the very best medicine. They make rich, red blood which feeds and strengthens the starved nerves, and in this way restores the sufferer to full health and strength. Proof of this is found in the case of Mr. Fred Sander, London, Ont., who says: "While on service with the Imperial forces in Africa I completely lost my health through continual hardship and shock. I was sent back to the base hospital suffering, so the doctor said, from nervous debility. After spending some time in the hospital I was invalided back to England as unfit for further service. After spending a long time in Netley Hospital, I was given my discharge, but was still a weak and nervous wreck, absolutely unfit for work. I had neither the strength nor ambition to do anything. In London I doctored for three or four months with a civilian doctor, who finally advised a change of climate. I was terribly nervous, suffered from sleeplessness, smothering and sinking spells, and pains in the heart; my hands and feet were always cold and clammy. At this time I decided to come to Canada, and shortly after reaching this country was advised to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. After I had taken the pills for some weeks I found myself improving. I continued taking the pills for several months, with the result that they fully restored my health. My nerves are now as steady as a rock; my appetite the best, and my eyes and skin, which had turned yellowish, are clear and healthy looking. I feel like a new man in every way, and fit for anything. I have since recommended the pills to several friends, and know of several cases where they were beneficial in the influenza epidemic. I am of the opinion that should any of my returned soldier comrades use Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for shell shock, they would be a great help to them."

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

Duke of Devonshire Keeps His Date.

Canada is crowding over the exploits of a new Canadian Pacific Ocean Services' liner, the Empress of France. The Duke of Devonshire promised Sir Auckland Geddes, by cable, that he would preside at a dinner given to the new British Ambassador at Washington by the Canadian Club at the Prince's Restaurant, Piccadilly, London, England. The specific purpose of the Duke's visit, however, was to attend the wedding of his daughter, Lady Dorothy Cavendish, to Captain Harold MacMillan.

He was to sail on the Empress of France. Things looked bad at the start when the boat's schedule read "Sailing from St. John, N.B., March 13th." The 13 was a hoodoo right enough because a terrible gale set in with such fury that it was deemed advisable to delay the sailing twenty-four hours.

Capt. Cook, the commander, consulted by the Duke, gave a solemn promise, "Your Excellency will be in Liverpool at the appointed time on the stroke of the clock—if the ship's engines can manage it." Steam gauges were never so popular. Stokers were heroes. A spirit of adventure tightened the nerves of all on board. The Duke kept his date.

Just as an after-thought, the Hoodoo of the 13 tried to break the Duke's promise by hanging a dense fog over the Mersey, but by cautious navigation Capt. Cook brought his great vessel to anchor opposite the Prince's Landing Stage at Liverpool at six o'clock on the morning of March 22nd, the date and hour scheduled for its arrival.

The Stuff That Counts.

The test of a man is the fight he makes. The grit that he daily shows; The way he stands on his feet and takes Fate's numerous bumps and blows. A coward can smile when there's naught to fear, When nothing his progress bars, But it takes a man to stand up and cheer While some other fellow stars.

It isn't the victory after all But the fight that a brother makes; The man who, driven against the wall, Still stands up erect and takes The blows of fate with his head held high.

Bleeding, and bruised, and pale, Is the man who'll win in the by and by, For he isn't afraid to fail.

It's the bumps you get, and the jolts you get, And the shocks that your courage stands, The hours of sorrow and vain regret, The prize that escapes your hands, That test your mettle and prove your worth;

It isn't the blows you deal, But the blows you take on the good old earth That shows if your stuff is real.

All easy ways are downhill. You don't notice it till you try to climb back.

Old Time Superstitions

A reader furnishes us with a list of old superstitions which were part of our folk lore in days gone by.

A rooster crowing at the front door meant visitor coming.

A twig catching a young ladies dress meant a beau.

An itching ear meant that some one was talking about you.

To turn back after starting meant bad luck.

Opening an umbrella in the house meant bad luck to the house.

A measuring worm on a woman's frock meant a new dress.

An itching hand meant that you would marry soon.

An itching right hand meant that you would shake hands with a stranger.

Seeing the new moon over the left shoulder meant one would soon get money.

Probably most of us are superstitious about the number 13, just as people were a long time ago. Our own superstitions will amuse a subsequent generation, as those recalled by our reader amuse us. Only a subsequent generation can safely laugh at superstitions. Socrates was put to death for laughing at some of the superstitions of the Greeks.

A good salad is sorrel mixed with shredded cabbage or lettuce, with French dressing.

In India, chaplains are maintained to minister to British subjects, as in the army and navy.

Incessant activity does not always indicate intelligent industry.

Do not think that you are saying smart things when you say things that make other people smart.

Naval gunners are now firing ranges of more than 2,000 yards.

"Shoeing an anchor" means covering its flukes or points in wood to make them grip better in soft ground.

Toronto was incorporated as a city in 1834, with a population of 9,254.

A difficulty is a challenge to courage, thought, energy and perseverance.

Ontario is an Indian word and means Handsome Lake.

First payment of mothers' pensions in British Columbia will be made in July.

SAVE THE CHILDREN

Mothers who keep a box of Baby's Own Tablets in the house may feel that the lives of their little ones are reasonably safe during the hot weather. Stomach troubles, cholera infantum and diarrhoea carry off thousands of little ones every summer, in most cases because the mother does not have a safe medicine at hand to give promptly. Baby's Own Tablets relieve these troubles, or if given occasionally to the well child will prevent their coming on. The Tablets are guaranteed by a government analyst to be absolutely harmless even to the newborn babe. They are especially good in summer because they regulate the bowels and keep the stomach sweet and pure. They are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

I Would Serve

If word or deed of mine, To any who repine, Can bring a bit of cheer Or brightness on the way, How gladly would I serve! For hearts are aching here, Feet often go astray, And fears of ill unnerve; So lest from right they swerve, I would do all I may.

—Fred Scott Shepard.

I fell from a building and received what the doctor called a very bad sprained ankle, and told me I must not walk on it for three weeks. I got MINARD'S LINIMENT and in six days I was out to work again. I think it the best Liniment made.

ARCHIE E. LAUNDRY, Edmonton.

Prune Shrubs After Flowering

Many shrubs should be pruned about this time, especially those that flower. If one notices the spires, golden bells, lilacs and honeysuckles it will be observed that the blooms are on the tips of the branches which were produced last year. Beneath these flowers there are strong growing shoots starting at the present time. Therefore, as soon as the shrubs finish blooming they should be pruned back to these vegetative shoots in order that the strength of the bushes may cause long shoots to bloom next spring. In general, all shrubs should be pruned after they bloom, rather than before, to insure good flowering the following season.

Misery may love company, but those who have been her guests do not recommend their hostess.

Put an asbestos mat under the pan when cooking oatmeal or anything of that sort, as it may then be cooked much longer without burning.

Dairy cows of New Zealand produce more than 400,000,000 quarts of milk annually, the climate permitting dairying the year round.

ISSUE No. 29—20.

SUMMER

ASTHMA—HAY FEVER

—sleepless nights, constant sneezing, streaming eyes, wheezy breathing—

RAZ-MAH

brings relief. Put up in capsules, easily swallowed. Sold by reliable druggists for a dollar. Ask our agents or send card for free sample to Templeton's, 142 King St. W., Toronto. Agents, all Toronto and Hamilton druggists.

MOTHER!

"California Syrup of Figs" Child's Best Laxative



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 physic for the little stomach, liver and bowels. Children love its fruity taste. Full directions on each bottle. You must say "California".

A camel, when burdened, can travel twenty-five miles a day; when unburdened, as many as sixty to seventy miles.

MONEY ORDERS.

Send a Dominion Express Money Order. Five Dollars costs three cents.

Tar-macadam has given the best service of any kind of street paving tried in Calcutta.

Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere.

Cats' skins, imported principally from Australia, have recently sold in England for as much as \$3.25 each.

SAY "DIAMOND DYES"

Don't streak or ruin your material in a poor dye. Insist on "Diamond Dyes." Easy directions in package.

"FREEZONE"

Lift Off Corns! No Pain!



Doesn't hurt a bit! Drop a little "Freezone" on an aching corn, instantly that corn stops hurting, then shortly you lift it right off with fingers. Truly!

Your druggist sells a tiny bottle of "Freezone" for a few cents, sufficient to remove every hard corn, soft corn, or corn between the toes, and the calluses, without soreness or irritation.

BITS OF HUMOR



Wise Jimmy.

"Jimmy," said the fond mother to her smart eleven-year-old, "what became of that little pie I made for you as a treat yesterday? Did you eat it?"

"No, Mamma," answered Jimmy with a grin: "I gave it to my teacher at school instead."

"That was very nice and generous of you, Jimmy," complimented his mother. "And did your teacher eat it?"

"Yes, I think so," answered Jimmy. "She wasn't at school to-day."

Buddy Knew.

A schoolmaster in a rural council school was recently giving a lesson to the lowest standards on the formation of rain by the process of evaporation.

"You will notice," he said, "that during the evening following a hot summer day something rises from the surface of the ponds. What is it?"

One solitary hand gradually creeps up.

"God boy, I can see you are thinking. What is it?"

G. B.—"Frogs."

Printing in raised characters for the blind has been done for 130 years.

MONTH OLD BABY HAD SKIN TROUBLE

On Face and Hands. Itched and Burned. Cuticura Heals.

"My baby was only a month old when her face and hands started to get red and scaly. The scum started in the form of water blisters and itched and burned. She was so cross and fretful she could not sleep."

"This lasted nine months when I tried Cuticura Soap and Ointment, and I used three cakes of Soap with two boxes of Ointment when she was healed." (Signed) Mrs. Oscar Pilon, Amherstburg, Ontario, May 7, 1918.

Cuticura Soap, Ointment and Talcum are all you need for all toilet uses. Bathe with Soap, soothe with Ointment, dust with Talcum.

Soap 25c, Ointment 25c and 50c. Sold throughout the Dominion. Canadian Depot: The Canadian Ointment Co., Ltd., 115 West 41st Street, New York, U.S.A.

DOG DISEASES

and How to Feed Mailed Free to any Address by the Author, H. Clay Glover Co., Inc., 115 West 41st Street, New York, U.S.A.

Classified Advertisements.

FOR SALE

WELL EQUIPPED NEWSPAPER and job printing plant in Eastern Ontario. Insurance carried \$1,000. Will be for \$1,300 on quick sale. Box 45, Wilson Publishing Co. Ltd., Toronto.

WANTED—SHORT STORIES.

FROM ONE TO FIVE THOUSAND words. Get real money if your stories are snappy. Write Short Story Market, 6 Columbine Ave., Toronto.

Lessons.

"Most of us regret the time we wasted in school."

"Yes, I often wish I had paid as much attention to the teacher when she wrote on the blackboard as I now pay to the gasoline man when he picks up a piece of chalk."

Ask for Minard's and take no other.

All animals use their hind legs to move them along, the forelegs supplying the balance.

Canada's Navy League has over 65,000 members.

LET "DANDERINE"

SAVE YOUR HAIR

Hurry! A few cents stops hair falling and doubles its beauty



A little "Danderine" cools, cleanses and makes the feverish, itchy scalp soft and pliable; then this stimulating tonic penetrates to the famished hair roots, revitalizing and invigorating every hair in the head, thus stopping the hair falling out, getting thin, scraggly or fading.

After a few applications of "Danderine" you seldom find a fallen hair or a particle of dandruff, besides every hair shows more life, vigor, brightness, color and thickness.

A few cents buys a bottle of delightful "Danderine" at any drug or toilet counter.

SHILOH

30 TABLETS FOR COUGHS

ONLY TABLETS MARKED

"BAYER" ARE ASPIRIN

Not Aspirin at All without the "Bayer Cross"



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

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

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

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

The Boy's Summer Needs



9486—Boy's Bolero Suit (with blouse; knee trousers). Price, 20 cents. In 5 sizes, 2 to 6 years. Size 4 requires, blouse, 1 yd. 36 ins. wide; bolero, trousers, 1 1/4 yds. 36 ins. wide. Trim and smart is this little bolero suit.

9547—Boy's Middy or Sailor Suit (knee trousers). Price, 25 cents. In 6 sizes, 2 to 8 years. Size 4 requires 1 1/4 yds. 36 ins. wide; collar, 1/2 yd. 36 ins. wide.

9272—Child's Romper (suitable for boy or girl; dropped back). Price, 20 cents. In 3 sizes, 2 to 6 years. Size 4 requires, plain, 1 1/4 yds. 32 ins. wide; striped, 1 yd. 32 ins. wide.

9317—Child's Romper (kimono sleeves). Price, 20 cents. In 5 sizes, 6 mos. to 4 years. Size 4 requires, waist, 3/4 yd. 36 ins. wide; rompers, belt, 1 1/4 yds. 32 ins. wide.

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

Food For A July Morning

—and every morning when the thought of health enters into the meal time preparation—

Grape-Nuts

This easily digested food needs no sugar, yet it has a most pleasing sweet flavor, and is full of the sound goodness of wheat and malted barley.

"There's a Reason"



ANCHOR PLUG TOBACCO

15¢ a Plug 2 for 25¢

ANCHOR PLUG is the chewing tobacco of superlative excellence.

Try a plug today.

It Holds its Flavor



The Watchman
AND
Ottawa Valley Advocate

FRIDAY, AUGUST 6, 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 Circuit of the World is the sphere of the British Empire."

IMPERIAL UNITY is the keynote sounded by the Press Delegates now in Canada from all parts of the British Empire; a timely note, sounded clear and true, at an opportune moment, when a world-wide audience is somewhat at sixes and sevens with itself and inclined to indulge in horse play during the period, occupied by the necessity of "tuning up," which usually precedes the beginning of the real orchestral work.

Unity in any honest cause is a glad-coming thing, but it assumes the status of a heaven-born aspiration when it springs spontaneously in all parts of a great Empire, and heralds the coming of "One Big Union" such as the Empire Press Delegates are discussing now.

The right of the Press to sound this clarion note is unpretentiously put by one of the delegates, — Sir Robert Bruce of the Great Glasgow Herald. He says: "The function of the press may not be to govern, but its function involves, in the well-ordered constitutional state, a responsibility not less important than government. Its function is primarily to provide news, to provide facts, and to create and guide public opinion upon the facts. If this function is discharged honestly and fearlessly, no government can dare to ignore the power of the press."

THE IDEA of "One Big Union" of national components is not new. It has been the inspiration of Empire Builders like Chamberlain and Rhodes, a dream destined to come true, and every man who has cultivated an acre of colonial land has helped it along.

Mr. W. H. Anderson, "The man who made America dry," once said "There is no such thing as personal liberty, unless a man is the sole inhabitant of a wilderness." That was said in the heat of an overzealous advocacy of a cause, and it injured more than helped the cause it was intended to further. Personal or individual liberty is the foundation of True Unity. It promotes brotherhood, which is an amalgamation of free units brought together by common interests, common affinities, and solidified into an indivisible element by the glorious influence of the Sun of Freedom, which never sets. That, I apprehend, is the chemistry of the confederation foreshadowed by the Press Delegation now on tour, and in which only people filled with a sense of Personal Freedom or Liberty seem to be directly interested.

While the ideal League of Nations is in the clouds, Imperial Unity is being applied as a motive power. It is propelling, regulating, and adjusting the relations between the various members of the great Imperial family that makes up the British Empire, and the ultimate success of the great combination is clearly indicated by the fact that the components are so well articulated, that the fitting up of the machine into one great harmonious whole, is simply a matter of time, patience, continuous work and attention to details.

AN EXCELLENT AUGURY of the success of the "One Big Union" or Imperial Unity, is the evident attention to those details which will put the working parts upon a proper basis, reducing strain absorbing shock, and facilitating smooth action. Telegraphs, postal facilities, correct incidence of money values, fiscal and consular amenities, commercial adaptations to physical and geographical inequalities, are all being planned out and put in blueprints, and the grand feature of all is that every detail is brought out and perfected under the kinship of mutual understanding.

The combination is too wonderful, too magnificent, to ever fall as long as Freedom lives and the British colonist continues to make the round Earth yield its increase.

Princess Theatre,
Brownsburg, P. Goyette, Prop.

Thursday and Saturday July 29th & 31st

Tom Mix in "The Feud"

A romance of the day of Hoop Skirts and Crinolene for Women and of long hair and air Trigger Pistols for Men.

DON'T MISS THIS SHOW.

ADMISSION 10 & 25 cts

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

DEPARTMENT OF CUSTOMS AND INLAND REVENUE

NOTICE

To Manufacturers, Wholesalers
and Retailers

NOTICE is hereby given to all concerned, that Returns, accompanied by remittance of *Luxury and Excise Taxes*, must be made as follows to the local Collector of Inland Revenue from whom any information desired may be obtained.

Returns of *Luxury Tax* must be made on the first and fifteenth day of each month.

Returns of *Jewellers' Tax, Manufacturers' Tax, and Sales Tax* must be made not later than the last day of the month following the month covered by the Return.

Returns for *Taxes in Arrears* must be made forthwith, otherwise the penalty provided by law will be enforced.

By order of the
DEPARTMENT OF CUSTOMS AND INLAND REVENUE.

JNO. D. FOX,

COLLECTOR OF INLAND REVENUE

196 St. Paul Street West, Montreal.

THOMAS' GORE

Mrs. J. Hills and two children returned to Montreal on Sunday evening after a very pleasant visit with her parents here.

The Misses Eva, Alma and Christina Silverson, sisters Albert and Lawrence, and Mr. Jas. Mooney spent Tuesday at the home of Mr. and Mrs. H. Reilly.

Mr. Wm. Reilly from Hale, Michigan, and Mr. and Mrs. H. Reilly spent Sunday the guests of the latter's family at Lachute. Mr. Wm. has been away from Argenteuil for upwards of 43 years and has been renewing his former friend ships.

LAKEFIELD

Mrs. Stanley G. Gales, of Montreal, is spending a few weeks with Mrs. J. H. Gales at Lake Head Cottage.

Guests at Lakeside Cottage are Mr. and Mrs. H. Harrison, Mr. and Mrs. H. De-jersey, and son Ken, Mrs. P. Rawell, and Miss Enid and Master Lawrence Rawell, and Miss Minnie Donaldson, all of Montreal.

Miss Fluffy Scott, of Montreal, is spending her holidays the guest of Mrs. Barry Scott.

The Misses Mable and Minnie Kyle, of Montreal, is spending their holidays at their summer cottage here.

BROWNSBURG SCHOOL

Grade VIII, Total Max. 1000.

Class.—Elsie MacAllister 891, Donald Clarke 875, A. Bain 773, T. Clarke 764.

C.P.R. Police Force.

Wanted as Constables smart, intelligent men of good character, physique and education. Age 21 to 40 years, heights 5ft. 10 ins. Good pay and exceptional conditions of service. Candidates must produce references for the past three years. Apply by letter to the Inspector of Police, Windsor Station, Montreal, 8-5.

FARMERS!

Why take a chance on being burnt out by lightning when you have people who understand the lightning rod business install protection for a few dollars. Its not worth the risk. Lightning can't strike if we get there first.

G. V. Deacon.

INCORPORATED 1855

THE MOLSONS BANK

Capital and Reserve \$9,000,000
Over 130 Branches

The Molsons Bank Assists Farmers

Almost every farmer finds his money tied up in stock or crops at certain seasons. If he needs assistance he should consult our local Manager.

Savings Departments at all Branches.

W. A. Houston, Mgr. Lachute Branch

"TANLAC"

There is a big demand for
Tanlac. So get your
supply now.

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

Lachute Mills.

Prescriptions a Specialty. Nyal's Quality Store
Developing and Printing.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

FARM LABORERS
\$15
TO
WINNIPEG
Plus 1/2c. per mile beyond

Excursions August 9 and 16, 1920

From Stations in the Provinces of Quebec and Ontario—Toronto, Pembroke and East, but not north of Parry Sound.

FARE RETURNING: 1/2c. per mile to Winnipeg plus \$20 to point.

No CHANGE of CARS between East & West on the C.P.R.

For information apply to nearest Canadian Pacific Agent or to

J. S. GILES, Town Agent, Lachute.



CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

Mothers Know That
Genuine Castoria

Always
Bears the
Signature
of

Dr. J. H. Glitcher

In
Use
For Over
Thirty Years

CASTORIA

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

Buggy Harness
For Sale Cheap.

The undersigned has a few sets of harness, all hand made and of good quality, that he will sell at a Reasonable Price. Also cloth and leather collars, yellow sweat pads, bridles, halters, double breasting, pole straps, martingales, hame straps, snaps. Repairing promptly attended to and at reasonable rates. The old stand, opposite old Post Office, Wm. Creswell, Clyde Street.

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

SPECIALS!

15 Ladies Skirts checks, Serges and Silk Poplins. New Satin Blouses, Voile, Silk, Georgette and Crepe-de-Chene.

Also Silk Poplin Dresses, Navy, Copan, Black, Heliotrope at surprising prices.

Men's Suits any size.

The very best in Groceries is my best advt. A visit will convince you.

HENRY M. LAVIGNE,
Opposite T. McQuat's Foundry.

Telephone No. 26

For Everything in Hardware,
Tinware or Enamelware.

Auto Tires and Chains,
Genuine Ford Parts.

Paints, Oils and Varnishes, Refrigerators, Oil Stoves, and Ranges, Etc.

Galvanized and Paper Roofing.

IF IT IS TINWARE, WE HAVE IT!

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 Diabes, Waterman's Fountain Pens and Ink, Auto-strop, Safety-razors, etc.

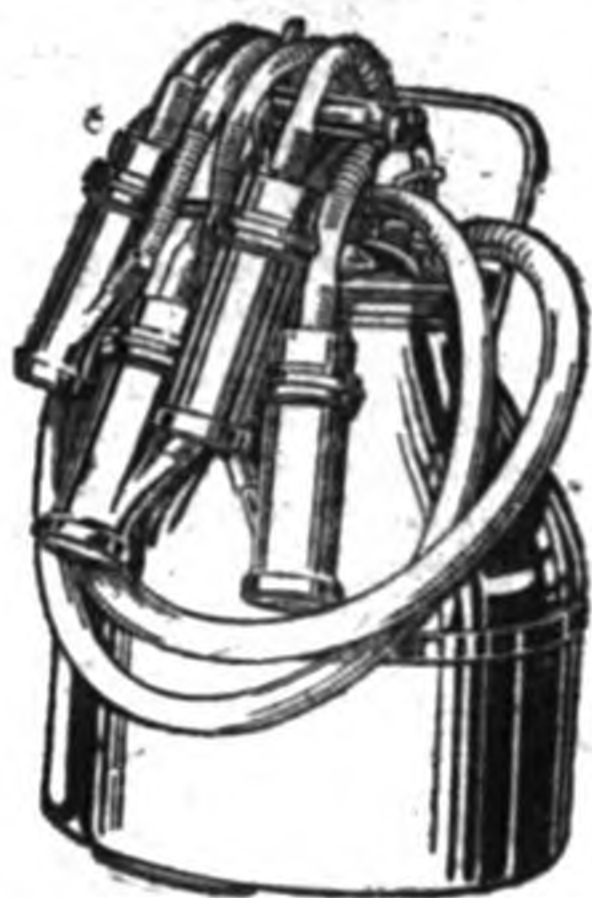
All at lowest Montreal and Toronto prices.

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.



DE LAVAL MILKER

Wherever cows are milked the name De Laval is known, and stands for quality, service and value to the user. No stronger guarantee can be given to the man who buys a De Laval Milker than the fact that it was tried out in actual work under De Laval supervision for years before it was finally stamped with De Laval approval, and put out with the De Laval name behind it. All parts of the De Laval Milker can be kept pure, sweet and clean. It is reliable, cannot be tampered with, and has no complicated parts to get out of order.

DE LAVAL COMPANY, LIMITED

John Simon Local Dealer, Lachute.

WANTED!
30,000 HARVESTERS
\$15.00 to Winnipeg
Plus Half a Cent per mile beyond.
Return, Half a Cent per mile to Winnipeg, plus \$20.00.
Special accommodation for Women. New, comfortable
colonist cars of latest design. Through Service.
Box Lunches.
EXCURSION DATES from LACHUTE
AUGUST 9th, and 16th.
For tickets and information apply nearest Canadian
National or Grand Trunk Agent, or write General
Passenger Department, C. N. Ry., Montreal 40

Canadian National Railways

Buy Your Summer 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 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

OBITUARY

THE LATE MRS. W. WATCHORN.

The funeral took place on Wednesday of last week, conducted by the Rev. Mr. Lummis of Lakeside, of the late Mrs. Wm. Watchorn, who died at her home, Louisa, on Monday evening, July 26th, 1920, at the age of 75 yrs. The late Mrs. Watchorn was predeceased by her husband by seventeen years and is survived by four sons and four daughters, Mrs. Edward Cleary of Louisa, Mrs. J. A. Thompson of Lachute, Mrs. W. Rowe of Pembroke, Frank, Syria and Hiram of Louisa, and John of British Columbia. The deceased was a Miss Mary Elizabeth Robinson, second daughter of the late Zachariah Robinson of Lake Louisa. Her remains were laid to rest beside that of her late husband in the Louisa Cemetery.

One more gone from her dear old Home
Gone beyond recall.
One more Broken link in the chain
That held our hearts in thrall.

A Mother's sweet and gentle voice
Is hushed within the Gloom,
A Mother's loving form is laid
Within the silent tomb.

Poor tired Heart has found at last
The sleep for which she sighed,
But our hearts are now sighing
For Mother who has died.

When a Mother breathes her last farewell
The blow is more than tongue can tell,
The world seems quite another place
Without the smile of Mother's face.

Mrs. J. W. Jarvis Had Suffered Fifteen Years

Montreal Woman Couldn't
Even Sew For Rheumatism
Before She Began Taking
Taulac

"I certainly think Taulac is the greatest medicine ever sold to suffering people, and it has been such a wonderful benefit to me that I feel it my duty to tell everybody about it," said Mrs. J. W. Jarvis, of 10 Aylwin St., Montreal, when telling the Taulac representative about her experience with the medicine.

"There's hardly been a day during the last fifteen years but what I have suffered awful pains across the small of my back on account of trouble with my kidneys. Most all the time it was a sort of burning sensation with every now and then a sharp twinge as though I had been pricked with a needle. I got into a very run-down condition where I had no appetite, and every few days had splitting headaches that nearly blinded me with the pain. My blood was very much out of order for I was always coming out in a

sort of rash all over my body and the rheumatism in my fingers was so bad that all the joints got so stiff that I couldn't sew or do my housework.

"I saw by the papers the way people were being helped by Taulac and so decided to see if it would do me any good. Well, the way it rid me of all my troubles was most surprising. The first thing it did was to give me a splendid appetite so that I could eat better than I had for years past. Then my blood got purer and all signs of rash or pimples disappeared from my skin. I am no longer bothered with headaches and have been quite relieved of all trouble with my kidneys. All the swelling and stiffness has gone out of my fingers and I am so much stronger and better that I am able to do my housework without any difficulty. I hope all who suffer as I did will take my advice and try Taulac for I am sure it will relieve them of their troubles."

Taulac 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 Taulac representative.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children

In Use For Over 30 Years

Always bears the Signature of

Wm. D. Gifford



MAIL CONTRACT.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed, to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon, on Friday, the 3rd. Sept. 1920, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails, on a proposed Contract for four years, six times per week over the St. Andrews East No. 1, Rural Route from the Postmaster General's pleasure. Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contract may be seen and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Offices of St. Andrews East and at the office of the Post Office Inspector.

Post Office Inspector's Office,

VICTOR GAUDET,

Post Office Inspector.

Montreal, July 22nd, 1920.



MAIL CONTRACT.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon, on Friday, the 3rd. Sept. 1920, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails, on a proposed Contract for four years, six times per week on the route between Hazel Land and St. Jerome via Mille Isles, Cambria and Riviere Gagnon Post Offices from the Postmaster General's pleasure.

Printed notices containing further information of proposed Contract may be seen and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Offices of St. Jerome, Mille Isles, Cambria and Riviere Gagnon and at the office of the Post Office Inspector.

Post Office Inspector's Office
VICTOR GAUDET,
Post Office Inspector.

Montreal, July 23rd, 1920.

AUCTION SALE

There will be sold by Public Auction at the residence of

D. D. McGIBBON, Brownsburg,

Saturday, August 7th, 1920.

The Following Effects.—One express wagon, 1 tumbril cart, 1 hay cart body, 1 rack sleigh, pair of single bob sleighs, horse rake, plow, cultivator, 1 ladder, 30 feet long, 1 ladder 18 feet long, 1 set express harness, 1 set cart harness, 1 cooler, chains and whiffletrees, block, tackle and rope, 1 stone lifter, sideboard, chest of drawers, 2 sofas, tables, chairs, and other articles of furniture. Several lots of old lumber, 1 broad axe, 3 adze, 1 set of wood turning chisels, 1 Winchester rifle and reloading tools, 2 shot guns, forks, rakes, shovels, etc., 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 discount off for cash.

W. J. BOYD, Licensed Auctioneer.

SUPERIOR COURT

Canada
Province of Quebec
District of Terrebonne

No. 1593.

Benoni Cloutier, of the parish of Ste Agathe des Monts in the district of Terrebonne, farmer

Plaintiff

vs.
Charles Lawton Work, of St Adolphe, in the Township of Howard said district. The defendant is ordered to appear within a month.

Ste Scholastique, July 24th, 1920.

(Signed) **GRIGNON & PORTIER,**

Prothonotary S.C.

STOP! LOOK! LISTEN!

On the 16th of August

The MONTREAL SALVAGE CO.,

Will open here for a **BIG SALE** of a High Grade Stock of Ladies', Men's and Boys Ready-to-Wear Clothing and Boots and Shoes.

These goods will positively be sold below Manufacturer's Prices, so - - - "Wait for the **BARGAINS.**"

The Montreal Salvage Co.

Particulars in Next Weeks Issue.

Hardy's Luck

By J. W. MARSHALL.

Young Dr. Hardy's long run of luck was over. He acknowledged it to himself when he awoke that morning in his room at the University Hospital. And then, as he dressed, he went back to the beginning of it all, a little more than four years ago, and summed it up—that long run of luck.

It began the evening that he matriculated at the university, when the dean's clerk took the matriculation fee and smilingly wished him "good luck" in the course. He had been having it ever since. He had worked in one of the government departments by day, had attended lectures and done his work at the university from half past four until ten, and had studied from half past ten until—well, until he had finished. He had managed to get in his clinics by taking his annual thirty days' leave from the department an hour or two at a time, and at the end of his four years had graduated third man from the top of his class. Luck enough! But besides, he had taken a prize in chemistry, and won first honorable mention in pathology. As he walked home from the graduating exercises with his M.D., his prize in chemistry and the first honorable mention tucked under his arm he had apostrophized himself as Lucky Tom.

He had wanted above everything else to go on as extern at the hospital; but externs maintain themselves outside the hospital for a year, and because of the expenses of his university course he had not been able to save anything from his salary. So he had resigned himself to the prospect of working on at the department until he could save enough money to begin practice without the coveted hospital experience. And then came an epidemic of typhoid at the hospital; two of the internes were down, and again luck was with him—he was offered a place as substitute interne! He arranged with his chief for two months' leave without pay and, never stopping to think that his record at college had anything to do with this opportunity, rushed to his luck.

At the hospital his wonderful luck had held. He had wanted to crowd experience into every hour of those short sixty days, and when he showed willingness to "work his head off" the regular internes joyously told him to "go as far as he liked."

"What side is that Dr. Hardy supposed to be on, anyway?" said a nurse in "A" to a nurse in "H," as they met on the stairs.

The nurse from "H" looked puzzled. "Old Tommie? Why I did know, but I guess I've forgotten. Of course he was put on one side or the other. Isn't he the most serious old thing you most ever saw? Why?"

"Oh, nothing! Only, if I'm sent to the medical side, I'm assisting Dr. Hardy; if the surgical, I assist Dr. Hardy; in the dispensary I mostly assist Dr. Hardy. If I'm sent to the laboratory, there's Dr. Hardy humped over a microscope. And the night nurses say that if they send down a call Dr. Hardy always comes up. Doesn't the man ever sleep or eat? No wonder they call him Old Tommie!"

The nurse from "H" laughed. "Eat! The night nurses in 'H' asked him to midnight supper in the diet kitchen once when he was still in the laboratory. They thought it would be such a lark. Well, he lugged along his old microscope and spent all the supper hour showing the girls some new

germs he'd been staining! And sleep! The night boy on the telephone switchboard says, 'No'm, Dr. Hardy, he don't never sleep!' Ouch! Just see how my ankles are swollen! I've been on duty for ten whole hours, and if I'm not relieved pretty soon, I'll—Sh! Here's the head nurse!"

When Hardy's two months at the hospital were almost up, one of the two internes who had been ill with typhoid resigned, and went home to recuperate. "Good-bye, old man!" he said to Hardy on leaving. "You sure have made good here, from what they tell me, and I wish you could have had my place."

That let the cat out of the bag! Hardy inferred that it had already been settled that the other substitute, nephew of the chief of staff, was to have the appointment. His long run of luck was over.

He thought about it as he dressed that morning—the morning after the interne had made his remark. When he had finished tying his shoes he stood up. He was "sandy complexioned" and short, almost stubby, with a large head and a big mouth. His deep-gray eyes behind large round lenses travelled wistfully round the four walls of the little white room.

"Well," he said to himself, "I only expected to stay two months when I came, and you can't expect such luck as I've had to last forever." As he started for the door he said aloud, "And I've got one whole day left, anyway."

He hurried off up the corridors, meeting no one except maids and scrubwomen and orderlies who were hurrying to complete the toilet of the hospital before the work of the day began. Up one flight of stairs he turned to the left, entered ward "C," and stepped directly to bed No. 41. The little night nurse, who had not yet gone on duty, came over as he took the chart from the head of the bed. When he had read through the notes of the night, she asked a very unprofessional question.

"Dr. Hardy, what is the matter with this patient, anyway?"

Dr. Hardy made an extremely unprofessional reply. "I don't know!" he said. "But it's a very interesting case. He was brought in two days ago in this semi-comatose condition from a tramp schooner down in the harbor. Every visiting staff doctor

and most of the city physicians who have patients here had gone over the case in these two days, and the diagnosis is still obscure. The trouble is, you see—"

He ran his eye over the meagre "history" that they had been able to get from the patient's shipmates, the obscure physical findings, the baffling temperature curve, the conflicting symptoms. And then, grasping for any straw, he in turn asked an unprofessional question. "Maybe you can make a suggestion, Miss Maynard?"

The little night nurse gave one anxious glance at the semi-comatose patient. "Yes," she said, "I can. I think you'd better get busy and find out what's the matter before it's too late! If I were a doctor—" She was hurrying on indignantly, when she stopped and flushed. "Excuse me, Dr. Hardy, I—"

But Dr. Hardy was not at all insulted. He even smiled at her heat. "Doctors are pretty helpless at times, aren't they?" he said quizzically. "If medicines were only an exact science, now, like mathematics, but it isn't. The picture of any given disease is so often modified and distorted by other underlying conditions, by idiosyncrasy and temperament. Personally, I've given every extra minute I could find to this case, and wiser heads than mine have puzzled over it, and we're no nearer a diagnosis than when it came in; but we're still trying."

"I know you are, Dr. Hardy," she said contritely. Then she flared up again. "I was thinking of that chief of staff's nephew. He's on this service; why don't he do a little hard work? He's smart, they say; why doesn't he show some of it here? Not that you aren't smart, Dr. Hardy," she added with a flush, "and the nurses are all sort of crazy over the way you work. Why, when I'd relieved the day nurse last evening she said she'd bet her uniform against a roller bandage that you'd diagnose that case before you left!"

Dr. Hardy was embarrassed. "Mighty risky, wasn't it? I—I mean 'twas mighty nice in her to offer—you know what I mean. He pulled a chair to the bedside and sat down. 'I'll just sit here and study the case till breakfast time.'"

The little night nurse smiled and wrote on her order pad for the day nurse, "At 7.30 tell Dr. Hardy to go to breakfast."

At a quarter of eight the day nurse touched Dr. Hardy on the shoulder and showed him the order. He stared, mumbled something about having "clean forgotten," rose, and tramped thoughtfully back through the corridors. He sat down in his place at the doctors' table and began mechanically to eat. The talk stopped. Glances travelled from Hardy's troubled face to the nephew of the chief of staff—darkening glances; but the nephew evidently did not see them.

(To be continued next issue.)

Woman's Interests

Sewing Pointers.

If a child's dress is short, lengthen it with a fold of contrasting material sewed to the bottom of the skirt. It is an especially good idea for a dress that is faded so that the let-down hem shows a difference in color. Just cut off the hem and sew a fold of material to the bottom, provided, of course, it is a straight skirt. If the skirt is circular, then the band must be circular too, and the exact flare of the skirt. Folds from three to six inches wide can be used to very good advantage, but some smart little frocks have much wider bands. It is a good plan to add a touch of the contrasting material to the waist in pipings or a new collar.

If your suit is out-of-date or unbecoming, cut the coat over into an Eton jacket—that is, if you wear a youthful style. Almost any coat can be made into an Eton. All it means is cutting the coat off about three inches above the waistline. It's quite likely you can use the collar just as it is, but if you want a change make the coat collarless, cut away the front in open style, and wear it with one of the new frilly lingerie blouses. And don't forget to add a crush girdle and sash ends to your skirt. If they are Roman striped ribbon, so much the smarter.

If the skirt is tight through the hips and it happens to be a serge, tricoilone or gabardine skirt, the fault can be remedied this season, and the skirt made smarter than it has ever been, with inset panels of tricoilone. Of course, the tricoilone must be a matching color. The width of the panels does not matter so much. Some are mere slot seams, and others are four or five inches wide. Some are just plain inset panels, and others have the tricoilone laid in crosswise tucks. If it's a dress, add a collar of the tricoilone too; or, if it's a suit, try cutting away the front of the coat and adding one of the new vestes.

If you have one of the old-time gored skirts in smooth material, such as serge, it too can be made up-to-date by combining it with a remnant of tricoilone. Cut the gored into straight strips, and alternate them with strips of the silk, pressing the edges of the cloth over the silk, box-pleat fashion. Just hang it from a belt of grosgrain belting, and wear with a tricoilone outside belt and you will have as swaggar a sports skirt as one could desire.

If you are over-supplied with ordinary blouses, and want one of the new over-the-skirt blouses, try this plan. Cut off the bottom of a blouse until it hangs over the skirt just the same amount at all points. Then gather the lower edge a little, and join fronts

and back to bands of contrasting material which extend beyond the side seams for five inches and bind them. When you wear the blouse, knot the sash ends at either side and let them hang down. French blue gorgette bands on a tan gorgette blouse give a very pretty effect.

A "Can-a-Day" Canner.

A home-made device that saves in more than one way is my "wee" canner. As my family is small, I often have enough vegetables or fruit to fill one jar, besides what I need for the immediate meal.

By using material at hand we made a canner to hold a quart or pint jar. I often fill a jar with the surplus, and boil it while getting a meal, thus adding to the store of good things to eat, and saving fuel and products that otherwise might go to waste.

For the container I use a gallon syrup pail, with wire rack that fits inside the pail. The rack is made of two pieces of baling wire, 22 inches long. They are crossed at centre of each, and securely tied with picture wire. Any kind of fine, pliable wire will do to tie with. The wires are bent upward at right angles, two inches from centre; the ends are bent back at top, to make ears to lift by. Two circular wires are fastened to the upright wires with the picture wire, two inches from top and bottom.

When I have more fruit or vegetables than required for a meal, I fill a jar, adjust rubber and lid, place in a rack, then in pail filled with cold water to neck of jar, boil the required minutes, and seal.

Often I cooked a large pumpkin or squash which I do not wish to use all at once. It is only a few minutes' work to fill a jar and process it, and I have pie filling ready for any emergency.

In winter I have preserved fresh meat for future use, a can or two at a time, with the same little outfit. The meat must be cooked tender, put in sterilized jar, covered with its own broth, and boiled an hour three consecutive days. It can be boiled for three hours at one time, but I think the former method is the safer one.

How To Do Things.

For nothing lovelier can be found in woman, than to study household good.—Milton.

When mosquitoes bite, moisten the end of a cake of common toilet soap, and rub it gently over the spot. In a few minutes all signs of irritation will have disappeared.

Minard's Liniment used by Physicians.

Should fat in the frying pan or that in the dripping pan of a gas or oil-stove become ignited, pour some milk directly on the flames. If only a tablespoonful of milk is used the blaze will be extinguished.

Lemon egg-nog is a food as well as a beverage. Make it by beating an egg yolk until it is lemon colored and thick. Gradually add a teaspoonful of sugar, and follow this with the stiffly beaten white of the egg and one cupful of milk. Add a tablespoonful of lemon juice and serve while cold.

To make sticky fly-paper, thoroughly mix sixteen ounces of resin with about six and one-half pints of castor-oil and heat until a liquid is formed. With a small brush apply thin coatings of the liquid to sheets of heavy-weight Manila paper, leaving a one-inch border around the edges. This formula is sufficient to cover sixteen sheets of paper measuring 17 x 12 inches.

Fruit which is sweet enough to be eaten without sugar can be successfully canned in its own juice, without sugar. Select one-third or one-half of the fruit which is least perfect in shape, and extract the juice as for jelly-making; that is, by simmering it. For very juicy fruit use about a cupful of water to four or five quarts of fruit, and for less juicy fruit sufficient water to cover it. Cook the fruit until tender, then drain it in a jelly-bag. Can the perfectly shaped fruit which was reserved for this purpose, filling the jars with the fruit juice instead of syrup, and follow the directions for canning by the cold-pack method. Fruit canned thus keeps its shape and has a good flavor.

Pleasing Verandah Furnishings.

Cretonnes which are to be used out-of-doors should be bold or strong in design. The colors may be gay, but should be harmonious. The dainty patterns, which are charming in a bedroom, lose their character when used on a verandah.

COARSE SALT LAND SALT

Bulk Carlots
TORONTO SALT WORKS
C. J. CLIFF - TORONTO

The Joy Of A Perfect Skin
Know the joy and happiness that comes to one thus possessing a skin of purity and beauty. The soft, distinguished appearance it renders brings out your natural beauty to its fullest. In use over 70 years.

Gouraud's Oriental Cream
Sole Importers: F. D. T. HOPKINS & SON, Montreal

When many chair coverings and pillows are needed, a worth-while economy can be achieved by covering some of the pillows with the better parts of old bedspreads. The material thus obtained is dyed to harmonize with or repeat one of the colors shown in the cretonne, the woven pattern of the bedspread showing up very prettily. In order to obtain satisfactory results, select a dye intended for cotton and one which requires the material to be boiled in the dye. Experiment with a scrap of the goods and follow directions closely.

A better effect can be obtained if the pillows are uniform or harmonious in color, than if a variety of coverings is used; and if the pillows are stuffed with worn-out stockings they will cost almost nothing. Cut the

Cut Your Fuel Bills In Half by Using
"CLEAN ALL"
BOILER COMPOUND
Manufactured by
The Allen Feed Water Purifier Co., Limited, 21 Camden St., Toronto

stockings into small pieces if you want the pillows to be soft.

When a porch is furnished with a collection of odd pieces, they can be brought into harmony and present a neater appearance if all the pieces of furniture are painted in one color. If it harmonizes with the color of the house, a good, clear shade of gray paint is very satisfactory, for it is durable, restful to the eye, and makes an excellent background for cretonnes.

Keep Minard's Liniment in the house.

SALESMAN

Of ability and good local connections—preferably a tailor or clothing man

Can Earn Big Money

selling Men's Made-to-Measure Clothes in his locality. Style, quality and value of garments known from Ocean to Ocean. Address—in first instance—with full information to P. O. Box 105, Montreal.



You See Them Everywhere

FLEET FOOT

IN the country, as in the city, Fleet Foot is the popular footwear this summer.

Whether at work or play, Fleet Foot shoes are ideal for warm weather, because of their superior ease and comfort—their attractive styles—and their sound economy compared with leather shoes.

There are Fleet Foot colored shoes for work, and white ones for rest and pleasure. Ask your dealer to show you some of the Fleet Foot Shoes for men, women and children.



Fleet Foot Shoes are
Dominion Rubber System Products
The Best Shoe Stores Sell Fleet Foot

A Well Secured 8% Sinking Fund Cumulative Preference Stock

—Carrying a Bonus of 25% Common Stock

—affords you a Liberal, Regular Income Return, and an Opportunity to Participate in the Expansion of a Well established and Progressive Canadian Industry.

Expansion of business requires new capital. Hence, you are offered an opportunity to buy stock in Willards Chocolates Limited—an established and steadily growing Canadian company.

This company is one of the largest manufacturers of chocolate products, confectionery and ice cream in Canada.

Sales have grown from \$192,510 in 1914 to \$2,783,637 for the 12 months ending April 1920. Earnings of the Company for 1919 after providing for preferred dividend requirement were equivalent to over 16% on the Common Stock. Sales for the first four months of 1920 show an increase of 36% over the same period in 1919.

The officers and executives who have been responsible for the company's remarkable expansion will continue in management.

You are offered 8% Sinking Fund Preferred Stock (par value \$100 a share) carrying a 25% common stock bonus.

Write for circular giving complete information.

DOMINION SECURITIES CORPORATION

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AutoStrop Razor

—sharpens itself

ALL safety razors seem alike because of the similarity in size and appearance. As regards the AutoStrop Razor, however, the resemblance ends there. Its peculiar and additional advantage is that, without being larger than any other safety razor, it combines within itself a self-stropping feature that enables the user to keep the blade sharp without taking anything apart. It thus prevents dull blades and the expense of buying new ones.

You may not be interested in economy of blades, but surely you want a good shave and that is only possible with a stropped blade.

Any dealer will demonstrate the AutoStrop Razor to you, guarantee satisfaction, or refund of purchase price.

Only \$3.00

complete with strop and twelve blades in an attractive assortment of cases to suit any purpose.

AutoStrop Safety Razor Co., Limited
AutoStrop Building, Toronto, Canada

The AUTOMOBILE

System In Caring for Car.

Taking care of the car is one of the most important—and most neglected—duties of the owner.

Some things must be done every day or every time the car is taken out. Other things once a week, some once a month and some things every so many miles. Now the wise man will set down all these things in order and divide them up, so much to be done each week of the month. In this way he avoids a long task in any week and insures that everything will be attended to at the proper time. Getting into this habit and then doing everything in the right way will make the task easy, if not pleasing.

To start at the beginning—the car, not work—there is the radiator and the cooling system, which needs little care other than to see that there is enough water each time the car is taken out and renewed if it boils away.

Twice a year it needs a thorough cleaning. It is also necessary to see that the water circulates, for the system of engine cooling depends upon the thorough circulation of water through the radiator and then back through the engine. Keep the fan belt tight and free from grease.

The engine comes next. This should be rubbed clean of oil, grease or dust every time the car makes any considerable run. Every day when you pump in is a good practice; the grease and oil are hot then and will come off readily. Gasoline or kerosene on the rings will make it easy. Of course there is the kerosene spray, which will remove every bit of grease and dirt, but unless one has several cars this would hardly pay. The spray works with air pressure from an air pump.

Should Watch for Leaks.

Keep the spark plugs and brass parts free from corrosion, in wet weather, covering the brass with one of the cleaning compositions, which you wipe off later. Watch for leaks about the gaskets. See that all wire terminals are tight, and if they become corroded loosen them one by one and clean both terminal and wire, replacing them as cleaned, to make sure that they get back in the right place.

Valves need to be ground occasionally, but do not overdo it. Be sure that the valve cups are screwed down tight and do not leak. Also see that priming cups and relief cocks are tight, both where screwed into the cylinder and where the key turns to open and close the cock.

With every car there is furnished a diagram of the wiring for ignition, lights and starter. One may very easily learn, by using the diagram, to trace through each part of the system, where there is anything wrong; broken wires, loose terminals, corrosion at the terminals, grease or oil on the insulation make trouble, and looking after these things is a part of the regular care which the car should receive.

Water should be placed in the storage battery, according to instructions which come with the battery, and if it does not test "fully charged", on returning from a fairly long trip, it will be well to ask the battery service station whether the battery needs charging or other attention.

Lubrication is a part of the regular routine work. Read the rule for lubrication in the manufacturer's instruction book and follow it implicitly. There are more than 100 bearings in a six-cylinder car, not including the springs and the places where there is only a slight motion. Every one of the bearings is important; while many are cared for automatically, others are forgotten, usually.

Washing Most Important.

Washing the car is one of the most important things of all, for upon the manner in which it is done will depend much of the freshness of appearance of the outside paint. There is nothing that beats clean water and castile soap for removing dust, oil and grease from the painted surfaces. A hose makes it very convenient, if one will remember to use it without high pressure. Water should be flowed rather than showered upon the painted surfaces. It might seem foolish, but where there is dust upon the car the water under high pressure will drag the grit over the paint, and, while the

result is at first imperceptible, in time the glossy surface is worn off. This is also true if the sponge has grit in it or is harsh. It is not done in a minute, but remember that the constant drip of the water wears the rock away.

Where the car picks up grease, road oil and asphalt, principally under the mud guards and under the car, water will not remove them. A rag dipped in kerosene will soften these things so that they will rub off, but care must be taken to keep the rag thoroughly clean, otherwise it would be like using sandpaper on the enamel. Then the parts must be rubbed absolutely free of kerosene, otherwise it would attract dust. There are good preparations sold to use on the leather tops, and these should be a part of the regular schedule. The top which is left uncared for becomes dry and cracks easily, and there is nothing more unpleasant than to have a leaky top, particularly when one encounters the sudden and heavy summer downpour. If the cushions are of leather the same preparation is necessary. If top and cushions are of mohair there is a different preparation to be used.

Do not use any preparations upon the paint or enameled surface of the car except upon the advice of an expert finisher. All sorts of things are advertised and some of them are good. They should not be necessary on a new car and should not be required for several months. Then usually a rag and linseed oil will restore the polish, unless the surface needs refinishing. Of course, the surface must be rubbed free of oil after polishing.

Not all of the things necessary in currying the "gas steed" have been enumerated, but enough to suggest methods. The principal thing is to have a system and to follow it, doing things in regular order throughout the month, so that at no time is the task a long and tiresome one.



James M. Cox

Governor of Ohio and Democratic nominee for Presidency of the United States. Like the Republican nominee, W. G. Harding, he is a newspaper proprietor.

A Clock That Strikes Thirteen.

The old clock on the tarred gateway of Worsley Hall, the Earl of Ellesmere's estate near Manchester, England, is said to be the only clock in England that strikes thirteen. When His Grace, the old Duke of Bridgewater, was master of Worsley Hall, he was a strict disciplinarian and was greatly annoyed when the workmen employed about the estate failed to return promptly to their duties after the noon hour. Learning that the workmen explained their tardiness by saying that they could not hear the clock strike one, he had the clock changed to strike thirteen instead of one, and this it has continued to do ever since. When the new entrance to Worsley Hall was built, the works of the original clock were included in the present one, which is still unique among the clocks of England.

Sight-seeing in the western canyons is facilitated by the use of flying machines. Tourists get to points that are otherwise inaccessible.

Rippling Rhymes

Walt Mason

The Modern Way.

I do as little as I can, and ask the highest pay; that's why I am an also ran, now that I'm bent and gray. I fooled along, year after year, at every job I'd touch; I always had a deadly fear that I would do too much. I've heard of men who strive to give full value for their wage; such people are too good to live, and never reach old age. Such people live in story books, and tracts and sacred tales, and many years have passed, gadzooks, since I have seen such males. Like other independent wights who swell the tolling throngs, I've always stood up for my rights, and whooped about my wrongs. I've pawed around in noble rage, and shed all kinds of brine; the rights of those who paid my wage was no concern of mine. And now that I am gray and bent I cannot find a place; employers will not pay a cent—they do not like my face. They scorn me when, in woe arrayed, with work I'd get in touch; they've heard I always was afraid that I would do too much.

Inland Fisheries of the Northwest

The northern area of the prairie provinces with the numerous mighty lakes dotting its wide expanse, has of recent years jumped into prominence as a fish producing area. Remarkable strides were made, notably in the last year, and during the winter, 1,650,000 pounds of white fish from Buffalo Lake was shipped to various points in Canada and the United States, one single consignment of seven cars for Winnipeg and Toronto accounting for 231,000 pounds. Middle Western cities of Canada and the United States are coming to look more and more to the lakes of Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba for their supplies of fish, and Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis, even New York provide ready buyers for the province's inland fishery products. The progress of the industry in the Northern territories is being duly recognized this summer by the establishment of a fish cannery on Lake Athabasca, a region yet beyond the fringe of any other phase of progress.

The three prairie provinces of Western Canada produce more than \$2,000,000 worth of fish per year. Of this substantial output, whitefish, the typical lake fish of the north, accounts for the greatest aggregate in production and revenue with 12,500,000 pounds given to the international food market. It is caught in Lakes Superior, Winnipeg, Athabasca, La Poudre, Lesser Slave, and a host of smaller waters scattered over the northern area. This territory is literally dotted with inland water bodies and strung with a network of rivers. On many of these, commercial fishing concerns have been established, whilst others offer the same almost limitless possibilities, only waiting railway service and transportation facilities to develop them.

As a general rule, the larger lakes and those containing the coldest water have the best fish, though there are some notable exceptions, and the product of the smaller lakes find as ready a market as that of the larger water bodies. Northern fish average from 2½ to 3 pounds, though many are taken from 10 to 12 pounds. Operating companies maintain their own fishing fleets and plants, but buy also from boat fishermen who hold licenses and who choose their own fishing grounds. Given good fishing, a company take average catches of from 1,000 to 3,000 pounds per day. Shipment is made in refrigerator cars by freight in winter and express in summer, and with proper cleaning and packing, the fish carry satisfactorily to either side of the continent. Chicago is the main distributing centre for the American trade, and takes the bulk of the export shipments.

Though whitefish is the greatest factor of fish production in the northern territory, many other species contribute largely to the commercial value of the northern lakes. Lake trout comes second in production and value, the fish often weighing from 30 to 50 pounds each. Pickerel and sturgeon are also important, whilst on the McKenzie river, the herring and inconnu, as yet only taken by Indians, hold great possibilities of development. Salmon and herring fisheries in the Arctic seas offer a virgin field to the white fisherman, and the regions of Hudson's Bay and the Barren Islands are rich in lake and river resources, only awaiting exploitation with the advance of modern progress and settlement.



FRANCE IN A QUANDARY

"What shall I do? If I destroy him he will never pay me, and if I let him live he will finally destroy me."

"REG'LAR FELLERS"—By Gene Byrnes



Dardanelles to be Forever Open to World Commerce

The Dardanelles is to have a small international force of Allied troops and Constantinople a similar garrison to guarantee free passage to the ships of all nations through the straits and the Sea of Marmora, press despatches state.

Mention of the Dardanelles conjures before our mind the story of a fierce and tragic fight in 1915 and 1916 and a history which trails back into dim mythological times, when Leander swam across its three-quarter-mile width at Abydos every night to tell the "same old story" to Hero, who hung her light out to inform him she wanted to hear it.

Lord Byron, not to be outdone as a swimmer by his amorous predecessor, "did" the Hellespont in 1810. Though it was regarded as rather a prodigious feat when these two accomplished it, many modern athletes could do their trunks and visit their lady loves and regard the effort as a part of their training to keep physically fit.

Xerxes, in 480 B.C., lashed boats together as a bridge, which Herodotus tells us groined for seven days and nights during the unloading of Asiatics on the soil of Europe. Alexander the Great, about 100 years later, tried out the thrill of Xerxes by leading his Macedonians into Asia.

The approach by which tourists enter Constantinople may well be likened to the entrance to a dwelling house—the Dardanelles being the outside or storm door, the Sea of Marmora the

vestibule and the Bosphorus the inner door.

This storm door is commanded by the Dardanelles Castles, built by Mohammed II. in 1470. One fort is on the European side and one on the Asiatic. Many guide-books published before 1914 carried this ominous and prophetic sentence: "The castles on both sides have been lately restored and armed with Krupp guns." According to the treaty of July, 1841, and the Paris peace of 1856, no foreign ship-of-war was allowed to enter the strait without the permission of Turkey and merchant vessels only during the day-time.

On the Asiatic side a short distance from the fort lies the town of Dardanelles, which was named for Dardanus, the mythological ancestor of the Trojan kings, Aeneas, and hence of the Roman people. This city of 15,000 inhabitants, situated prettily on a fertile stretch of land, is the point from which most of the excursionists start for the plains of Troy, a short distance beyond. Here, too, ships must stop to show their papers.

Across on the European side is Gallipoli, or "beautiful town." It was the first European town to be captured by the Turks in 1357. Superbly located on the steep projecting coast of the Gallipoli Peninsula, it commands a view of the Asiatic side—the plains of Troy and the broken hills of Mount Ida. On this narrow peninsula, in April, 1915, Allied forces were landed in an attempt to capture the Dardanelles.

Shaving Babes in China.

A month after a child's birth in China its parents give what is called the "shaving feast." On this eventful occasion the barber comes and shaves off all of its hair except a small tuft on the forehead at the head.

At length when the little one is old enough to play with toys the fond parents place before it on a table a sword, a book, a pen, medicine, needles, boats, etc., and allow it to take up whatever appeals to it most. The idea is that the youngster's choice betokens the occupation or business it will follow when it grows to maturity; if it chooses a pen the supposition is that it will be a scholar; if a sword, it will be a soldier and so on.

If the child at any time becomes gravely ill its mother hastens to the temple and solemnly promises the gods to consecrate its life to their service, if they will intervene to save its life. Thus it often happens that young Chinese become monks very much against their will.

The child's first birthday is made the occasion of great festivities. Often great quantities of "mien"—noodles—are prepared and sent about to all the relatives and friends. Succeeding birthdays are scarcely noticed until the tenth. Then a great celebration is held.

Prince Henry is a keen athlete, probably the most athletic of King George's sons, and is particularly interested in running and rowing.



Mrs. Arthur Rogers

of Winnipeg, who has the honor of being the first woman to be elected to the legislature in the history of the province of Manitoba.

Influence.

We scatter seeds with careless hand, And dream we ne'er shall see them more;

But for a thousand years Their fruit appears; In weeds that mar the land or healthful store.

—Keble.

Some Big Things in Canada

Canada Possesses the Largest Pulpwood Resources of Any Country in the World.

Canada has the largest bascule or one-way lift-bridge in the world at Fort William.

Canada has the largest fish hatchery in America at Port Arthur; capacity 90,000,000 eggs.

Canada has the largest grain mills in British Empire.

Canada has the world's highest lift-lock at Peterboro.

Canada has the largest buffalo herd (over 4,000), and the largest elk herd (6,000-8,000) in the world.

Canada has the richest nickel and asbestos mines in the world.

Canada has the longest bridge span of its kind in the world at Quebec.

Montreal harbor has the largest grain conveying system in the world.

Canada has the most extensive sea fisheries in the world.

Ontario's Hydro-Electric Power transmission line is one of the longest in the world.

Ontario's Hydro-public ownership is, as a hundred million dollar propo-

sition, the largest public ownership scheme in the world.

Canada has one of the highest tides in the world—59½ feet—in Noel Bay, Bay of Fundy.

Canada possesses the largest pulpwood resources of any country in the world.

Canada has one of the thickest known coal seams in the world—47 feet—at Stellarton, Nova Scotia.

Canada has the largest combination elevator in the world at Port Arthur; capacity, nearly 10,000,000 bushels.

Toronto's Industrial Exhibition is largest in world, based on attendance of over a million, receipts and area.

C. P. R. dam at Bassano, Alta., is the largest individual project of its kind on the continent.

Canada's new dry-dock at St. John, N.B., will be the largest in the world.

Canada has the second largest telescope, at Victoria, B.C.

Niagara Falls has the largest step-up transforming station in the world.

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Alabastine	Saws,
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but perhaps the time will come when you will be unable to earn so much.

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

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

BUY NOW

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

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Those things you overlooked on your shopping list yesterday and many more beside.

Come in, we are always glad to serve you promptly. Our prices are commensurate with the excellent line of goods which we carry.

Remember, your always welcome. If you have any suggestions, they are welcome too.

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Ladies' Voile Clouses and Coloured Middies from \$2 00 to \$11 75. (No. Tax.)

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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.

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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.

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Offices Lachute, Brownsburg and St. Philippe

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Brownsburg Branch, J. W. Lepine, Manager.

St. Philippe, Sub-agency of Brownsburg,

Albani Lamarche, Sub-agent.

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

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

Terms to suit Purchasers.

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VOL. XLIII

LACHUTE, FRIDAY, AUGUST 13, 1920.

NO. 27

If You have any scrap iron to sell,

Do not give it away

We are paying highest market prices at present

Bring it to us when you come to get your Hardware requirements.

We sell the best Gasolene in Town.

Get it from us, and at the same time

Have your Batteries tested, and use our free air.

The only place in town where you can get something for nothing.

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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.

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Foundry Street. Lachute

The Baptist Church services on Sunday next will be as follows:—Lachute 11 a.m., Dalesville and Mount Maple 3 p.m., Brownsburg 7 p.m.

To Our Customers.

We take this opportunity of thanking all our Brownsburg Patrons for past dealings and wish to inform them that for greater convenience we have made arrangements to have our Brownsburg store open every day of the week, instead of only Wednesday and Saturday nights. All orders will receive careful and prompt attention. G. Y. Deacon.

Charland's Drug Store is at your service for the supply of everything you need in the Drug line. Prescriptions promptly and carefully filled. Our ice cream parlor is most popular these days.

For many years the ice cream parlor of Mr. Robt. Hamilton has been patronized by a large number of pleased customers who appreciate good ice cream. The service as well as the cream is good.

FOR SALE.—Young Pigs (Now Ready) also some good young horses. Prize winners. Apply to Jas. Drew, Beech Ridge.

WANTED.—A Housekeeper for home in which there is family of six small children. Mother just died. Apply to R. J. Brown, Dalesville, Que.

FOR SALE.—One Thousand Pairs Military Canvas Rest Shoes \$1.75 and Hospital Slippers 75 cents. Apply to John McFaul, Lachute.

TEACHER WANTED.—For 10 months at St. Canute School. State Salary. Apply to Robert Doig, Lachute, R. R. No. 3.

WANTED.—About two acres of well timbered land within two or three miles of Lachute. Apply Box 600, Lachute, Que.

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

FARMERS!

Why take a chance on being burnt out by lightning when you have people who understand the lightning rod business install protection for a few dollars. Its not worth the risk. Lightning can't strike if we get there first. G. Y. Deacon.

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CRESWELL'S

Canada Cement

Prices Right

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LOCAL NEWS

Mr. Dean spent a few days this week in Toronto.

Mr. C. Joss, of Three Rivers, spent the week-end in town.

Mrs. A. McArthur spent the week-end visiting in Montreal.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Deacon spent the week-end at Montebello.

Miss Margaret Hills, of Montreal, spent the week-end in town.

Mr. Clarence E. Paul, of Montreal, spent the week-end at his home.

Miss Lillie Paul spent last week in Ottawa the guest of Miss Phyllis Potter.

Miss Dora Barley, of Montreal, was the week-end guest of Mrs. Jno. Barley.

Mr. Norman Beers, of Niagara Falls, is the guests of his parents for a few weeks.

Dr. and Mrs. Crabbe of Montreal, were guests of Rev. and Mrs. Adamson this week.

Miss Edmee Bruneau, of Montreal, was the week-end guest of Mrs. E. Jousse.

Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Marshall, of Ottawa, were week-end guests of Mrs. Jas. McKimmie.

Mrs. Geo. Todd and daughter, of Hawkesbury, are guests of Mrs. Henry Hammond, Jr.

The Misses Strachan, of Ottawa, are spending the month of August at the Anglican Rectory.

Mr. Wills and Miss St. John, of Montreal, were guests of Mrs. W. D. Owens for the week-end.

Mrs. Robert Stewart and Mrs. H. Warren of Harrington, were guests of Mrs. A. McGibbon this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Gall and daughter are spending a few weeks at their summer cottage, Clear Lake.

Miss Margaret Pollock sailed on Aug. 7th, by S.S. Cassandra to Glasgow, enroute for London, England.

Miss Ethel Mackie and Miss Elsie McIntyre are spending this week at Lake McGregor, East Templeton.

Mrs. Rd. Robinson and daughter, of Hamilton, are spending their holidays the guests of Mrs. H. R. Hammond.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Armstrong and Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Campbell spent Wednesday last with friends at Lancaster.

Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Elliott and sons accompanied with other friends motored to Ste Agathe on Sunday last.

Mr. and Mrs. Anderson, of Stanbridge East, and Mrs. Anderson, of Toronto, are guests of Mrs. Geo. Deacon this week.

Mrs. Rockwood and Mrs. Larocque and sons returned home to Montreal this week after spending a pleasant visit in town.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Robertson and daughter and Mr. and Mrs. Gus Wert, of Montreal, are guests of Mrs. J. S. Giles at Lake Louise.

Mrs. J. F. Thornburn and children also Mrs. S. R. Thomas and children, of Montreal, are the guests of Mrs. M. Jones this week.

The Misses Florence Murdoch and Eileen McGibbon, of Brownsburg, are the guests for a week of Hazel and Dorothy Morrison.

Miss E. and M. Strong, of Notre Dame de Grace, have returned home after spending a couple of weeks the guests of their aunt, Mrs. Andrew Elliott.

Mr. C. Shufelt, of Vermont, Mr. G. Copping, of Westmount, Mr. Humphrey, Mr. M. Metzger, of Montreal, were guests of Mrs. Holland this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Moore, of Morris Man., leave for their home on Friday after spending a pleasant visit with their friends in Coaticook Quebec and town.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Lamb and children, of Buckingham, Dr. Edward Christie and Mr. Keith Christie, of Montreal, were guests of Mrs. Geo. Christie this week.

Miss Jessie Cruise, of the Royal Victoria Hospital Staff, is spending a few weeks in town, Mr. and Mrs. Hay, of Montreal, were week-end guests of Mrs. J. Cruise.

A dance will be held in the Stone Hall Cushing on Friday evening August 27th under the able management of Mr. Fred Cushing. Keep the date open. Further particulars next week.

Rev. Dr. McLeod, of Scotstown, Que. was the guest of his daughter, Mrs. T. Christie for the week-end, and she returned home with him on Monday last to spend a few weeks with her parents.

Church of England Services in the parish of Lachute will be held (D.V.) on Sunday Aug. 15th, as follows:—Lachute 11 a.m. and 7 p.m., Brownsburg 3 p.m.

The Rev. A. H. Lupton, of Charlevoix, Que., left on Sunday for England on the S.S. Minnedosa, where he intends visiting for two months, returning the early part of October on the S.S. Metagama.

The many friends of Dr. John Calder were pleased to welcome him home on Saturday last, after his trip as medical Officer on H.M.S. Walpara, which left Canada last fall and has since been around the world.

Miss Carrie Hooker and Master S. Rubinovitch, Montreal, are spending a few weeks with Mrs. L. Hooker, Beech Ridge.

—Reserve, Thursday evening, Aug. 19th.

Why? Ice Cream Social Where? The Lawn, Upper Lachute Church.

—Union Services, August 15.—Rev. J. L. George and Mr. A. T. McIntyre Morning, Lachute Presbyterian Church and Upper Lachute; Afternoon, East Settlement and Hillhead; Evening, Lachute Methodist Church and Brownsburg Presbyterian Church; Monday afternoon, Thomas Gore S.S.

Brownsburg Pic-nic will take place Saturday, August 14th.

DALESVILLE

Mr. W. Brown, of Montreal, spent the week-end the guest of Mr. Burke.

Mr. D. O'Rourke, of Montreal, visited his aunt Mrs. H. Dixon on Friday last.

Mrs. H. A. Dixon and family spent Friday last with Mrs. Robt. Silverson.

Mr. and Mrs. George Aiken, of Ottawa are spending their holiday with Mr. W. J. Morrow.

Miss Florence Bird who has been the guest of Mrs. Jas. Bigelow has returned to Montreal.

Miss Dorothy McFaul who has spent the past week with Miss Silverson has returned home.

Mrs. R. Grange and daughters Elsie and Elizabeth, visited Mrs. T. Morrow on Thursday last.

The Misses Phyllis, Ruth and Eleanor Campbell spent the week-end with their aunt Mrs. D. McOuat of Brownsburg.

The Misses F. V. Moncrieff, of Palisade, are spending their holidays with their grandparents Mr. Mrs. A. Burke.

The Annual Lawn Social which was held here Thursday last proved a great success. The sum realized being about \$84.00.

Mr. and Mrs. R. Seale and family of Louisia, and Mrs. Wm. McFaul and family, of Lachute, visited Mrs. Wm. Morrow on Sunday last.

Recent visitors at "Lake Dauphin" are Mrs. Forward and family of Ottawa.

Mrs. Kyle of Montreal, Mr. Lawrence Cruise and Miss Mary and Master Lloyd Cruise of Lachute.

ST. ANDREWS

Mr. R. Larmonth and family, motored to Quebec.

Mr. and Mrs. John Fair spent Wednesday in Montreal.

Miss J. Barclay returned from Little Metis on Wednesday.

Mrs. R. St. J. Simpson entertained at a dance on Wednesday evening.

Miss H. M. Dunlop left on Tuesday for a trip through the Thousand Islands.

The Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Gardiner and infant are staying at the Dewar House.

Miss Margaret Currie, of Montreal, is visiting her aunt Mrs. N. McKerracker.

Mr. and Mrs. Hodgson and family, of St. Lambert, spent the week-end at "The Pines."

The Rev. and Mrs. (Dr) Ross are spending a pleasant holiday at Jackson Point, Ont.

Miss Gertrude McCombe, is spending a few weeks the guest of her sister at Cap-a-laigle.

Miss Hattie MacEwan left on Tuesday for a short visit to her sister Mrs. D. H. Ross, of Winnipeg.

Mrs. G. E. May, Miss Kemp and Miss Audrey May have returned to Hull after closing their cottage here.

Mrs. Sam Dale, of Ottawa, and the Misses Dale, of Regina, are spending this week in St. Andrews.

Mr. and Mrs. S. E. Craig and Master Donald, of Montreal, are spending this week the guests of Mrs. G. Hamilton.

Mr. Wickenden, of New York, has been the guest for a couple of weeks of Mr. and Mrs. John Fair at "Abernor."

MARRIAGES

MORRISON—WILSON.—On Monday, August 2nd, 1920, at the residence of the bride, 248 Laurier Ave., West, Montreal, by the Rev. James Potter, B.A., of MacVicar Presbyterian Church, Murray Wilson formerly of Lachute to Alexander Morrison, of Roblin, Manitoba.

IN MEMORIAM

MCALLISTER.—In loving memory of our dear son Wesley, who was killed while on active service, at Gallanville Scotland, Aug. 14th, 1918, buried in Comely Bank Cemetery, Edinburgh.

Peace perfect Peace.

Inserted by Father and Mother.

SHAW.—In loving memory of our dear mother and wife who parted this life on Aug. 12th, 1919.

One year has passed and still we miss her.

Never will her memory fade, Loving thoughts will always linger, Round the spot on where she is laid.

Inserted by her Husband and Mr. and Mrs. Fred Shaw and family.

WASH GOODS.

We have a choice line of Voiles in pretty patterns and colours, a few Whites also. The prices are very low, from 50 cents to \$1.00 per yard.

In Check Gingham we have a good line selling at 40 cents worth 65 cents. Now we have also a large line of prints bought long ago in light and dark colours. We have some choice Navys, still.

Ladies' Costumes—we have a nice assortment in sizes and colours from \$25.00 to \$35.00.

Ladies' Summer Coats from \$12.00 to \$22.00.

Men's Clothing. We can meet all demands for sizes. We have nothing in all these subject to excise tax. Get yourself and your boys' suited now. Prices will not be lower for a long time likely.

W. BANFORD & SON LACHUTE.

Household Economy

in Material, Fuel, Time, Effort, Energy, is assured when you buy your bread and other bakery products instead of bothering and baking at home.

Our Cakes and Confectionery are made all with First Quality ingredients, and THAT COUNTS these days.

Always a Choice Assortment of rich chocolates, in bulk or boxes. Something that is sure to please you. Wedding Cakes a Specialty. Fruits in Season.

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.



THE WRISTLET WITH THE DISAPPEARING EYE

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

The Waltham

E. Jousse, Lachute.

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

Watchmaker, Jeweller all Optical.
MAIN STREET, LACHUTE.

THE AUTOMOBILE



Good Brakes Are Big Essential.

Better have good brakes on your car than an engine, if you have to choose between the two, for the brakes are the best form of accident insurance you can have. This indicates the relative importance of the two car features. You might have the highest type of engine with unlimited power under the hood, but if you haven't also some means of curbing your high stepper and tethering it at will you are in for it. "Whoa" won't stop it either. You might better be driving an untamed broncho of the plains. The engine will get you there, it is true, but if there be no means of stopping you may go too eternally far.

The car has two sets of brakes—emphasizing the importance—and occasionally a car has more. The emergency or hand brake consists of a brake-band operating within a drum on each rear wheel, connected by rods and levers to the hand lever, which has a ratchet and pawl so that it may be locked in position. This brake primarily is to hold the car when standing and secondarily to use in running if the other brake gives way or for alternating on long hills.

The foot brake, called running or service brake, is operated by a pedal, with a spring to release it when pressure on the pedal is removed, and is connected by other rods and levers to brake bands operating on the outside of the rear wheel drums, or occasionally upon a separate drum on the propeller shaft. The latter gives greater braking power, because of the rear axle gearing leverage back of the brake, and the second drum helps prevent overheating on long hills. But this type brake does put a severe strain on the rear axle gears, with wear.

Both brakes should be kept in such condition that either will stop the car quickly. Do not let one set remain out of order just because you know the other is all right. The other might go bad just when needed.

The two brake bands in each set should hold with equal force or one wheel will slip. To insure it, the pedal or lever linkage operates an equalizing bar, with other linkage to each band. With the bar straight across the car the braking force should be equal on each band.

Brake bands are lined with non-burning friction material, usually an asbestos fabric, fastened to the steel bands by copper rivets, the heads of which are countersunk deep into the lining, to keep the heads from contact with the drum. If the lining is allow-

ed to wear thin the copper rivet heads score the drum into shallow grooves, lessening the braking power. Such must be turned true on a lathe if they are to be worth much for braking purposes.

Equally important is the renewal of the brake lining before it is worn thin enough to expose the rivets to friction. Better have this done at the service station. It is a particular and tedious job. It is possible, however, to get the right size linings and proper rivets at almost any supply house. Remove the brake bands, punch out the old rivets, noting how they were put in, and go to it. Remember that the rivet heads must be countersunk deep into the lining and every rivet set up tight. It requires patience but can be done by the novice.

Many drivers do not understand the principle of alternating brakes on long hills. It is simply that long continued friction generates heat, which will cause the lining to smoke, char and become brittle, wearing away easily. It does not burn, but does deteriorate. Alternating keeps down the heat. Smoke from the brake is a warning to alternate. As each car has its own peculiarities, study of brake action should be made to ascertain best methods of handling them on your car.

The brake lining is one place where lubrication is not desirable, but every other place on the brake and linkage where there is motion should be lubricated regularly according to the manufacturer's lubrication chart, and be cleaned likewise. There is considerable wear to the clevises and pins; they may be renewed for a few cents and should not be allowed to wear to the danger point; besides, worn linkage rattles.

Flash Lamp Good Thing to Carry on Car.

A hand flashlight ought to be part of the tool box equipment for those automobiles that are not already fitted with a trouble-light. Often enough the motorist is stopped on the road in a dark spot for reasons of mechanical trouble or perhaps to change tires. It isn't safe or satisfactory to light matches in order to investigate what is wrong with a gasoline engine. The light from a flash lamp is steady and the lamp can be set down somewhere so that it throws its beams on the work in hand.

It may not often be needed, but there does come a time when having such a light handy is worth a great many times what it costs to buy one and carry it around.

The Afterglow.

I hear them whisper, "Poor old soul, She's almost eighty-eight. Her friends have gone so long ago, Why does she wait?"

And still I rock me by the fire A-knitting colors gay, And every stitch a memory is Of some glad yesterday.

And often I have pitted those Who pause to pity me, Knowing that they cannot share My wealth of memory.

Queerest of the Metals

Mercury is called "quick" silver because it seems as if alive, so lively is the way it runs about. It is a fluid—that is to say, molten—at temperatures which render other metals solid. The ore from which it is derived is a mixture of sulphur and mercury, called "cinabar," and when very pure is in color a brilliant vermilion. It is from this source, indeed, that vermilion used to be obtained. Nowadays, however, it is usually made by heating mercury together with sulphur, potash and water.

To get the mercury from the ore, it is necessary merely to separate it from the sulphur with which it is chemically combined, and this is accomplished by roasting. The ore goes from the crusher into a furnace, where high heat volatilizes the quicksilver, the latter being thereupon precipitated pure in a water-jacketed "condenser."

Out of the condenser it runs in a silvery stream, and is put up in wrought-iron flasks for market.

Some tribes of California Indians have used cinabar for red paint since prehistoric times, frescoing their faces and bodies with it, and it was observation of this circumstance that led to the discovery of the famous quicksilver mines of that state. Occasionally a miner's pick penetrates a pocket that contains a cupful or so of pure mercury.

When reduced by low temperature to a solid, quicksilver becomes very malleable, and can be beaten into sheets as thin as tissue paper.

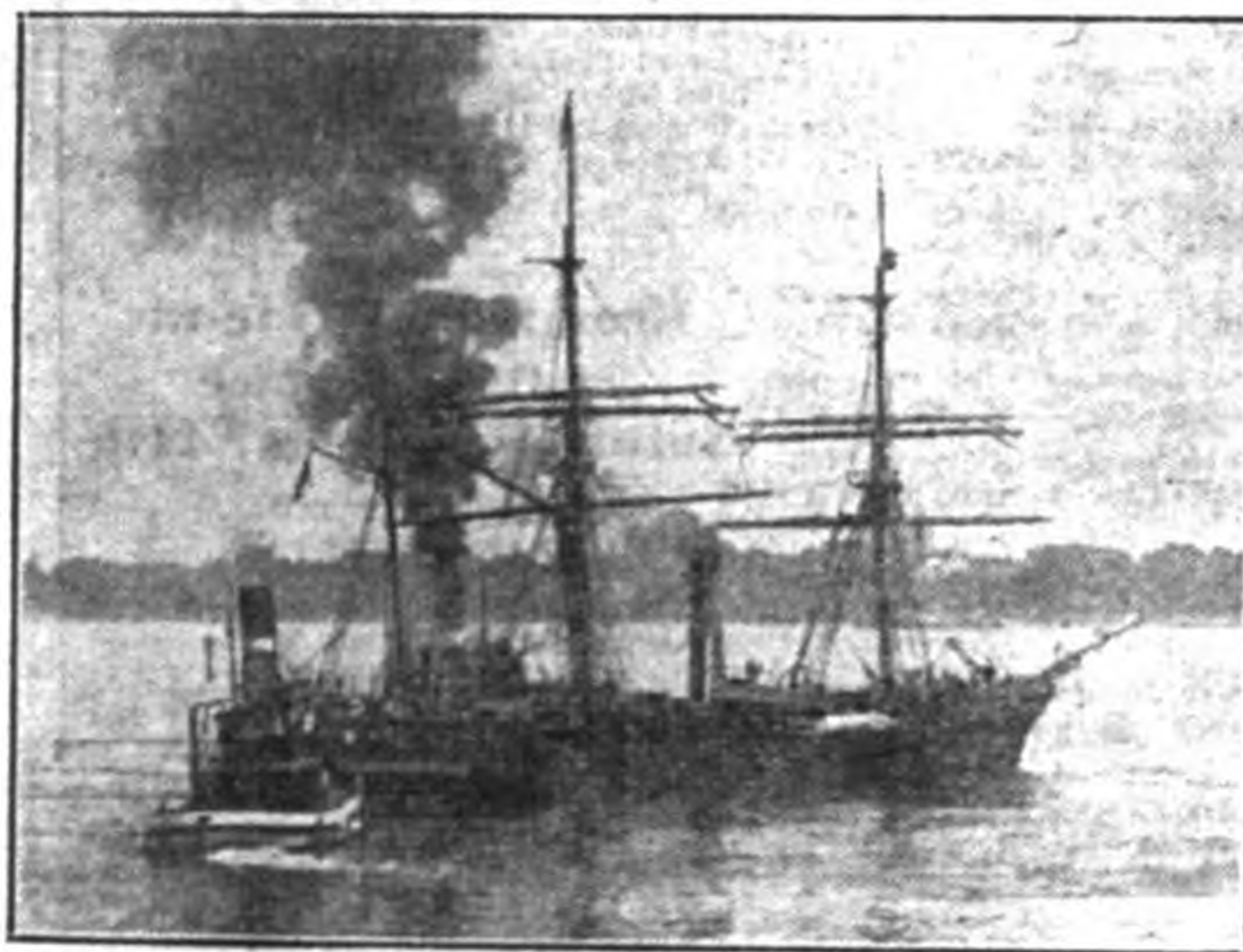
The metal has a strong affinity for gold, and is much used in connection with gold mining. During the war its price multiplied tenfold, owing to the need of fulminate of mercury for cartridge caps, shell fuses and detonators for all sorts of projectiles.

Rippling Rhymes

By Walt Mason

BLESSINGS

I have so many blessings I cannot count them all, and Fortune's soft caressings upon me daily fall; the sun is busy shining, all clouds have silver lining; yet I find time for whining and putting up a bawl. It takes a lot of hunting to find a good excuse for waving crape-hued bunting and weeping like the deuce; but I am most persistent; though sorrow may be distant and almost nonexistent, I'll rope it with a noose. I've all a guy could wish for, I've health and roubles, too; the fame I used to fish for now spreads to far Mahoo; done are the strife and straining, sweet boons are on me raining; and still I sit complaining, and raise a howdydo. My car is out of kilter, it seems to lack the power; the milkman out to filter his juice—it's turning sour; the man who sells me berries and pies and pink canaries—his system never varies, he stings me every hour. For these and other reasons I sob beside the sea, although, throughout the seasons, the gods are good to me; their gifts they are bestowing, their goodness ever growing; and still my teardrops flowing, I moan, "Oh, hully chee!"



"PELICAN" ON ANNUAL TRIP
S.S. "Pelican" leaving Montreal on its annual Hudson Bay trip. The "Pelican" is an old battleship and was one of the first to carry "6" guns in fighting enemy subs.

The word "debut" occurred in the spelling lesson, and the children were asked to write a sentence using the word correctly. Without the slightest hesitation Tony wrote: "Debut of de goat is very painful!"

Dishcloths may be knitted on coarse wooden needles from the string tied round parcels. They are strong and have a rough surface, and are capital for cleaning. They should be boiled in soda-water to keep them sweet.

An early riser who lives near a railway station saw something that repaid him for losing his beauty sleep. A sailor was running, head down, for the half-past-four train. Suddenly, looking up he caught sight of the flag, on a staff just abreast of him. He stopped dead in his tracks, drew himself up, saluted, and then resumed his headlong rush for his train, and caught it. A good illustration of what training will do.

Comparative Cost of Living in Canada

Based upon the figures of the Labor Gazette of Ottawa a comparative chart of the cost of living in the fourteen principal cities of Canada has been prepared by the Vancouver Sun, which furnishes a very interesting record. After careful computation the average family is taken to consist of five persons, and the weekly family budget includes meats, groceries, fuel and light, clothing and rent.

Following is the list of cities in order of cost of living: Regina, St. John, Winnipeg, Toronto, Ottawa, Hamilton, Calgary, Halifax, Quebec, Montreal, Vancouver, Victoria, Westminster. No figures are furnished for Edmonton for July 1919, at which time the figures were taken.

Following is a comparative statement of the cost of the weekly family budget taken in July 1918 and 1919:

	1918	1919
Regina	\$26.49	\$28.55
St. John	24.06	28.12
Winnipeg	24.13	26.83
Toronto	25.24	26.49
Ottawa	23.85	25.47
Hamilton	24.35	25.26
Calgary	24.05	24.98
Halifax	20.58	23.91
Quebec	23.02	23.69
Montreal	22.01	23.05
Vancouver	21.28	22.50
Victoria	19.17	22.38
Westminster	19.54	21.85
Edmonton	21.45	No fig.

Rent in 1919 was highest in Regina with \$3.08 in the family budget and lowest in St. John with \$3.46. The largest increase in rent during the

period was in the city of Victoria where the weekly amount rose from \$3.23 to \$4.61 or 138. Halifax rose \$1.15, Toronto .92, Westminster .82, St. John .46, and Hamilton .30. Other cities remained the same with the exception of Ottawa which registered the only drop, one of 23 cents.

Fuel and light were highest in Regina where they formed an item of \$3.43 in the average family's weekly budget, and lowest in Calgary, accounting for the sum of \$2.09 in the expense account. The average increase throughout the fourteen cities was 42 cents. The only drop in expenses of this kind was one of 13 cents in Hamilton, where this item in the weekly account fell from \$3.51 to \$3.38 in 1919.

The grocery bill in 1919 came highest in Victoria with an item in the family account weekly of \$10.23, though Halifax ran it a close second with \$10.14. Groceries were apparently lowest in Hamilton with \$8.09 only being deducted each week from the family income for the grocery bill. The average increase in the cost of groceries per week over the fourteen cities was nearly 65 cents, the highest increase being \$1.30 in Winnipeg and the lowest 41 cents in Calgary. Halifax and Victoria also saw increases of more than a dollar in this item.

The average cost of the family weekly budget throughout the Dominion in July, 1919, was \$13.77 as compared with \$13.00 in the corresponding month in 1918. In July, 1914, it was \$7.42 and in May, 1920, \$16.65.

LORD FISHER WAS GREATEST NAVAL GENIUS SINCE NELSON

The British Navy in its Modern Form Was Undoubtedly the Creation of the First Sea Lord, Who Won an Immortal Place Among the Heroes of the Great War.

Admiral John Arbuthnot Fisher, First Baron of Kilverstone and former First Lord of the Admiralty passed away on July 10. Lord Fisher had been seriously ill since early in May, when he underwent an operation.

The Late Lord Fisher.

Born, 1841; entered British Navy, 1854; lieutenant, 1860.

Served in Crimean, Chinese and Egyptian wars, 1855-1882.

Commander of the famous Inflexible, 1882.

Director of naval ordnance, 1886-1891.

Controller of the Navy and Lord of the Admiralty, 1892-1897.

Commander-in-chief North American and West Indies stations, 1897-1899.

Commander-in-chief, Mediterranean station, 1899-1902.

Second Sea Lord of Admiralty, 1902-1903.

Commander-in-chief, Portsmouth, 1903-1904.

First Sea Lord of Admiralty, 1904-1910 and 1914-1915.

Lord of Admiralty.

Lord Fisher began his naval career in 1854, and while on active service took part in the Crimean, Chinese and Egyptian wars. He became Lord of the Admiralty in 1892, and First Sea Lord of the Admiralty in 1904, which post he held for six years.

He emerged from retirement in October, 1914, to resume his post as First Sea Lord of the Admiralty and direct the naval warfare against Germany. His vigorous policy caused him to be termed "the Kitchener of the navy," and chief credit has been claimed for him in the bottling up of the German navy. Cabinet disputes led to his resignation in May, 1915, but he continued to serve the British Government in various capacities throughout the war, and was a prominent naval critic.

Lord Fisher was born on the Island of Ceylon, January 25, 1841, and was the son of Captain William Fisher, of a Highland regiment stationed in the east at the time. He



Admiral "Jacky" Fisher

One of Britain's most famous "bull-dogs," who has just passed away. He was a fearless fighter and naval reformer and lived to see the subjection of the power that threatened the supremacy of the Mistress of the Seas. He was one of the few men who saw the menace of Germany in her naval programme.

entered the navy when but thirteen years of age, and was commissioned a lieutenant in 1860. From this time on his rise in the service was continuous. He was married in 1866 to Miss Frances Broughton, who died in 1918. He is survived by one son and three daughters.

Britain's Idol.

Lord Fisher was for many years a popular idol in Great Britain, enjoying the affection and confidence of every rank of the people. He was known as the "father of the dreadnought," because he was the first to realize the vast power of this type of warship. During his term as First Sea Lord of the Admiralty, from 1904 to 1910, he virtually revolution-

ized the navy. He entirely changed the old-established and worn-out strategic disposition of the fleet, and threw no less than 150 warships, from immense ironclads to light cruisers, into the scrap-heap as obsolete and out-of-date.

Being a reformer by nature, Lord Fisher's attack on the British Naval Administration in September, 1910, in which he denounced the expenditures being made as "ruinous," might have been expected, but it caused a great sensation throughout the British Empire. Later Lord Fisher declared that in the submarine he saw the future seafighter and that the development of aviation had made invasion of Great Britain impracticable.

Greatest Modern Sailor.

Lord Fisher was one of the most picturesque characters the British Navy has had since Nelson. He began without friends or influence, and by sheer force of intellect and will advanced to the highest position of all, the position which is the inspiration of every officer in the service. He grew up in a rough school, and learned to take and give hard knocks. One gathers that he was not an easy man to work with; but he had sufficient brain power to have little need of collaboration, and some of the most important reforms that he brought about were the result of struggles in which he entered single handed. The dreadnought was Fisher's idea, as was the battle cruiser. He did not invent the turbine engine, but it was due to his persistent advocacy that it was generally adopted in the navy. It was also his idea to use the water-tube boiler; that is to say, to have the fire where the water was, and the water where the fire was, an improvement that made it possible to get up steam in a ship in twenty minutes, instead of seven hours. To use oil as fuel was also Fisher's idea.

Did any other naval expert ever invent or adapt so many important improvements? Yet they are by no means all that stand to the credit of Lord Fisher. He devised the system of nucleus crews for warships, whereby a ship would always have its complement of brains aboard and could send its extra man power wherever it was needed, or take the crude, raw article and fit it into position instantly. But perhaps the greatest stroke of all, whereby the strength of the British fleet was kept in the North Sea, was in carrying out Nelson's old maxim that your battleground should be your drill ground. Of course, the Entente with France was necessary before this revolutionary change in naval strategy could be achieved, but the Entente might have been in existence and the British fleet scattered all over the seven seas had the navy been without a man like Fisher. One does not like to imagine the Great War breaking out, the German navy at Kiel and the British ships stationed all over the Mediterranean, the China Sea, and the Pacific, as had been the immemorial practice before Fisher became First Sea Lord.

A Sermon in Rhyme.

If you have a friend worth loving, Love him. Yes, and let him know That you love him ere life's evening Thuge his brow with sunset glow. Why should good words ne'er be said Of a friend till he is dead?

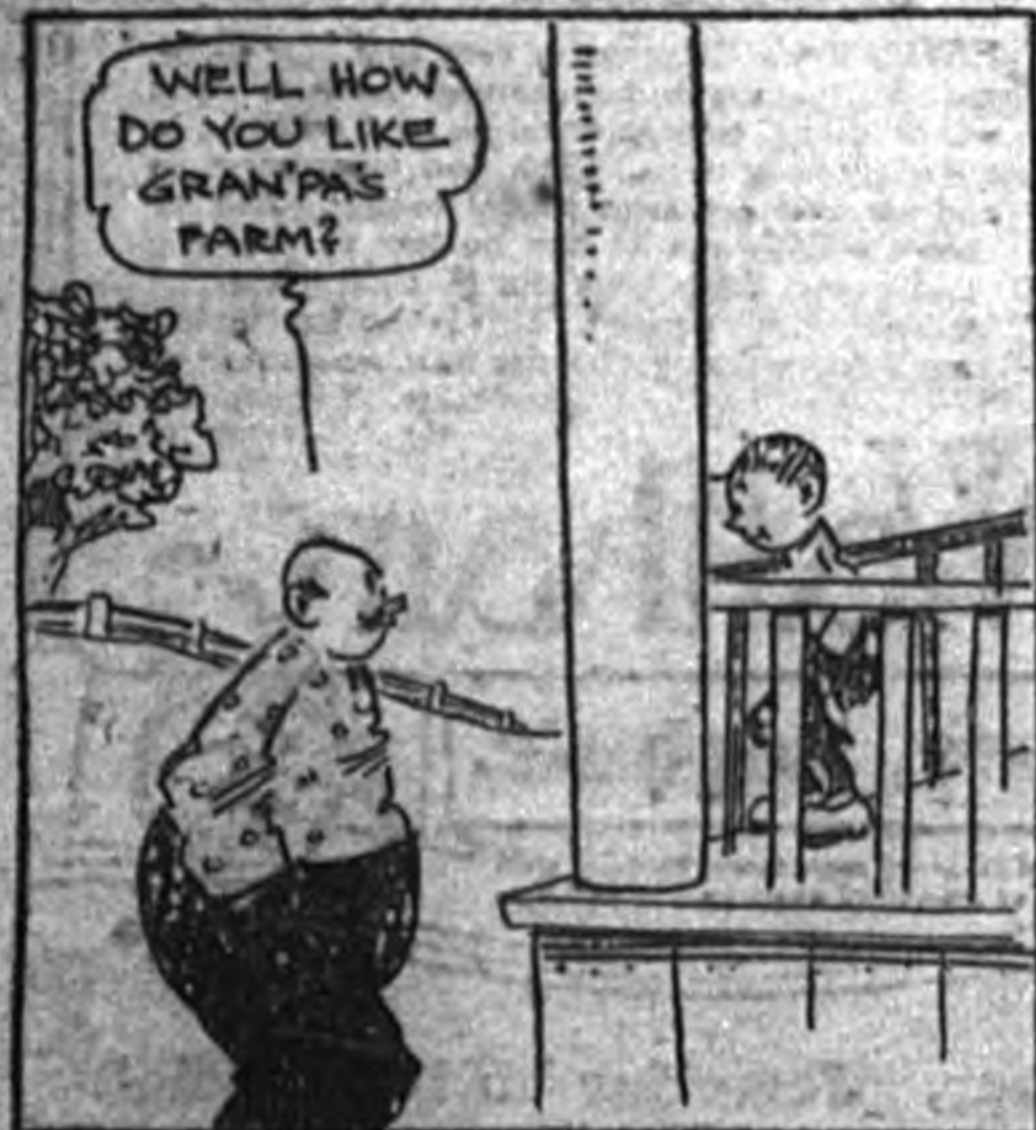
If you hear a song that thrills you, Sung by any child of song, Praise it. Do not let the singer Wait deserved praises long. Why should one that thrills your heart Lack the joy you may impart?

If you hear a prayer that moves you, By its humble, pleading tone, Join it. Do not let the seeker Bow before his God alone. Why should not your sister share The strength of "two or three" in prayer?

Scatter thus your seeds of kindness, All enriching as you go; Leave them. Trust the Harvest Giver.

He will make each seed to grow, So, until its happy end Your life shall never lack a friend.

"REG'LAR FELLER S"—By Gene Byrnes



AUTO SPARE PARTS
for most makes and models of cars. Your old, broken or worn-out parts replaced. Write or wire us describing what you want. We carry the largest and most complete stock in Canada of slightly used or new parts and automobile equipment. We ship C.O.D. anywhere in Canada. Satisfaction or refund in full our motto. **Shaw's Auto Salvage Part Supply, 923-931 Dundas St. W., Toronto, Ont.**

A Number of Things.
Just 250 years ago the first Triple Alliance was formed by Great Britain, Sweden and Holland, to protect the Spanish Netherlands against the encroachments of France.

Paris has a landlord who welcomes children, and encourages large families. He allows every one of his tenants to live rent free for the three months following the birth of a baby.

England's largest land owner is the Duke of Hamilton. It is estimated he could give away a square mile of land every day for half a year, and yet have a comfortable little estate eight miles square to call his own.

Ten pounds of potatoes of good variety contain approximately seven and a half pounds of water and two and a half pounds of food, chiefly starch.

The starch of the potato is equal as food to the starch which forms the principal nutritive substance in bread. After the fall of Emperor Nicholas, successive Russian revolutionaries, who held brief power, transferred great sums of money to Sweden, in expectation of the time when they would have to pack up their traps and flee. It is said that one Swedish bank alone holds \$50,000,000 of Russian gold in this way, and very properly refuses to yield it to the original depositors, who most certainly stole it.

The New Zealand authorities are fighting one of the most remarkable birds in existence, the kea, which threatens to kill off thousands of sheep and ruin the New Zealand sheep farmer. The kea is a kind of parrot, a little smaller than a rook, with an extremely strong beak and claws for its size. It attacks sheep day and night, and a flock of the birds has been known to kill no fewer than seventy sheep in a single night. The extraordinary thing about the kea is that the male cannot be distinguished from the female and no nest has ever been found. No one is able to say where the bird breeds or when, nor has any one seen any young birds.

A blue sun has appeared once only and will probably never be seen again even to the end of existence. This occurred in the summer of 1883, in the Sanda states. The cause was the eruption of a large volcano. In the terrible shock that followed a great range of mountains was blown completely into the air. The cavity left after the explosion was 1,000 feet deep. Billions of tons of rock, dust and mud were blown upwards to a height of seventeen miles. The sun was completely obscured. In Batavia, 160 miles away, the street lamps had to be lighted, although it was not yet

noon. But toward sunset came the magnificent phenomenon known to astronomers as the blue sun. This was observed by every one within thirty or forty degrees of the equator.

The Golden Gates.
Lo! to the golden Gates of Morn,
That guard a realm so fair,
Came on a time a little child
And faint would enter there.
Then swift the white-robed Morning came
And drew him gently through
To the wonderful, wonderful Morning Land,
Where ever the skies are blue.

And where the flowers of Morning blew
With eager hands he ran,
"Which will you have?" The Morning said,
"To wear when you're a man?
Lo, here the bud of wealth, of pride,
Of fame all fame above."
"Nay, this is fairer far," he cried,
And plucked the flower of Love!
A man drew back to the Gates of Morn,
"Now must I go," cried he,
But gently The Morning took his hand,
"Nay, tarry still with me!"
"For all who gather Love's true flower,
Though ne'er their fame be sung,
Rest aye in the wonderful Morning Land
Where ever the heart is young!"

CONSTIPATED CHILDREN

Children who suffer from constipation, indigestion or any of the other ailments due to a clogged condition of the bowels will find prompt relief through the use of Baby's Own Tablets. The Tablets are a mild but thorough laxative which can always be depended upon to regulate the bowels and sweeten the stomach. They are absolutely safe and are sold under a guarantee to be entirely free from opiates or other injurious drugs. Concerning them Mrs. Thomas A. Boutot, Lake Baker, N.B., writes: "I am pleased to state that Baby's Own Tablets were of great help to me when my baby was suffering from constipation." The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Forty Mice a Day Owl's Task.
The barn owl, when she has young, brings a mouse to her nest about every twelve minutes. As she is actively employed at both evening and dawn, and as both male and female hunt, forty mice a day is a low computation for the total capture.

A man who takes his own time will generally take everybody else's, too.
Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere

Talking Duels.

Hard words break no bones, but to an Eskimo they are more deadly than a sword thrust. That is why they settle their differences by reviling one another in the choicest and most sarcastic language. They fight their duels with their tongues. When two Eskimos have had a quarrel, they pick a suitable time and place for meeting, and notify the villagers. They take turns at singing, dancing, beating drums, and hurling sarcastic remarks at each other. While one opponent performs, the other must grin and bear it. Then he gets his chance at tongue lashing. They are both given several opportunities to tell everything they know and think about each other. They even drag in the sins of their ancestors. Which one wins? The one who can get the greatest number of laughs out of the audience.

NOURISHING FOOD AND GOOD HOURS

Help You to Resist Disease—Aid These With a Tonic to Keep the Blood Pure.

The power of your body to resist disease and to fight it after disease gets a foothold, is one of the most precious possessions you have. You weaken this power when you let your general health run down, your blood gets thin and your nerves unsteady. You weaken it when you worry, when you over-work, when you do not get sufficient sleep, and when you are under-nourished, either because you do not eat the right kind of food or because your digestion is out of order. You preserve your power to resist disease when you keep good hours and eat proper food at regular intervals. You further increase and strengthen resistance to disease when you build up your blood and nerves by the occasional use of a tonic like Dr. Williams Pink Pills, which are free from opiates and harmful drugs of any kind. The value of these pills as a health builder is fully shown by the experience of Mrs. E. C. Taylor, Hanover, Ont., who says: "At various times since I was a girl of fifteen I have proved the value of Dr. Williams Pink Pills. At that age I was in a much run down condition, suffering from many of the well known symptoms of anaemia. My mother procured a supply of Dr. Williams Pink Pills, and after taking about a half dozen boxes I was restored to normal health. Again after my marriage, and before my boy was born, I felt miserable and again took Dr. Williams Pink Pills, which once more met all my expectations and fully restored my health. My latest experience with these pills was following an attack of pleurisy, which left me completely broken in health. Part of the time I was under the care of two doctors, and for three months I was practically between life and death. Again at my mother's suggestion I started the use of Dr. Williams Pink Pills. I had not been taking them long before I could tell that they were helping me. Day by day I could feel my strength returning, and was soon enjoying good health once more. In view of my experience I think I can safely say there is nothing in the way of medicine better than Dr. Williams Pink Pills. Dr. Williams Pink Pills are sold by all medicine dealers or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 from The Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

All About Cloves.

Ninety per cent. of the world's supply of cloves comes from two tiny islands off the East coast of Africa—Zanzibar and Pemba. Born in the tropics, the clove takes unto itself some of the intense heat of the broiling sun. To pass through a clove plantation in the harvest is to experience one of the most fascinating sights upon earth. The high trees—some of them nearly forty feet, and closely resembling an olive-tree in appearance—are suggestive of giant perfume bottles, disguised in leaves. The air is saturated with the delicious scent, and for many days afterwards your clothes carry the seductive aroma. To lie at anchor off Zanzibar on a moonlight night, with the scent of clove heavy in the air, is to live in an earthly paradise. The clovetrees are planted in long lines, about twenty feet apart, running east and west, so as to ensure the crop having a maximum of sunshine, and yield two crops a year. The cloves are found in bunches, of from ten to fifteen, hidden underneath the leaves. Swahilis, the natives of Zanzibar, are employed by the Arab owners of the plantations to gather the crops, telescopic ladders being used to enable them to reach the tops of the highest trees, where the best cloves are usually found. After picking, the cloves are taken to huge open spaces, cut in the bush, which serve as drying grounds, the cloves being dried in the sun for several days. This drying process is necessary, as cloves quickly deprec-

SUMMER ASTHMA—HAY FEVER

—sleepless nights, constant sneezing, streaming eyes, wheezy breathing—**RAZ-MAH** brings relief. Put up in capsules, easily swallowed. Sold by reliable druggists for a dollar. Ask our agents or send card for free sample to Templeton's, 142 King St. W., Toronto. Agents, all Toronto and Hamilton druggists.

ate to two-thirds of their weight after picking. In these drying-grounds, hundreds of native women are employed making mats of dried grass, which form a protection to the clove at night against the heavy dew that falls in that part of the world.

A long trail of two-wheeled carts, drawn by bullocks, next convey the precious spice to the town of Zanzibar, where it is weighed, and packed in bales, containing a francilla—thirty-five pounds in our weight—and then taken upon low four-wheeled native carts, called gharries, to the beach, there to await the arrival of a passing steamer.

The procession of these gharries is a very amusing sight, as the motive power is the nigger's head. Last year's clove harvest yielded two lakhs of francillas—roughly 17,000 million pounds weight of cloves—representing six million dollars. Besides being used for spicing confectionery, cloves are crushed for the famous "Oil of Clove," which unfortunate folk purchase from the chemist to ease an aching tooth. Clove stems, the fibrous strings that hold the bunches of cloves under the leaves of the tree, are valuable for dyes. The Germans were always ready buyers of these stems, but since they have no longer any access to the market, many stacks of them are laying in Zanzibar—unwanted by less enterprising merchants.

Morningitis!

To wake up in the morning, fresh, non-grumpy, and with the cheerful "Hail, smiling morn!" spirit, is the happy lot of a few—a very few! You could pick out those fortunate individuals on a station platform any morning. The rest—well, they don't "find themselves" till about eleven a.m., or later. They are suffering from morningitis, and why? Well, for one thing, they most likely, did not wake up naturally, but were awakened—ruthlessly, yet necessarily, and dug out of their unfinished sleep. There's all the difference in the world between waking up and being woke up! The remedy in either to go to bed earlier, so that you can have your sleep out, or to readjust the way in which you spend the hour before retiring. Nothing should be eaten during that time. That embues the processes of digestion to begin before you retire, and your internal arrangements will have a needful rest. Nor should you smoke within, at least, half an hour of bed-time. An hour would be better. Smoking is a form of "drugging," if not a vicious or wicked one, and much of that morning heaviness is due to smoking right up to the time of going to bed. As a nation, we are far too fond of a multitude of bed-clothes. We get too hot; body exhalations cannot escape; our health is affected. Hence—morningitis! Reduce the bed-clothing, therefore. And when you have done that, and adopted the other hints given, take away one of the pillows from under your head and put it under your feet. For perfect sleep, and a fresh waking, the head should be on the level of the body, and not elevated. Morningitis means a loss of efficiency. So prevent it, or cure it—and wake up A. 1, not C. 3.

This is to certify that fourteen years ago I got the cords of my left wrist nearly severed, and was for about nine months that I had no use of my hand, and tried other Liniments, also doctors, and was receiving no benefit. By a persuasion from a friend I got MINARD'S LINIMENT and used one bottle, which completely relieved me, and have been using MINARD'S LINIMENT in my family ever since and find it the same as when I first used it, and would never be without it. **ISAAC E. MANN, Aug. 31st, 1908. Metapedia, P.Q.**

Ostrich Telephoning.

When the eggs on the ostrich farms in California are on the point of hatching, a curious tapping of the shells may be heard. This the keepers call "telephoning." The sound is caused by the chicks inside the eggs endeavoring to break out. Those which cannot easily emerge are assisted by the mother bird, which will sometimes break an egg from which the telephoning is heard by pressing it carefully, and will then aid the chick to get out. At the Pasadena Farm the sight of a boy riding an ostrich as he would a pony may sometimes be seen.

Look Before Leaping.
Deliberate long before doing what it is impossible to undo.

ED. 7. ISSUE No. 30—20.

BITS OF HUMOR FROM HERE & THERE

Her Night In.
Shaw—"Did the new maid ask for a night off?"
Mrs. Shaw—"No, she asked which night we expected her to stay at home."

Why Indeed!
Youngsters have curious ideas about age—rather surprising to their elders. Little Marie was sitting on her grandfather's knee one day, and, after looking at him intently for a time, she said: "Grandpa, were you in the Ark?"
"Certainly not, my dear," answered the astonished old man.
"Then why weren't you drowned?"

Close Races.
An Englishman, a Scotsman, and an Irishman were indulging in reminiscences of sporting occasions.
"The closest race I ever saw was a yacht race," said the Englishman, "in which one of the boats that had been recently painted won by the breadth of the coat of paint."
"The closest race I ever saw," declared the Scotsman, "was one in which a horse, stung by a bee, won the height of the swelling on his nose."
"The closest race I ever saw," said the Irishman, "is the Scotch."

MONEY ORDERS.
A Dominion Express Money Order for five dollars costs three cents.

Burmese Careful of Honor.
In Burmah people of superior rank must not dishonor themselves by passing underneath persons of inferior rank. Thus, a nobleman must not pass through a hall when a servant is occupied in a chamber above. This is one of the chief reasons why most of the houses in Burmah are only one-storey.

In Japan straw is converted into bags for grain, shoes for the feet, raincoats for the body, roofs for houses, paper mats, screens, beds, and numerous other articles.

"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!

SHILOH
SINCE 1850
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, Neuralgia, Lumbago, Rheumatism, Neuritis, 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 Monoc-aceticacidester of Salicylicacid. While it is well known that Aspirin means Bayer manufacture, to assist the public against imitations, the Tablets of "Bayer" Company will be stamped with their general trade mark, the "Bayer Cross."

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dollars, at sixty-five cents. Her-
man Lippert, Kitchener.
WANTED—SHORT STORIES.
FROM ONE TO FIVE THOUSAND
words. Get real money if your
stories are snappy. Write Short Story
Market, 6 Columbus Ave., Toronto.

Rubber Using Insects.
When Para rubber trees are tapped, after the gum has run into receptacles and stiffened, a species of large black ant is accustomed to cut out pieces of the rubber and carry them away. Bees also find use for India rubber, and some species in South America actually cut the bark of trees that produce resinous substances in order to cause a flow of the sap. The gum is employed by the bees as a ready made wax for their nests.

Ask for Minard's and take no other.

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The King of Italy, who has voluntarily reduced his allowance from the State, has been, since the downfall of the German and Austrian Empires, the most highly paid ruler in Europe, his yearly salary being \$3,750,000.

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"California Syrup of Figs"
Child's Best Laxative



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 physic for the little stomach, liver and bowels. Children love its fruity taste. Full directions on each bottle. You must say "California."



Comfort Feet That Itch And Burn With Cuticura

For tired, aching, irritated, itching feet warm baths with Cuticura Soap followed by gentle applications of Cuticura Ointment are most successful.
Soap 25c. Ointment 25c and 50c. Sold throughout the Dominion, Canadian Depots: Lyman, Limited, St. Paul St., Montreal. "Cuticura" Soap shares without soap.

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and How to Feed
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A Blouse and Two Skirts



9585—Ladies' Surplice Waist (with chemisette; two styles of sleeve and collar). Price, 25 cents. In 7 sizes, 34 to 46 ins. bust measure. Size 36 requires, with long sleeves, 2 1/2 yds. 36 ins. wide, or 2 1/4 yds. 40 ins. wide; vest, 3/4 yd. 10 ins. wide; with short sleeves, 1 1/4 yds. 36 ins. wide, or 1 1/2 yds. 40 ins. wide. The surplice-closing waist is pleasing to all, as it is generally becoming.
9566—Ladies' Pleated Skirt (side-yoke sections; 37 or 35-inch length from waistline). Price, 25 cents. In 6 sizes, 24 to 34 ins. waist measure. Size 26 requires, 37-inch length, 3 1/2 yds. 36 ins. wide, or 2 1/2 yds. 44 ins. wide; 35-inch length, 3 1/2 yds. 36 ins. wide, or 2 1/4 yds. 44 ins. wide. Width around bottom, 3 yds. This is an effective design and easy to develop.
9560—Ladies' Four-Piece Draped Skirt (attached to hip yoke; front and back panels accordion pleated or plain; 37-inch length from waistline). Price, 25 cents. In 6 sizes, 24 to 34 ins. waist measure. Size 26 requires, accordion pleated, 3 1/2 yds. 40 ins. wide, or 2 1/2 yds. 44 ins. wide. Width around bottom, 1 1/2 yds.
These patterns may be obtained from your local McCall dealer, or from the McCall Co., 70 Bond St., Toronto, Dept. W.

Why not have all of tea and coffee's pleasures with none of tea and coffee's harm? Drink Instant Postum
"There's a Reason"
Ask the Grocer
Canadian Postum Cereal Company, Ltd., Windsor, Ontario.

The Watchman

AND
Ottawa Valley Advocate

FRIDAY, AUGUST 13, 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.

"A black cat sits in Melrose aisle,
And cries 'doon wi' Landares';
A white doe sits upon his tail,
And whistles for him prayers."

ANYTHING POPULAR is better fastened in the mind by an apt simile or a suitable personification. Popular superstition, for instance. It sometimes happens that the personification assumes greater importance than the thing itself. There are people nowadays who would torture, or bound out of life, every black cat they could find. This antipathy against the "harmless animal" which the old time Egyptians loved and worshipped, when traced to its source, is found to be due to the survival of a medieval superstition that Satan's favourite was disguise was in the form of a black cat. Therefore, modern superstitious mortals hate all black cats more than they do the devil. They may not be aware of the reason, so we have to find it for them. They say things publicly about the sable feline, the fireside sphinx, as the proxy of Satan, which they would hesitate to say about the devil himself, especially if they thought that ubiquitous personage were anywhere close handy and could overhear them.

On the same principle alleged witches were vigorously dealt with, in the past, particularly if the cultivated the friendship of black cats, which I would say in passing, is an easy thing to do, for I find personally that black ones are more friendly disposed when overtures are made to them than those of any other colour.

Witches, being accredited with being in league and partnership with the devil, openly or secretly, according to the belief and depositions of their neighbours, always had the cryptic black cat in close personal attendance upon them; when then could be clearer evidence of complicity in devil-dealing? where could you find more direct testimony?

On the other hand, the white dove has been sympathetically invested with the allegorical attributes of goodness, virtue, purity, sanctity, and all the graces. Gentle, meek, and innocent, the "white dove" of the Scots legend quoted above, was like charity, in the old days, even the prey of green-eyed, stealthy, marauding evil, whether in the form of a personal devil or his familiar, the black cat, and, well, the cat has been among the pigeons ever since.

AT FIRST SIGHT it is a strange human anomaly that devil and good are always in conflict. It is an everlasting fight. There seems to be something in human nature which holds the good back when it is winning, and backs up and encourages the evil when it is temporarily down. We can never get a fight to a finish. The idea of extermination is in evidence, but the struggle goes on without definite result. The pagan kills the Christian for the love of his idols, while the Christian and the Mohammedan kill each other, and the pagan, for the love of God. We cannot distinguish the good from the evil for the dust of battle. The Crusaders took perilous voyages, left their lands and peoples, their ladies and their spoils of war, repented of their evil deeds, took the vows of the Church, and sallied forth to slay and despoil the infidel whose ancestors at a remote period of history had perpetrated an isolated act which, in the light of succeeding ages, assumed a spiritual importance. An act which those same valiant avengers were doing themselves almost daily, among the green glades of their own land, but without the accrued significance of a religious renaissance.

We make light of old time tragedies, pulling them down to the darkness of the ages in which the actors lived, but candidly, are we any more enlightened ourselves? Are we any better in our civilized and christianized condition than were the ancient savages? Is the world any better today than when Christ was crucified? Ask the modern Armenians; ask the people of the new Poland.

Nay, let us not ask these questions lest we get discouraging answers. Still, we

are at liberty to harbour disappointment that the White Dove does not win, that good does not vanquish evil, and that all the horrid passions of humanity are not forever buried in dark Gethsemane, driven thither before the sublime radiance which flows from Calvary.

Man's inhumanity to man makes countless thousands mourn. Here we are, in the year A. D. 1920, and within two years of the great war which was to purge the wicked old world of its errors, still confronted by the unpleasant ghastly fact that the world's greatest civilising agents continue to be the sword and the torch.

Evil is openly alert and widespread. Perils multiply. What we call the yellow peril is being augmented by a newly declared one, the Black. Five hundred negroes are meeting daily in New York, representing they say 400,000,000 negroes, devising means of launching "a bloody war against western civilization." In Europe, too, the Poles freed after a century of servitude, and re-established as a nation, are struggling for their lives against the Russians, who are also newly emancipated from the thralldom of ages. Russia, soviet Russia, delivered from the oppression of absolute monarchy, has set out, in the first flush of her dearly bought freedom, to exterminate the Poles, instead of embracing them as brothers in a new-found liberty. "Blood and booty" is their mission. The grand and heroic Tolstian Russian has dropped back into the skin of the savage from which it took him two hundred years to emerge. He has gone farther back, he has reverted to the dark ages when the world's history was the history of his own country which he is carving with his sword at the present time: anarchy, retrograde.

IT IS CONFUSING to try to understand the "Reds" of Russia. They were going to India, Afghanistan, Persia, Germany, Turkey, China, everywhere, anywhere, to use up the accumulated war stores they found. When those chimerical expeditions faded they rose up and fell upon their nearest neighbours, the Poles, like a wolf on the fold. Then they formally write requesting British Labour to assist them in their indiscriminate destruction of things in general. I wonder if it is possible to ever find out what they want and what they are aiming at? Here is a great opportunity for a "Mission," with the probability of more certain results than came to the one which went out during the war. "Peace in the trenches before Christmas" was a much more impossible task than tranquillising Free Russia and getting first hand information about what they are fighting for, now that they are free and expected to act in accordance with the basic laws of Liberty.

LINKSMAN.

CUSHING

Mrs. Percy Nicholls spent the week-end in Lachute.

Mrs. Gordon Higginson, of Hawkesburg, was the guest of her aunt Mrs. G. Nicholls last week.

Mrs. James, of Lachute, also Mr. C. James were guests of Mr. and Mrs. A. Gasham on Sunday.

Mrs. A. M. Derrick, of Stonefield, returned home last week from a month's visit to her old home in Gaspe.

Miss Grace Wheelan with her cousin Miss Muriel, Grace, of Valleyfield, are spending a couple of weeks in Cushing.

Mrs. Archie Graham and daughter Miss Ivy were in Montreal last week where the latter underwent an operation for enlarged tonsils.

Mr. N. Nobert, of the Capital Trust Co. Ottawa, also Dr. Blackadder, of Toronto, were guests of their friend Mr. C. F. Kains at Greece's Point recently.

Alderman J. A. Forward, of Ottawa, accompanied by his family motored through here (his boyhood's home) on Sunday, en route to spend a holiday camping at Lake Louise.

Mr. Willie Nobert went to Montreal on Saturday intending to join the Harvester's Excursion which left for the West on Monday, he was accompanied by his cousin Mr. B. Fitzsimmons of Carthage.

Mrs. F. N. Douglas and daughter Mildred also Miss Grace Fraser spent a couple of days in the city last week where they attended the lecture given by Sir Gilbert Parker before the Canadian Club on Wednesday.

Miss Nan Saltmarsh who has spent the last month in Cushing visiting her aunt Miss Wheelan returned to her home in Concord, N. H., the latter part of the week. Miss Wheelan accompanied her niece to Montreal and spent a couple of days visiting her friends there.

N. Y., who has been the guest for some weeks past of his uncle Mr. A. Bryerton at Carillon.

Miss Alice Rogers was the week end guest of Mrs. Ed. Barron.

Mr. Ulley, of Montreal, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Robt. Dobbie this week.

Mr. Charles Oushie, of Montreal, will preach in St. Mungo's Church Sunday August 15th. All welcome.



DEPARTMENT OF CUSTOMS AND INLAND REVENUE

NOTICE

To Manufacturers, Wholesalers
and Retailers

NOTICE is hereby given to all concerned, that Returns, accompanied by remittance of *Luxury and Excise Taxes*, must be made as follows to the local Collector of Inland Revenue from whom any information desired may be obtained.

Returns of *Luxury Tax* must be made on the first and fifteenth day of each month.

Returns of *Jewellers' Tax, Manufacturers' Tax, and Sales Tax* must be made not later than the last day of the month following the month covered by the Return.

Returns for *Taxes in Arrears* must be made forthwith, otherwise the penalty provided by law will be enforced.

By order of the

DEPARTMENT OF CUSTOMS AND INLAND REVENUE.

JNO. D. FOX,

COLLECTOR OF INLAND REVENUE

196 St. Paul Street West, Montreal.

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

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

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15 Ladies Skirts checks, Serges and Silk Poplins. New Satin Blouses, Voile, Silk, Georgette and Crepe-de-Chene.

Also Silk Poplin Dresses, Navy, Copan, Black, Heliotrope at surprising prices.

Men's Suits any size. The very best in Groceries is my best advt. A visit will convince you.

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

Your Inspection is most cordially invited, with no obligation to purchase.

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Brownsburg, P. Goyette, Prop.

Thursday and Saturday August 19th & 21st.

Wm. Fox presents Gladys Brockwell in *Chasing Rainbows*.

in which beauty conquers lawless men.

DON'T MISS THIS SHOW.

ADMISSION 10 & 25 cts

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

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Our Creditors Must have the Money

Occasion for Men.

Here is a great opportunity for Men that has never been given before. A great assortment of latest styles in Men's Suits, Raincoats and Gent's Furnishings, and Winter Overcoats. It's up to you to come early and get the Bargains.

We have the Goods, and the only way we can realize CASH is to make a BIG SACRIFICE by disposing of our Stock at prices that will force you to buy.

Occasion for Ladies

A great assortment of Ladies' Costumes, Dresses, Skirts, Sweaters and Winter Coats. All shades and latest styles.

They will all be sold at very attractive prices.

This Sale is at

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The Opening Days will be

Saturday, Monday & Tuesday

August 14th, August 16th, August 17th.

and to be continued for 10 days only.

We Defy Catalogues and Merchants.

\$30,000 of REAL, GENUINE Goods

all of the Best and Latest Styles

Comprising a complete assortment of Ladies' Men's and Boy's apparel, Boots and Shoes, Etc.

Look for our Big Sign

The Montreal Salvage Co.

The Circulars handed to you only contain a partial list of the many articles we are offering to you.

Hardy's Luck

By J. W. MARSHALL.

II.

"Well, Hardy, old top!" the chief of staff's nephew said, airily. "What's the news from No. 11 this morning? Been up there, haven't you?"

The "old top" shook his head. "Yes, I've been up there, but there's nothing new so far as I can see. I was just going to suggest that we work together on the case this afternoon, and see if we can't dig out a diagnosis. I'd like to see it cleared up before I go."

"Oh, get out, Hardy! I would if there were half a chance. But when all the big fellows are stumped, I can't quite see the use. Tell you what I'll do, though," he added, with a laugh. "It's my afternoon on; you're welcome to it, and while you're making a name for yourself I'll play tennis. How about it?"

Hardy stared, blinking. He could not understand this young man; could not understand how anyone could spend four years preparing for a life work and then not go to it with all his might.

"Of course I'll stay," he said, "and much obliged."

Rising, he hurried out to the wards to make his round. It was after ten o'clock when he hurried back again to the rotunda to wait for the visiting physician on his side, in order to escort him back to the wards to make his rounds.

The visiting physician had just arrived. He stood inside the doors, with one hand on a shoulder of the chief of staff's nephew; he was smiling as he listened to some joke that the young man was retelling. The head nurse came by, and stopped to smile at the frank admiration in Dr. Hardy's face.

"I wish I could be like that," Hardy said a little wistfully; "but it just isn't in me. I couldn't stand and talk to Dr. Beard that way, not to save my life. I wish I could."

"A happy manner and a glad-to-see-you smile makes friends, surely," she said. "The trouble is that too many depend on that alone. Big men dig deep for those they depend upon, Dr. Hardy. I've seen all sorts of internes come and go, and—"

But the visiting physician caught sight of them and strode quickly over. "Good morning! Anything new with that case in 'G,' Dr. Hardy?" he asked anxiously.

"Nothing, so far as I can discern, doctor. But perhaps when you see him—"

"We'll slip up for a moment and see him right now, and then—Dr. Hardy, I wish you'd look after the rest of my work here for me this morning, if you'll be good enough. There's a board meeting at one o'clock, and there is some outside work that I must do before then."

And as the two hurried away, the head nurse caught Hardy's eye for an instant, and her glance was eloquent. The visiting physician bent over the patient, alert, methodical, painstaking, he made his examination and shook his head.

"I'd rather make the diagnosis in that case than collect a five-hundred-dollar fee this day," he said as they went back through the corridor. "Spend every minute with him you

can, and see if you can't dig out a clue. The poor fellow's in bad shape. I've been doing that, doctor, and shall while I'm here; but I leave this afternoon, you know."

The visiting physician stopped short. "By Jove, Hardy, I almost forgot!" He laid a hand on Dr. Hardy's shoulder. "Stay on until after board meeting, won't you?" he went on earnestly. "Perhaps I'll get a chance to run up in 'G' again for a moment."

And giving the young man's shoulder a squeeze, he hurried off and was gone.

Hardy stood where he was. There was a lump in his throat; he could still feel the doctor's hand on his shoulder. What a chance to work under a man like that for a year! And the man who was going to have the chance did not care. For the first time resentment against his "change of luck" surged through him until his hands clenched fiercely.

"It isn't fair!" he muttered. "It just isn't fair, that's all!"

"What isn't fair, Dr. Hardy?"

It was little Miss Maynard, off duty, dressed for the street, and going out for a walk. Old Tommie looked down into the smiling, upturned face, and said to the dancing eyes beneath the saucy little hat:

"Well, by Jove, Miss Maynard! You certainly are—er—looking well!"

"Um! Um! Dr. Hardy!" said the little nurse. "Going about through the corridors telling nurses in such ardent language they're pretty! I shall speak to the hospital authorities, sir!"

And as she passed on down the corridor, she flung a teasing laugh back at him.

With a sheepish grin, Dr. Hardy turned away to his work.

"I'd give a dollar, now, to know what I did say to that nurse!"

And then, in spite of himself, he laughed. He had forgotten all about his resentment.

Having done his routine work, he hurried back to "G" and methodically studied the case again, then went down to the library to reread his findings, then back to the ward as some new thought occurred to him. So the morning passed; he forgot his dinner and no one reminded him of it.

On one of his trips to the ward, about one o'clock, he discovered a clue. Above the right corner of the upper lip of the patient was a tiny eruption! It had been there before. Upon three fingers he breathlessly enumerated conditions in which such eruptions often occur. Two he discarded as most improbable; the third? It might be that, in one of its complicated forms and one that in our latitude is very rare.

He rushed away to the laboratory, came back on a half run with an oblong glass slide, took one tiny drop of blood from the lobe of the patient's left ear and hurried back to the laboratory. Breathlessly he slipped the slide to the microscope and glued his eye to the eyepiece. His face fell; there was nothing. His face tightened again—pigmint! With a trembling finger he tapped the slide so that he could see a new field. And then suddenly he had kicked over the stool and

TITLE WAD

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B. Schofield, 34 Dalhousie St., Toronto.
Your order to-day. B. Schofield, 34 Dalhousie St., Toronto.

was rushing wildly back to the ward! The man's blood was swarming! He had made the diagnosis!

Sharply now he instituted new treatment, energetic, definite, curative treatment. Then he walked slowly back through the corridor; his work in the hospital was done; it only remained for him to pack up and go.

When he reached the rotunda, the members of the staff were just coming out from the board room; the chief was deep in conference with the visiting physician. The chief looked up, saw Dr. Hardy, and beckoned him over.

"Young man!" The chief of staff's keen eyes were searching Hardy. "It was handed about the board room this afternoon that you consider yourself lucky. I should like to hear of this great luck from you."

"Why, yes, sir," said Hardy wonderingly. "I've been lucky—awfully lucky." And he told of that long run of luck from its beginning. He finished, stopped, and then turned suddenly to the visiting physician. "Oh, by the way," he exclaimed excitedly, "I diagnosed that case up in 'G' just now! I had just come back—"

"What?" The visiting physician's eyes leaped.

"Yes, sir," answered Hardy eagerly. "I was lucky enough to notice a tiny eruption—"

"Let's go up and have a look at that case," interrupted the chief. "I must see it at once. And the three of them set off for ward 'G.'"

"I see!" the chief kept repeating as Old Tommie explained that he had studied and read and watched and gone over the case and finally just happened to notice the new symptom. And then they walked out to the laboratory. The slide was still under the microscope where Hardy had left it. After one glance in the eyepiece the visiting physician wheeled and wrung young Dr. Hardy's hand.

"Where's that nephew of mine?" the chief of staff demanded.

There was such menace in his tone that Old Tommie hesitated. He remained awkwardly silent. But the voices of the men playing in the tennis courts came in at the window, and suddenly the chief jumped up and looked out. He turned back with an impatient gesture.

"Dr. Hardy!" He spoke sharply, hesitated, glanced out of the window, and then went on slowly: "It does—yes, it does—give me pleasure to say that you will fill out the unexpired term of Dr. Johnston, who resigned."

Old Tommie stared at the chief, and then at the visiting physician, whose face was beaming. Hardy turned back to the chief. "But—but, sir, I thought the place had already been given to your nephew?"

"In my conceit," said the chief, with a grim smile, "I did tentatively promise that place to my nephew; but I learned at the board meeting this afternoon that I do not entirely run this hospital. It seems that you have made some friends among the staff, through your luck, I fancy; they produced the records of you two since you entered the hospital, and—well, they fought us to a standstill. The vote was six to six. I shall change my vote."

There was a lump in Old Tommie's throat. His eyes were moist, and he had a little trouble in speaking.

"It's awfully good in you, I'm sure, and I appreciate it tremendously. But—but—well, it doesn't seem quite fair to your nephew, after all."

The chief of staff snorted. "Don't let that worry you, young man," he said; "he'll get something better—for him. I shall take charge of him myself, and see if he can't be inspired into having even a little of your 'luck.'"

(The End.)

Stories of the Prince of Wales.

The Prince's world-tour seems to be adding to his popularity every day, and the secret of his charm is suggested in the remark of the English laboring-man who said "If you didn't know 'e was a bloomin' prince, lummy, you'd think 'e was a bloomin' Socialist!" It is interesting to speculate on what members of the Royal Family might have been, had they not been born with Royal blood in their veins. Prince Edward has innumerable interests unconnected with affairs of State.

When he was at Magdalen, he entered into Oxford life without the slightest "side." He earned the name of "Prager-Wagger," and a story is told of a visitor who called on an undergraduate at Magdalen, and heard a loud, insistent knocking in the adjoining rooms.

"What is that noise?" he inquired.

"Oh," replied his friend, "that is only the 'Prager-Wagger' hanging up his pictures."

This refusal to allow Royal considerations to oppress him is a survival of his nursery days. One morning, before his father had ascended the Throne, a children's outfitter was sent to Marlborough House, and Prince Edward found her standing outside the nursery door.

"Oh, don't stand out there," he said. "You had better come inside."

"I think I had better wait here, your Royal Highness," replied the visitor. "It may not be convenient for me to come into the nursery now."

"Oh, yes, it is!" said the Prince. "There's no one here that matters—only grandfather!"

The Amazon river drains an area of 2,600,000 square miles.

Minard's Liniment used by Physicians



Woman's Interests

Ways of Drying Food.

Successful drying is dependent on heat and on a free circulation of air over the material. In regions where there is plenty of sunshine, the fruit may be placed on trays covered with mosquito netting, and kept in the sun until dry. The trays with the fruit should be brought under cover at night or during an occasional shower.

Where it is difficult to dry fruits out-of-doors, and for those who wish to hasten the drying process, a cook-stove drier is very convenient. With one of these the housewife can dry fruit and vegetables with the same heat she uses in preparing the meals.

Where a large quantity of drying is to be done a drier makes the work much easier. A home-made drier which may be hung above the stove can be constructed with little time and ingenuity.

Small amounts of fruits and vegetables may be dried by placing the materials on trays or baking tins, which are put into an oven with its doors open, to allow a free circulation of air. Great care must be exercised to keep the fire low and well regulated or the products will burn before the drying is accomplished.

Garden-peas intended for drying should be gathered when in ideal condition for immediate table use; that is, when the seeds have attained full size and before the pods have begun to turn yellow and dry up.

Shell them by placing the pods in boiling water for five minutes, then spread on a wire screen having a mesh large enough to permit the shelled peas to pass through, with a box or basket placed beneath. Rub the pods vigorously over the screen with the hands. They will burst and empty out practically all the peas much more quickly than they could be shelled by hand.

Dip the shelled peas on a two minutes into boiling water. Drain, spread to a depth of from three-fourths to one inch on the trays of an evaporator, and dry at from 115 deg. to 125 deg. F. as initial temperature, raising to 140 deg. F. toward the completion of the drying. Raise temperature very gradually. Stir occasionally while drying. Properly dried peas will be uniform throughout, showing no moisture near the centre when split open.

Wax beans or mature string beans should be gathered when full grown but before the pods have begun to dry. Shell and dip for three minutes into boiling water or live steam. Remove, drain, place on trays to a depth of not more than one inch. Stir frequently through the first hours of drying.

Peas and beans can not be dried in a few hours. The thick outer coating of these legumes prevents the escape of the water content and many hours are needed for thorough drying. When peas and beans are thoroughly dry, they will show no moisture in the centre when they are crushed beneath a hammer.

Peas and beans may be dried in the sun with good results. Spread on wire trays and protect with mosquito netting or cheese-cloth. Even a few minutes' exposure may result in infestation by insects. Remove to the house on rainy days or at night when heavy dews fall.

Peas and beans which are thoroughly dry can be placed in permanent storage containers directly from the drier. These are preferably closely woven muslin bags which are tied tightly at the neck, and several of them are placed together in a larger bag similarly tied.

Corn intended for drying should be gathered when in the milk stage, before glazing and hardening have begun and when the corn is in an ideal condition for immediate table use. It should be gathered only as rapidly as it can be prepared for drying, as corn deteriorates rapidly.

Husk the ears and trim with a knife to remove any injuries. The silk need not be removed, as it can be separated readily from the corn after drying. Place the ears in wire baskets or wire-bottom boxes and plunge into boiling water for from eight to twelve minutes, or until the milk is set. A little salt may be added to the blanching water, if desired. Divide the corn into older and younger lots before blanching, as the younger ears require somewhat longer cooking than the older ones.

After cooking, remove the corn from the water, allow it to drain and cool sufficiently to be handled, then cut from the cobs with a strong, sharp knife, taking care that none of the cob is removed with the kernels. Spread the kernels upon trays to a depth of one inch if drying is done in a drier, or from one-eighth to five-eighths of an inch if the corn is to be dried in the sun. Stir the grains thor-

oughly several times during the drying to break up any compact masses.

It is practically impossible to bring corn to a sufficient degree of dryness by the unaided heat of the sun. If corn is dried in the sun, it is finished by being poured into bread pans, placed in the oven of the stove, and warmed to 160 deg. to 165 deg. F. for two hours. Drying should continue until the grains are hard, semi-transparent and will break with clean glass-like fractures if crushed.

Before storing, free the corn of silk, glumes and bits of cobs. This may be done by pouring the corn from one vessel to another in a strong draft. When the corn is dry, store in closely woven muslin bags or heavy paper bags. Tie tightly at the neck and place within a larger muslin bag, which also should be tightly tied.

Late winter varieties of apples and pears are best for drying because they possess a higher sugar content than the early varieties. In many localities, however, there are plenty of summer apples, but few of the winter varieties. In this event, the summer varieties should be dried.

Apples intended for drying should be reasonably mature, but not soft. Handle with care in picking and hauling so as to avoid bruising, as bruised spots become discolored and must be trimmed off to make a good-looking product. Apples discolor rapidly, so preparations must be made to get the peeled product into the evaporator as rapidly as possible after it is pared. If several people are doing the work, divide the work of paring, coring, slicing and spreading on trays, so that an apple spends only two or three minutes on the way from the paring knife to the drier. If only one person is working, drop the pared fruit either into cold water or into a salt solution made by dissolving one tablespoonful of salt in four quarts of water. Do not allow the fruit to stand in the water any longer than is necessary, because the water will dissolve the sugar and other valuable elements and the apple will absorb water, which will necessitate longer drying in the evaporator. Carefully pare and trim the product to remove all discolored places.

Make the slices as nearly the same thickness as possible. From three-sixteenths to one-fourth inch is the best thickness. Apples may be quartered or cut into eighths, but they do not dry so uniformly or quickly as the sliced rings.

For an especially white product, blanch the fruit after it has been pared, cored and sliced, by a short treatment of steam to prevent discoloration. To do this, place a false bottom in the wash-boiler four or five inches above the bottom, and use a wire basket to rest on the false bottom. Put three or four inches of water into the boiler, place on the stove,

cover boiler and allow water to boil. Place about two inches of sliced apples loosely in the wire basket, lower the basket into the boiler, taking care that the fruit does not get into actual contact with the water. Replace the lid and allow the fruit to stand in steam for three or four minutes. Remove and spread in a single layer on trays and place either in the sun or a warm drier. Apples when drying should be covered with muslin or mosquito netting to prevent insect infestation. A few minutes' exposure will often cause the products to be infested.

Dried apples which are brown or chocolate colored from the discoloration which results from drying without blanching possess as high nutritive value and often have a better flavor than the more attractive-looking blanched products.

When apples are dried in an evaporator, start the drier at 130 deg. to 140 deg. F. Keep this temperature until the fruit begins to wilt and becomes somewhat leathery, then increase the heat by moving the partially dried trays downward in the evaporator. The highest temperature that can be maintained for apples without danger of burning is 180 deg. F. Examine the trays frequently, especially at the end of the drying period, to avoid scorching or overheating.

Dried apples will not be brittle when finished, but if a handful of the pieces are pressed together they will have an elastic, springy feel and will separate promptly when released, leaving no moisture on the hands. When one of the pieces is broken in two, it should not be possible to press moisture out of the centre.

Britain's Earliest Oil-Well.

Up till now about three thousand barrels of oil have been obtained from the various wells experimentally bored by the British Government in Derbyshire and elsewhere, says a London magazine.

It is not a great deal. In fact, considerably more than this must have been yielded altogether by the famous Balm Well, situated at St. Catherine's, near Edinburgh, which during several centuries exuded a substance now known to have been genuine petroleum.

No one ever seems to have thought of refining the crude oil and using it for illuminating purposes; but it was in great repute as a remedy for skin complaints, and people so afflicted came from far and near to obtain supplies of it.

Especially esteemed was the solidified petroleum which was scraped from inside the well near the bottom, and which used to be retailed, under the name of Balm of Sinai, for as much as a sovereign an ounce.

To-day one can buy an ounce of the same sort of stuff—vaseline—from any chemist for a few pence.

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Measuring Cows With a Short Yardstick.

John Brown has a horse to sell. You need an extra horse for the spring plowing, and decide to look at the beast.

Brown leads the horse out of the barn. You rub his legs, look at his eyes, try his wind, examine his teeth to see how old he is, and finally, having satisfied yourself that the animal is all right, you say to Brown: "Is he a good worker?"

Imagine your surprise when Brown answers: "His record for the first seven days we had him early last spring is a wonder; I can't say what he did the rest of the year." Wouldn't you naturally be concerned about what the horse did the rest of the year before buying him?

That illustration is only supposition, of course. But it isn't so very different from this, which is a reality: Smith has a dairy cow for sale. She is registered in the herd-book of her breed, and the owner will give a pedigree with her. A veterinarian's certificate shows that the cow is not affected with any disease. When you ask Smith how much butterfat the cow produces, he replies: "Her record for seven days is thirty pounds." Wouldn't you want to know what the cow could do the rest of the year?

The seven-day record of butterfat production is not a safe measure of the worth of any dairy cow, any more than a seven-day record is a safe measure for a work horse. The only safe test in either case is the yearly test.

A seven-day test for a cow is only an estimate. The cow is generally prepared for the test for weeks beforehand. All that can be done to force her production to the limit is done. On the strength of the test thus made, the cow is sold to some man who can not, under ordinary conditions, make her produce half her official record. The buyer thinks something has been put over on him; and indeed there has been.

Time was when the seven-day test was all right. When testing was in its infancy, the seven-day test was a sort of a primer. But dairying is past the primary stage; the yearly test is the one that meets the demands of wise dairymen to-day. A seven-day test should be looked upon only as an indication of what a cow may do. A yearly test shows clearly what a cow can do.

The increased production of a cow by the extra feed and labor required. The effect on the cow herself will be worth more sometimes than the time and trouble necessary to make the test. A cow on yearly test will acquire a capacity for more feed, and will show better under development as a result of heavier production while on test. As a basis of selection, yearly test is the best measure.

Feeding and handling cows on yearly test is more difficult than feeding and handling cows in ordinary herd production. Cows on long-time test should be in good condition before freshening, and should have a rest of two months before starting the year's work. A good ration for fitting the cows for test is made up of equal parts by weight of ground oats, bran, oilmeal and corn. Just before calving, change this to bran and oats.

The test ration should be rather scant. Cows should not be giving their greatest flow of milk until a month after calving. One pound of grain to seven pounds of milk is about right for starting.

A ration that has given good results at the Michigan Experiment Station is as follows: 300 pounds of ground oat, 400 pounds of bran, 200 pounds of cottonseed-meal, 300 pounds of gluten feed and 300 pounds of oilmeal. If a cow becomes thin, increase the amount of gluten. If the cow drops off in milk flow, add a little oilmeal, or increase the allowance of roots fed in addition to the grain ration.

What are the Wheat Prospects for 1920?

What are wheat prospects for 1920-21? Here is some of the latest information:

France has made very little gain in wheat acreage. England and Wales have less wheat acreage than last year. U.S. farmers plowed up 11.9% of winter wheat ground last fall. Australia's crop is off 41%. South Africa's wheat is short 33%.

For wheat on medium loam soil use 250 to 300 lbs. per acre of fertilizer carrying 3 to 4% ammonia, 2 to 3% phosphoric acid, and 2 to 4% potash.

MAKE EVERY ACRE of wheat sown **COUNT** Use Fertilizers. They insure increased yields.

For further information write **Soil and Crop Improvement Bureau** Of the Canadian Fertilizer Ass'n. Henry G. Bell, B.S.A., Director 1111 Temple Building - Toronto

Poultry

In order to lay well, a bird must have a sound body, and must be vigorous and healthy. Vigor and health are shown by bright, clear eyes, a well-set body, a comparatively active disposition and a good circulation. There must be no physical defects such as crooked beak, excessively long toe-nails, eyelids that overhang so that the bird can not see well, scaly leg, or anything else that would keep the bird from seeing or getting an abundance of food.

A laying fowl uses up the surplus fat in the body, especially the fat from the skin. In yellow-skinned breeds this loss of fat can readily be seen by the loss of the yellow color. The different parts of the body tend to become white, according to the amount of fat stored in the body and the amount of circulation of blood through those parts. The changes occur in the following order:

The vent changes very quickly with egg production, so that a white or pink vent on a yellow-skinned bird generally means that the bird is laying, while a yellow vent means a bird is not laying. All yellow-color changes are dependent on the feed, coarseness of skin and size of bird. A heavy bird fed on an abundance of green feed or other material that will color the fat deep yellow will not bleach out nearly so quickly as a smaller or paler colored bird.

The eye-ring, that is, the inner edges of the eyelids, bleaches out a trifle slower than the vent. The earlobes on Leghorns and Anconas bleach out a little more slowly than the eye-ring, so that a bleached ear-lobe means a little longer or greater production than a bleached vent or eye-ring.

The color goes out of the beak, beginning at the base, and gradually disappears until it finally leaves the front part of the upper beak. The lower beak bleaches faster than the upper, but may be used as an indication where the upper is obscured by horn or black. On the average colored yellow-skinned bird, a bleached beak means heavy production for at least the past four to six weeks.

The shanks are the slowest to bleach out and hence indicate a much longer period of production than the other parts. The yellow first goes out of the scales on the front of the shanks and finally from the scales on the rear. The scales on the heel of the shank are the last to bleach out and may generally be used as an index as to the natural depth of the yellow color of the bird. A bleached-out shank usually indicates fairly heavy production for at least fifteen or twenty weeks.

The yellow color comes back into the vent, eye-ring, ear-lobes, beak and shanks in the same order that it went out, but the color returns much more quickly than it goes out. A vacation or rest period can sometimes be determined by the outer end of the beak being bleached and the base being yellow.

In the junk pile on Peter Tumble-down's farm you can find almost everything but empty paint pails and worn-out brushes.

Farm Labor and the Cost of Living

In the present farm labor crisis the farmer who is keeping live stock appears to occupy a much stronger position than the crop farmer. A well-managed stock farm affords a better distribution of labor during rough seasons and has more of it available at other times of the year. In no other type of farming in a northern climate is it possible to provide a steady and profitable labor program throughout the year, and as the costs of living advance this situation is becoming more noticeable from month to month.

Some of our rural economists argue that the high cost of living will force men to return to the farms, but this is a question which has more than one side. The high cost of living has thus far compelled many rural workers to leave the country and seek steady employment in cities where they could earn good wages every month in the year. Years ago the farmers had little difficulty in finding day laborers when needed. In fact, the day laborer was at that time an important factor in rural life. Thousands of men who owned small farms worked by the day for neighboring farmers during a greater part of the season. With the meagre income from their day labor they managed to live and support their families. Today the cost of living has reached such figures that these men have found it impossible to live and support their families, for while their day labor has brought them more money per day the average farmer has so managed his business as to reduce the number of days of hired labor to the lowest possible notch. Cutting down on the number of days of labor has forced these men out of the country. The loss of these day laborers has made it necessary for farmers to adjust their business so that they must depend on their own labor, or change work with their neighbors. In either case it has necessitated a curtailment in certain crops and made it advantageous to plan their farming so that they could keep their labor supply busy at all times of the year.

If the farmer is to compete successfully in the labor market he must conduct his business on a profitable basis as many months during the year as possible. As a general proposition there is more interest for the good farm hand in caring for live stock than in growing crops for market. The care of live stock is exacting and painstaking work, but there is less drudgery in breeding and feeding operations than there is in tilling the land and cultivating crops. Another important factor in live stock farming is the fact that it creates a greater family interest in the affairs of the farm, thereby affording an incentive for the young folks to stay in the country.

Extracted Honey Sells Best.

With the majority of beekeepers July is the season for extracting honey, but those whose surplus is principally from buckwheat, and little if any from the clovers, depend upon the latter part of August or early September as the time in which to extract the honey and take the comb sections off.

While there is, and probably always will be, more or less demand for comb honey, the majority of commercial beekeepers devote their apiaries to the production of extracted honey.

Production of extracted honey permits very rapid expansion or tiering up of the surplus bodies, without compelling the bees to build combs for storage, as in the case of comb sections. This is much more satisfactory from every standpoint. Besides, swarming is reduced to a minimum.

The larger hive with its deeper combs in the brood nest gives a prolific queen ample space in which to lay and confine her work to the brood chamber proper. Most queens show a decided disinclination to extend their activities to an upper brood body, for the journey across the tops of the frames, and the inevitable blank space, breaks the continuity and symmetry of the brood nest. Where the ordinary type of hive is used, queens must either do this or be crowded in the ordinary brood body. The result is swarming. This holds true for both comb and extracted honey.

By all means let the bees cap the cells containing honey before extracting is done, and a nice ripe article will be the result.

Where one has but a few colonies, a bee-escape board is an advantage in clearing the bees out of the supers; it prevents the uncapping of cells when the bees are smoked down into the brood chamber, and also prevents a lot of stinging.

A sharp-edged uncapping knife should be used for uncapping; one which is heated by steam is the best. The room in which the extracting is done should be bee tight, to prevent robbing. Let the honey settle in a tank and then draw off into large tins. The empty combs can be returned to the colonies, both for cleaning and for storage of the later fall flow.

July is a good month in which to give every colony a thorough inspection. See that a young and vigorous queen is at the head of each, and strengthen any weak colonies by giving them frames of sealed brood and bees from strong colonies. Be careful not to take the queen from the strong colony. Be on the lookout for the bee-moth and other enemies of bees. If the weather is hot, provide shade boards and ventilation and thus keep down swarming. Cut away all weeds in front of all hives. Do this late in the day. If bees are comfortable they will be contented, and, consequently, not apt to swarm.

At the head of all science and arts, at the head of all civilization and progress, stands, not militarism, the science that kills, not commerce, the art that accumulates wealth, but agriculture, the mother of all industry and the maintainer of life.—Garfield.

Welfare of the Home

All of Life and All of Its Operations Are Sacred.

By IDA M. ALEXANDER, M.D.

Recently I was talking to a father who told me that he attended his boy's club, that he enjoyed it greatly and that it was making him young again. "I have never done anything in my life," he said earnestly, "which has given me so much pleasure and genuine satisfaction as growing young with my son and his little friends."

This man is one of the new-fashioned fathers who rules with love instead of fear; who says to his son, "Do this because it is the Right Thing to do," and not, "Do this because I tell you to." The new-fashioned father believes in developing the boy's sense of right and wrong and his faculty of judgment or discernment, so that he may weigh carefully and choose to do the Right Thing. This kind of father tells his boy that fatherhood is the most God-like gift a man possesses and for that reason it must be regarded as sacred. He tells his boy the love-side of the truth and not the fear-side; he emphasizes the reward of well doing and not the punishment of wrong doing.

We call on every father in the land to do his father-duty by talking earnestly and frankly to his sons and daughters on these sacred themes. Lift up before their eyes the White Standard of social purity—the single standard of purity for men and women.

And what do the boys say about it, those who were told scientific facts in the army, from both the positive and negative points of view? One of them said reverently: "I did not know life was so wonderful. Why did not some one tell us before?"

One evening at our Y.W.C.A. Hostess House in Paris, a former high-school teacher told me this story about her boys, as she called them:

When they found that she was going over to France for Y.M.C.A. work, they had an earnest talk among themselves and decided that she, a young woman, surely had not enough knowledge of a certain kind to protect her in the foreign country to which she was going, especially under war conditions. One of them had been elected spokesman and though his message was not an easy one to voice, he managed to deliver it to her, their friend and teacher. She heard all he had to say, silently, and when he was through and she still said nothing, he asked uneasily: "Why do you not say some-

thing?" "Why," she responded calmly, "there is nothing to say. I have known all these things for years." The lad, in amazement, faced her squarely with the demand: "Where did you keep it?" and then a moment later exclaimed, "But that is just like you! You lead us all on up the Hill with a 'Come on, boys, the view is fine!'"

Do I need to tell you that those boys had been told the real meaning of womanhood? Could this knowledge have any effect upon them save a desire on their part to hold womanhood forever sacred?

Some of you are wondering why I dwell on this subject. It is only because I know you do not all yet agree with me. I still have vivid memories of the times when I have gone out into the country with my obstetrical equipment and the children of the family have been told that the doctor brought the baby in the suit case."

In the shaded faces of the children I could read the fact that they already knew this to be a lie and the telling of this lie further proved to their child minds that somehow the facts of conception and birth were shameful. This consciousness of shame came between them and the pure thoughts every child should have when it regards its parents and the new-born babe and thinks of the conception and birth of itself and all whom it knows. All of a child's view of life can be tainted by one worse-than-cowardly lie about the coming into the world of the human being. One reader of this column wrote to me:

"I do wish to tell them and tell it right, for I do not wish my children to feel ashamed of me as I was of my father and mother."

I, too, in common with most girls obtained my first knowledge of the great facts of life in an undesirable way. Slowly I learned them over again as I studied the sciences at college, and later, preparing myself to be a physician. I learned still more of the holy wonder of life as I studied the human body itself. I was in a class with more than fifty young men and I could feel, at our class lectures, how their thoughts grew clearer as they studied the marvels of the human body.

Let us get away from the old and false idea that anything connected with life, as we find it in the natural functions of our wonderful human body, has to be blushed for or excused or explained away or lied about!

The Best Hammer in the World.

Once upon a time a man began to make hammers. The tools he turned out were well liked by those who had occasion to use them. There was something about them that led carpenters especially to seek them.

On a certain day some one said to the maker of these good hammers: "You make a good hammer, sir."

"A good hammer!" came back the quick response, "I never made a good hammer in my life. I make the best hammer in the world."

And yet, after that he put a number of touches to his hammer that made it still more perfect and more to be desired. He was not satisfied with the hammer he made to-day; tomorrow he must make a better one. If we could know the truth of the matter, the probability is that he kept right on making his hammer better and better.

That is the way it is with every farmer who really loves his work. Of one farmer we know, the neighbors say: "He is not happy unless he is doing something to make his place look better and the land more productive."

Ambition always prods men just that way. It won't let them sit down at the halfway post. The world owes all it is to-day, and all it ever will be, to the men who are determined to make a better hammer to-day than they made yesterday.

Getting Rid of Ants.

When ants are objectionable because they make holes in the ground around plants, they can be killed by putting a little gasoline or benzine into the holes, or by dusting the soil abundantly with tobacco, or by pouring into the holes hot water or a tobacco decoction.

If there are large ant-hills to be destroyed, the best and easiest method is to use carbon bisulphide, as follows: Thrust a crowbar or sharp stick to a depth of eight or ten inches into the ant-hill. Pour in one ounce of carbon bisulphide and quickly close the opening with dirt. As soon as this is done, throw a wet blanket over the hill to keep down the carbon bisulphide fumes, so as to increase their efficiency in suffocating the ants. Do not remove the blanket for at least an hour. If the hill is large, it will be advisable to make two of these holes, ten inches or a foot apart.

A Very Good Reason.

Now weeds are very hard to pull however hard I try; I puff and pant and wonder if this is the reason why:

The whole round world is fastened on to every rootlet white, And so we gardeners have to pull and tug with all our might!

Financial Notes

Our Montreal Bureau wires—The sudden spectacular rise in Spanish River preferred was ascribed to the fact that the stock had been tipped widely all over Canada over the week-end. This resulted in a rush of orders and as many of them were at the market, brokers had to get the stock at any price they could.

The local interests who are large holders of other paper stocks, are reported to have added very considerably during the past few weeks to their holdings of Spanish River securities.

New York.—The strength and activity in the stock of Canadian Pacific is reported to be due to reinstatement of this issue in the strong boxes of investors, who know that the Canadian Pacific is not under the handicap of the United States restrictions; that it is in a position to expand largely throughout comparatively virgin territory and that the policy of the government is to aid rather than to retard transportation enterprises in Canada.

Dawson, Yukon.—There is considerable excitement here over the discovery of silver in Mount Hinton, in this vicinity.

London.—Japan, it is stated, in international circles that by reason of the drastic readjustment, through panic, will be in a position much sooner than other nations to enter into foreign competition. Reports from Japan are to the effect that economy is being widely practiced and that labor is being liquidated rapidly, so that great numbers of workmen will soon be available at comparatively low wages. It is expected this will enable Japan to undersell abroad.

GREAT FORTUNES

were made during the period immediately following destructive war by those who made heavy investments in the depreciated money and securities of the warring nations, particularly in the government and municipal obligations of such nations which were vanquished.

The present situation affords a most remarkable opportunity that will not present itself again for generations to come.

This is history, not theory, and history will repeat itself. We have a list of these securities. Ask for particulars.

FLEMING & MARVIN Stock and Investment Brokers 1102 C. W. B. BUILDING TORONTO

Service First, Satisfaction Always.

Groceries & Hardware.

Alabastine	Saws,
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Varnishes,	Enamel-ware
Stains,	Shovels,
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Rope,	Electric Fixtures,
Nails,	Axes.

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We have a large assortment of nice fresh Groceries always in hand.

Huyler's and Willards Chocolates.
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"The Big Home Store with the Little Prices."

G.L. MEIKLE & CO.
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88 Years of Service

The history of this Bank since its inception in 1832 has been characterized by a steady growth in facilities for serving the public.

To-day we have the accumulated knowledge and experience of 88 years to apply to your banking business.

We invite your account.

THE Bank of Nova Scotia

Paid-up Capital \$ 9,700,000
Reserve " 18,000,000
Assets " 280,000,000

J. R. Parris,
Manager, LACHUTE

CANADIAN PACIFIC
Rail or Steamship

Passages booked,
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J. S. Giles, Agent.

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ADVOCATE,
Telephone No. 60
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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.

They're Waiting For You--



Those things you overlooked on your shopping list yesterday and many more beside.

Come in, we are always glad to serve you promptly. Our prices are commensurate with the excellent line of goods which we carry.

Remember, you are always welcome. If you have any suggestions, they are welcome too.

For Summer Frocks of distinction get the June number of The Designer and The Woman's Magazine.

Ladies' Voile Clouses and Coloured Middies from \$2 00 to \$11 75. (No. Tax.)

Agents for Philips Military Soles & Heels for Men.

McFAUL BROS.

Where your dollar does its duty.

The Up-to-date General Store

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ALBANI LAMARCHE,
LICENSED AUCTIONEER,

Sales conducted in English and French. Prices Reasonable.

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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, 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,

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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

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THE PROVINCIAL BANK OF CANADA

Incorporated by Act of Parliament, July 1900.

Capital paid up and Surplus: \$3,000,000.00
Total Assets \$31,690,000.00

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

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

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

General Banking Business Transacted.

Offices Lachute, Brownsburg and St. Philippe

Lachute Branch, J. R. McOUAT, Manager

Brownsburg Branch, J. W. Lepine, Manager.

St. Philippe, Sub-agency of Brownsburg,

Albani Lamarche, Sub-agent.

LACHUTE MARBLE & GRANITE WORKS

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

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

Terms to suit Purchasers.

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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.

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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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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

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NOTARY

Money to loan on security Depositor of the late J. E.

Valois, notary's papers.

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Raymond's Block

Main Street, Lachute.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children
In Use For Over 30 Years

Always bears the Signature of *Charles H. Tuttle*

The Watchman,

And Ottawa Valley Advocate.

VOL. XLIIII

LACHUTE, FRIDAY, AUGUST 20, 1920.

NO. 28

If You have any scrap iron to sell,

Do not give it away

We are paying highest market prices at present

Bring it to us when you come to get your Hardware requirements.

We sell the best Gasolene in Town.

Get it from us, and at the same time

Have your Batteries tested, and use our free air.

The only place in town where you can get something for nothing.

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

To Our Customers.

We take this opportunity of thanking all our Brownsburg Patrons for past dealings and wish to inform them that for greater convenience we have made arrangements to have our Brownsburg store open every day of the week, instead of only Wednesday and Saturday nights. All orders will receive careful and prompt attention. G. Y. Deacon.

—Charland's Drug Store is at your service for the supply of everything you need in the Drug line. Prescriptions promptly and carefully filled. Our ice cream parlor is most popular these days.

—For many years the ice cream Parlor of Mr. Robt. Hamilton has been patronized by a large number of pleased customers who appreciate good ice cream. The service as well as the cream is good.

FOR SALE.—One Thousand Pairs Military Canvas Rest Shoes \$1.75 and Hospital Slippers 75 cents. Apply to John McFaul, Lachute.

TEACHER WANTED.—For 10 months at St. Canute School. State Salary. Apply to Robert Doig, Lachute, R. R. No. 3.

FOR SALE.—Thoroughbred Yorkshire Pigs from Government Experimental Farm Stock. Apply to H. W. Butler, P. O. Box 221, Brownsburg P. Que.

LOST.—A team of horses, one a big red horse and the other a small black mare taken from pasture in Morin Heights. For particulars apply to Max. Baume.

Cheap Sale Before Moving.

Having bought out the property of Mr. E. Lacasse I am now selling my entire stock of Men's, Ladies and Boys clothing at a reduction of 40 per cent. Now is your chance to procure something real good at half the price. This sale lasts until the 25th of this month only, so take advantage while you are able. Jos. Klein, Bargain Center, Main Street.

FARMERS!

Why take a chance on being burnt out by lightning when you have people who understand the lightning rod business install protection for a few dollars. Its not worth the risk. Lightning can't strike if we get there first. G. Y. Deacon.

W. D. STAVELEY C. D. HADLEY
B.S.C., Q.L.S., AMRIC. B.S.C. C.E.

STAVELEY & HADLEY.

Engineers, Surveyors, and
Draughtsmen.

Room 604,

285 Beaver Hall Hill, Montreal.

CRESWELL'S

Canada Cement

Prices Right

R Creswell Reg'd

LOCAL NEWS

Mr. G. F. Calder is spending a short holiday at 16 Island Lake.

Miss Gertrude Funchion spent a few days in Montreal this week.

Miss Elizabeth Paul, of Montreal, spent the week-end in town.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. McFaul, of Ottawa, were week-end guests in town.

Dr. John Calder left on Monday for the summer camp at Lake Chapleau.

Dr. and Mrs. Murphy returned home on Sunday from a pleasant visit to Odessa.

Mrs. Houston and son Bobbie returned home this week from a pleasant visit to Ottawa.

Mrs. Henry McCrea spent last week in Westmount owing to the illness of her niece.

Miss Elsie Ellis, of Montreal, is the guest of Mrs. Henry McCrea for a few weeks.

Mrs. Healey and son, of Capreol, Ont., are guests of her mother, Mrs. Hendry this week.

Mr. & Mrs. Bishop left on Sunday for a visit with friends at Pierrepont, N.Y., and other points.

Mrs. E. Jousse and daughter left on Saturday for a two weeks visit with her sister in Toronto.

Miss Wilson and Mr. Lorne McArthur, of Ottawa, are the guests of Mrs. R. McArthur this week.

Miss Blanche Walker, of Russell, Ont., was the guest of the Misses Ethel and Jessie Walker this week.

Mrs. H. Giles and family have returned home after spending a pleasant six weeks at Lake Louise.

Mr. Austin Riddell, of Jackson, Mich., is spending this week with his parents Mr. & Mrs. A. Riddell.

Miss Mabel Rodgers returned to Montreal on Sunday last after a pleasant two weeks vacation in town.

Mrs. Andrew Boa and Mrs. T. H. Smith spent Tuesday visiting with friends in St. Canute.

Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Campbell and Miss Queenie Campbell are spending a two weeks holiday in Toronto.

Mr. & Mrs. W. Griffith and Mr. & Mrs. Young have closed their summer home at Louisiana and returned to Montreal.

Mr. and Mrs. J. John, of Peterboro, were in town on Monday last renewing acquaintance with their many old friends.

Mr. Edgar Maxwell, of Cambria, and Miss B. Morrison, of Scotstown, were guests of Mrs. W. J. Rodgers on Sunday.

Rev. and Mrs. W. T. Wickett, of Tyrone, Ont., are the guests of his aunt Mrs. Thos. H. Ayers for a few weeks.

Mr. Geo. J. Sheppard, of Montreal, is spending a few weeks at "Hillcrest" the guest of his daughter, Mrs. P. Funchion.

The Misses S. & E. McGibbon are spending two weeks holiday with their niece, Mrs. E. Kelly, of Brockville, Ont.

Mr. & Mrs. Robt. Hamilton and daughter spent a pleasant week-end with their friends in Ormstown, Howick and Brysons.

Mr. Miles Walker and son Harold, have returned home after spending a month the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Walker.

Mrs. Thomas H. Smith, of Falkland, B.C., is spending a few weeks with her cousin Mrs. Andrew Boa, of Maplehill View Farm.

Mrs. R. Hamilton and daughters, have closed their summer home "Winona" at Lake Louise for this season and returned home.

Mrs. A. T. Sutton and daughters Greta and Vera, of St. Amodee, are spending this week with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Rodgers.

Mr. and Mrs. Leonard Partridge left on Monday for their home in Brooklyn, after spending a pleasant visit with friends in town.

Mr. and Mrs. Dave Barley and family, of Montreal, have returned home after spending a pleasant weeks holidays with Mrs. John Barley.

Miss L. Moore spent the week-end in Montreal to bid farewell to Mrs. Carpenter sr. and daughter who left for the West on Sunday last.

Mrs. Copping, Mrs. McLaren and Miss Bouché, of Montreal, and Mrs. Shuttell, of Burlington, Vermont, are guests at Ivan Bower this week.

Mrs. G. McGregor and daughters returned to their home in Winnipeg after spending a very enjoyable visit with their relatives and friends in Lachute.

Mr. and Mrs. Ralph McQuat, Miss Allison and Mr. Wm. Cottingham and Miss Drury, of Montreal, spent the week-end with friends in Ormstown and other points.

Dr. Edward Christie left on Saturday for Liverpool as assistant surgeon on the C.P.S.S. "Metagama." He expects to be absent for a few weeks and on his return will open an office in Lachute.

Mr. & Mrs. J. H. Hale and infant, of Montreal, are guests of their parents Mr. & Mrs. H. R. Hale at Lake Louise. Miss Cottingham, of St. Lambert and Mr. H. R. Hale jr. were also week-end guests.

Mr. A. E. Mailoux, of Montreal, is in town and has rented the front office of Dr. Murphy, East Ward, which he intends opening about Sept. 1st as an up-to-date barber shop.

A large number of friends in town attended the funeral of the late Miss Annie Fraser McKenzie, of Vankleek Hill, which took place on Wednesday last. Much sympathy is felt for the bereaved family.

—Union Services Sabbath August 22.—Rev. J. L. George and Mr. A. T. McIntyre Morning, Lachute Presbyterian Church and Upper Lachute; Afternoon, Brownsburg Methodist Church and East Settlement; Evening, Lachute Methodist Church and Thomas' Gore.

—Mrs. J. A. Rochon, (formerly Miss Marie Bernique), wishes to announce that she is prepared to receive pupils in piano playing at her home studio Mrs. Rochon holds the Licentiate A. Mus. Diploma. She is a graduate of the Dominion College of Music, Montreal, and is thoroughly qualified to give musical instruction.

Anglican Church Notes. Parish of Lachute. The rector is spending a short holiday with his children and other friends in Toronto. There will be no services in the Parish on Sunday 22nd inst. Services on Sunday 29th will be held (D.V.) as follows:—Lachute 11 a.m. and 7 p.m., Brownsburg 3 p.m.

Dominion Cartridge Co. Employees Annual Picnic.

The 20th Annual Picnic was held last Saturday, August 14th, and as in the majority of past years was favored with ideal weather. The days programme was very similar to former years and began with the usual 100 yds. Rifle Shooting Match which brought forth a goodly number of competitors and for some few hours the excitement was kept until the winners were declared. The winner of the Silver Cup typifying the Championship of the Factory being David Tomalty, Brownsburg, with a score of 33. O. Lonsdale was second also with a score of 33, but finishing up his score with a 4 whilst D. Tomalty's score finished with a bull, and according to shooting rules was considered a better target. W. Wilson was third with a score of 31. Trap shooting was being held at the same time and these two items of the programme occupied the whole forenoon. About 1 p.m. the rest of the sports were commenced by a Football Match between a team from Vickers of Montreal and the D.C.O. Team, the result being a draw of 1 goal each. The Baseball Match between Greenville & D. C. Co. also ended in a tie, the score being 8 runs each.

The following is a list of the prize winners in the races etc.:

Trap Shooting.—Harold Butler, W. Sabourin, A. M. Campbell, Wyma McGibbon.

Girls, 6 and under.—H. Goyette, G. Goyette, O. Lebeau.

Boys, 6 and under.—A. St. Onge, L. G. Roberts, P. Seary.

Girls, 6 to 8.—A. Duncan, D. Seary, C. Cousineau.

Boys, 6 to 8.—Jean Goyette, R. Jackson, A. Leroux.

Girls 8 to 10.—M. Seary, D. Poulin, L. Paquin.

Boys 8 to 10.—M. Wilson, A. Symphin, B. Jackson.

Girls 10 to 12.—S. McVicar, L. Bertrand, E. Reid.

Boys 10 to 12.—E. Clark, J. Duncan, A. Heale.

Girls 12 to 14.—J. Robinson, R. Bagley, H. Hawkins.

Boys 12 to 14.—H. Morrison, L. Cruise, G. Pillion.

Girls 14 to 16.—E. Duncan, M. Knox, M. Monk.

Boys 14 to 16.—R. Côté, A. Racine, E. Gunn.

Young Ladies Race.—Mrs. E. Campbell, Mrs. Bergeron, Miss M. Gardiner, Hop Step and Jump.—M. Burke, Lachute 37 ft. 4 ins., J. Klein, Montreal 36 ft. 5 ins., C. Jamieson, Montreal 36 ft. 220 yards.—J. Klein, C. Jamieson, M. Burke.

Long Jump.—J. Klein, 16 ft. 8 ins., M. Burke, 16 ft. 5 ins., C. Jamieson, 15 ft. 8 ins.

1 Mile.—M. Burke, S. Highfield, C. Ring.

Putting the Shot 14 lbs.—G. H. Lonsdale 34 ft. 7 ins., D. Campbell 33 ft. 3 ins., Joe Fletcher 30 ft. 8 ins.

High Jump.—M. Burke, 4 ft. 9 ins., D. Campbell 4 ft. 8 ins., J. Fletcher, 4 ft. 7 ins.

Relay Race.—Team from Montreal Head Office consisting of, C. Jamieson, B. Taylor, R. Pollard, J. Klein, Brownsburg Team consisting of, G. Scott, S. Highfield, W. Jackson, C. Moseley, 100 Yard Dash.—M. Burke, C. Moseley, A. Robert.

Sack Race.—B. Taylor, Joe Fletcher, A. Leroux.

Thread and Needle Race.—Mr. P. Daoust and Mrs. Fosbery, Mr. J. Parker and Mrs. G. C. Lonsdale, Mr. L. Wilson and Mrs. L. Wilson.

The prizes were both very handsome and useful and competitors were seeming all well pleased. A pipe band from Montreal provided music throughout the day which livened up things abt. Unfortunately the dancing platform collapsed about 10 p.m. just when the crowd began to enjoy the dancing and consequently that part of the programme came to a sudden stop. A fine display of fireworks, put a finishing touch to a grand days sport, every one seemingly having enjoyed themselves.

WASH GOODS.

We have a choice line of Voiles in pretty patterns and colours, a few Whites also. The prices are very low, from 50 cents to \$1.00 per yard.

In Check Gingham we have a good line selling at 40 cents worth 65 cents. Now we have also a large line of prints bought long ago in light and dark colours. We have some choice Navys, still.

Ladies' Costumes—we have a nice assortment in sizes and colours from \$25.00 to \$35.00.

Ladies' Summer Coats from \$12.00 to \$22.00.

Men's Clothing. We can meet all demands for sizes. We have nothing in all these subject to excise tax. Get yourself and your boys' suited now. Prices will not be lower for a long time likely.

W. BANFORD & SON LACHUTE.

Household Economy

in Material, Fuel, Time, Effort, Energy, is assured when you buy your bread and other bakery products instead of bothering and baking at home.

Our Cakes and Confectionery are made all with First Quality ingredients, and THAT COUNTS these days.

Always a Choice Assortment of rich chocolates, in bulk or boxes. Something that is sure to please you. Wedding Cakes a Specialty. Fruits in Season.

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.

THE WRISTLET WITH THE DISAPPEARING EYE

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

The Waltham

E. Jousse, Lachute.

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

Watchmaker, Jeweller all Optical.
MAIN STREET, LACHUTE.

Soils and Crops

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

Rape For Sheep Pasture.

Rape is the ideal forage crop for sheep. It not only lends itself admirably to intensive systems of sheep farming but it yields more and better green food to the acre and at less expense than any other crop in the long list of succulent summer foods. It tides the flock over the dry, hot season, when grasses are dead and fields brown, and it continues to grow and furnish luxuriant grazing late in the fall. It is extremely feasible to sow rape for fall pasturage and turn the flock onto the succulent plots when the common pastures are exhausted or destroyed by early frosts. Nothing equals it for ewes and lambs during the nursing periods, and for weaning lambs it is incomparable, carrying them from mother-milk to self-sustaining lambhood with scarcely a sign of shrinkage. Rape is unexcelled as an autumn food for starting mutton sheep and lambs on the profitable road to full grain feeding.

The feeding value of rape cannot be too highly exploited; it is not a feed of week or month, but may be sown at successive intervals so as to provide continuous pasturage from early June until late autumn. One acre of rape fed in connection with a limited grain ration will produce as many pounds of mutton as two thousand five hundred pounds of corn and oil meal. Growing lambs and breeding ewes made greater gains in live weight on less supplemental grain feed when pastured on rape than similar lambs and ewes on clover pasture.

A field of rape and sufficient portable fencing to provide the flock with fresh grazing as the occasion demands will be of great value in maintaining the breeding ewes and conditioning the lambs into that desired quality and excellent condition so important on the market. The portable fences permit of frequently changing the ewes and lambs that are being conditioned to new areas of the rape field as soon as the crop is consumed. When first turned in upon a field of rape sheep and lambs should become gradually accustomed to the change and allowed to have continued access to it, unless in time of storms, and when once removed, care must be taken not to put them back upon it when hungry. If the sheep get a moderate amount of grain feed in the morning before they are turned on the rape field the danger of bloat and digestive derangements is to some extent lessened. Access to salt and to other kinds of pasture crops is desirable when the flock is pastured on rape. Two kinds of rape seed are upon the market; one is the summer, the other the winter, annual, or biennial rape. The summer rape is not suitable for grazing, being grown commercially on a small scale as a food for birds. One should insist that Dwarf Essex seed be supplied. The usual cost of rape seed is about eight cents per pound. As a rule, three or four pounds of Dwarf Essex seed per acre, sown in rows twenty-eight inches apart will give the best results. Rape thrives best on a rich, fertile soil and better yields always result on land that is well manured and fertilized and given thorough preparation before the crop is sown. If planted in rows and cultivated it will produce a maximum growth of forage.

Rape is a quick, rank grower. If the moisture conditions are favorable for the seed to germinate quickly the field will be fit for grazing in seven weeks after sowing. Soils having a cold, wet subsoil are unsuitable for rape. I find that the crop does best on an easy-working clay loam, well underdrained and rolling enough to prevent standing water in case of excessive

rainfall. Land intended for rape production should be plowed early and thoroughly prepared before seeding. Newly plowed land never grows good rape, as the moisture evaporates too rapidly and the growth and development of the plants are checked. Rape can be very successfully grown if sown at the last cultivation of the corn crop. We have seeded one or two acres of rape with corn for several years and find that a large crop of forage can be secured in this manner without additional preparation of the soil. Where the corn crop is removed and put in the silo the land is soon ready for pasturing. When the rape plant is about twelve inches high it is ready to turn onto, and if not grazed too closely it will continue to produce forage until frozen down late in the fall.

Rape is an efficient weed destroyer. Where one desires to check the weed growth on a badly infested field the preferable plan is to sow rape before the weeds mature. This thorough tillage of the soil at this time materially checks weed growth and the heavy foliage of the rape shades the ground so that the weeds seldom grow and mature a seed crop the same year. Ordinary frosts and cold snaps will not interfere with the edibility of rape. The sheep may safely be pastured until cold weather comes. To prevent a waste of forage, plans should be made to stock the forage pastures sufficiently to utilize all of the forage possible before weather conditions prevent the flock from remaining outside.

If a larger area is planted than the sheep can consume, young hogs may be turned on the field to assist in consuming the crop.

Danger From New Diseases of Wheat.

Aside from rust and smut, Canadian wheat crops have been found remarkably free from destructive diseases. Recently, however, there have been discovered in the U.S.A. two new diseases, "Flag smut" and "Take all," about the presence of which there has been considerable alarm. Now up to the time of writing, Canada has not been invaded by either of these new troubles. But growers should be ever on the lookout for these and any other obscure trouble with which their practice has not made them thoroughly familiar.

"Flag smut," so called because the smut occurs on the flags or leaves of wheat, is easily recognized by the long streak of smutty stripes running along the leaves. The affected plants also show a peculiar tangled and twisted appearance as if the leaves were wound around the stem. Any suspicious plant should be sent to the Division of Botany, Experimental Farm, Ottawa.

"Take all," as the name implies, takes all and is probably the most serious wheat disease known with the exception of rust. In certain countries, indeed, it is the more serious, as is emphatically claimed by the practical grower as well as the scientific observer. The recognition in the field is not difficult. "Take all" is a root disease spreading from below up the stem for about 1 to 2 inches, discoloring the stem dark brown. The affected plants may be pulled up very easily, their anchorage in the ground is very loose as compared to a sound plant. The affected plants turn yellow and finally die, taking straw and all. Both diseases are most likely conveyed by infected seed grain, hence it is most important to "nip these diseases in the bud" and report all suspicious cases at once. The use of foreign wheats for seed is cautioned against; particularly wheat from Australia is under suspicion.

Poultry

In order to make a record, a hen must lay not only long but heavily. In order to lay heavily she must have sufficient body capacity to digest large amounts of food rapidly. Large capacity in a laying hen is shown by a body that is deeper at the rear end of the keel than at the front end. The under line should be fairly straight, and the back should be comparatively horizontal.

A small capacity hen stands erectly. The body is either very shallow or, in the case of beefy individuals, the abdomen shows a pronounced sagging at rear of keel.

The comb, wattles and ear-lobes enlarge or contract, depending on the ovary. If the comb, wattles and ear-lobes are large, full and smooth, or hard and waxy, the bird is laying heavily. If the comb is limp, the bird is only laying slightly; she is not laying at all when the comb is dried down, especially at molting time. If the comb is warm, it is an indication that the bird is coming back into production.

When a bird stops laying in the summer she usually starts molting. The later a hen lays in the summer or the longer the period over which she lays, the greater will be her production, so that the high producer is the late layer and hence the later molder.

The length of time that a hen has been molting or has stopped laying can be determined by the molting of the primary feathers. It takes about six weeks completely to renew the primary feathers next to the axial feathers, and an additional two weeks for each subsequent primary to be renewed.

A good layer is more active and nervous, and yet more easily handled than a poor layer. A high layer shows more friendliness, and yet more elusiveness, than a poor bird. A low producer is shy and stays on the edge of the flock and will squawk when caught.

A high producer one year is, generally speaking, a high producer in all other years.

Muscle Massage in Rickets Given by New Method.

As an aftermath of undernourishment during the war period, rickets has become a common disease among children in Germany. To stimulate the flabby muscles of these little patients, without risking malformation of the softened bones, many curious devices have come into use. In treating the jaw and neck muscles, for example, the subject is laid on an inclined board, while the nurse stands at the head and manipulates a harness of two straps.

Financial Notes

Ottawa—The work of finding out the value of the Grand Trunk Railway System common and preferred stock will be commenced about the middle of September.

Regular Dividend on Canadian Bank of Commerce.—The directors of the Canadian Bank of Commerce have declared the regular quarterly dividend of 3 per cent., being at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum for the quarter ending August 31st, payable September 1st to shareholders of record August 16th. The transfer books will not be closed.

Bridgeburg—Every U.S. shopper crossing to the Canadian side returns with sugar from 100 pounds to 1 pound since the lifting of the exportation ban by the Canadian Board of Commerce. As sugar is now selling at 24 cents per pound, many Buffalo merchants are buying sugar in Canada and selling it in the United States as high as 30 cents a pound.

Vancouver—Within the next six months, a fleet of sixteen steamers of the Canadian Merchant Marine, aggregating 130,000 tons, will be operating from Vancouver, according to a message received from Ottawa. Twelve of these boats have been built on the coast and the balance will be taken from the Atlantic.

Slightly Better Export Demand for Wool.—Recent despatches from the central wool markets of Europe indicate a slightly better demand, but as yet there is no established price, says the monthly letter of the Canadian Bank of Commerce. The outlook for growers is not, however, wholly pessimistic, as stocks of finished textiles are being rapidly depleted, and slightly lower prices are hastening that process. In a short time manufacturers will be compelled to obtain raw wool; and as they again become buyers, a price will be set that may not approximate that of last year, but will nevertheless be relatively high as compared with the prices current prior to the war. On the basis of 1919 prices, Canadian woolen mills use materials to the value of \$15,500,000, to obtain a finished product valued at \$25,000,000. The range of goods is extensive, including tweed suitings, serges, broadcloths, homespun, cloakings and overcoatings. Those in close touch with the industry look with confidence to the future, and have no doubt but that their home trade will be retained even should pre-war conditions return, with intensive competition from European mills.

Do not specialize too much, lest your strength become your weakness.

By all means show that you are able; but do it not by kicking but by pulling.

The Welfare of the Home

Don'ts for Mothers.

It is quite apparent that a certain number of babies must be artificially fed. To this end we will endeavor to point out some of the dangers, which we trust will serve as a guide.

DON'T ask your neighbor nor your relatives how you should modify the milk for your baby. They mean well, but remember it requires scientific knowledge to dictate just how each and every baby should be fed. Consult your family physician.

DON'T feed the baby every time it cries. Remember the capacity of the stomach of a new-born baby is very small. It only holds from one to two tablespoonfuls, and should not be overloaded, and the feedings should be far enough apart to give the infant time to rest and to digest what it has taken. Most specialists now agree that, as a rule, feeding every three hours until the fifth month and then feeding every four hours is enough, although some maintain that for the first month every two hours is not too frequently.

Furthermore, during the hot weather, your baby may be thirsty but not hungry, and therefore, every baby should have a little water every day. From one to two tablespoonfuls may be given between feedings, two or three times during the heat of the day.

If you insist on nursing the baby every time he cries, the baby is going to cry until he gets fed.

If your baby does not go to sleep soon after being nursed, or does not quietly coo when laid down, it is probably an indication that it has not had quite sufficient, and in that case you should consult your physician or otherwise take more liquid nourishment, particularly milk, and a little more gentle exercise in the open air.

DON'T leave baby's milk standing in the kitchen exposed to germs. If you have no refrigerator place it in a vessel with a cloth around it, preferably woollen or jute, which should be kept damp at all times, and keep in a cool part of the house, or cellar, constant evaporation continually holding down the temperature.

DON'T use your baby as a plaything, and don't permit other people to do so, with the pretense that they are entertaining the baby. As a matter of fact, in the majority of cases, the baby is entertaining them, when it should be resting. Leave the baby alone as much as possible. It can entertain itself better than you can. Place it on a rug, covered with a clean sheet, on the floor or on a soft mattress, where it can kick its limbs and demonstrate to you in a very short

time how much more effectively it can exercise both arms and legs when lying on its back than when lying on your knee entertaining you.

DON'T give the baby a pacifier or what is commonly called "Baby's Comfort." There lamentably seems to be a feeling, especially among young mothers, that when a child cries, if it is given a comfort to suck, everything possible has been done to soothe it. Don't forget that infants acquire habits very rapidly, and, once acquired, they are difficult to break. If you rock your baby to sleep, for instance, after a few times, you will find it difficult to put it to sleep without rocking. The same applies to singing children to sleep. All such devices are means of engaging the baby's attention until overcome by sleep.

The "Comfort," of all habits, is the most filthy, the most dangerous, and the most unpardonable. Every nation should pass legislation prohibiting the use or even the manufacture of these public nuisances. Mothers that would not think for a moment of taking their babies to a place where there is any infectious disease, do not hesitate for a moment to give their child a "comfort," and they have been seen to put the "comfort" in their own mouth to moisten it before putting it in the infant's mouth; and after the babe has had it for a while, it falls out, and may fall on the floor, and become contaminated in that way, or, if it lies out for a while in the child's cradle, in the sultry summer weather, it soon becomes covered with flies. It is then picked up and put into the child's mouth again; and still you wonder how the child contracts disease! It does not require any scientific knowledge to recognize what a filthy habit this is, and what an appalling source of danger; and, unfortunately, these "comforts" are most frequently used with children in a run-down, fretful condition, when they are most susceptible to infection.

In addition to this, there is a great danger of producing deformity of the mouth. It is claimed to be not an unusual explanation for a change in the arch of the mouth, and for the production of protruding mouth, particularly the upper jaw, which, after the front teeth are out, may even extend out over the lower lip. Remember, in no instance whatever is a "comfort" a particle of good, and, therefore, nothing will justify its use. It is probably one of the greatest menaces of modern times, and its manufacture should be condemned by all governments.

SWARMING BEES

By H. W. SANDERS.

The swarm is a phenomenon peculiar to bees. There are other insects that live together in colonies, but usually their methods of natural increase take place in connection with a period in their life-history in which the colonial life is for the time being suspended. The humble bee, for example, passes the winter in a dormant condition like the majority of insects, the queens being the only survivors, and the rest of the bees perishing. Then in the spring these humble-bee queens each start up a nest of their own. With the honey-bee, however, life is impossible except in the form of a colony and therefore it must make good the losses of winter and disease by increasing, not only the number of individuals in each hive, but the number of hives, or colonies, by swarms issuing from the more densely populated ones. Without this method of increase, bees would long ago have become extinct, for there is a certain amount of mortality of colonies all the time.

Swarming is marked by the most remarkable exhibitions of instinct in the life of a colony. We know that by the time the season is far enough advanced for swarming to take place, that all the bees from the season before have come to the end of their lives. They only live long enough after winter to nurture the first batch of their successors, and from that time forward the succeeding generations are very rapid throughout the active season. We use the word "generations," but strictly speaking, it is not accurate, for the queen, which lays all the eggs in the colony, frequently lives several years. It is not, however, the fact, as has often been supposed, that the queen "leads out" a swarm or that she has any special function in the matter. A swarm will emerge with a virgin queen who has only been out of the pupa stage a few hours and such a swarm will behave exactly in the same manner that their predecessors did in past years. All we can say about it is that they know by instinct what to do, and that is another way of saying that we do not understand it.

Raise Thousands of Young.

A strong colony of bees build up their numbers very rapidly in the spring of the year. From the time when they come out of their winter quarters, and the weather becomes mild enough for them to break the cluster they form to keep warm, until the first flowers begin to yield honey, the bees raise thousands of young ones, the process of which consumes the remainder of the stores of honey laid by during the previous season. When the nectar from the new season's crop begins to be secreted by the flowers in any considerable quantity, which usually occurs at the end of May or the beginning of June, the bees are beginning to feel rather crowded and it is this crowded condition that constitutes the most obvious stimulus to swarm. The amount of ventilation afforded by the entrance, and varying with its size, is also a factor in the case, and bee-keepers are advised to give plenty of ventilation in warm weather, and to give plenty of room by adding supers in order to hold back swarming, for swarming often cuts down the honey yield in a serious manner.

Preparation for Swarming.

The actual process is interesting. The first step is the raising of queen cells within the hive, for as the old queen always accompanies the swarm the hive will need a new mother. The queen is hatched from exactly the same egg as a worker bee, and in fact a worker is but an incomplete queen. To bring such a worker egg to full maturity a large cell is built, known to the bee-keeper as a "Queen-cell," and in this the baby queen passes her larval and pupa stages supplied with a much greater abundance of food than a worker is given. The result is that the queen not only reaches full maturity and is capable of mating and fertile egg laying, but the process is shortened and in place of three weeks the mature queen will emerge in about fifteen days. The bees do not, however, wait so long before swarming and as a general rule the swarm will issue on the first warm day after the queen-cells are sealed, that is, after the embryo queens have reached the pupa stage.

Besides the raising of a queen to succeed the existing one, the bees make various other preparations. The bees quit working, and "loaf," as bee-keepers often say. They hang out in great bunches if the weather is warm, and in general the normal life of the colony is disrupted. A couple of days before swarming the queen ceases to lay, so that she may be able the better to endure the long flight to the new home, and the bees send out scouts to search out a suitable place for the swarm to begin housekeeping. It may be a hollow tree, a cleft in the rocks, the chimney of a vacant house, or some such place, but there is no doubt that the bees select their destination beforehand, for the swarm eventually takes wing and flies directly in a straight line to the new spot and enters without hesitation. A neighbor of ours last season found a number of bees exploring a drain that was placed to carry off rain from a sleeping-porch, and sure enough two days later a swarm arrived and took possession. A nearby bee-keeper smoked them out and hived them be-

fore they had made themselves too much at home.

A Beautiful Sight.

Finally upon a warm day, usually in the morning, a mass of bees rushes violently out of the hive, and after circling wildly in the air for a time they cluster on the branch of a tree, on a post, or some other convenient place. The queen is usually amongst the last to leave and her presence is necessary before the swarm will continue on its way. If by any chance she gets lost the bees will return to the hive from which they came. This fact is made use of in some of the plans for swarm control, and by clipping the queen's wings so that she cannot fly, the return of the swarm is ensured. However, the bees often kill such a clipped queen when they find she cannot swarm, and then swarm with the first virgin that emerges, so that the plan should only be used where the bee-keeper can be at hand to perform the necessary operations.

It is a notable and beautiful sight to see a swarm emerge, and for a few moments the air seems to be filled with bees with flashing wings, whilst the sound can be heard at a considerable distance. Our own bees are located quite a little distance from the house, yet we have been on some occasions apprised of the swarm by hearing the loud humming from indoors.

A swarm may hang clustered for a few moments only, or for several hours. Usually at least a couple of hours will elapse before they are likely to decamp—indeed, cases are on record where swarms have emerged and have built their combs and remained in the open air on the clustering place. One is tempted to wonder whether these swarms issued before the scouts had located a suitable place for them to go, or if not, what the stimulus is that makes the bees break up their cluster and proceed upon their way. However, the fact is that they will, sooner or later, decamp unless hived.

Hiving a Swarm.

This process consists of shaking the bees into an empty hive, or in front of it. In the latter case, if a few of the bees start to re-enter the hive the remainder will follow without trouble. If the bees are shaken onto a cloth or other smooth surface the process is facilitated. If the branch of the tree on which a cluster is hanging can be spared it is often possible to cut it off, and to carry the branch, swarm and all, to the hive. It is then dumped in front onto a cloth and the bees are almost sure to enter. If a branch cannot be removed, or if the bees are clustered on a post or other unremovable place, then the hive is brought near and placed on the ground with a cloth before the entrance, the bees are gently dislodged with the hand and fall in a bunch before the hive. Then smoke is blown on the place where they had been, to prevent any from returning, and soon they will be all in their hive.

There is very little danger of stings in handling swarms, for the bees are all filled with honey in preparation for the building of comb that is the first essential in their new home. When in this condition a bee will seldom sting. Nervous people often dress up very elaborately to hive a swarm, but the experienced bee-keeper will seldom trouble himself with anything more than a veil to protect his face, and we have often taken swarms in the bare hands and placed the bees at the hive entrance. The novice, however, had better take precautions.

In practical management, the prevention of swarming is desired, as it is found that swarming lessens the crop of honey. Where, however, a swarm actually does take place it is good practice to remove the parent colony to a new stand and to place the swarm on the place previously occupied by it. The swarm is thereby reinforced by all the bees that have marked the old location as their home, and will produce a fair crop of honey, whilst the "parent colony" is weakened sufficiently to prevent after-swarms, and will therefore not be weakened still further by them.

In the production of extracted honey, swarm control is accomplished by raising brood to the upper portion of the hive, but in comb-honey production this is impossible, owing to the necessity to crowd bees into the little section honey-boxes. For the comb-honey man, therefore, swarming is a problem and the text books of bees are full of plans of different merit, for its control. In general it may be said that extracted honey production is to be recommended, and the comb-honey left to experts who can specialize on this line.

Questioning the Spill.

Before attempting to grow alfalfa and soy beans on our farms it is well to put the question of inoculation to the soil itself in a practical way. By planting a few rows of soy beans in various parts of the corn fields it is easy to examine the roots of the plants and determine if the soil will need inoculation to make the crop certain. Alfalfa may be tried out in a similar way by using a quart of seed per acre in the clover and timothy seed mixtures in seeding ordinary meadows. If the plants make good growth and develop tubercles upon the roots it is safe to assume that inoculation is not essential to make the crop a success.



Cord or Fabric

Always Near

A mile and a half, or a day and a half, or a world and a half away.

Your journey back, will be safe and sure if your car is equipped the Partridge way.

PARTRIDGE TIRES

Game as Their Name

1189

THE MAN WHO WINS

Is Always Full of Life and Energy—Failures Are Weak and Bloodless.

Some men seem to have all the luck. If there are any good things going these men seem to get them. They make other people do their will—they are leaders. If they are business men they are successful; if they are workmen they get the foreman's job. They have the power of influencing people.

The same thing is true of women. Some have the charm that makes men seek them out; others are always neglected. But this is not luck. It is due to a personal gift—vitality. Men and women of this sort are never weak, puny invalids. They may not be big, but they are full of life and energy. The whole thing is a matter of good blood, good nerves and good health. Everyone would wish to be like this and the qualities that make for vitality and energy are purely a matter of health. By building up the blood and nerves, sleeplessness, want of energy, weakness of the back, stooping shoulders, headaches and the intellectual sort of presence which really comes from weakness can all be got rid of. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have made many weak, tired men vigorous and healthy, and many pale, dejected girls and women, plump, rosy and attractive by improving their blood and toning up their nerves. If you are weak, ailing, low-spirited or unhealthy, try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and note their speedy, beneficial effect.

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

A University on Wheels.

Agriculture is the Dominion's premier industry. Back of Canada's progress stands the farmer, and the country's advancement in agriculture is reflected in every phase of the Dominion's activity. The settlement of lands, better farming and every progressive move of agriculture is the concern of every resident in Canada no matter what his profession; the railways, the governments, industries and manufactures, and the consuming public are alike interested. The Federal and Provincial Governments and the railways, with a keen realization of this, have ceaselessly worked for the progress and development of this industry through the establishment of experimental farms, the circulation of literature, and other propaganda matter and many other methods. They have never ceased to advocate better farming, the scientific study of soils, crops and systems, land conservation, and all that tends for greater and healthier production, enrichment of land, and improvement in living and social conditions in rural settlements.

No better system of education and aid to more successful farming has

been devised than the "better farming train," or as it has come to be popularly termed, "the University on Wheels," which journeys through the Prairie Provinces of the West under the auspices of the Provincial Departments of Agriculture and Education and the Canadian Pacific Railway. It is in truth a travelling university of agriculture bringing an agricultural course to the farmer's home with its intensive classes and demonstrations of the highest educational value.

The train has two large machinery cars carrying the livestock and feed, and two large flat cars, one fitted up with pens to carry sheep and hogs, and the other for use as a demonstration car. These are fitted up in Winnipeg under the direction of Professor A. M. Shaw, professor in animal husbandry at Manitoba University. Three large coaches are used in displaying field husbandry exhibits and another car for the dairy, mechanical, building, and poultry displays.

Moving picture car films of an entertaining character are shown, as well as those of an educational value. Two coaches are fitted up as lecture cars for men and another for women. A nursery car is provided which contains sandpiles, slides and cribs, in charge of capable nurses, where mothers may leave their children whilst attending lectures.

The train and entire equipment is furnished free by the Canadian Pacific Railway, which has spared no pains to make the better farming train of the greatest possible service and assistance to Canada's agriculturists.

Nature's Way.

How wise a mother Nature is I learn. When from the first I see her children leave Behind what they outgrow. They do not grieve Each morn that yesterday will not return.

The human march would end did Age but yearn For baggage left with Youth—the little dolls That girlhood mothered, and boys' bats and balls; Play gracefully gives place to Duty's stern Yet wise behest. Each day we bid good-bye To something, so I oft have seen men die—Leave the familiar moorings, push their prow With no misgivings to the trackless deep. Life's last leave-taking! Nature taught them how. For each night-fall prepared for the long sleep.

—Alexander Louis Fraser.

Ask for Minard's and take no other.

An Amusing Contest.

Prepare as many slips of paper as there are contestants and mark them 1A, 2A, 3A, and so forth, and 1B, 2B, 3B, and so forth. Give the papers marked A to the women and those marked B to the men, or, if the men

and women are not evenly divided, have the whole party arrange themselves in two lines and give one line the A's and the other the B's. 1A and 1B will be partners, 2A and 2B, 3A and 3B, and so forth. Let the members of each pair sit opposite each other. Each then draws a picture of the other.

When this is done collect the papers, and shuffle them. Have all the members of the party now sit in a circle and give each a picture. When anyone guesses who it is, he writes down the number of the paper and the name of the person, as, for example, 2B Mary Smith, and passes the picture to the right, at the same time receiving one from the left until all the pictures have gone around the circle.

The one who guesses correctly the greatest number of pictures may be awarded a prize, as may the one who got the greatest number wrong.

RED HOT JULY DAYS HARD ON THE BABY

July—The month of oppressive heat; red hot days and sweltering nights; is extremely hard on little ones. Diarrhoea, dysentery, colic and cholera infantum carry off thousands of precious little lives every summer. The mother must be constantly on her guard to prevent these troubles or if they come on suddenly to fight them. No other medicine is of such aid to mothers during the hot summer as is Baby's Own Tablets. They regulate the bowels and stomach, and an occasional dose will prevent summer complaint, or if the trouble does come on suddenly will banish it. The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Grasses of Canadian Prairies Make Mountains of Butter

Alberta's 1920 contribution to the butter market was a fair sized lump weighing ten and one-half million pounds that put \$5,125,000 into the butter-makers' pockets. The quality of this butter was unquestionable as attested by the fact that Alberta carried off the first three prizes for block butter at the recent National Dairy Council Exhibition held at Winnipeg. Alberta's butter output increased during the past four years almost 40% in volume and over 123% in value.

There are 55 co-operative creameries in the province—all community owned and operated, and 13 privately owned and operated. In addition to these there are in the larger centres such as Calgary, Edmonton, Lethbridge and Medicine Hat, large centralized creameries or dairies. These operate collection branches or cream buying stations along the railway lines.

Cheese making has become a considerable industry too, but does not keep pace in growth with the butter industry, as farmers generally prefer to sell their cream and feed the milk by-product to growing stock. Eleven cheese factories are in operation in the province and turned out in 1920 a half million pounds valued at \$140,000.

Dairying is fast becoming one of the big industries of the prairie provinces, following close on the heels of grain growing and stock raising. Mixed farming has been strongly advocated to Canadian farmers and they have seen its advantages. To-day it is generally practiced. If a crop fails, disaster is not the result, there is always plenty of grazing and fodder to insure the weekly cream check for the man with a dairy herd. The progress of the dairying industry has been very much helped by the increased cultivation in irrigated territories. Alfalfa is the greatest fodder yet discovered for dairy cattle, and is bringing wonderful prosperity to districts such as Coaldale and Brooks.

This is to certify that fourteen years ago I got the cords of my left wrist nearly severed, and was for about nine months that I had no use of my hand, and tried other liniments, also doctors, and was receiving no benefit. By a persuasion from a friend I got MINARD'S LINIMENT and used one bottle, which completely relieved me, and have been using MINARD'S LINIMENT in my family ever since and find it the same as when I first used it, and would never be without it.

ISAAC E. MANN,

Aug. 31st, 1908. Metapedia, P.Q.

By a Salmon River.

From the back you can see nothing but swift water Mottled with shadows and circling golden lights.

But climb into a tree and then look down— You will see them etched in grey against the bottom, Grand, tapering, silver-salmon in delicate pose, Headed up-stream to taste the sweetest springs.

The Original One.

Teacher was enrolling a new scholar.

"What is your last name?" she asked.

"Augustus, miss!" replied the pupil.

"What is your other name?"

"Jones," said the lad.

"Then Jones is your last name, of course," said the teacher, looking at the boy with considerable severity.

"No miss," replied the boy respectfully. "My name was Jones when I was born, but mother says they didn't call me Augustus for three months."

ED. 7 ISSUE No. 31—20.

Rheumatism

Now is the time to get rid of it! Nature is pulling for you—The warm weather's here—This is your chance—grasp it—take

Templeton's Rheumatic Capsules

Get it out of your system the easiest way! Sold by reliable druggists for a dollar. Ask our agent or write us for a free sample. Templeton's, 142 King St. W., Toronto, Ont.

Unimpeachable Integrity Required.

I have read many stories about distrustful characters, a contributor writes, but I personally knew the old man who is the hero of the following tale. He lived alone and, although very well-to-do, never spent a cent without ample reason. Nor was extreme penuriousness his only failing. He was uncharitable as well; he firmly believed that the average human being wanted only the opportunity "to put over some kind of graft," as he expressed it.

One day Uncle Harmon, as he was called, hailed a young man, whom he considered trustworthy, and, handing him a letter, said: "Glad I seen you, Jud. Ain't been able to get downtown lately on account of the deep snow, and I didn't have a stamp. Here's the two cents. Been holding it a couple of days. Kinda figured you'd be passing by here soon. I didn't dare trust it to any of those people around here, fer I knew they'd just chuck my letter some place and blow the two cents."

MONEY ORDERS.

When ordering goods by mail send a Dominion Express Money Order.

Very Sarcastic.

A witty Irishman was invited to a dinner party in Dublin in the hope that he would amuse and divert his host's guests. But from the beginning to the end of the dinner he preserved a solemn and serious face. The host thought this very strange. "Why, old fellow," he remarked, "I don't believe the biggest fool in Ireland could make you laugh to-night." "Try," was the wit's cutting rejoinder.

DON'T LOOK OLD

FROM HERE UP

A little "Danderine" checks ugly dandruff and stops hair falling



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 stop falling hair. Every hair on scalp shortly shows more life, vigor, brightness, thickness and color.



SHILOH 30 DAYS COUGHS

BITS OF HUMOR

FROM HERE & THERE



A Regular Stunt.

Ferguson—"I've just been reading that the aviators to-day can do anything a bird can do. Yes, sir, they've got the thing down so fine that there isn't a bird alive that has anything on them."

Fitzgerald—"Zatso? Well, when you see an aviator fast asleep hanging on to a branch of a tree with one foot, then I'll come and take a look."

Which Explained It.

The vicar was addressing the children at the village school.

Thi. morning, children, I propose to offer you an epitome of the life of St. Paul. Now, children, can anyone tell me what an epitome is?"

There was an awful silence. The word had paralyzed the youngsters, so the good man went on:

"Epitome, children, is, in its signification synonymous with synopsis!"

Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere

SAY "DIAMOND DYES"

Don't streak or ruin your material in a poor dye. Insist on "Diamond Dyes." Easy directions in package.

"CORNS"

Lift Right Off Without Pain



Doesn't hurt a bit! Drop a little "Freezone" on an aching corn, instantly that corn stops hurting, then shortly you lift it right off with fingers. Truly!

Your druggist sells a tiny bottle of "Freezone" for a few cents, sufficient to remove every hard corn, soft corn, or corn between the toes, and the calluses, without soreness or irritation.



DOG DISEASES

and How to Feed

Mailed Free to any Address by the Author,

H. Clay Glover Co., Inc.,

118 West 31st Street,

New York, U.S.A.

Classified Advertisements.

FOR SALE

NUKOL SHARES WORTH TWO dollars, at sixty-five cents. Her man Lipsett, Kitchener.

WANTED—SHORT STORIES.

FROM ONE TO FIVE THOUSAND words. Get real money if your stories are snappy. Write Short Story Market, 6 Columbia Ave., Toronto.

FEMALE HELP WANTED

THE NIAGARA FALLS MEMORIAL Hospital offers to young women 18 to 35 years of age, having one year's High School education, and who are desirous of becoming nurses, a thorough three-year course in nursing; the hospital has eight hour duty; candidates qualifying will be accepted for entrance September first. For further particulars, address "Superintendent," Memorial Hospital, Niagara Falls, N.Y.

The word "aristocracy" originally meant the rule of the best men.

MOTHER!

"California Syrup of Figs" Child's Best Laxative



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 physic for the little stomach, liver and bowels. Children love its fruity taste. Full directions on each bottle. You must say "California."

FRIGHTFUL SIGHT WITH PIMPLES

On Face. Large, Red, Inflamed. Lost Sleep. Cuticura Heals.

"Pimples began to appear on my face. They were scattered all over it, and they became large and red. I could not help scratching them, and I was a frightful sight. I was ashamed to go among people. At night my face was so inflamed that I scratched and lost of sleep resulted."

"I used Cuticura Soap and Ointment, and after using four cakes of Cuticura Soap, and two boxes of Ointment I was healed." (Signed) Isaac Benveniste, 703 34 Ave., Seattle, Wash., Jan. 23, 1919.

Prevent further trouble by using Cuticura for all toilet purposes.

Soap 25c, Ointment 25c and 50c. Sold throughout the Dominion. Canadian Depot: Lyons, Limited, 55, 57, 59, St. Michael's St., Montreal. Cuticura Soap always without soap.

ONLY TABLETS MARKED "BAYER" ARE ASPIRIN

Not Aspirin at All without the "Bayer Cross"



For Colds, Pain, Headache, Neuralgia, Toothache, Earache, and for Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Neuritis, take Aspirin—marked with the name "Bayer" or you are not taking Aspirin at all. Accept only "Bayer Tablets of Aspirin" in an unbroken "Bayer" package which contains complete directions. Then you are getting real Aspirin—the genuine Aspirin prescribed by physicians for over nineteen years. Now made in Canada. Handy tin boxes containing 12 tablets cost but a few cents. Druggists also sell larger "Bayer" packages.

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

ANCHOR PLUG represents the summit of achievement in expert tobacco manufacturing.

No other chewing tobacco possesses the "quality" of leaf, and flavor, found in ANCHOR.



ANCHOR PLUG TOBACCO

15¢ a Plug 2 for 25¢

It Holds its Flavor

Good Judgment leads thousands of housewives to serve Grape-Nuts

in place of foods that require hours of drudgery in a hot kitchen. Needs No Sugar Comes ready to eat from the package.

"There's a Reason" for Grape-Nuts

9549—Misses' Dress (suitable for small women; four-piece skirt, front and back panels plain or pleated; in two lengths). Price, 30 cents. In 3 sizes, 16 to 20 years. Size 16 requires 3 yds. 40 ins. wide. Width, 1 1/4 yds. McCall Transfer Design No. 1044. Price, 25 cents. These patterns may be obtained from your local McCall dealer, or from the McCall Co., 70 Bond St., Toronto, Dept. W.



9549

9580

overwaist closing on shoulder). Price, 30 cents. In 3 sizes, 16 to 20 years. Size 16 requires 3 yds. 40 ins. wide. Width, 1 1/4 yds. McCall Transfer Design No. 1044. Price, 25 cents. These patterns may be obtained from your local McCall dealer, or from the McCall Co., 70 Bond St., Toronto, Dept. W.

The Watchman

AND
Ottawa Valley Advocate

FRIDAY, AUGUST 20, 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.
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.

"Think not the king did banish thee,
But thou the king."
Go say I sent thee forth to purchase
And not the king exiled thee....
Devouring pestilence hangs in our air,
And thou art flying to a fresher clime."

Richard II, Act I, Scene 3.

THE NECESSITY FOR every living creature to be something of an actor is never seriously questioned. It would be as absurd to expect men to be absolutely themselves all the time as it would be to look for figs growing on thistles. It would be unnatural. Everything in nature adopts some sort of camouflage at odd times. Grasshoppers look like dead leaves quite naturally, and what grasshoppers do man can imitate, for man is at once the most natural, and the most artificial product of nature. What nature has not bestowed upon him he finds, and adopts. He copies nature in all her works and constructs for himself an environment of artifice which gradually but surely undermines all his original natural tendencies, exactly in accordance with the extent of the use or disuse of those tendencies.

The indoor man is found to be different from his outdoor contemporary although they started out on equal terms. The difference is accounted for by the most casual examination of the manner in which they have contrived to travel in different directions towards their common goal.

Men differ mentally just as much as they do physically, by culture and study on the one hand, and by exercise and occupation on the other, changing gradually but surely and getting further apart. Sometimes by chance, sometimes by choice, or the flat of fate and circumstance, they drop into places, live their lives, and form their opinions under such continually changing conditions that in time their own mothers would not know them, but for certain natural dyed-in-the-wool peculiarities which are slow to wear out.

The causes of such changes are not always to be seen lying on the surface, and there is often a marked difference in their operation, some being speedy and some of slow development. It greatly depends upon the subject. We have sometimes seen a youth leave his native place and after a year or two of sojourn in cities or another country, come back to completely metamorphosed—that he appeared to be a visitant from another world, "just lighted on this flowery plain, and seeking for his home again," his whole aspect, his appearance, physique and mentality, changed out of the knowledge of his former friends. Influences which would not otherwise have reached him have been at work, some might say without any advantage to him in the net result, but anyway they have acted and the lad is not the one who detached himself from his mother's apron strings ten or twenty years.

We look for the changes, due to transplanting, which more or less certainly, the same conditions which ripen corn will rust iron, they are entirely natural, and we are not surprised, although we are sometimes sorry.

IT IS INTERESTING however, to notice how the subject himself takes altered circumstances, to look a little under the surface and note in a general way what the combination was that unlocked the stores of good or ill for the wayfarer. We seldom get minute details, unless they be bad; when they are good we are satisfied to take them "at the first reading."

Bolingbroke was banished by the king, and was cast down and utterly dejected in consequence. But the king's decree was finely tempered by good advice. Not the ordinary sort of good advice which is poured upon a man when he is down, but the counsel of a diplomat accustomed to making decisions and testing good material.

What thy soul holds dear, imagine it To be the way thou go'st, not whence thou com'st.

That is the root of the matter. To act successfully the part assigned to us we must be in sympathetic accord with the character portrayed. "Feel right, and you will act right" is the advice of a prominent movie artiste, and it sounds true.

An old fashioned Shakespearean actor, accustomed to playing Richard III, once told me that when he was dressed for his part if anyone had handed him a letter, addressed to him, he would fail to recognize it. "I am Richard all through until the curtain drops," he said, "and for a long time after readjustment is difficult: I keep on believing I am Richard in reality and only a make-believe actor by chance."

LINKSMAN.

Tanlac Has No Equal, States Mrs. Lariviere

Montreal Woman Says Her Case Had Defied Other Medicines For Fifteen Years

Mrs. Malvina Lariviere, living at 11 6th Ave., Lachine, Montreal, is still another whose deep sense of gratitude and desire to benefit others will permit her to remain silent regarding the great benefit which she has derived from Tanlac. Mrs. Lariviere is the mother of an interesting family of eleven children and is highly esteemed by all who know her. In speaking of her experience with the medicine she said:

"I have already recommended Tanlac to many of my friends, but I am glad of the opportunity of telling everybody what a splendid medicine it is. I think my case was enough to test any medicine, because for fifteen years I had been troubled with indigestion so bad that I couldn't eat a thing but what would give me a burning sensation in the chest and bloat me up with gas until I would fairly gasp for breath and felt as though my heart would stop beating. This continual distress after meals made me dislike the very sight of food and even the smell of cooking would nauseate me. I was constantly having splitting headaches, and had such pains across the small of my back that it couldn't have hurt much worse if I had been stabbed with a knife. These pains were so bad at night that I couldn't get proper rest and I always felt so completely done up that the work of the house and the care of the children was a terrible burden to me. I had tried so many medicines without getting any help from them that I did not know what to do, and was very down hearted and discouraged.

"I have to thank those who made public statements in the papers about Tanlac, because that was how I came, to try it, and after taking six bottles I want to say that in all my experience I have never come across a medicine equal to this. Why, I feel like a different woman entirely. I now have a splendid appetite and can enjoy a hearty meal without any fear of heartburn, gas or indigestion afterwards. The pains have completely disappeared from my back and I don't know what it is to have a headache. I sleep like a child every night and get up in the morning so rested and strong that I can get through the day's work without any trouble. Tanlac has proved a great blessing to me and I feel sure it would help all who may be suffering as I did."

Tanlac is now sold in Lachine 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.

Princess Theatre,

Brownsburg, P. Goyette, Prop.

Thursday and Saturday August 19th & 21st.

Wm. Fox presents Gladys Brockwell in Chasing Rainbows.

in which beauty conquers lawless men.

DON'T MISS THIS SHOW.

ADMISSION 10 & 25 cts

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

Cushing S.S. Picnic.

The Sunday School Picnic, gotten up by the Ladies Association of St. Mungo's Church at Cushing on Thursday the 12th inst. was a most successful and happy affair, the day being a perfect one every event went off with as much excitement and fun as if there had been a crowd of several thousands, there were races for the children of all ages and the married ladies race was an event that would be hard to equal, at any picnic, over 15 competing for the prizes, a dead heat for second place adding greatly to the interest of the finest race of the day. Mrs. Jas. McAllister, Jr., winning from Mrs. Williams for second place, Mrs. Lachlin Smith captured the first prize. Mr. Livingstone, the divinity student who has the charge of St. Mungo's for the summer being most indefatigable in every detail is certainly responsible for the best and most enjoyable Sunday School Picnic had in that district for many a day, in fact as an old timer said, it almost excelled the picnics of 60 years ago and they were good ones, and Mr. Arnott from Montreal who was there on his holidays, was a very successful starter and Mr. Fred Cushing did the needful as judge at the finish, Captain David Weir superintended the hanging of the swings which was a guarantee that there would be no accidents from ropes coming loose, in fact every one worked well for the success that was attained and the children went home tired and happy with their insides and outside well filled with ice-cream, sandwiches, cakes, candy etc., and the old folks ditto, with the addition of a cup or two of tea, brewed by one, if not the best lady tea-brewer of the front of Chatham. The prizes were quite fine and included a pocket flash light, silver cuff links and other silver ornaments, all being quite worthy of a hard struggle. The Ladies are surely to be complimented on their efforts for the success of the day, which was quite in line with everything they undertake.

MABEL

(Too late for last issue.)

Messrs. Geo. Clarke and Jas. Warwick spent Tuesday in Lachine.

Mr. Russel Warwick spent the weekend at his home in Brownsburg.

The hay makers have finished their hay and report a fairly good crop.

The Misses Edna and Alma Warwick are visiting friends in Ottawa at present.

Mrs. A. Campbell and Miss Flora Campbell, are visiting at the home of Mrs. W. J. Warwick.

Mr. and Mrs. Jas. McKenzie and family, of Lachine Road, visited at Mr. Geo. Clarke's recently.

Miss Grace McAdam returned to Montreal after spending the past few weeks the guest of her parents.

Miss Janet Black spent the early part of last week the guest of her sister Mrs. Jno. Campbell at Lachine.

Mr. and Mrs. L. T. Veltum and Mrs. Jno. Heatlie, of Billings, Montana, who have spent the past two months visiting their many friends left for their home on Tuesday last.

Mrs. A. Stratton and daughters Iris and Vera, have returned to their home after spending a month's holiday at the home of Mrs. W. J. Warwick. Mr. Stratton also spent a few days with his friends in this vicinity.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

"TANLAC"

There is a big demand for Tanlac. So get your supply now.

G. J. Charland, Ph.B.

Prescription Druggist,
Lachine Mills.
Prescriptions a Specialty. Nyal's Quality Store
Developing and Printing.

Footwear For School Boys and School Girls.

Consisting of Boots that are Strong and Lasting for School use.

The Best Values in Town.

Extra Spécial in Men's Working Boots.

Extra Special Values in Boy's School Suits, Men's Suits, Overalls, Shirts, Working Gloves, Trunks and Valises.

Men's and Boy's Suits Made to Order.

Boots Neatly Repaired.

Telephone 65.

W. G. STANFORTH,

MAIN STREET.

LACHUTE

DALESVILLE

Mrs. Derrick, of Montreal, is the guest of Mrs. R. McCormick.

Mrs. A. Campbell and family are spending a holiday at Lake Louise.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Mason, of Mabel, spent Sunday the guests of Mrs. Kennedy.

Miss Alma Dixon has returned home after spending a pleasant holiday with friends in Ottawa.

Mrs. J. Redlich and little daughter Coanue, of Ottawa, are spending their holidays at Lake Dauphin.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Wert and family, of Lachine, were the guests of Mrs. Thos. Morrow on Sunday last.

Miss B. Forward who has been spending her holidays at Lake Dauphin has returned to her home in Ottawa.

Mr. D. O'Rourke who has been the guest of Mrs. H. Dixon during the past week returned to Montreal on Sunday last.

Master Archie Murdoch who has been spending a week's holiday with his aunt Mrs. Silvestro returned to Montreal on Sunday last.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Jolly also Masters Geo and Jack Bird have returned to their homes in Montreal after spending their holidays with Mrs. Jas. Bigelow.

LAKEFIELD

Mr. and Mrs. V. C. Davies of Montreal, are the guests of her mother Mrs. W. E. Richards.

Mrs. Charles Mann entertained a few friends on Wednesday evening to a euchre party.

Miss E. Brown has returned to Montreal after spending her holidays at "Lake View Cottage."

Mr. Charles Andrews has returned to Ville Marie, after spending his holidays at "Gervada Farm."

Mrs. Wm. Reilly of Michigan, is the guest of his sister Mrs. John Bows, after an absence of forty-four years.

Miss Jessie Glen, of Maisonneuve, is spending her holidays at "Brae Mar Cottage" the guest of Mrs. Mann.

Among the guests at Mrs. John Robinson's on Sunday last were, Mrs. F. Duffhugh, Mrs. R. Evans, Mrs. W. J. Evans.

Mr. Robert Ashton left on Monday for the West, where he intends to spend the harvest months. Lakefield friends join in wishing him good luck.

Mr. Charles Mann accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. Alex. Patterson motored from Montreal on Saturday to "Brae Mar Cottage" where they spent the week-end.

Quite an enjoyable dance was held in the hall on Friday evening last. A large number of city guests were in attendance. Mr. Ernest Rodgers of Lachine supplied the music.

Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Andrews and son Gordon, have returned to Montreal, after spending their holidays at "Ovedale Farm" the guests of his mother Mrs. W. J. Evans.

The Finished Mystery.

The Great Bible Commentary. Every Christian and order loving should read it. Explains the cause of the Distress of Nations, and foretells the Blessing of the people in the near future. For the publication of this book many Christians suffered great persecution during the war, Mark 13:9. Explains Ezekiel and Revelation, each verse separately. Price paper form 25 cts. post paid. Cloth binding \$1.00.

International Bible Students 247 A St. Antoine St., Montreal.



CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

Mothers Know That Genuine Castoria

Always Bears the Signature of

of

Chas. H. Fletcher

In Use For Over

Thirty Years

CASTORIA

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

INCORPORATED 1855

THE MOLSONS BANK

Capital and Reserve \$9,000,000
Over 130 Branches

BEFORE CROPS ARE SOLD

Farmers needing money while waiting to market crops or stock are invited to consult with the Manager at any of THE MOLSONS BANK Branches. Savings Departments at all Branches.

W. A. Houston, Mgr. Lachine Branch

Telephone No. 26

For Everything in Hardware, Tinware or Enamelware.

Auto Tires and Chains, Genuine Ford Parts.

Paints, Oils and Varnishes, Refrigerators, Oil Stoves, and Ranges, Etc.

Galvanized and Paper Roofing.

IF IT IS TINWARE, WE HAVE IT!

GEO. Y. DEACON

Phone 26 LACHUTE MILLS, QUE.

Miss M. V. Slater

Main St., Lachine.

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.



DOG SHOW

The fourth annual Bench Show, under Canadian Kennel Club Rules, under the supervision of an able committee, with Dr. Geo. Hilton as chairman. It will be a three-point show with classes for all recognized breeds. \$2,000 in cash prizes, and many trophies. Entries close Saturday noon, Sept. 11th.

CAT SHOW

This is a new feature, held in co-operation with the Ottawa Cat Club. It is bound to be of great interest.

POULTRY SHOW

The largest show of its kind in Central Canada, under the supervision of Mr. Geo. Robinson, of the Poultry Division of the Experimental Farm. There are classes for all varieties of fowl with about \$4,000.00 in prizes. One of the features is the Egg Laying Contest which runs from Sept. 12th to Sept. 17th.

PURE FOOD SHOW

Recognized as the biggest and best on the North American Continent. It is larger than ever this year, occupying one entire building. It is sponsored by the Retail Merchant's Association, R. Clarke Cummings, Chairman.

AUTO SHOW

Occupying the whole of the main section of Howick Hall—showing the latest in pleasure and business cars. This will be a big feature.

BETTER BABY EXHIBIT

Under the supervision of Dr. T. A. Lomer—Medical Health Officer, and the Victorian Order of Nurses. Handsome prizes awarded for all classes.

Other Attractions.

Great Industrial Exhibits.
\$30,000 in prizes for live stock.
An Excellent Grand Stand Performance.
A new and enlarged Midway.
Government Exhibit of War trophies.
Experimental Farm Exhibit.
Balloon Ascension.
Grand Mardi Gras Festival.
Big Night Show.
High Class Comedy and New York Hippodrome Acts.
Grand Spectacle Naval Battle of Dover and the Destruction of the German Raiders.
Musical Ride and Manoeuvres by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police.
Hands' Fireworks.

Trials of Speed.

If You Like Racing
Here's a week of continual Joy.

But there'll be lots of other things to hold your attention besides. It is the great "holiday week" of instruction, education and amusement. It is your great opportunity to visit the Nation's capital—to see what the world is doing—to keep abreast of the times.

Ample facilities have been provided to care for all visitors.
For full information write to the Secretary.

Regular admission to the grounds, 35c. Strip tickets on sale to Sept. 10th—5 for \$1.00.

Save 75c by buying strip tickets. Write the Secretary.



\$5,500 in Prizes

The exhibition has a fine half-mile track and the Grand Stand affords a good view of the whole course.

Central Canada Exhibition

Controller Joseph Kent, President.

James K. Paisley, Manager and Secretary.

H. L. Corbett, Treasurer.

THE SEA MUSSEL INDUSTRY

A novel industry which promises rapid expansion and great popularity is no less than the development of a substitute for the succulent but somewhat costly oyster. This is the sea mussel, found in vast quantities along the low tide mark of the Atlantic coast, chiefly in New Brunswick. The Dominion Government, with the co-operation of scientists, has conducted experiments to this end in Western University laboratories and it is now claimed that mussels can be produced commercially and sold profitably at 15 cents per quart, as compared with the \$1.00 per quart around which oyster prices hover.

The mussel is by no means a new article of diet to the people of Canada, and besides being used extensively in coast towns has found its way to the tables of inland cities in Central Canada. Its delicacy of flavor and high food value have been much advertised since the establishment of government investigation and experiment, and deserve to be much better known. There is yet much to be done in the line of research to ascertain conditions under which production would be most rapid and profitable, and to this end the Council of Industrial and Scientific Research is devoting its efforts.

A survey of the mussel beds of the St. Croix River, which constitutes the boundary between New Brunswick and Maine, has occupied the attention of a scientist of the council for three years now, and it is expected that this summer will see the satisfactory conclusion of the research. It is believed that the beds of mussels are practically unlimited, and the work occupying those engaged is merely the best conditions of development. It has also been determined that mussels become sweeter and more palatable the farther north they are found, and in this regard Canada has a distinct advantage over the mussel beds to the south of the Dominion. Those of the Hudson's Bay make particularly excellent eating.

The sea mussel cannot be produced in fresh waters so that there is no possibility of developing an industry in the Great Lakes. It is believed that there are possibilities, however, for the development of fresh-water clams there and the Dominion Government at the instigation of the Ontario Fishermen's Association is conducting a series of experiments which will probably result in interesting developments.

Argenteuil County Fair September 8th, 9th & 10th.



MACDONALD'S

Cut Brier

Smoking Tobacco

1/12 lb. Package—15 Cents

H. C. Fortier Selling Agent, Montreal.



"Just arrived in time, nurse, delay might have lost us our patient. No doctor can afford to take chances with his motor. Imperial Polarine and Imperial Premier Gasoline make every motor run perfectly. We can always rely on Imperial products."

You Can Depend On It

EVERY drop of Imperial Polarine is 100% lubrication. It spreads a protecting cushion of oil between all wearing parts, making each part function smoothly and reducing wear to a minimum.

It has exactly the right body—forms a perfect piston-to-cylinder seal, maintains compression, conserves power and saves fuel. It does not break down or run thin under extreme heat.

Imperial Polarine burns clean, reduces carbon deposits to a minimum and assures long life, smooth running and reliability to your motor at all times, under all conditions.

There is an Imperial Polarine grade for every motor need, from crank shaft to differential. Consult the Imperial Polarine Chart of Recommendations for the correct grade to use in your car—it is on display wherever Imperial Polarine is sold.

Sold in one and four gallon sealed cans, steel kegs, half-barrels and barrels, by dealers everywhere in Canada. Buy in large containers and save money.



IMPERIAL POLARINE (Light medium body) IMPERIAL POLARINE HEAVY (Medium heavy body) IMPERIAL POLARINE A (Extra heavy body)

A GRADE SPECIALLY SUITED TO YOUR MOTOR

IMPERIAL OIL LIMITED

Power - Heat - Light - Lubrication
Branches in all Cities

Influence Unawares

By FRANCES GREENMAN.

"I calculate," said Pa Dallas, "that the commissioners ain't asking odds of no one. Dear knows both roads are far from good, and there's not a mite of use to try to make them decide on our west road. I feel it in my bones they're going to pick on the east route."

Pouring two buckets of foaming milk into a big pan in the milk house, he looked inquiringly at his wife. Ma Dallas took her time to finish the skimming; she plunged the skimmer into a pail of water and hung it on its own particular nail before she demanded:

"Cause we don't know what sort of influence to bring to bear."

"Influence—what a word! I'd think it would be dead from overwork. Why don't you men-folks try?" "We can't think of anything to do," said Pa as he picked up his pails. "Billy Mix ain't one to ask nor take advice. Tom Hart's most as bad, and neither of 'em wants to be re-elected. Besides, they've called in a highway engineer and a good-roads expert. I calculate we'll have to let matters take their course."

Mr. and Mrs. Jed Dallas had neither "chick nor child" of their own, but, nevertheless, they owned many children. To the whole countryside they were Pa and Ma; their house-door was the easiest one to swing open, and no one ever passed a dull hour within the four walls of the old farmstead.

Mrs. Dallas gazed speculatively through the open door of the milk house upon the flowering trees and the sheen of spring grasses. A lilac bush beside the door swayed in the morning breezes, pigeons fluttered from the barn roof, and Good Fellow, the best chum dog in Pretty Meadow township, thumped his tail on the wide stone step.

"Your turn's coming," said Ma. "I'm going to start you churning right off. You can 'influence' the machinery, and the machinery'll 'influence' the churn, and the churn'll 'influence' the cream, and—"

Ma Dallas laughed. She was sixty odd years old and in spite of her weight as spry as a girl. All the countryside loved Ma Dallas and the butter she made. The proprietor of the Great Eastern Emporium at the county town paid his highest price for the firm, golden balls with a deer stamped neatly on each one.

"Only fault I find with your butter, Ma," he told her, "is you don't bring in enough."

"I'd come oftener, Mr. Swift, if it wasn't for the road. There are forty-seven kinds of bumps and hollows in it. I'll own I'm considerable upset by the time I reach your store."

Ma lingered a while in the milk house that morning. Everyone who came to the farm said the milk house was the "nicest place." A cool little brook rippled among the stones; big pans, "four foot square," stood on iron legs at a convenient height for Ma and Clarissy Ann to skim the lakes of milk topped with yellow cream. The lattice windows were wreathed in vines; shining tins and implements ornamented the walls; and on a shelf was a row of steins with delf-blue boys and girls and cats chasing round and round them. Outside a big bass-wood whispered, and in the friendly shade of the tree Good Fellow paced round and round "influencing" the butter to "come."

"While I'd love to have the paved road past our place, I've got no time to worry this morning," said Ma to herself. "Sugar cookies and bread to mix and a pot of beans to look after! Mercy! I better be flaxing round a bit swifter."

When Ma reached the kitchen Clarissy Ann was just hanging up the dish pan.

"Aunt Dell," began Clarissy, "Uncle Jed ventures the commissioners'll pick the east road. My! What wouldn't it mean to us west-warders to have a decent highway clear to town! I wish we had some influence."

"Run down cellar, Clarissy, and 'influence' the lard and that dish of berries to come up into the kitchen."

"But don't you care about our getting the paved road, Aunt Dell?" wailed pretty Clarissy.

"You know well I do, child, how I'm all but jounced to a jelly after a trip to town. However, I'm real busy now, thinking about 'influence.'"

While Ma made cookie dough she pondered her subject. She got out the crimp-edged cookie cutter and began to make circles in the sugar-sprinkled dough on the moulding board.

"Let's see," she mused, "I spanked Ted McCool once when I caught him in my cherry tree, and now he's real important—a highway engineer, been called on to go over both roads and advise the commissioners. Now I'll wager—"

fore sliding in a pan of cookies. It's just a pot or so of geraniums and cheerful paint, Mittie."

The visitor shook her head. "Your kitchen has a soul, Ma. I suppose you have heard the commissioners are going over our road Saturday. They have a Mr. Paul, a good roads expert, down from the city."

"Better get a bad-roads expert," said Ma dryly. "If anyone can show two worse roads than the east and west ones our commissioners are inspecting, I don't want to view 'em. There's not one reason why we shouldn't get the paving on our road, nor, so far as I know, why the east road shouldn't neither."

"Every time it rains I tell Henry I'd about as soon be tossed up in a blanket as to go to town over our road. Sam Sprout's going to be a widower one of these days, it takes so long to get a doctor when Mary has those spells. On a smooth road Doc Kilroy could make it in a quarter of the time. Think what a good road would mean to us all."

Ma placed a plate of cookies on the broad window ledge near her guest, rested her hands on her hips and surveyed the woman in the rocker. "I'm real pillowy, Mittie," she said, "but I own feelings, especially when I'm trying to reach town with my butter and my disposition in the same condition they were when I left home."

Mittie Brewster held forth on roads until a long call from an auto horn broke the quiet of the morning.

"That's Henry!" she exclaimed. "I got to go, Ma, if you can think of one thing to do—you use your influence."

The rest of the day Mrs. Dallas reflected on "influence." "Haunts me like a composition subject!" she murmured. "Now I wonder what sort of a man this good-roads expert is."

A whiff of mingled odors from the kitchen came to Ma as she rested in a comfortable rocking chair in the living room. There were fresh bread and baked beans; and a large pot of "good luck" simmering for supper on the back of the range added also its pleasing aroma.

Ma was putting a plate of sally lunn on the table when an idea came to her. Hastily crossing to the telephone, she called a number.

"That you, Mr. Thorp? You acquainted with Mr. Paul? Yes, the good-roads expert. What sort is he? No, no, I suppose he is honest. City man? Lived on a farm when a boy. Oh! What? Friend of Ted McCool's? Sho! I don't even know him. A little rheumatic! We all are. Thank you."

All during supper Peter and Clarissy talked round.

"It won't do a mite of good to try to influence men like Billy Mix and Tom Hart," said Pa.

"Jed" asked Ma, passing round dishes of strawberries, "just what do you mean by 'influence'?"

"Oh, sort of talk 'em over. You know I'm no elocuter, Ma. I can't."

"I wouldn't try, then," said Ma cheerfully.

That evening Ma Dallas's mind reverted to a long-gone year when she had spanked a little boy for eating cherries. "It seems dreadful now," she told herself. "I never see a cherry to this day but I also see that youngster's brown eyes that looked at me so reproachful. I was ashamed right off. If he hadn't broken a limb from my best tree, I don't suppose I'd have touched him. My, how he put for home! Kept looking back as if I was going to chase after. Left his hat and never did come back for it."

Ma laughed softly. Her memory, like her butter, was excellent. She continued to rock and to "visit" with herself. "Ever since I heard Ted had come back, I've wanted to make some sort of reparation, though I don't have any notion he's one to harbor grudges. I've most a mind to do it. I've an idea he's a real lovable chap, and I'd like to see him again. I believe that little straw hat of his is up garret this very minute, and I'll ask him to come get his hat."

(Concluded in next issue.)

Old Pigsty is Foundation of Library

A reading room and library that can exist in complete independence and probable ignorance that any such person as Andrew Carnegie ever lived is sufficiently unique to command attention. One such not only exists but flourishes in a pigsty in Hartshay, a Derbyshire, England, hamlet, and its beginning possesses many interesting features.

Up to about thirty years ago the men, the sober-minded ones, had no other meeting place in Hartshay after the day's work was done than the bridge over the Cromford and Derby Canal. There they smoked, read the evening paper aloud and talked over current events. This was not a bad rallying place when the weather was warm and fair, but in the winter it was not quite as pleasant. Then, when it rained or was very cold, they walked down the towpath and held their meetings under the bridge.

In the autumn of 1892 one of the members of the little assembly came into undisputed possession of a pigsty, the former occupants of which had been converted into pork. The new owner furnished it with a few boxes for seats and invited his mates to make it their winter quarters. They jumped at the chance, and thereupon met nightly in the pigsty.

It was the rudest hovel, barely six feet square, and without windows, so

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His First Parade.

Swaying magic, music led, toward a breezy dawn, All the east adart with flame, Gayly down the misty road where the night had gone— That's the way the circus came.

Something sweet and fairy-wild struck across the dew, Just a mystic thrill of sound calling elfishly;

Then he stopped and held his breath, waiting, for he knew Nothing woke such echoes but the callopo.

So it came upon his view; Band glitter, gold and blue; Women, habited and plumed, riding steeds of snow;

Cowboys, too, erect and brown; Elephants and—oh, the clown; Cages closed upon what beasts he would never know.

Never still, the music spoke like a plix code;

Wrapped him in its lilted notes, held him like a charm;

Passed and left him rooted fast in the empty road,

Guarded by the friendly fields of his father's farm.

Chariots caught the sunrise light As they climbed the hills from sight;

In a little distant voice still the music played;

Faded, rose and sank away— There was corn to hoe to-day—

Like a dream of fairyland passed his first parade.

Silver-lined the maple trees in the dusking light;

Eyes upon the hilltop bent, Chin in palms, he watched the road climb and dip from sight—

That's the way the circus went.

Commercializing the Shark.

Sharks, dreaded by sailormen, and hated by fishermen, have long been the pariahs of the seas, but now they can be fished at a profit, and hundreds of Canadian fishermen will be hunting them this summer. Not only can their skins be converted into an excellent leather, but their oil has assumed a commercial value, as a process has been discovered by which fish oils can be deodorized. Lord Leverhulme, the British soap king, has been acquiring interests in the British and Canadian fisheries, and it is reported that he has rights in the deodorizing process, and that his chief purpose in entering the fishing industry is to secure oils for his factories, one of which is located in New Brunswick on the shores of the Bay of Fundy. Sharks pursue the herring and mackerel schools in great number along the coasts of the Maritime provinces, in summer.

In Nova Scotia, the catching of dogfish, which belongs to the shark family, has been carried on to some extent, the dog-fish being used in the fertilizer factories. Their skin can also be converted into leather.

Cattails for Food.

Possibly cattails may yet be cultivated for food. Their rootstocks, which are rich in starch, are eaten by some tribes of American Indians.

These cattail roots contain four times as much starch as potatoes, weight for weight, with more than 3 per cent. of fat, and they yield a flour that makes a "pleasing and palatable" bread. Under cultivation, the plant would yield, it is thought, valuable crops.



Woman's Interests

Why We Set Our Tables.

Why not put all the silver on one side of the plate, or on top of it? Why make all the fuss we do about table setting? Is "setting the table" a mere matter of style—somebody's notion—or is there a reason behind the custom?

There are people who seem to be annoyed by the way "some folks put on style" at the table; there are others who are in doubt as to what is correct form; and some young people who have not yet learned to set a table just right.

Unnecessary racket at table interferes with pleasant conversation. Pleasant conversation helps digestion, so for the sake of quietness as well as to save a good table, we put a silence pad under the tablecloth.

Things which annoy any one can spoil a meal. Things away annoy orderly souls, so out of kindness to these we put both the pad and the tablecloth on straight with the table and hanging at even lengths on opposite sides. Then we set the table square with the room.

If the table is of that unfortunate variety which spots when liquids are spilled upon it, slip an oilcloth under or between the parts of the pad to prevent a frown of worry on the part of the hostess should someone spill his coffee.

Now, having placed the table and covered it with a neatly ironed tablecloth, we plan for the seating of the folks. To be comfortable, each person needs at least twenty-two inches of the side of the table for "elbow room."

The host or hostess may serve all the plates or not, but there must be enough space in front for each person to set down, without moving the silver, a plate of the largest size to be used at the meal.

Moving silver to make room for the plate is not comfortable.

If a plate is not to be before each person when he sits down, the napkin is put in this place because it is removed before the plate comes. If a plate is there, place the napkin by the side of the silver on the left-hand side of the plate, the silver next to the plate and the napkin further away because the napkin will be taken up first. It is placed on the left, because there are usually fewer pieces of silver on this side and more room for it. Lay it with its edges square with the edges of the table and parallel with the silver. It "looks" better that way.

Napkins should all be folded with a corner on the outside. There will then be no riddle about unfolding it. Place the napkin so that the corner points toward the plate and the edge of the table. This corner can then be grasped and the napkin will unfold almost of itself as it is drawn across the lap.

Certain forks are used at least during a part of the meal in combination with a knife and in the left hand, therefore all such forks are placed at the left of the plate, to divide the silver and designate which ones they are. It is proper to put all other pieces of silver at the right of the plate as they are used with the right hand.

The spoon or knife to be used first is placed farthest from the plate and the one second next, to help in knowing who's silver is who's as each piece is removed.

Some pieces of silver such as knives and spoons are used at the same course and it is immaterial which is lifted from the table first, but to save confusion all knives are placed closest to the plate and all spoons farther away. The forks have already been placed at the other side of the plate.

Most waiters would rather put an extra fork at each plate for the pie than to have to run to the silver drawer to get one fork during the serving of the meal, for some person who has chanced to leave his fork on the plate removed by the waiter.

The flavor of food which adheres to a piece of silver does not always blend with that of the following dish. Out of this has grown the custom of changing of plates and silver for each course.

Plates and silver should never come closer than one inch from the edge of the table. Then they will not get knocked off or upturned. Place forks with the tines up and spoons with the bowls up; they set firmer this way. Turn the sharp edge of the knife toward the plate.

Place water and other glasses on the space near the end of the blade of the knife. This has proved a convenient position for reaching them and one where they are least often overturned.

Place the coffee cup by the side of the silver at the right of the plate after the soup spoon or other silver used in preliminary courses have been removed. This makes it necessary to put side dishes at other places such as on the space at the end of the fork and to the left of the plate; or if no coffee is on the table they may be placed at the right of the plate, spoons and knives.

The use of a separate small plate for bread and butter is an economy and a comfort. The bread and butter plates, for convenience and so as not to interfere with the position of other dishes, are placed at the ends

of the forks to the left of the plate. For the same reason, salts and peppers fit in at the far side of the plate between the glasses and the bread and butter plates.

Food is passed people on their left sides as they can thus take it from the dishes most easily with their right hands.

Plates are removed from the table from guest's right side. Use the left hand to lift the plate. Have the new plate to be placed on the table in the right hand and set it down by shoving it under the one being lifted by the left hand. All these ways make for comfortable meals.

Christmas Strawberries.

Select your runners from some perfect-flowering, hardy variety. In mid-summer pot the plants into five or six-inch flowerpots. Since the transplanting should disturb the roots no more than can be helped, it is best to take the plants up with a trowel.

Choose carefully the earth in which they are to be set. Clay soil is likely to sour and pack, and sand runs out and dries up too quickly. The ideal preparation is rotted turf, but that is often hard to get; dark loam—sifted garden soil will answer—makes an excellent substitute. To every bushel of the soil add a quart of bone meal. That is not absolutely necessary, but it will greatly improve the quantity and the quality of the crop.

When you have set the plants in the pots put them into some place that is not too sunny, and that is sheltered from drying winds, where they will have a chance to grow steadily. A hotbed or a cold frame answers very well. Water them as regularly as you water geraniums.

You can keep them outdoors until frost threatens; then you should take them in and place them where they will have warmth and sunlight. In general, they need the same attention that other potted plants require.

The process by which strawberries are forced into bloom in winter is interesting. When a plant is forced to labor under adverse conditions, or when, in the pride of growth and strength, it is stricken with disaster, it will at once put forth all its powers to reproduce itself. In the case of strawberries the plants are readily brought into bloom by what is known as the "drying-out" process, which consists in nothing more than cutting off the plants' supply of water. It must be done not suddenly, but gradually and judiciously, so that they will not wilt. When the plants find that hard times are setting in, they will put out fruit stems; as soon as these are well established, the watering should begin again.

Under ordinary indoor conditions strawberries will ripen in four or five weeks from the time when they blossom, so that by cutting off the water for a few days about the middle of November, it is possible to have berries at Christmas time.

You must take one other step in order to produce the crop. In the garden pollination is carried on by bees and by the wind; but in the house the fertilization of the blossoms must be done by hand, by transferring on a match stem some of the pollen from one wide-open flower to another on the same plant. Unless the blossoms are fertilized the fruit stems will be barren.

Potpourri Jars and Bags of Sweet Clover.

Most girls have made or seen rose-petal potpourri jars; but sweet-clover jars and bags are not so familiar.

Use the blossoms of the sweet clover, combined with lemon verbena and geranium leaves; if you wish, add a few rose petals. Gather the blossoms in great bunches, together with a few clover leaves; then spread them on dry newspapers and place them where they will have plenty of sunlight and air. To produce the best result, the flowers should dry quickly; for that reason it is better not to prepare the filling for the jars or bags in damp or cloudy weather.

When the flowers are quite dry strip the leaves and cut the blossoms from the stems with sharp scissors. Then blend the leaves and the flowers and place them in any small jar that has a cover. If you leave the jar open for a time every day, the dried flowers will fill the room with a delicate, meadow-like fragrance.

If you prefer, place the leaves and the blossoms in bags of organdie or voile and lay the bags in the drawers or boxes in which you keep your lingerie.

The Modern Child.

Papa was about to apply the strap. "Father," said Willie, gently but firmly, "unless that instrument of chastisement has been properly sterilized I must protest."

The old man gasped. "Moreover," continued Willie, "the germs that might be released by the violent impact of leather upon a porous textile fabric but lately exposed to the dust of the streets would be likely to affect you deleteriously."

The strap hung limp in the nerveless hand and, Willie beat it. Keep Minard's Liniment in the house.

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The World's Oil-Tank.

Baku, it is said, has fallen into the hands of the Bolsheviks.

As an oil city, Baku was born in 1859, when oil was first tapped there by boring. Natural naphtha-springs had, however, been known there for very many centuries.

In 1875 the Nobel Brothers took charge, and that was the beginning of the great oil boom. Baku is, perhaps, the most hideous town in the world. It is a howling wilderness of sand, where no green thing will grow. The whole place reeks of petroleum. All the food smells and tastes of it.

When the wells were first opened the oil was caught in reservoirs, dipped into barrels, and in them taken down to the Caspian Sea, which is visible from the town. It was the Nobel Brothers who first laid a pipeline to the sea, at a cost of \$5,000. The saving was enormous, for, previously, one refinery alone spent \$75,000 a year on men and camels for transportation.

The carriers, thrown out of their job, attacked the piping, so that eventually it was necessary to build small stone forts for the purpose of protecting the line.

Baku has had "spouters" bigger than any ever known in America. The famous Dwigha, when first tapped, spouted one million eight hundred thousand gallons a day. It took three months to cap it, and the amount of oil wasted during that time is reckoned to have been five thousand tons.

At present the yearly output of the Baku wells is estimated at ten thousand million pounds weight.

Pussy Under Fire.

Admiral Beatty tells an interesting story regarding the ship's cat on W. Lion. During the Jutland battle the sick bay was shattered by a shell. Happily, the invalids had been removed beforehand, but, by an oversight, the cat, who lived in the bay, had been left behind.

General grief was expressed by the crew at the loss of the cat, but greatly to the surprise of the men told to clear away the debris, a good healthy meow was heard, followed by five little meows. Pussy had hidden away on a shelf, and had signalled the battle by giving birth to five kittens, who are now distributed throughout the Navy.

Another cat story is told by Captain Llewellyn of the s.s. Naldora. One of the ships which he commanded in the war was blown up by a mine. In a rough sea all the passengers, some 600 in number, were safely taken off in boats.

When rowing away from the scene of the wreck, the captain noticed one of the ship's cats floating on a mail-bag. He shouted to the officer in charge of the boat nearest the cat to have her taken on board, but ascertained some days after that this had not been done, as before the explosion, the cat, when chasing a rat, had lost a part of her tongue in a rat trap. This had made her savage, and the officer in charge of the boat had, therefore, deemed it unsafe to act on the captain's request.

Now for the sequel. Twenty-four days and twenty hours after the sinking of the ship, the cat and the mail-bag were washed ashore. The cat, although thin and feeble, was still active and comparatively well. Her tongue had healed, and she is now installed as head cat on a pleasure yacht, the owner of which had heard of her marvellous escape. Rain fell heavily during some part of the twenty-four days, and the cat is supposed to have kept herself alive by licking the water from her coat.

Minard's Liniment used by Physicians

Bread sponge that sets the least bit too long may be sour.



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The House of the Winds.

Once upon a time there was a little girl named Sally who lived in the country with an old Aunt Jane. There was no children for her to play with, so she was often lonely. Most of her time she spent in the fields with the birds, the flowers and the winds. She loved the winds best of all; they seemed so friendly and so near; but always she longed for a real live playmate.

One warm day she wandered across the fields and threw herself down beneath her favorite walnut tree. A cricket was sounding one note over and over again, and the wind was singing a slow song in the top of the tree. Sally sighed and shut her eyes.

Suddenly a queer thing happened: without opening her eyes or rising to her feet, she found herself walking along a perfectly strange road. It was a long white road without a tree; all the land that lay on either side of it was white, too, and so was the sky. As she stood still and looked wonderingly round her, a whirlwind of dust came wheeling up the road. Her hat sailed off; her curls tossed this way and that; her skirts blew wildly about.

"That is strange," said Sally; but she walked on. The road soon turned a sharp corner. As Sally rounded the bend she came in sight of the queerest-looking house that she had ever laid eyes on. It was a white building with a sloping roof, and with queer funnels and bellows sticking out from it in every direction. A glass cupola was perched on the roof like a cherry on a birthday cake, and a gray-bearded man sat in it staring through a long spyglass.

The wind began to blow hard again. Suddenly the door of the house sprang open and a little girl blew out. She moved with a hop, skip and a jump; her feet scarcely touched the ground, and she seemed as light as a piece of thiselwood. She had red cheeks, mischievous eyes and a mop of black curls; her short pink skirts were whipping round her bare knees. The strange little girl came skipping straight to Sally.

"Here you are at last!" she cried. "I've asked you often enough."

Sally was amazed. "Why, I never saw you before!" she stammered. The other child laughed breezily. "No, you never did," she said. "Though I've been near you often enough. This is the House of the Winds, and I am Susy Wind."

Sally was more puzzled than ever. "I didn't know the winds were real people," she said. "Oh, there are lots of things that you earth people don't know," said Susy with a laugh. "Well, if you haven't seen me, you've heard me many a time. My family and I are busy, for we always have to obey the Weather Man. He lives up there in that cupola and watches the earth through his spyglass. Whenever he rings his bell, father or mother or I must go; when he sends all three of us out at once there's a fearful noise, I tell you!" The Wind child caught Sally by the hand and pulled her toward the house. "Come inside," she coaxed, "and meet the whole Wind family!"

So they went into a big room that was fitted out with huge pieces of furniture. On one of the great beds lay a large man, the largest Sally had ever seen, fast asleep.

"That is Father Wind," Susy explained. "He was up all last night. The Weather Man ordered a great storm, and poor father had to blow the bellows for twelve whole hours. Don't you remember how the wind howled round your windows? My father was making all that noise; and now he's resting while my mother takes her turn."

Sally stared at Mother Wind, who was a large woman with black hair and red cheeks. She was busy with the funnels and the bellows. As she worked, the crying of a great wind-

storm far off could be heard; but while Sally listened it grew fainter.

Susy was listening, too. "The storm is nearly over," she said. "Now maybe the Wind family can get a little rest."

Mother Wind sat down in one of the huge chairs. "Well, Sally," she puffed, out of breath, "I'm glad you've come to see us at last."

Sally was too much puzzled to reply. But Mother Wind did not wait for an answer. She got up and began to prepare supper. When the meal was ready she said, "Come, children! Wake up, father!"

There were four bowls of delicious creamy custard on the table, and when Father Wind crossed the floor to take his seat they shook like jelly. He was so red in the face and had such big eyes that Sally could hardly eat for looking at him.

When he caught her looking at him he gave a jolly haw-haw that sounded like the roar of the ocean waves. "She wonders why we're so red-cheeked and big-eyed," he laughed. "It's because we have to puff and blow so hard. Eat your supper, little girl," he said. "It isn't often that you get cream from the Milky Way."

So the delicious custard was Milky Way cream! Sally thought it tasted much better than the cream that came from Aunt Jane's spotted cow. She plucked up courage to ask some questions.

"Housekeeping is very simple here," Mother Wind explained. "Every day we go out and scoop up a quantity of fresh Milky Way. When the house needs sweeping I merely open the door, and Father Wind puffs it clean in a moment. As for clothes—" She reached over and touched Sally's dress. "That's pretty," she said. "I think I'll make Susy a dress of the same pattern. Susy, go get that new piece of pink cloud that you brought home yesterday."

Susy ran off and returned with a piece of soft pink material that Sally thought was very beautiful. "You see," Mother Wind explained, "we dress in clouds here. Susy prefers pink; so when she needs a new dress we just take a cloud of that color."

Just then there was a loud ringing of bells. "O dear!" said Susy. "That means all three of us must get ready to blow again. I wanted you to look through the Weather Man's telescope, Sally, but it's too late now. I don't dare to speak to him after three bells ring; he's very cross when a storm is beginning."

Father Wind jumped up from the table and began to work the bellows furiously. A loud rumbling and moaning could be heard.

"There's going to be a big storm," Susy said.

Mother Wind put her hand on Sally's shoulder. "Hurry home, child," she said. "But don't forget us. When the evening breeze blows over your face I'm telling you good night; and when the shutters rattle and bang, that's Father Wind playing pranks. Go part of the way with her, Susy—and hurry, both of you."

So the two children raced to the spot where the white road turned. "Good-bye. Don't forget me," Susy Wind whispered.

"Good-bye," Sally answered, and just at the moment of parting she found herself back under the walnut tree. The sky had darkened, and it was thundering; a few raindrops were falling. She hurried home, and just as she reached the house the storm began. Such a storm! The trees bent and the house rocked. But Sally was

not in the least afraid; she even laughed aloud. It was only the Wind family puffing and blowing at bellows and funnels as the Weather Man had told them to do.

Sally never went back to the House of the Winds, because she did not know the way; but she knew well enough that the Wind family came to see her. Sometimes when she was falling asleep at night she felt Mother Wind's kind hand on her forehead; and sometimes at midnight she waked and laughed to herself at the sound of jolly old Father Wind slamming the shutters. Often at sunrise her curtains blew apart and she waked to see a rosy face peeping at her round the edge of the window.

And whenever she went outdoors, particularly in March and October, and her hat flew off and her skirts whipped wildly about, she would jump for joy and say, "Hello, Susy Wind, I'm so glad you've come! Let's play!"

Preparing Bees for Winter.

The successful wintering of bees is often ascribed to luck. But investigation carried on at the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, during the past eight years, show that there is very little ground for this view. Of 348 colonies wintered during this period, both in the cellar and out-of-doors, only seven per cent. were lost, and this loss was ascertained in nearly every case to be due to definite causes, the principal causes being unwholesome and granulated stores and starvation. Most of the colonies lost from unwholesome stores did not die outright but became so weak that they had to be united to others.

The secret of success in wintering bees lies in their proper preparation. This preparation needs to be begun in July when it is important to see that the colony contains a good, fertile queen, preferably one raised the same year, which will raise a large number of young bees in the late-summer months.

Each colony needs about 40 pounds of wholesome stores for the winter and early spring, and this should be in the hive before the end of September in most places. Clover honey and syrup made from refined (not brown) sugar are wholesome. This year, owing to the high cost of refined sugar, it may be hard to provide sufficient good stores, especially in some parts of Ontario and Quebec where the clover was killed last winter, and chances may have to be taken with honey that the bees gather from other plants. Buckwheat honey is wholesome, but some of the honeys, for example, that come from wild plants in the fall are inclined to cause dysentery and death.

Winter protection is very important. If the bees are to remain outside, no better protection can be given than the 4-colony case made large enough to hold about four inches of packing consisting of shavings, or dried leaves a year or more old, around the sides and beneath the hives, and double this thickness on top. The apiary must be well protected from the wind.

If cellar wintering is followed, the bee cellar should be comparatively dry and it should be well insulated to prevent much variation in temperature. For a few colonies in a cold locality a boarded-off portion of the basement of the beekeeper's residence makes a good bee cellar and a furnace in the basement is an advantage. If the stores are wholesome and the bees have been brought in before the severe weather, the best temperature for the bee cellar is between 45 deg. and 50 deg. F. If, however, dysentery has developed, the higher temperature will cause restlessness and a few degrees lower will be advisable.

During a christening in a little fishing village, the clergyman noticed that the embarrassed father was holding the child so that its fat legs pointed toward the toll.

"Turn her this way," he whispered. But the father was too disconcerted to heed or understand.

"Turn her feet around," the minister whispered again, but there was no response.

An old seaman in the back of the church came to the rescue. Putting his weather-beaten hand to his mouth, he roared across the aisle:

"Head her into the wind, Tom!"

Women Whose Names Live on Maps

Names of such women as Joan of Arc and Edith Cavell are written indelibly upon the hearts of people for all ages. Generous and well deserved tributes have been paid lastingly to others, but so much have their names become a part of our daily lives that many who frequently pronounce them are un-mindful of their significance. Cities, rivers, provinces and islands bear the names of women of distinction.

Lady Franklin Island, near Baffin Island, in the Arctic Circle, is named for the wife of Sir John Franklin, the explorer, who lost his life in first finding the Northwest Passage through the great ice of the polar regions. There is, perhaps, no more beautiful story of untiring devotion and persistent effort than that of Lady Jane Franklin, who, after the failure of many attempts, fitted out a ship which, though it brought back to her the definite proof of the loss of her

husband's expedition, established the achievement of his object.

The picturesque stories of the little Indian princess Pocahontas always will hold a loved place in the hearts of American childhood. Counties in Iowa and West Virginia, villages in Illinois, and Missouri, and in the Rocky Mountains in Alberta, are named for her.

Queen Victoria's name is wrapped around the British Empire from the capital of British Columbia, over the heart of Africa at Victoria Nyanza and Victoria Falls, and beyond into Queensland and Victoria in faraway Australia.

America, too, in its early days of colonization, paid its tribute to the queens of the mother country and to the gracious ladies who braved the dangers of untried shores with their lords. Elizabeth, a cape in Maine, and Elizabeth City, in Virginia, as well as the state itself, with some twenty-five other places in the United States, bear

the name of the clever, witty, versatile coquette, who took the dissension-torn England and whipped it into place as a world power. Elizabeth Carter, the charming wife of one of the aristocratic proprietors of New Jersey, shares with Queen Elizabeth some of the honors of the name. Elizabethtown, in North Carolina, and Elizabeth City, in New Jersey, are named for her.

Maryland and Virginia are fairly bespattered with the names of queens and princesses of England, the very state names themselves being taken from that of Queen Henrietta-Maria, the wife of Charles I, and the disputably fortunate estate of Elizabeth.

A charming little legend hovers about the naming of Charing Cross, the busy London station. At the spot in 1291 Edward I. erected one of the thirteen crosses marking the route followed by the funeral procession of his wife, his "chere reine," from Nottinghamshire to Westminster Abbey.

To Make a Water-Tight Boat.

A young farmer who was building a boat for use on the nearby river hit upon a way of hastening the operation of the law of nature that wood, when water-soaked, swells. His method was simple.

He got the local blacksmith to make a tool that he called a compressor. It was merely a piece of iron about ten inches long with a handle at one end and with the other end bent over to form a flange. The flange was just wide enough to fit snugly over the edge of the board, so that a blow upon the top of it brought the point into the middle of the edge and made a depression in the wood.

With the compressor in one hand and a hammer in the other, the boat maker went along the entire length of the board until he had made from end to end of it a narrow depression where the edge of the compressor had been driven in. The board then looked as if it were grooved, ready for a tongue to fit into it, but the fact was that the wood, instead of having been taken out by the grooving plane, was still there, but depressed.

The next step was to plane off the edges of the board until the surface was again even. When the boat maker had thus prepared enough boards he placed them edge to edge with nothing between them. When the finished boat was put into the water it leaked at first, for the sideboards did not fit closely together; but very soon the action of the water started the narrow strips of compressed wood to swelling, and as they swelled they met the strips above or below them and closed up the cracks, so that in a little while the boat was absolutely water-tight.

The same method of stopping leaks is good not only for boat making but for many other purposes, such as building water tanks and troughs.

Translated.

During a christening in a little fishing village, the clergyman noticed that the embarrassed father was holding the child so that its fat legs pointed toward the toll.

"Turn her this way," he whispered. But the father was too disconcerted to heed or understand.

"Turn her feet around," the minister whispered again, but there was no response.

An old seaman in the back of the church came to the rescue. Putting his weather-beaten hand to his mouth, he roared across the aisle:

"Head her into the wind, Tom!"

The Lord God Omnipotent Reigneth

The Lord render to every man his righteousness and his faithfulness; for the Lord delivered thee unto my hand to-day, but I would not stretch forth mine hand against the Lord's anointed.—I Sam. 26, 23.

Saul knew that David was to be king, and in his madness and selfishness he sought to kill him. David with a small company of loyal followers, though not a very select body of men (1 Sam. 22: 1, 2), hid himself to escape Saul, and his life until Saul's death was full of misery. Twice he had an opportunity to kill Saul, once when he was alone and asleep in a cave (1 Sam. 24), and again when Saul was alone and asleep in a trench or in an ambushade made of wagons (1 Sam. 26). And in both cases he refused to do the king an injury. In both cases, too, Saul confessed himself ashamed, though his shame was very short-lived. The whole situation was a peculiar one. The Israelites were at war against their old enemies, the Philistines. Saul was without the guidance of Samuel, who was dead, and driven by his semi-insanity, he imagined David to be his enemy and sought to kill him instead of fighting the real enemy threatening his throne. And poor David, loyal to Saul as his king, and yet knowing that he was in due time to be king himself, was forced to hide himself and live the life of an apparent outlaw. These perplexing situations arise many times in the life of nations as well as in the life of individuals, and they try men's hearts and heads. The whole world, just now, is in such a perplexing condition, and it demands strong faith and continued patience on the part of those who trust and love God. Problems cannot be solved in a moment. Like a troubled sea, it must take time for the tumult and confusion to subside. I think we can learn some helpful lessons, therefore, from the story of David.

Time for Testing Faith.

And notice, first, that he never seemed to lose his faith in God, though he was driven hither and thither as a fugitive. Many of the Psalms may well have been written either at this period or later when he recalled his painful experiences, and they are wonderful prayers for us to use to-day. We must rest upon this great fact—"The Lord God omnipotent reigneth!" We cannot understand, we cannot see the end, and we are often perplexed as to our duty. It is a time for us to trust and wait, loving and serving daily as we have opportunity, and

looking for a manifestation of God's will. How often such situations come in our own personal lives! We are confused by a thousand issues, and troubled by burdens which seem too heavy for us to bear. What then? Shall we despair and lose heart and doubt God's love? Surely not. It is a time for testing our faith and also a time for growth in character for these experiences, if met rightly and in the fear and love of God, are bound to make us better and stronger. God is working his purpose out for us, and if we "trust and obey," the light at last will drive back the darkness. Let us never think that God has forgotten. Let us never think that His love has failed. Now is the time to prove our Christianity and to cry with Job: "Though He slay me, yet will I trust in Him" (Job, 13: 15).

God's Help in Trouble.

Note again how David kept bitterness from his soul. He does indeed complain unto God concerning his enemies (Psal. 85), but he never seemed to grow bitter and hateful against Saul and his followers. It is not easy to suppress a bitter spirit when things go wrong. We readily cry out in cruel and impassioned speech against the people who, as we think, are working evil against us, but we do not find much help by so doing. If we can only refrain from judgment and wait patiently we shall be happier. In such times of trial we can often find help and peace in crying out to God. The Master in His dark hour of agony cried: "My God, My God, why hast Thou forsaken Me?" And He used the words of David in the Twenty-second Psalm. God wants us to complain to Him and to pour out before Him the bitterness of our souls (Job 10: 1 and Psal. 77). He understands and He speaks comforting words. But bitterness toward men, toward life, toward work, is bound to do us harm. After all, while there are bad men in the world and wickedly selfish people, there are, on the other hand, hosts of good men who are trying to be true and to do right. And, perhaps, if we knew even bad men, as they hardly know themselves, we would find hidden desires for uprightness and goodness.—Rev. F. W. Tomkins.

Columbus received a salary of \$304 a year as commander of the expedition which discovered America.

Hastings, England, has been a centre for herring fishing for twenty centuries at least.

The Farm in the Balance

Some thousands of country-bred young men have just graduated from the high schools of the Dominion, and are weighing, if they have not already decided, the momentous question of a life career. A proportionate few of these young men have a strong natural bent or inclination toward some special life work and will pursue the object of this inherent ambition with a tenacity which will insure success. A far larger number will, if history repeats itself, play the part of the opportunist by choosing a present occupation in some easily attainable and immediately remunerative line of work.

This tendency to follow the line of least resistance in our industrial life is far more general than most of us appreciate. We are largely creatures of accident. Even strong predilections are subordinated to the pressure of circumstances, or are repressed to take advantage of what seems to be a good opportunity to make an immediate or early improvement in our financial condition. More generally than otherwise, the anticipated benefits fall short of anything like complete realization, and there is continued disappointment over a monotonous existence and a vain longing for "what might have been."

Too few young men approach the all-important problem of choosing a career with an eye to the attainments of a more or less distant future. Quite naturally the problems of the present are first and most thoroughly considered. As a result many young men have left the farm for other employment at a time when the future is exceedingly bright for the progressive

farmer. The country bred young men who are just now engaged in the consideration of the momentous problem of choosing a career would do well to consider this outlook, while weighing the farm in the balance with a high industrial wage. And if they take counsel with older men and men in other lines of business as well, the decision reached is likely to be one of greater wisdom.

In weighing the farm against other careers, present difficulties of farm management, particularly the shortage of farm labor, are likely to be placed in the balance against the farm, instead of in its favor. A little thought should, however, convince the young man who is considering this question that this very handicap is certain to react in favor of the farmer who sticks to his job and makes the most of the present situation. Shortage of farm labor means lessened production along some lines. It also means increased urban consumption. Together these factors mean remunerative prices for farm products.

Economists of the business school believe implicitly in the ultimate influence of the old law of supply and demand. They believe that prices for foodstuffs must rise to a relatively higher scale of comparative values, which will enable the farmer to successfully compete with the manufacturer for needed labor, and which will return the farmer and his family a more adequate labor income.

The country bred young men, who are up against the great problem of choosing a career would do well to consider these economic facts before deciding against farming as a career.

Canadian Flax for Ireland

According to Trade Commissioner J. Vernon McKenzie, Canadian-grown flax seed has proved a great favorite with the farmers of Ireland where good flax is appreciated. Much seed was imported from Canada during the past two seasons which gave universal satisfaction, and there is every indication that exports from Canada this year will be much heavier. It is the general opinion of a large number of those in touch with the flax trade in Ireland that—provided Canadian flax yields the same result as last year—it will effectually put Dutch seed out of the market and supersede it on Irish farms. Canadian flax seed has met its stiffest competition in Ireland from Holland and Japan. In fact during the past season, the only other varieties of seed grown in Ireland included some of Russia's 1917 output, and Irish seed from County Antrim and County Cork.

As regards the value of scutched flax for sowing, Canadian fibre seed held a pre-eminent position according to government figures which included returns from five principal centres.

All supplies in Belfast last year were quickly exhausted, and in the opinions of the leading importers in that city the results obtained in the last two seasons from Canadian seed have been satisfactory and at least equal to those obtained from seed from any other country. They believed that granted the season in Canada is favorable this year there will be a great increase in importation, and that Canadian seed, by the progress it is making, will oust Dutch seed from the large market it now holds among the farms of Ulster.

The majority of the Canadian seed used in Ireland came from south-western Ontario, the soil and climate of which region are very favorable to the production of high-grade fibre flax. The flax of the prairie provinces, whilst producing great quantities of flax seed suitable for crushing for the manufacture of linseed oil and stock foods, the fibre is not generally suitable for the manufacture of lines of fine quality. Experiments, however, have shown that a high quality of paper can be made from the flax straw produced in the prairie provinces.



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VOL. XLIIII

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NO. 29

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—Mrs. J. A. Rochon, (formerly Miss Marie Bernique), wishes to announce that she is prepared to receive pupils in pianoforte playing at her home studio. Mrs. Rochon holds the Licentiate A. Mus. Diploma. She is a graduate of the Dominion College of Music, Montreal, and is thoroughly qualified to give musical instruction.

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LOCAL NEWS

Mr. John Daoust left on Monday for a trip to Morris, Man.

Mr. Elmer Giles is spending a two weeks vacation in town.

Miss Perry Cooke is in Montreal for this week visiting friends.

Miss Bella Wason, of the General Hospital staff, was home for the week-end.

Mr. Jack McGillies, of Lyn, Ont., is the guest of Mrs. Mackie this week.

Mrs. J. McFarlane returned last week from a pleasant visit to Montreal.

Miss Bessie McGibbon left on Friday last for a visit with friends at Perth, Ont.

Mr. Evan McCallum, of Boston, was the guest of his aunt, Mrs. A. Beers this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Cokers, of Belleville, Ont., were recent guests of Mrs. Jno. W. Boyd.

Mrs. John A. McGibbon and Mrs. Buchanan spent a few days in Montreal this week.

Mrs. Robertson, of Montreal, is the guest of Mrs. Jno. Henry McPaul this week.

Miss Ruth Todd has returned home from a pleasant visit to Cowansville and Brigham.

Mrs. O'dell, of Montreal, was the guest of Mrs. Jno. Cruise for a few days this week.

Mrs. McLaughlin and children, of Connecticut, are guests of Mrs. Wm. Banford this month.

Mrs. Huggins and daughters, of Montreal, are guests of Mrs. Robt. Miller for a few days.

Mr. J. B. Ferguson, of Montreal, is spending his holidays the guest of Mr. Wm. Todd.

Mrs. Ben. Brooks, of Montreal, spent last week the guest of Mrs. Wm. Hutchins of Brownsburg.

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

Miss Mary Millar, of Montreal, is spending a vacation in town the guest of Mrs. W. C. Miller.

Mrs. F. Forsythe, of Carleton Place, is spending a few weeks in town visiting her many friends.

Miss Audrey Todd, of Westmount, is the guest of Miss Annabel Hume for a couple of weeks.

Mrs. Jno. Seamans and children, of Lowell, Mass., were guests of Mrs. Alex. Bradford recently.

Miss Bella Hume, of Hill Head, has been spending a few days with her aunt, Mrs. Andrew Boa.

Mr. Rutherford and Mr. Anderson, of Montreal, spent the week-end with their family at Hill Head.

Miss Olive Morrison, of Upper Lachute, is the guest of her aunt, Mrs. T. H. Hume for this week.

Miss Violet Fitzpatrick, of Ottawa, is the guest of her aunt, Mrs. John Thorburn for a few weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Tupper, of Pierrepont, N.Y., are the guests of Mrs. Bishop for a few weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Elliott also Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Elliott spent the week-end with friends in St. Amede.

Mr. and Mrs. Renben Riddell and children were guests of Mrs. Matthew Rodgers over the week-end.

Mr. and Mrs. Ivan Fraser and son, of Brockville, are guests of Mrs. H. Fraser Jr., for a couple of weeks.

Messrs. Ross Todd and Erle Todd, of Ottawa, are spending a pleasant holiday in Lachute and Lake Louise.

The Misses Helen and Elsie McPhee, of Cowansville were week-end guests of Mrs. David Todd, Lachute Road.

Miss Maud Painter has returned home after spending a pleasant holiday in New York, Brooklyn and other points.

Mrs. Ashworth and son and Mrs. Genison, of Montreal, are guests of Mrs. Clitherve at the Stewart Cottage.

Miss Annie Robert and Mr. Gordon Corbett, of Montreal, were guests of Mrs. Everett McGibbon this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Hampton and daughter, of Winnipeg, are the guests of their parents during a short visit.

Mr. and Mrs. Upham and children have returned from Muskoka Lakes and are now the guests of Mrs. Foreman.

Toronto Exhibition opens, Saturday Aug. 28th to Sept. 15th, for special rates see C.P.R. Town agent or Telephone 27.

Mrs. P. J. Doran and Miss Doran, of Montreal, have been spending the past few weeks with Mrs. John Thorburn.

Miss Milly Davis, of Ottawa, was the guest of her sister, Mrs. Wm. Deacon for a few days, afterwards leaving for Morin Heights.

Mr. and Mrs. Crabbe of Ottawa, and Mrs. Burnett of Montreal, are spending a short visit in town as guests of Mrs. Adamson this week.

Mr. and Mrs. S. B. Taylor who have been spending some months with friends and relatives here, returned to their home in Winnipeg on the 19th inst.

Mrs. Dale, of Ottawa, Mrs. Webb, of Westboro, and Miss Elsie Crooks, of Ottawa, were guests of Mrs. P. R. McGibbon this week.

The extra Sunday train leaving Lachute 7:58 summertime, and returning from Montreal 11:55 will make its last trip on Sunday Sept. 3rd.

Mr. and Mrs. Wilcox and daughter returned home to Detroit after spending a pleasant visit with Mr. and Mrs. Richard Thompson, Upper Lachute.

Miss L. Jamieson, of Cornwall, and Mr. W. Goodfellow of Montreal, are spending their holidays with Mr. Robert Goodfellow, Hill Foot Farm.

Mrs. D. Ferguson and daughter Viola have returned home to Montreal, after spending a pleasant holiday with friends in East Settlement and Bethany.

Mrs. Thos. McKinnane and daughter and Mrs. Lewis, of South Haven, Mich., are spending a pleasant visit in town the guests of Mrs. Simon McKinnane.

Miss Grace Bradford arrived home on Sunday after a very pleasant trip through the Upper Lakes and also with her sister, Mrs. R. M. Beckett, of Port Arthur.

Mrs. Chas. Hughes and Mrs. Victor Hughes, of Webbwood, Ont., and Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Parker, of Montreal, were recent guests of Mr. J. D. Campbell.

Only a couple of weeks to the Argenteuil Fair. Make up your mind to take your holiday on the 8th, 9th, and 10th of Sept. They are the dates of the Fair.

Miss Beatrice MacLean, accompanied by Miss Annel MacPhail, of Lachute, and Miss Gladys Cleland of Dalesville, have gone to Ottawa for a weeks visit.

Last Friday the C.N.R. had quite a spill when rounding the bend at the Exhibition Grounds. A spread rail was the cause, but beyond a little scare no one was hurt.

The Misses Barbara Nicoll, of Montreal, and Annie of New York, have returned home after spending a pleasant two weeks with friends in Port Arthur and Winnipeg.

Mrs. and Mrs. Jas. T. Griffith motored down from Arnprior on Friday last and were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Jno. Hope at their summer home at Lake Louise over Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. D. Hay and children and Mrs. Jno. Boyd, of Lacombe, Man., and Mrs. W. H. Davis, of East Angus, returned home on Tuesday, after spending a pleasant visit with Mrs. Lyster.

Mr. Stanley, the Misses Nellie and Gladys Sullivan, of Chasterville, Ont., and Miss Amy McOuat of Montreal, spent the week-end as guests of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. McOuat, Riverside.

Services will be held on Sunday next in Dalesville at 10.30 a.m., Mount Maple 1.30 p.m., Brownsburg (Union Service) at 3.30 p.m. Meetings all in connection with the Bible Society and to be addressed by Mr. McElean.

Union Services Sabbath August 30th, Rev. J. L. George and Mr. A. T. McIntyre, Morning, Lachute Methodist Church and Upper Lachute; Afternoon, East Settlement and Hill Head. The services in Brownsburg in the afternoon and in Lachute in the evening will be as announced under the Bible Society meetings.

Miss Morrison who has been spending this month in Lachute and St. Andrews, returned home to Edmonton this week and was accompanied by little Dorothy McIntyre who will join her father at Cabri, Sask. Miss Elsie McIntyre and Miss A. Funchion, of St. Andrews traveled en route to Toronto and Niagara Falls.

We would again respectfully remind the Road Committee that nothing has as yet been done to fulfil the orders issued by them some time ago in placing new cement walk along Barron Avenue. It is almost a work of art to navigate oneself along the present walk which is becoming worse and more dangerous. Numerous falls are reported and before any serious accident occurs there should be no more lost time. Excuse has been made of lack of cement. A consignment has just arrived so it is only a matter now of getting busy.

A Dramatic and Musical Entertainment will be held in the Town Hall, St. Andrews on Saturday evening next Aug. 28th, under the auspices of Christ Church. Mrs. Rolland of Montreal, who is a genuine artist and her work of the highest order will give sketches from "The Merchant of Venice." Costume impersonation. "The Gossip" "Where's Annette" "Mary Carey" and poems by Pauline Johnson, also music by local talent. Doors open at 8 p.m., standard time. Admission 35 cts., come and spend an enjoyable and laughable evening.

BIRTHS

HUME.—At Hill Head, on Aug. 19th, to Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Hume, a daughter.

FRASER.—At 172 James Street, Ottawa, Ont., on Sunday, August 22nd, 1920, to Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Fraser, a daughter.

ENGAGEMENTS

Mr. and Mrs. Robt. Silverman, of Dalesville, Que., announce the engagement of their second daughter, Mary Ruby to Mr. Russell Kennedy of Montreal, Que. The marriage will take place in Sept.

WASH GOODS.

We have a choice line of Voiles in pretty patterns and colours, a few Whites also. The prices are very low, from 50 cents to \$1.00 per yard.

In Check Gingham we have a good line selling at 40 cents worth 65 cents. Now we have also a large line of prints bought long ago in light and dark colours. We have some choice Navys, still.

Ladies' Costumes—we have a nice assortment in sizes and colours from \$25.00 to \$35.00.

Ladies' Summer Coats from \$12.00 to \$22.00.

Men's Clothing. We can meet all demands for sizes. We have nothing in all these subject to excise tax. Get yourself and your boys' suited now. Prices will not be lower for a long time likely.

W. BANFORD & SON LACHUTE.

Household Economy

In Material, Fuel, Time, Effort, Energy, is assured when you buy your bread and other bakery products instead of bothering and baking at home.

Our Cakes and Confectionery are made all with First Quality ingredients, and THAT COUNTS these days.

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THE WRISTLET WITH THE DISAPPEARING EYE

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

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

Watchmaker, Jeweller all Optical.
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Soils and Crops

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

Advantages and Profits of Systematic Crop Rotations.

The chief advantages of systematic crop rotation may be briefly stated as follows:

1. Rotation systematizes the farm work. There is a definite portion of land prepared for each kind of crop for each year and the areas of the crops grown remain constant. Farm work is more economically and efficiently conducted as a result.

2. In a systematic rotation each crop or season is handled in such a manner and is of such a nature as to be the proper preparation for the crop which follows. This results in increased average yields and greater efficiency.

3. The control of weeds, plant diseases and insects is facilitated by crop rotation, as frequent change of type of crop interferes with their multiplication and all good rotations provide regular recurrent times for a clean-up.

4. Any benefits from soil-enriching crops or soil-improving methods are distributed uniformly over a whole farm by a good rotation.

5. Frequent crop change avoids the soil depletion incident to constant one-crop farming.

A good rotation should include at least one of each of the following:

1. Cash crops, i.e., crops readily convertible into cash and such as are likely to be reasonably sure of success and profit in the territory concerned.

2. Cleaning and moisture-storing crop or fallow, a regularly recurring period in the rotation which provides suitable opportunity for weed eradication and the accumulation of soil moisture.

3. Forage crop. All the best crop rotations assume live stock as an integral part of the farm system and forage crops must be grown to nourish them. Where conditions make live-stock raising impossible, any permanent rotation must provide a substitute in the form of green manures.

4. Leguminous crop. No permanent system of agriculture has been built up anywhere that does not include in its rotation at least one of the nitrogen-storing group of plants.

Some of the most striking facts in regard to crop sequence that have emerged from crop rotation work are:

1. The great value of corn as a preparatory crop for grain crops.

2. The seeding for grasses and clovers should follow corn or summer fallow. The more intervening grain crops there are, the greater the chance of failure.

3. Wheat is the most profitable crop after fallow or corn.

4. Coarse grains are more profitable than wheat as second crop after fallow or corn.

5. Wheat makes a satisfactory nurse crop for grasses.

6. Field roots are much less effective than corn as a preparatory crop for grain and sunflowers somewhat less though better than roots.

Harvesting With the Tractor.

The tractor has proved its worth in the hay field in many ways. The steady gait at which it travels makes it valuable in pulling the wagon and loader, steadiness being necessary for best results and to prevent excessive wear on the mechanism of the loader.

A wagonload of hay with a loader attached and in operation is a considerable load for the average two-horse team. Last year we used two wagons, one being loaded while the other was being unloaded. The loading was done with the tractor, and the unloading with a hay hoist driven by a small kerosene engine. The horses were used on the lighter tasks

of pulling the mowing machine and side-delivery rake. The tractor was driven by one man, while the unloading was done by another, the two changing places for relief. One man did the unloading as the hoist pulled the fork back. Some men arrange the tractor controls so that it may be driven from the load like a team of horses. Of course, some tractors are more easily adapted for this than others.

The tractor did not work out as well for pulling the mowing machine as it did for the heavier job. No doubt, with proper hitch and two mowing machines it would have been more profitable. The greatest difficulty in the way was that two men were necessary where the hay was tangled or down, which is frequently the case where the hay grows more than two tons to the acre. Some tractors are well adapted to this job, however, being arranged to drive from the mowing-machine seat.

In the Alfalfa Field.

Because the hired man has gone with the buffalo and the wild pigeon, the farmer of to-day must investigate every means for better economy of labor in his harvesting methods.

The gathering of alfalfa, because of the number of cuttings per season, offers a fertile field for the saving of labor. Where one has several acres of alfalfa, it is good practice to cut with a six-foot mower. It is not necessary to delay cutting until the dew has dried off, as this cuts into the day's work, for the time before entering the field is usually lost. Cut enough each morning to provide work for the following day.

When the grass has reached the point where the "twist" test shows it is sufficiently dry, it should be raked. A side delivery rake that has a raking width of two swaths is best. Be sure to turn over the entire two swaths, or else there will be damp hay under the windrow. The side-delivery rake gives a small loose windrow, allowing free air circulation. In good drying weather the raking can be done late in the afternoon of the day the grass is cut.

After lying in the windrow until the next afternoon, the hay should be loaded. A loader will save labor, and it should be delivered at once to the barn or stack. All of the above work can be done by one man, with the help of one boy to drive the team, if an efficient loader is used.

If the barn has an open floor and plenty of ventilation, and the stack is built on rails that permit air circulation, the hay resulting will be very sweet, and no leaves will be lost during the process of curing.

Power Harvesting Pays.

If you own a tractor, do not hesitate to use it to draw your grain binder, thus relieving your horses of one of the hardest tasks of the summer season. In attaching the binder to a tractor it is usually better to attach the stub tongue considerably off centre, setting the tractor away from the grain. This allows more room at the corners for square turning, and with a quick-turn fore truck an absolutely square turn can be made without stopping the forward motion of the tractor or leaving uncut grain. Nearly all modern tractors have extension steering and throttle control attachments that permit the operator to ride on the binder seat and drive both tractor and machine.

The greater speed obtained by use of the tractor, however, coupled with the saving of horseflesh, justifies the use of an operator on both binder and tractor.

Financial Notes

Montreal—The annual report of Atlantic Sugar Refineries shows sales for the year of over \$25,000,000, or two and a third times sales in the previous year. Refining profit alone was \$1,594,888 and profits from other sources \$1,199,012. Total profits from all sources, \$2,803,910, against \$938,343 in previous year. After paying preferred dividend arrears, profit and loss balance of \$1,106,362 was carried forward to new account.

Victoria—A number of loans have recently been made to industries throughout the province by the B. C. Department of Industries. Sawmill and shingle mill projects have been helped to a considerable amount; and packing companies have also been granted loans. This assistance, it is expected, will put timber and other industries in a considerably better position than heretofore; and as a new principle in business, is being eagerly watched by all the western governments.

Regina—The most midsummer building in years is now going on here, and building permits for July reached \$100,000.

Kingston, Jamaica—The Government has issued orders that the plantation owners must all put in good crops to take care of any possible famine conditions that might develop in the islands.

Fill burnt saucepans with salt and water. Leave for a few hours, then bring slowly to the boil. The burnt particles will come off without any difficulty.

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Corn Shrinkage Increases Value.

How much do farm grains shrink in storage? This question is frequently asked by farmers, particularly respecting corn, since the amount of shrinkage influences the weight of the bushel; this would, of course, influence the price of corn.

Tests show that well-matured corn has an average shrinkage of about 20 per cent., the amount ranging in an eight-year test from 6.5 to 27.7. Corn that has been stored when damp shrinks from eight to ten per cent. more, it has been found.

If corn sold at \$1 a bushel in early fall, well-matured corn will be worth \$1.05 on December 1st. By March of the following year \$1.10 would be a fair price for the same bushel of corn. The increase after March 1st is gradual, reaching a value of \$1.25 by June 1st. In short, then, corn should be purchased at about 20 per cent. less in the fall than on June 1st of the following year.

When You Make Your Farm Look Better You Make it Worth More

The first thing to do in making the plan for beautifying the home grounds is to study the arrangement of the necessary objects and the planting materials as you would study a picture. Consider each tree, shrub, or flower, its habits of growth, the size to which it will grow, and its location, before giving it a place in the home-grounds picture.

Every farm has its own individuality, just as every person has. On one farm the backbone of a plan for beautifying the home may be two or three old trees. Possibilities such as these are worth hundreds of dollars to the new home site. Compare with it the staring, dreary loneliness of the farm from which all the timber has been cut, leaving the house bleak and ugly. Another one may have an especially beautiful view of lake, hill, or river; then the farmstead can be so planned that this view is emphasized.

The house is the central feature of the farmstead picture. Give it the prominence it requires, and make all other features secondary to it. Locate the house well back from the road. Place it so that it will be free from odors of farm buildings. Never dwarf its size by placing larger buildings nearer the road. Walks and drives, necessary lines of travel to the house, and outbuildings are seldom objects of beauty, so make them as inconspicuous as possible. Place them at the sides of the lawns so they will not divide what would otherwise be one unbroken sweep of grass.

The entrance drive gives hospitality to the farmstead picture. It should lead with pleasing curve and easy grade to the house and farm buildings. It should be inconspicuous. It is well to provide a space in which to turn around.

On small areas, walks should be straight unless there be a good reason for making them curved. On larger areas curved walks and drives, if reasonably direct, are more pleasing. Remember, when you put in walks and drives, that too many walks spoil the plan. They cut up the lawn, make it harder to mow, and use good money that might have been spent in making the place beautiful rather than cluttered. If possible, make each walk serve more than one purpose. That means that the features of the grounds must themselves be well placed with respect to each other. The barn and other outbuildings, when framed with trees and partly screened with shrubs, may often be made interesting features of the home-grounds picture.

Garden and orchard should be located conveniently, but not so that they detract from the farmstead picture. The home orchard may be placed between the barnyard and the highway, where it will frame the farm buildings and screen the unattractive barnyard.

The clothes yard is never an object of beauty. It should be completely screened either by lattice or shrubbery from the road or walk. It may often be made a children's playground, with the exception of one day in the week, if a movable clothes reel is used.

The lawn is the foreground of the home-grounds picture. Have it large enough to give privacy and expanse. There is, sensibly enough, a reaction against the old custom of building the farmhouse away from the road, so that no sound or sight of any world, except her own farm world, ever reached the busy housewife. On the other hand, the farmhouse is best placed far enough from the road to escape the dust and noise which automobile travel has introduced into rural life. If it is not so fortunately placed, proper planting and arrange-

ment of the lawn can do a great deal toward avoiding a crowded, town-like look. On the farm the picture of the home grounds should be dignified and restful.

Keep the lawn free from flower beds, iron monuments, curious stones, or improperly located plants which would destroy the picture. Plant native shrubs which will attract the birds to the home grounds, and plant hardy shrubs which will harmonize with the other features of the landscape.

Trees furnish the frame and background for the home-grounds picture. Plant permanent long-lived trees. Place them at the sides of the house and lawn to frame the views, and to screen unsightly objects. Plant them at the rear of the house to give a background against which the house may be seen. Plant them along the roadside for shade and comfort for the passer-by. Plant a shelter belt of trees to the west and north of your buildings, for protection from cold winter winds. Plant trees which will be useful on the farm in future years when lumber is scarce.

Shrubs are the harmonizing elements in the home-grounds picture. Group them at the corners and angles of the house to make it appear a part of the grounds. Plant masses of shrubs along the boundaries to give interest and year-round beauty. Use them to screen unsightly objects, and to make walks and drives less prominent. Plant the more refined-growing varieties about the house, and the coarser ones, such as sumachs, elders, and blackhaws, at the borders where they will be seen at a greater distance. Plant high-growing shrubs at the corners of the house and the wider portions of the border beds. Plant low-growing shrubs in front of the higher ones, so there will be one continuous mass of foliage. Do not scatter a great variety of plants in one bed, but use several of one or two varieties to secure unity and a massed effect. Avoid planting shrubs in straight lines.

Vines give individuality to the home-grounds picture. Plant them near the veranda for shade and beauty. They may be used to cover walks, out-houses, and fences. Use them to conceal architectural defects, or to screen the yards from the public view.

Perennial flowers give variety and color to the home grounds. Plant them against the shrubby borders, not in the centre of the lawn. Plant some of the native wild flowers which bloom in late summer and autumn. This is one means of preserving the native flowers of the woods and fields so that future generations may know them. Wild asters, goldenrod, bonaset, violets, wild phlox, and many of the ferns are fairly easy to transplant, and likely to thrive if given a good garden soil and congenial conditions.

Annual flowers are especially useful in the home-grounds picture to fill in the "growing years" of the permanent plantings. To make the most of the annual flowers, at the least expenditure of time and effort, they should be planted according to some definite scheme. For instance, a border of yellow, gold, and white may be used on either side of the front steps; or blue, white, and pink may be chosen. A mixed border, carefully selected, using the scarlet runner bean as a background, with larkspurs next, then petunias, and then allysium, is worth trying. Cosmos, galliardia or blanket flower, calliopsis, and sweet alyssum make a yellow border that will be in bloom all summer. By using larkspur instead of galliardia, and verbenas instead of calliopsis, a different color effect is obtained.

Welfare of the Home

Artificial Feeding of Infants.

Statistics in every country demonstrate that from seven to ten times as many bottle-fed babies die as those naturally fed. This is more particularly the case during the summer months. In such countries as Sweden, Japan, Alaska and Greenland, where mortality is extremely low, artificial feeding is almost unknown. It is about twenty-five years now since a wave of optimism spread through the world concerning artificial feeding of infants. Many foods were concocted and offered for sale, only to be all too rapidly seized upon. The indifferent, unthinking mothers, anxious to be relieved of the maternal nursing, seemed happy to have found at last a substitute which was said to be even more efficient than mother's milk.

However, mortality figures have at last enlightened the world and revealed the fact, as already pointed out, that the mortality is almost ten times greater amongst those that are artificially fed, than those that are fed at the breast. It has furthermore been fully demonstrated that the ability to resist disease in any form depends largely on the form of nourishment that the young infant receives. The artificially fed child has very much lower resistance, and is, therefore, very much more susceptible to all forms of disease. It is a regrettable fact that in this young country, comparatively wealthy, there is such an appallingly small percentage of moth-

ers nursing their children, and this is more particularly striking when we contrast the foreign-born with the well-to-do in our cities. Take, for instance, in Toronto, among the foreign-born,—we find in a survey 88 per cent. of them still nursing their babies at the end of three months, with only 61 per cent. of the well-to-do people of the Anglo-Saxon race in Toronto nursing their infants. At the end of six months, seventy-seven per cent. of the foreigners and only 40 per cent. of our own mothers, and at the end of nine months, 65 per cent. of the foreigners and only 21 per cent. of our own mothers, are still nursing.

From this table it is quite apparent that one-third to one-half of our mothers are not nursing their infants. Even in foreign countries, in the past few years, the percentage of nursing mothers has increased from 50 to 75 per cent. as the result of educational measures. Surely the conditions revealed by these figures should cause the mothers of Canada to take more seriously their responsibilities! The mother that can nurse her child and for social reasons refuses to do so, is not deserving of being called a mother. Furthermore, it is extremely important that the babies be not weaned too early. Even if the mother has not sufficient fully to satisfy the child, she should retain what she can and reinforce that by modified cow's milk, as specified by her family physician.

For the Child Guest.

I shall never forget the misery that the small son of a neighbor caused me one afternoon. He wanted to take down everything from the mantelshelf. He rushed through books, tearing the pages; he insisted on playing horse with a brass lion of St. Marks, and finally teased to go home till his mother in sheer desperation was glad to go.

After my callers left I thought the whole matter over and decided that I would never have another experience like that. I also felt that I was in a measure to blame. Why should not a child guest have something to interest him? I made out a list of simple toys and the next day I went to town for my emergency guest box. Once my mind was concentrated on the problem, I saw how foolish I had been not to prepare something for the enjoyment of a child guest before. Surely my emergency shelf of good things to eat was always in readiness for the grown-ups, and now I felt it was my pleasant duty to make some little Audrey or Adrian happy in calling time.

At the toy shop I bought a strong but inexpensive doll. That week I made some pretty but firmly made clothes for the doll, so little Audrey could have the pleasure of taking them off and putting them on as many times as she pleased. I also bought a little bed, and it did not take long to make some bedclothes. Then I found a little folding table and a set of Japanese dishes. If the child wished her doll to have a tea party, I resolved to furnish a glass of milk and some animal crackers for the feast. I named the doll Delight, and told the little guest that I hoped she would prove a delight to her and to us all, and such was always the case.

Sometimes a little girl is more fond of cut-outs than she is of a real doll. I purchased some blunt scissors and put in an envelope some paper dolls and told little Audrey that if she cut out the dolls carefully she could take them home with her. It takes time to cut carefully, and I always found that the child was most happy to take something home with her.

Now there are other children who love to draw and I found an inexpensive book which had animals and dolls to be colored. The little box of crayons cost but a few cents, but the pleasure derived from this outfit was out of proportion to the cost. I am certain all child lovers have learned that a busy child is a happy one, so the entire problem was easily solved by keeping little hands busy. After all these toys had been played with it was time to go home, and it was always a happy little girl who bade me good-bye and asked if she might come again. Then the Blue Box was put back in the guest chamber closet for the next little visitor.

When it happened that my little guest was a boy I got out a Red Box. I was happy to find that there were many toys for a boy which were not expensive. A good box of building blocks gives a boy much pleasure. An iron train of cars and a box of tin soldiers have endless possibilities in them. Little Adrian can play war and send the soldiers from Halifax to Vancouver. It is not difficult to procure cut-outs of soldiers of different nations. Let Adrian take home with him all the soldiers he cuts out carefully. Some boys love to paste. I always have on hand many old picture postals. I use a punch and cut a small

hole in an upper corner of the card and thread a tape needle with strong narrow ribbon. When the cards have been pasted back to back, so the writing will not show, they can be strung on the ribbon and the little boy can take them home with him. There are many toys that can be substituted for those I have mentioned.

This list will do for a start and will mean that you have a contented little guest. It seems no more than fair to a child to prepare entertainment for it according to the age. As toys get broken or soiled it is an easy matter to replace them with a different set, so if the same child calls again a new interest will be awakened. How often we hear people say, "I do like Mrs. Blank so much, but when she takes her small boy calling with her I am in torment." The little secret of a busy and a happy child is one not everybody knows.

Let us hope that in each spare chamber, tucked up on the top shelf of the closet, will be a big Blue and an equally large Red box for all the little boys and girls who go visiting with their mammas.

Spare the Nests!

Is it a nest? Is it a nest! See, 'mid the branches hidden,
The light breeze rocks it; with their gold the sunbeams make it glad.
Oh, know you what a nest is? It is that which most you cherish—
What laughs with you in happiness, and mourns when you are sad.

Is it a home? Is it a home—pure love's most holy refuge.
There to the birds together, warmth and sweet sleep night brings.
The forest boughs are tossing, the sky grows dark—no matter!
Being so great, the Lord above takes care of tiny things.

These palaces among its leaves the woodland shades and shelters;
They are its fairest ornament, when in spring's gala dressed.
The bird that through the fields of space flies freely in the sunlight
Knows that he has a nook wherein to fold his wings and rest.

The nests are shrines of peace and love—dear, holy sanctuaries,
Wicked the hands that tear them down with wantonness and jests!
Ah, know you not that in this world no sadder sight can greet us
Than dry and withered blossoms, or shattered, ruined nests?

The Goal.

That thou mayst pray for them, thy foes are given,
That thou mayst look to God, I bring thee pain,
I bring thee cares that thou mayst look to Heaven!
I bring thee fretful friends that thou mayst train
Thy soul to patience. What thou deemest gain
When closest wreathing chains around thy soul
I read from thine own bleeding heart in twain,
That he who bought may have thy spirit whole,
Spurs that may give thee pain, but urge thee to the goal.

—Kebler.

Between nine and twelve years of age, a child expends more energy in proportion to its weight than at any other period in its life.—Prof. Strong.

An Endless Journey.

When a boy or girl in the country starts out for a trip of any kind, he or she has a definite place to go and likes to get there. But in the darkness of night among the stars the moon travels endlessly around the earth while the earth is making its endless journey around the sun.

In actual size the moon is just a little more than one quarter the size of the earth. There is no other planet of the solar system having a moon so nearly its own size, though there are many moons of other planets that are as large or larger than our satellite.

The telescope shows that Jupiter, the great world that is about eleven times the size of the earth, has moons all larger than our moon. The smallest of the four visible satellites of Jupiter is almost the size of the earth's satellite, while Jupiter's largest moon is more than one-half the size of the earth.

There is great difference between the sizes of the planets and their moons, but the greatest difference is that between the size of the planets of the solar system and that of the sun himself. It would take 109 earths in a row to stretch across the gigantic disk of the sun. Nearly 400 moons in a row would be needed for the same exhibition. Yet, when we see the moon pass across the disk of the sun at the time of a total eclipse, the disk of the moon seems about the size of that of the sun and just barely covers up the latter.

Well, that is what one might call a

true coincidence. If the moon were farther from the earth it would seem smaller; and if the distance of the sun remained the same, the lunar disk would be too small to cover the solar disk at the time of an eclipse.

Sometimes when the earth is closest to the sun, thus slightly increasing the apparent size of the solar disk, and when the moon is farthest from the earth, thus making it seem smaller, the disk of the moon is not large enough to cover that of the sun and the eclipse is said to be annular. An annulus is a "ring," and the eclipse was called annular because at the time of its central phase, when the shadow of the moon is exactly in the centre of the sun, a bright ring of light too dazzling to look at with the unprotected eye surrounds the black disk of our satellite. Were the moon still farther away, the ring would be thicker and the little planet would make a transit instead of an eclipse.

Both Mercury and Venus make transits when they pass directly between the earth and the sun across the line of sight. Then they appear as small black dots silhouetted against the huge fiery solar disk.

In her endless journey around the earth the moon sometimes goes through our shadow. That is what makes an eclipse of the moon. When the earth's film of atmosphere is very clear along the edge that casts the shadow, the rays of the sun are refracted into the dense black shadow and the disk of the moon is colored copper-red or crimson, almost the tints of sunset.

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160,000 four-year-old roots, weighing one ounce each, at 75c per root, or \$120.00 per lb. equals \$75,000.	Figured at \$5.00 per lb., equals \$60,000.
Prices:	Order Now for October Delivery.
10,000 stratified seeds ... \$5.00	2,000 1-year-old roots ... \$0.90
20,000 stratified seeds ... 10.00	4,000 1-year-old roots ... 1.80
50,000 stratified seeds ... 25.00	10,000 1-year-old roots ... 4.50
In smaller quantities, 3c. a seed.	50,000 1-year-old roots ... 1,000.00

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Shaw's Auto Salvage Part Supply,
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The Seed Problem in Canada.

Canada requires each Spring approximately 65,000,000 bushels of seed grain and 9,000,000 bushels of seed potatoes to sow and plant her fields. These amounts represent approximately 8 per cent. of the average annual production.

The area devoted to these crops in Canada annually is approximately 41,000,000 acres. An increased yield of only one bushel per acre all round would mean an increase of over 41,000,000 bushels, or an addition to the wealth of the country of at least \$80,000,000.

The four main ways of increasing production are: (a) By adding fertility directly; (b) by better cultivation of the land and following a proper system of rotation; (c) by adopting and following out the best methods of protecting the plants from insects and diseases; (d) by the more general use of seed of better breeding and of varieties better suited to the districts where grown.

The need for greater attention to the quality and variety of seed sown is becoming more generally recognized. Agencies already active in seeking to improve the seed situation are: (a) Experimental farms and agricultural colleges; (b) various enterprises conducted by agricultural extension services e.g., field crop competitions, boys' and girls' clubs and contests, experimental unions, as in Ontario, etc.; (c) the Seed Branch of the Federal Department of Agriculture and (d) the Canadian Seed Growers' Association.

Full advantage should be taken of the growing tendency among farmers to study plant life and to try and produce more productive strains for their localities.

The most pressing problem at the present is that of making pure seed of suitable strains more easily available to farmers. The solution of this problem is being sought in the following ways:

(a) By encouraging organization of seed centres; (b) by improving marketing facilities; (c) by increasing the demand for good seed both in Canada and the United States; (d) by encouraging private enterprise and initiative; (e) by making the production of registered seed an entirely practical

proposition for any farmer whose location and system of farming permits it.

The production or isolation of improved varieties is carried on chiefly by experimental farms and agricultural colleges. Although the possibility of something better than we now have being produced by practical farmers is fully realized.

The encouraging of individual farmers to select plants which may mark the starting point of a superior strain is one of the two main functions of the Canadian Seed Growers' Association. The second function is that of supervising the propagation of improved strains in a large way and in a manner which will ensure that their purity and other industrial qualities may be maintained indefinitely.—L. H. Newman, Secretary Canadian Seed Growers' Association.

A MOTHER'S TRIALS

Care of Home and Children Often Causes a Breakdown.

The woman at home, deep in household duties and the cares of motherhood, needs occasional help to keep her in good health. The demands upon a mother's health are many and severe. Her own health trials and her children's welfare exact heavy tolls, while hurried meals, broken rest and much indoor living tend to weaken her constitution. No wonder that the woman at home is often indisposed through weakness, headaches, backaches and nervousness. Too many women have grown to accept these visitations as a part of the lot of motherhood. But many and varied as her health troubles are, the cause is simple and relief at hand. When well, it is the woman's good blood that keeps her well; when ill she must make her blood rich to renew her health. The nursing mother more than any other woman in the world needs rich blood and plenty of it. There is one way to get this good health, and that is through the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. These pills make new blood, and, through their use thousands of weak, ailing wives and mothers have been made bright, cheerful and strong. If you are ailing, easily tired or depressed, it is a duty you owe yourself and your family to give Dr. Williams' Pink Pills a fair trial. What this medicine has done for others it will surely do for you.

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

EXCELLENT DESIGNS FOR THE HOUSE



9595—Ladies' House Dress. Price, 30 cents. In 8 sizes, 34 to 48 ins. bust measure. Size 36 requires 3 1/4 yds. 36 ins.; contrasting, 1/2 yd. 36 ins. wide. Width, 1 1/2 yds.
9324—Ladies' and Misses' Apron Dress. Price, 20 cents. In 3 sizes; small, 34, 36; medium, 38, 40; large, 42, 44 ins. bust. Small size, 3 1/2 yds. 36 ins.; contrasting, 1/2 yd. 36 ins. wide. Width, 2 yds.
These patterns may be obtained from your local McCall dealer, or from the McCall Co., 70 Bond St., Toronto, Ont.

Home.

There is a place where each man keeps his heart.
Where weariness is bathed in sweet content—
His own peculiar shrine, serene, apart.
A sanctuary, where dreams with life are blest.
Some find it in a cottage 'neath a hill,
Where one bright window, yellow thro' the mist,
Speaks of the warmth within, and all is still,
Hushed in the sigh of trees the wind has kissed.

To some it is a rugged thing, austere,
That dwells in loneliness among the heights;
To others, the wind-scoured wastes of oceans drear,
The virgin forest, or the Northern Lights.
One finds delight in costly things possessed,
Another seeks the town's gregarious charms,
Each makes his home of what he loves the best—
And home for me is only in your arms.

CHOLERA INFANTUM

Cholera infantum is one of the fatal ailments of childhood. It is a trouble that comes on suddenly, especially during the summer months, and unless prompt action is taken the little one may soon be beyond aid. Baby's Own Tablets are an ideal medicine in warding off this trouble. They regulate the bowels and sweeten the stomach and thus prevent the dreaded summer complaints. They are an absolute safe medicine, being guaranteed to contain neither opiates nor narcotics or other harmful drugs. They cannot possibly do harm—they always do good. The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Australia's New Governor-General.

The King has approved the appointment of Lord Forster to be Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief of the Commonwealth of Australia, in succession to Sir Ronald Munro-Ferguson, who will shortly retire from that office.
Lord Forster, then Mr. H. W. Forster, entered Parliament in Britain in 1902, when he was returned for the Sevenoaks Division of Kent. He represented that constituency until 1919, when he was returned for the new Parliament borough of Bromley, formerly an important area in his old constituency. He was Junior Lord of the Treasury in Mr. Balfour's Administration and one of the Unionist Whips. In 1915, he became Financial Secretary to the War Office, and discharged the arduous duties of that post during four years of war and its aftermath. He resigned the office in December last, and the King conferred on him a barony of the United Kingdom. His two sons died of wounds received in the war.

Lord Forster was one of the foremost cricketers of his day, and a valued player for the University of Oxford and Hampshire County. He is also noted as a golfer, and is captain of the Royal and Ancient Golf Club.

It is advisable for folks contemplating sailing on the matrimonial sea to investigate whether their bark is seaworthy or not.

SUMMER ASTHMA—HAY FEVER

—sleepless nights, constant sneezing, streaming eyes, wheezy breathing—
RAZ-MAH

brings relief. Put up in capsules, easily swallowed. Sold by reliable druggists for a dollar. Ask our agents or send card for free sample to Templeton's, 143 King St. W., Toronto.

Trout Fishing in Canada.

More benefit is derived from recreation in the open country than from any other form of amusement, and fishing is one of the happiest and most health giving of pastimes. Summer is fishing time, and Canada has numerous lakes and rivers where there is abundance of fish of all varieties to tempt the angler. Trout fishing is amongst the most popular forms of this sport.

To fish successfully for trout his habits must be known. His habits in one part of the country will be different from the habits of his brothers in the lakes and streams of other different sections of the country. The trout loves clear swift running streams, whether large or small, the bottoms of which are filled with boulders and gravel. He is wont to hide under the overhanging banks of the streams and under and along fallen trees in deep holes made by these obstructions of the current. It is particularly advantageous to look for trout among the fast moving rapids, or in the eddies along the banks. The trout feeds largely on insects. He is a lively forager for food, and he is often seen chasing the small minnows during the middle of the day, and now and then leaping in the air for black flies and moths. He likes plenty of oxygen, and delights in the white-capped foaming waters below a fall in the stream.

Kaslo, B.C., is the headquarters for trout fishers on the upper Kootenay lake. Holiday makers who are visiting beautiful Banff may catch excellent trout in the Bow River. Splendid trout fishing may be had at Nipigon, Ontario, and in the rivers and lakes among the Laurentian Mountains, Quebec; in fact there is trout fishing to be had in nearly all Canadian waters of any great extent. But those who are seeking a big haul should go to places that are not too much frequented.

I bought a horse with a supposedly incurable ringbone for \$30.00. I treated him with \$1.00 worth of MINARD'S LINIMENT and sold him for \$35.00. Profit on Liniment, \$54.00.

MOISE DEROSCE,
Hotel Keeper, St. Philippe, Que.

People That Eat Soap.

In the tropical regions of East and West Africa, in the islands of Madagascar and Zanzibar, also the West Indies, areas covering thousands of square miles are planted with "soap" trees, grown especially to supply raw material for the world's soap market.

The principal ingredient of soap is copra, which is the commercial name for the nut substance in the coconut, and every time we eat a piece of coconut we are practically eating soap in another form.

Millions of coconut-palm trees are yielding each year thousands of tons of copra, which is sent to Europe to the great soap factories, where it is crushed and put into large vats with a certain percentage of soda and other chemicals.

After many hours' boiling, it is allowed to cool, when it sets into a hard mass, from which bars and cubes are cut, stamped, and packed into highly decorated wrappers. Were it not for the chemicals soap would be quite a useful food.

Beef cooked in a fireless cooker is not salted until done.

MOTHER!

"California Syrup of Figs"
Child's Best Laxative



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 physic for the little stomach, liver and bowels. Children love its fruity taste. Full directions on each bottle. You must say "California."

1888 No. 32-20.

BITS OF HUMOR



Washed With Care.
Mr. Newlove—"This lettuce tastes beastly—did you wash it?"
Mrs. Newlove—"Of course, I did, darling—and I used perfumed soap, too!"

Up to Date.
"How useless girls are to-day. I do not believe you know what needles are for."
"How absurd you are, grandma," protested the girl. "Of course, I know what needles are for. They're to make the gramophone play."

Difficult Impression.
The young man on the train, observing that the handsome girl across the aisle was looking at him very intently, thought he had made an impression and in a few moments he changed his seat to the vacant one beside her.

"Haven't we met before somewhere?" he ventured to ask.
"Well, I'm not quite sure," she replied, "but I think you are the man I saw hanging around the night our automobile was stolen."
The young man vanished into the smoking car amid the snickers of those who had overheard them.

More Convenient.
Little Betty was staying with her grandmother in the country. Just before dinner time one day she discovered that chicken was to be the principal attraction.

"Oh, where'd you get the chicken, grandma?" Betty asked, very excitedly.

"In the poultry-yard," the old lady replied. "You remember the chickens you saw this morning, don't you?"

"Do you mean the ones I fed?"

"Certainly. Well, we killed one of them."

"Oh, did you?" exclaimed Betty, in surprise. "We buy our chickens ready made."

Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere

Turtle Colonies.

Strange groups of mountain tops barely emerging from the Indian Ocean, Aldabra, Assumption, Cosmoledo, Astove, Farquhar, Providence, St. Pierre, Alphonse, Platte, Agalegas and Tromelin—who ever heard that they exist? But, tiny and obscure fractions as they are in the multitudinous British empire, they have much economic value.

From each islet in succession heavy deposits of guano are being removed and coconut groves are being planted on the soil thus cleared. Phosphate rock will still remain, as a London paper tells, and all the bits of land are frequented by one of the best-known colonies of "shell" and green sea turtles.



Young Men Use Cuticura
To Save Your Hair

Nothing like shampooing with Cuticura Soap and hot water, preceded by touching Cuticura Ointment to spots of dandruff and itching to keep the scalp and hair healthy. They are ideal for all toilet uses. In the morning shave with Cuticura Soap. After shaving and before brushing touch spots of dandruff or irritation with Cuticura Ointment. Then bathe face, hands and scalp with Cuticura Soap and hot water.
Soap 25c, Ointment 25c and 50c. Sold throughout the Dominion, Canadian Depot: Lyman, Limited, 51, Peel St., Montreal.
"Cuticura" Soap shaves without soap.

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. A box 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 Mononitrobenzoic acid 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.

FOR SALE

CHOICE SILVER BLACK BREEDING Foxes. Reed Bros., Bathwell, Ont.
NUGOL SLIARS WORTH TWO dollars, at sixty-cents. Harman Lippert, Kitchener.

WANTED—SHORT STORIES.

FROM ONE TO FIVE THOUSAND words. Get real money if your stories are snappy. Write Short Story Market, 4 Columbia Ave., Toronto.

FEMALE HELP WANTED

WANTED—YOUNG LADIES FOR pupil nurses in Training School; salary with outfit; two year course to graduate—excellent opportunity. Write to South Chicago Hospital, 2225 East 22nd Place, Chicago, Illinois, U.S.A.

Flattery Got It.

"You seem able-bodied and healthy; you ought to be strong enough to work," she remarked, scrutinizingly.
"Yes, ma'am, I know. And you seem beautiful enough to be on the stage, but evidently you prefer the simple life."

He got a meal without any further reference to work.

Ask for Minard's and take no other.

Just Like a Man.

The Bride—"But why do you look so blue, dear? You know papa has promised he will still buy my dresses."

The Groom—"Yes, but I am wondering what the dickens we shall have to eat."

MONEY ORDERS.

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

The longest-lived animal is the elephant—150 to 200 years. The beetle lives from one to four years; the scorpion and the spider live but one year.

The city of Sheffield, England, though situated 40 miles from the nearest seaport, is petitioning the government for a deep waterway to the ocean.

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 "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.

America's Pioneer Dog Remedies Book on DOG DISEASES and How to Feed Mailed Free to any Address by the Author. H. Clay Glover Co., Inc., 118 West 51st Street, New York, U.S.A.

A table drink that fits in just right in place of tea or coffee

INSTANT POSTUM

A rich flavor, ease of making economy to pocketbook, and superior health value make Instant Postum the natural beverage to turn to when tea or coffee disagrees.

"There's a Reason"

The Watchman

AND
Ottawa Valley Advocate

FRIDAY, AUGUST 27, 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.

The perplexities which beset wayfarers, when they reach "The Cross Roads" have long provided engrossing plots for novels, texts for sermons, foundations for elaborate homilies on the uncertainties of life, and occasionally some amusement. The responsibility of taking the right or wrong turning is continually being pointed out, and much good advice is volunteered, often with the result of confusing the hapless object of general solicitude, who feels as if he had been blindfolded and turned round three times and then left to choose the way he wants to go guided only by recollections of what he has been told, instead of depending upon his own perceptions and ability to work out his own problems.

I sometimes think Gilderoy's choice is preferable. He had impulses in various directions, but he dismissed them and simply threw up his hands and which ever way the feather pointed that was the way he took. I almost suspect that he had some particular method in throwing up his hands so that the feather would point the way he wanted it to point, for somehow its decisions were always right ones and led to the sort of adventures he was in search of.

The importance of your correctly picking the right turning is of such gigantic importance that it requires the continual presence of a whole crowd of other people around the point where the ways diverge, all giving you advice, and you are sometimes tempted to think that "The Cross Roads" as a feature of the landscape, ought to be abolished and a new survey made with an eye to improvements which would relieve the congested and confused traffic.

In a moment of expansion, induced by the convincing eloquence of a thoughtful talker, I promised him to read and study a book called "The Cross Roads of Democracy." I have not yet done so, and I have a feeling that I am going to be disappointed when I do. Of course it is possible that the book will make a deep and indelible impression upon me. Perhaps, like others I know, I shall quit getting along the road myself and take up a position at the Cross Roads, like an animated finger post, telling other people how to go, instead of quietly keeping along in my own gait, as formerly, in the comfortable assurance that although I may have covered many unnecessary miles by digression, I am still facing forward and have a general knowledge of how the land lies.

Whether or not "The Cross Roads of Democracy" when I read it, will readjust my compass for me, I cannot say. Some books are written with the definite purpose of altering people's opinions, for better or worse, and causing them to think along new lines. But often they act the other way, confirming the old opinions, and only showing up the author's mistaken outlook and his insufficient knowledge of the things he has ventured to talk about.

I am not anxious yet to go back upon my opinion of Cross Roads, especially where they include that greatly tried word Democracy.

I have always a lingering respect for the opinions of them that have lived in this wonderful world, even before some of us arrived and began to wake it up, and one of the old ideas I respect most is the one which we have to travel in certain general directions more or less necessarily, whether we branch off in our own way or go with the crowd. This solves to some extent the "Cross Roads" problem. If we wander out of the track once in a while, our common perceptions soon tell us that we are not where we ought to be, and we should have enough common sense to scramble back again.

If Democracy is at the "Cross Roads" of its destiny, and should by choice or accident take the wrong turning, it is not going to follow the wrong road very far. Human experience can be relied

upon to act as a monitor in that respect. If it took the wrong turning, and kept on, it would be lost, and that is exactly the thing Democracy is trying to avoid. It is really trying to find itself, having already strayed. It may run round in a ring at the Cross Roads, it may dart up one avenue and down another, but it will get back into its proper course sooner or later if it is not driven distracted by the din of confusing and shouting guides. As the best it is a seething mass, liquid like quicksilver, moved easily by temperatures, but steady and of regular habits when the variations cease.

As Sir Thomas Lipton said the other day at Sing-Sing (where he was rapturously received, by the way) we have all made mistakes, and it is up to us to be taught by them.

"I am very much gratified boys," said Sir Thomas, when the cheers subsided. "There never was a man born who did not make mistakes. I've made them, and I guess most of you have. The thing is when we grow older not to make the same mistake again."

"Sir Thomas at the Cross Roads" is a pleasing picture, the Cross Roads" in this instance being the prison yard of Sing-Sing. It is the best thing I have seen in the papers for years. I expect next to hear of him scolding off to Russia, putting up May poles for the Bolsheviks. This man's cheery optimism is worth a boat load of books of warning and advice, including the "Cross Roads of Democracy" which, as I have said I have not read, and my desire to do so grows less and less, as I reflect upon Lipton at Sing-Sing.

There are people who profess to believe that Democracy is only another name for Bolshevism and Anarchy. They look upon it as a spirit of evil ever driving at breakneck speed towards revolution and chaos and endeavoring to involve all law and order in certain destruction. They go so far as to say that not only the democracy—which certainly includes themselves—but that the whole world—from which they think they stand apart—has taken the wrong turning, and that absolute social ruin will be the result.

I do not think so myself. The present "quest" is caused by there being too big a crowd at the "Cross Roads" all racing round and round in a state of bewildered excitement—looking for the right road. It is not likely that they will all find it at once. Some like the Bolsheviks will get into the road to Revolution and war and worse, and will want to drive everyone including British labour and the Sinn Feiners into that by path, but they will eventually find out their mistakes and will grope their way back, ashamed of their headstrong error.

There is a big circus at the "Cross Roads" to-day. To-morrow the debris will be cleared away and traffic resumed.

Where there is peace, there is a big harvest this year, the best ever, the true reward of industry, and if that bountiful harvest does not take the wrong turning, and if a lot more people will think sensibly and a few more talk sense, as Lipton talks to the hopeless lost Souls of Sing-Sing, the confusion at the Cross Roads will soon be reduced to an orderly procession, marching along the right road—like the children of Israel crossing the Red Sea. There were no wrong turning there.

LINKSMAN.

CORRESPONDENCE

Dear Sir:—
I notice an advt. of a book entitled "The Finished Mystery" in your last issue. I expect that parties will be along shortly to follow it up, by offering this book for sale, and also soliciting subscriptions to "The Watchman Tower" the periodical of the Russellites or millennial Dawn people, or as they now call themselves the "International Bible Students Association."

On this account I think it right to issue a word of warning. It is no question of denominational difference of orthodox churches, but of fundamental and vital error. These people openly deny the Deity of our Lord Jesus Christ, so that they would thus take away from us the only one who is able to save "all who come unto God by Him." If He be not God we have no Saviour.

Yours truly,
W. BANFORD.

SPECIALS!

15 Ladies Skirts checks, Serges and Silk Poplins. New Satin Blouses, Voile, Silk, Georgette and Crepe-de-Chene.

Also Silk Poplin Dresses, Navy, Copan, Black, Heliotrope at surprising prices.

Men's Suits any size.

The very best in Groceries is my best advt. A visit will convince you.

HENRY M. LAVIGNE,
Opposite T. McQuat's Foundry.

ST. ANDREWS

Mrs. John Rankin spent Monday in Montreal.

Miss Davis returned Saturday after a two weeks holiday.

Miss Mabel Hulbert of Montreal, is visiting Mrs. Jas. Ireland.

Mrs. Bishop returned this week after a three months visit to friends.

Mr. and Mrs. John Fair spent a few days in Montreal this week.

Mrs. Owens and Miss Owens of Montreal, are guests of Miss J. Davis this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Wurtel, of Montreal, are staying at Abernethy Cottage for two weeks.

Mr. & Mrs. John Rankin of Montreal, spent the week-end with their mother at the Misses Hubbard's.

Mr. & Mrs. Bernard Snow and four children, of Montreal, spent the week with Mr. & Mrs. A. C. McDonnell.

Mr. Walter Watson, of Notre Dame de Grace, spent the week-end the guest of Mr. and Mrs. A. C. MacDonnell.

The Misses Bella and Lillian Rice have returned to Buckingham after spending a couple of weeks as guests of Mr. Jas. Ireland.

Mr. and Mrs. Archibald Watt, Miss Irene Jeffrey and Miss Trigg, of Montreal, were guests of Mrs. G. Jeffrey over the week-end.

AUCTION SALE

There will be sold by Public Auction at the residence of

HENRY POULIN,
Brownsburg, Que.

Saturday, Sept. 4th, 1920

The Following Effects:—Two bed room sets complete, 4 iron bedsteads, 5 bed springs, 5 mattresses, 6 feather pillows, 2 toilet sets, 1 first-class sideboard, 1 sofa, 1 clothes closet cupboard, 1 parlor table, 1 Morris chair, 1 arm chair, 6 dining chairs, crockery, 1 dining room table eight feet long, 1 home-made writing desk, 1 pair of scales 240 pounds capacity 1 cooking stove, 1 Quebec heater, and stove pipes, 8 kitchen chairs, 2 rocking chairs, 1 new washing machine and wringer, 2 wash tubs, 2 boilers, a lot of pictures, carpet lace curtains, window shades, 10 cords of hard wood, 4 cords of soft wood, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

Sale to commence at 2.30 p.m. sharp.

TERMS: \$10.00 and under cash, over that amount 12 months credit by furnishing approved joint notes. 6 per cent interest after date, 5 per cent off for cash.

A. Lamarche, Licensed Auctioneer.

Lachute Business College

"EFFORT" the Secret of Success.

"Some are born great, some achieve greatness, some have greatness thrust upon 'em." But whether destined for greatness or not, we can all at least achieve efficiency.

Today as in days of old, the parable of the talents holds true, and the person who PREPARES for success is the one who will achieve it.

Business as a PROFESSION offers GREATER opportunities—LARGER compensation and as HIGH honours as any other occupation. Training at THIS school INSURES the RIGHT start in a PREFERRED position at a GOOD salary.

For reliable information, call at our office or send for catalogue.

Enroll now for our Fall term opening on Wednesday, September 1st. Get in at once as our list is almost full now.

Lachute Business College, Desjardins Block, Main St., Opposite Post Office.

Avis Public.

AVIS PUBLIC est par le présent donné que WILLIAM alias WILLIE BOILEAU, employé, demeurant au Sault Ste-Marie, district d'Algoma, province d'Ontario, en sa qualité d'héritier présomptif de MM GEORGES et ELZAR BOILEAU, ci-devant de la paroisse de l'Assommoir, district de Terrebonne, maintenant absent de cette province, présentera à l'un des juges de la Cour Supérieure, siégeant dans le district de Terrebonne, en chambre, au palais de justice, à Ste-Scholastique, le huitième jour d'octobre 1920, à sept heures du soir, une demande pour être envoyé en possession provisoire des biens desdits Georges et Elzar Boileau, et toute personne qui peut ou pourrait avoir à exercer quelque droit contre la succession ou sur les biens des dits Georges et Elzar Boileau, est requise de présenter sa réclamation devant le juge le jour de la présentation de la dite demande.

Ste-Scholastique, 20 août 1920.
Procureurs du requérant en possession.

**Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA**

What YOU Are Looking For !!

Amherst Pianos and Gramophones, Organs, White Sewing Machines (both Rotary and Vibrators,) Stoves and Ranges, Agricultural Implements, of every kind, Martin Ditchers, can be used with Horses or Tractors. J. I. Case Tractors, Stable and Barn Equipment, manufactured by Louden Machinery Company, of Guelph, Heavy Waggon, Light Waggon and Buggies, Hot Air Furnaces, De Laval Cream Separators, De Laval Milk- ing Machines, De Laval Engines, De Laval Lighting Plant, second to none that I know of. Fairbanks Morse Engines, Windmills, Washing Machines for Hand use also Power & Electric Washers.

JNO. SIMON, Local Dealer, Lachute

"TANLAC"

There is a big demand for
Tanlac. So get your
supply now.

G. J. Charland, Ph.B.
Prescription Druggist,
Lachute Mills.

Prescriptions a Specialty. Nyal's Quality Store
Developing and Printing.

Footwear For School Boys and School Girls.

Consisting of Boots that are Strong and Lasting
for School use.

The Best Values in Town.

Extra Special in Men's Working Boots.

Extra Special Values in Boy's School Suits, Men's Suits, Overalls, Shirts, Working Gloves, Trunks and Valises.

Men's and Boy's Suits Made to Order.

Boots Neatly Repaired.

Telephone 65.

W. G. STANFORTH,

MAIN STREET,

LACHUTE.

Don't Miss the ARGENTEUIL COUNTY FAIR.

at the

EXHIBITION GROUNDS, LACHUTE,
Wednesday, Thursday & Friday,
Sept. 8th, 9th & 10th.

Good Exhibits, - Good Sports
Real Good Time.
Brass Band & Pipers.
Exhibition of Aeroplane Flying.

C.N.R. Trains will stop at the Grounds.

J. T. AYERS, J. H. BLACK,
President, Vice-President.
J. W. GALL, Sec.-Treas.



INCORPORATED 1855

THE MOLSONS BANK

Capital and Reserve \$9,000,000
Over 130 Branches

The importance of a Bank Balance is not only its purchasing value, but the independence which its possession gives.

Deposits of One Dollar or more are welcomed at any of THE MOLSONS BANK Branches—Interest allowed.

W. A. Houston, Mgr. Lachute Branch

Telephone No. 26

For Everything in Hardware,
Tinware or Enamelware.

Auto Tires and Chains,
Genuine Ford Parts.

Paints, Oils and Varnishes, Refrigerators, Oil
Stoves, and Ranges, Etc.

Galvanized and Paper Roofing.

IF IT IS TINWARE, WE HAVE IT!

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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.

Wednesday and Saturday Sept. 1st & 3rd.

Tom Mix, presents

"The Dare Devil."

DON'T MISS THIS SHOW.

ADMISSION 10 & 25 cts

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

Barrels of Fun !!

Accommodations for Visitors

Large dining rooms and restaurants—postal, express, telephone, telegraph and banking facilities also available inside the grounds—rest rooms for women and children—two new lavatories, in charge of courteous attendants.

ROOMS—Arrangements have been made for housing all visitors. For full information write the secretary.



There'll be fun for everybody. Fun for the young and fun for the old. There is a Midway full of attractions—which are really an important part of the Fair.

The Grand Stand attractions are the best that money can buy, including a number of New York Hippodrome successes, with comedies, novelties and sensations intermingled.

Horse Racing in the afternoon, and a Magnificent Firework Display and the Grand Spectacle Naval Battle of Dover and the destruction of the German Raiders in the evening.

Don't miss this greatest show of the entire year.

Give yourself a holiday. Visit the Capital of your country to see what's going on.

A Midway Jam Full of Attractions

This feature is improved every year. It will include such features as the La Rouse Electric Fountain—Over the Falls—Merry-Go-Round—Ferris Wheel—The Whip—The Tango Swing—The Monkey Circus—Aeroplane Carousal—The Submarine—Circus Sideshows, etc., etc. You are bound to find a lot that will amuse you here.



Great Industrial Exhibits.
\$30,000 in Prizes for Live Stock.
\$5,000 for Trials of Speed.
Pure Food Show.
Poultry Show.
Dog Show.
Cat Show.
Government Exhibits of War Trophies.
Experimental Farm Exhibit.

Central Canada Exhibition

Controller Joseph Kent, President. H. L. Corbett, Treasurer.
James K. Parley, Manager and Secretary.



The Big Mardi Gras Festival.

This feature for closing night is an uproarious carnival of fun. It is the culminating joy-making event of the Fair. The entire Midway and Grand Stand attractions will be intact. Fancy dress costumes and other fun making devices will be provided by the management as long as the supply lasts to all making application.

Ask the Management about costumes early.

Regular admission to Grounds 35c. Strip tickets on sale to Sept. 10th, 5 for \$1. Save 75c by buying strip tickets. Write the Secretary.

CUSHING

Miss Cass left Wednesday to visit friends in Ottawa.

Miss Eva Whelan is spending a week's vacation in Cushing.

Miss M. Tapp, of Gaspe, is visiting her sister Mrs. A. Derrick at Stonefield. Mr. Arnott, of Montreal, with his little daughter Violet, are visiting Mr. Fred Cushing at the Hall.

Mrs. Delmar MacKenzie, of Montreal, is at present a guest of her brother Mr. G. C. Conway at Stonefield.

Mrs. J. Surges, of Calgary, with her little daughter and son are at present visiting her brother Mr. A. Derrick at Stonefield.

Mrs. VanBuren, of New York, arrived last week with her little daughter on a visit to her parents Mr. and Mrs. Henry Smith.

Prince Franks the prize French bulldog who has been absent so long has been restored to his mistress a cause of rejoicing to both.

Mr. Curtis, of Montreal, spent the week-end at Mrs. J. Watson's where his wife and little daughter have been staying for some time.

An event of much interest this week is the marriage which takes place on Wednesday afternoon at St. Mungo's Church of Miss Esther Cameron, of Stonefield, to Mr. Burke.

Mrs. James Robertson and daughter Miss Isabel also Master Douglas Robertson are spending two weeks at Mrs. E. O. Keatley's Mr. Robertson and Mr. Stewart Robertson also spent the week-end at Mrs. Keatley's.

Mrs. Duncan Campbell, of Watson Sask., who has been visiting her parents Mr. and Mrs. H. Hartley the greater part of the summer left on Tuesday for the West. Miss Grace Hartley accompanied her sister to Montreal returning on Wednesday.

Mr. Fraser Watson is busily engaged this week pulling down the old Lindley on the property adjoining Cushing station which he recently purchased and we understand he intends shortly to erect a more modern and commodious dwelling on its site.

Sunday, August 15th, St. Mungo's Church was the scene of a very pretty and impressive service when the infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Albert Starnes of Visnville, Montreal and the infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Donald Graham Greig were christened by the Rev. Charles Cushing, of Montreal. Mr. Cushing having done his bit in overseas service and Mr. Donald Greig also made the service more beautiful and touching.

Mrs. Greig was before marriage Miss Ella Watson, of Cushing, and Mrs. Starnes Miss Elizabeth Smith, of Cushing. The church was beautifully decorated with flowers, and the babes themselves with their fair innocent faces could almost be said to resemble the blossoms around them.

Rates for Telephone Service

Our rates for exchange service, fixed many years ago, developed many inequalities as between cities at one time equal in population.

In the new schedule filed with the Board of Railway Commissioners we have so grouped cities and towns of approximately equal telephone development as to wipe out these inequalities.

The rates for exchange service proposed for under the new schedule are shown in the following table.

Business Service	Proposed Monthly Rate
Individual line	\$2.75
2-Party line	2.25
Residence Service	
Individual line	\$2.00
2-Party line	1.75
Rural party service	1.75

These new rates, we submit, should be considered in the light of the present purchasing power of the dollar. They compare favorably with the increased rates which telephone companies have had to secure from public service bodies all over the continent.

The commodities we have to buy—labor and material—have advanced in no lesser degree than have those staples of every day use, the cost of which has made present living expenses so high.

THE BELL TELEPHONE COMPANY OF CANADA



Why We Need New Money!

This year we are spending about ten million dollars to extend our system to accommodate new subscribers.

Year by year we must spend millions so that people requiring telephone service may be accommodated!

Such huge sums of course cannot be provided out of our revenue. The only way of obtaining money in such amounts is from investors seeking profitable employment for idle funds.

Investors naturally won't put their money into any enterprise that does not promise absolute security and a sure return. Nowadays security and a handsome return on investments are not difficult to find!

Our problem then is, in spite of the high cost of everything we buy in both labor and material, to pay such a return to present investors—our shareholders—as will attract new money. This must be accomplished while, at the same time, keeping our service up to the highest standard. If the rate of return is not attractive, then the supply of new money ceases.

This is the problem of telephone companies everywhere. None of them has found any other solution than to charge a fair and adequate rate to subscribers.

THE BELL TELEPHONE COMPANY OF CANADA



DALESVILLE

Mr. J. Brown, of Montreal, spent the week-end the guest of Mr. R. McCormick.

Miss C. Murdock, of Montreal, is spending a few days visiting her sister Mrs. T. Morrow.

Miss E. Silversen visited her sister Mrs. A. Dixon, of Brownsburg, the early part of last week.

Mrs. Wm. Heatlie Sr., of Ogdensburg, is the guest of Mrs. R. Silversen for a few days.

Mrs. J. Cruise and daughter Mary who have been spending a holiday at Lake Dauphin have returned to their home in Lachute.

The Misses E. and T. Barker spent a few days at Lake Dauphin last week.

Miss Alma Dixon is spending a few days visiting friends in Calumet.

Mr. L. Hall left last week for Strassburg, Sask., we all wish him success.

Mrs. A. Hale and Violet spent Thursday visiting friends in Lachute.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Cleland and Master Ross spent Sunday the guests of Mr. and Mrs. E. Turney.

The Misses E. and R. Barker were the week-end guests of Mrs. Forward at Hershow Lake.

Among those who spent over the week at Kamp Kearns were Mr. Kearns, of Lachute, the Misses I. J. and A. Kearns, of Montreal, Mr. J. Collanquand and Mr. R. White.

Mrs. White has returned to Montreal, after spending a week at Kamp Kearns.

Many of the farmers are profiting by the good weather to finish their season's work.

Miss Gladys Cleland left last week to spend a while in Ottawa visiting friends we all wish her a very enjoyable trip.

Mrs. Lavalley and Mrs. McCarty, of Louisa, were visiting Mrs. Tomalty on Wednesday.

OGDENSBURG

Rev. and Mrs. W. G. Sherman returned home on Saturday after a three weeks vacation.

Mr. Leonard Nichols spent Sunday at Lachute.

Mrs. Jas. Warwick and Miss F. Campbell spent Sunday evening in Ogdensburg.

Mr. Cole, of Montreal, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. G. Townsend also his daughter Miss Hazel Chapman.

Mr. C. Wilson returned home after spending a month's vacation the guest of Mr. James Heatlie.

Mr. James Townsend and son Stewart returned home after spending a few weeks as guest of his parents.

Miss May Thompson returned home on Saturday after spending a few days with her sister in Montreal who has been some what arthritic. Mr. Albert Sargent and three children also returned with her and intends spending a few weeks with her parents.

Influence Unawares

By FRANCES GREENMAN.

PART II.

Getting paper and pen and ink, Ma wrote a letter. As she put on the stamp she said aloud, "I'll not try to use one mite of 'influence,' either. There shan't be a word said about roads, not one word." She signed as she pushed up her spectacles. "Seems sad when my body can only live once in the world that it has to ride over the sort of road it does; but we've lectured Tom Hart and Billy Mix, and now we'll have to abide their decision. I've thought all day, and I don't get any nearer 'influence' than I was this morning. I'll lay it away in lavender, that road, and tend to the business of making it up to Ted McCool."

In two days the mail carrier on R.R. 4 left a letter for Mrs. J. Dallas. Every line of her face expressed satisfaction as she read it. "I'm not so sorry I spanked him now," she said to herself. "No, I'm not sorry at all."

"Folks," announced Ma as she poured coffee at the foot of the dinner table, "day after to-morrow we get company for dinner."

"We do!" Clarissy held a plate of raised biscuits aloft. "Who?"

"Never you mind," said her aunt; "a friend or so of mine. I want every one of you to bridle your tongues all the time they are here. I don't want one word said about roads, either foreign or domestic. No matter what comes up, or who, roads are to rest all day; and I'm considering killing Earl Haig."

"Why, Aunt Dell!" Clarissy Ann set down the old blue plate so suddenly and violently that a biscuit bounded off and landed in the pickle dish.

"I thought," said Pa Dallas, "Earl Haig was for Thanksgiving. Must be real special guests."

"Extra," agreed Ma.

The next morning there was assembled in the Dallas kitchen a wonderful assortment of "cookers"—a term that Peter and Clarissy had coined for lard and flour, eggs and cream, and other wherewithals needful for the creations for which Ma was famous.

Clarissy ran down and up the cellar stairs until she felt like a squirrel. She creamed butter, beat eggs and made six trips to the spring house. While on a flying visit to the barn for strictly fresh eggs she confided to Peter that from indications the King of all the Belgians was to dine with them on the morrow. But she was weakening on Earl Haig; she says she doesn't want to overdo her reparation.

"Overdo what?" Peter laid down a monkey wrench and stared at his sister's flushed cheeks and tousled curls. "I don't know, and if she'll only leave Earl Haig alone I don't care. He'll weigh a good twenty-five pounds by Thanksgiving."

"Beats me," said Peter. "There's a joker somewhere."

"It isn't like Aunt Dell to be so secretive, but I've got to hurry. I do need a pair of wings this day."

Later Ma ordered Peter to round up the three pullets that the Wyandottes had brought off so early.

"I was most provoked to anger," said she, "when that hen sprung her hatch on us—and snow still lingering in the hollows and under hedges; but now I can see why they shelled out so early; they're prime frites right now. After all's said, a platter of crusty springs with mashed potatoes and cream gravy is hard to beat, but I'm most uneasy in my mind whether it is steamed brown bread or plain johnnycake I'll need; one hot bread's enough along with fresh salt raisins."

"Let's make ice cream," coaxed Clarissy.

"No, Clarissy; ice cream is just fixings. I'm going to serve victuals—apple dumplings and cherry pie."

"Shall I dress up," asked Clarissy, "and must Peter wear a stiff collar?"

"Mercy to me, why? If there is one thing I want to-morrow, it is for us all to be natural and casual. If it's the least bit chillsome, Peter, you build a scrap of fire on the living room hearth 'long 'bout half past eleven. A fire on a hearth, even when it's not real necessary, is cheerful as a robin. You know the kind I mean, Peter—not hot but heartening. Clarissy, you leave that braided rug right where it is and the candlesticks on the chimney piece. I'm going to use the willow ware."

"I can see right into the back of your head, Clarissy," Ma Dallas went on. "You're going to ask me not to pour the coffee at table and not to heap up platters. Now, Clarissy, this is my company. When you have your company I've not a mite of objection to your dishing up to suit yourself and drinking coffee with the pie and interluding with a salad, and so forth, but to-morrow we serve a bountiful country dinner in true country style. And no matter what happens, don't any of you act surprised—and pick-me some laylocks for bouquets."

The next day when a smart gray automobile drove into the farmyard about noon, Mr. Dallas, Peter and Clarissy Ann were as curious as quails.

"Well, I do know!" exclaimed Peter as four men climbed out of the car. "If it isn't the commissioners!"

"Who are the other two?" asked Clarissy.

"I calculate," said their uncle, "that I better go right down to meet them and—And out."

Ma suddenly appeared in the doorway enveloped in a very clean, very much starched gingham apron over her neat sprigged calico dress. Ma looked "folksy," but not at all "complicated."

"Now I wonder what Ma's up to," said Pa as he started down the step.

"Remember," cautioned Clarissy, "not to be surprised even if it's a French general and an extra king—this is Aunt Dell's day, and we've got to mind."

In the farmhouse living room the guests were aware that a cosy little fire flared on the hearth, that the lilacs filled the air with sweet fragrance, and that comfortable chairs, braided rugs and sunny windows made a welcome resting place for weary travelers who had been riding over a rough road since early morning.

The good-roads expert settled himself in a padded chair near the fireplace. Young Ted McCool made conversation. He was full of reminiscences of the days when his family had lived on the Dickey place and when Ma had chastised him. Finally, he slipped out to the kitchen and frankly confided to his hostess that Paul and he were as hungry as seven-year locusts.

"I bet my new spring hat, Ma Dallas, that it would be fried chicken. Who wins?"

"You do this time, son. And now you carry it in and put it by Pa's chair."

"You're going to give us all we want? You're not going to serve it hotel style?"

"Hotel style!" Ma exclaimed with derision in her voice.

With a grin of delight the famished emcee neared the heaping platter. When the road engineer passed his plate for "more," humorously admitting that in the matter of fried chicken and gravy he was a direct descendant of Oliver Twist, Ma felt that her dinner was successful.

The commissioners were astonished that roads were not a topic of conversation. They were fully persuaded, however, that no one except the two experts they had hired could exert a bit of influence. Thinking how kind Ma Dallas had been to invite young Ted McCool to dinner and to bring with him any friends he wished, they showed their gratitude in a way that pleased Ma.

"It takes her to cook a round dinner," thought Pa Dallas. "Some women make a meal too square. I hope Mr. Paul can swim, for he's liable to drown himself in cream if he don't watch out."

The day was older by three hours when the gray automobile passed through the big gate. As the car neared the county town Billy Mix, at the wheel, called to the two men in the tonneau:

"Well, which road are you for? You have seen both."

"That was a rattling good dinner we ate at Dallas's," remarked Mr. Tom Hart, "and she told us the latest thing was out whenever we happened along."

"We'll have to go out that west road to inspect the work from time to time—if we choose that road," said Ted McCool.

"Considering that one road is about as bad as the other," said the good-roads expert, "why, I vote west. I thought such a dinner had vanished along with my boyhood."

"I'd just as lief decide on the west road," said Billy Mix.

In the late afternoon, a young man was diligently searching through the post-card rack in a variety store while he softly whistled. Can he make a cherry pie, Billy Boy, Billy Boy.

The next day Ma Dallas found a post card in her mail box; there was a picture of a fine bunch of cherries on one side, and on the other, beside the address, was a message written in lead pencil.

"Mercy me!" said Ma as she read it. "My dinner won us the road!"

She sat down very suddenly upon a bench by the flowering almond bushes; a bewildered expression crossed her round, plump face. "Now I'm some surprised! I never had a notion of serving any 'influence'—just a good country dinner."

The old Wyandotte that had furnished the piece de resistance for the meal of yesterday came walking by, holding her head pertly on one side.

"Chick-biddy," said Ma softly, "Chick-biddy, I calculate I'll adorn you with a name. I calculate hereafter I'll call you Influence."

(The End.)

A Drop of Water.

Did you know that when a drop of water reaches the ocean it is destined to remain there 3,460 years? That's the average. Some drops may be drawn out by evaporation the next day. Some drops may wander about in the ocean 10,000 years. But the average is 3,460 years.

All this has been figured out by scientists who have made a careful estimate of the total volume of water that goes into the ocean every year. They declare that one three thousand four hundred and sixtieth of all the water in the world goes into the sea every year.

The life of a drop of water once out of the ocean is apparently a merry and a busy one, for, after evaporation, it will become condensed into water again in about ten days, and it will not be many years before it will have found its way back to the ocean again, either by means of rivers or by evaporation, and then by means of rain from the Great Lakes or some such place.

But wherever the drop of water lands on earth it is not long before one of three things happens—it falls to earth and gets back to the ocean by subterranean passages, it falls into a river and flows back to the ocean, or it falls into a lake and is either evaporated into the clouds or finally gets into the river.

Central African tribes use fish traps to get much of their food.

TITE-WAD

"SHIRTS LIKE A BULL DOG"
The Original Rubber Patch—Repairs
Hot Water Bottles; Punctures; Bicycle,
Auto Tires; Rubber Boots. Guaranteed
to satisfy. 50 cents Postpaid. Mail
your order to-day.
E. Schofield, 24 Dalhousie St., Toronto.
Your order to-day. E. Schofield, 24
Dalhousie St., Toronto.

Irrigation Development in Southern Alberta.

Rapid development of a new country leads to the extensive use of land, with labor as the limiting factor. In parts of the West during recent years it has been realized that there was another limiting factor—moisture. Now we realize another factor of limitation in the soil—drifting, which, this year, in parts of Southern Alberta, has been disastrous in its effects.

Farming under irrigation has been increasingly practised during the past fifteen years in the area east and south of Lethbridge and has proved successful and profitable. Farming under irrigation leads to the more intensive use of land; provides against lack of moisture and tends towards the maintenance of soil fertility. In one area where soil-drifting has been most severe the remedy is closest to hand. The Lethbridge Northern Irrigation District which will draw its water from the Old Man River—an all-Canadian stream—is prepared to proceed at once with construction work as soon as financing can be arranged. The farmers who own the 110,000 acres irrigable under the project are anxious that construction proceed at once.

That the farmers will be able to pay the cost is clearly demonstrated by the results obtained at the Lethbridge Experimental Farm. From 1908 to 1918 inclusive, a period of eleven years, the average increase per acre on irrigated land over dry land has been, wheat 23 bushels, oats 38 bushels, barley 35 bushels, peas 14 bushels and potatoes 25 bushels the results with alfalfa and hay were even more striking.

The Alberta Government has opened up communication with the Dominion Government with a view to evolving some plan to finance the District. There are other areas where the lands could be watered from all-Canadian streams, and on some of these the Dominion Reclamation Service is now completing surveys.

These areas with those capable of being irrigated from streams which are not all-Canadian make up a total of upwards of half-a-million acres.

Mistakes have been made in the past which, however, are now happily rectified, and it is hoped there will be no unnecessary delay on the part of Government in developing these public irrigation projects which will very soon after their practical inception, command the sound financial credit to which they will be entitled.—G. R. Marnock, President Lethbridge Board of Trade, in a speech at the Winnipeg Conference on Conservation of Soil Fertility.

Hold Breath Test Heart.

Ability to hold the breath as a test of the efficiency of the heart is applied in England to would-be airmen. The Lancet (London), says the breath-holding test enables the physician to obtain a fair idea as to the stability of the central respiratory nervous apparatus of the examinee.

A stop-watch and a nose-clip are all the apparatus required, while the precise instructions as to carrying out the experiment are equally simple. The time the man can hold his breath before the inevitable and forceful sensation of the need to breathe compels him to give way is noted. The average time in the normal fit pilot is 69 seconds, the minimum being 45 seconds. Nearly all cases with a time record as short as this were rejected on medical grounds apart from this test.

Not the least interesting part of the test as applied to airmen is the reply given when the examinee is asked what caused him to give way and breathe in, the normal response being: "I had to give up," or "I wanted to breathe." Under conditions that point to unfitness for pilotage the reply may be: "I felt giddy," or "dizzy" or "squeamish" or "flushed," responses which indicate that other nerve centres are involved besides the true bulbar respiratory centre.

The combination of minimum time record and abnormal verbal response points to the examinee being one likely to suffer from oxygen hunger at high altitudes, and possibly is an inherent inability, by a strong effort of will to carry on under conditions of stress.

The Conqueror.

I have no patience with the man who says,

"Another day is gone."

Give me the man who sings in thick of night,

"Soon will be dawn!"

I have no patience with the man who holds

Life as a beggar's tale,

Give me the man with iron will to climb

And courage not to fall.

He dies indeed who never sees the sun,

Nor hears the song of rain,

But his is immortality on earth,

Whose every loss is gain!

Alarm clocks, better than the German pre-war models and almost as cheap, are to be made in London.

Keep Minard's Liniment in the house.



Woman's Interests

The Home Surroundings.

On a long trip the other day in a comparatively long-settled country, I observed the farm houses along the way. Some were modest little places where the owners were evidently having a hard time to make ends meet, or had very recently moved on to the farm; others were occupied by renters but many of them were the homes of well-to-do resident owners. Not a few were backed by a fine set of buildings, surrounded by quite elaborate fences, quite pretentious in their architecture and yet they were barren looking places with nothing cozy and comfy appearing about them. And why? Only because of the lack of a few shrubs.

Perhaps the owners do not care, but strangers and buyers notice it. Ten dollars' worth of shrubs well placed about a house, may mean several hundred dollars' difference in the sale value, especially if the buyer happens to have his wife along.

These bare exteriors tell a pitiful story; they tell only too plainly that the people within those walls, especially the women, are worked to death for the lack of modern conveniences which they could well afford to have, and are so worn out with the duties within doors that they have no time nor energy left to enjoy their worthwhile opportunities. Nearly everyone of those tell-tale yards advertises to all who pass by, that the man dwelling there is not giving the proper consideration to the comfort of his women folks. Given the leisure and the strength almost any woman will seek to beautify her surroundings. It is one of her chief joys. If she be deprived of it, she is deprived of one of the greatest joys of living in the country.

If more attention were paid to this, there would be fewer wives nagging their husbands to sell the place and move to town, and there would be more children anxious to stay on the farm.

The month of July is a good time to form an estimate of the value of shade. You have heard of the man who never shingled his house because he could not do it when it was raining and he did not need it when it was dry! We do not need shade in the early spring or the late fall, when the season is right for planting trees, and consequently do not think of it. When the sun is scorching them in midsummer, people make solemn resolutions to plant shade trees the next spring and then forget all about it when spring arrives. August is a good time to make an inventory of your shade and that of your neighbors. Observe the best shade trees of your section; see what kind they are, and decide where they ought to be located. Then put them down on your docket to be ordered next February. Do not put it off because you are afraid they will not grow up in time to do you any good. They will be a good size before you realize it. If they are needed, plant them; even if you cannot get the benefit of their shade, the next fellow will; and he is a real man who considers this next fellow, since earlier tree planters have benefited him.

Reminders for Mothers.

Why should babies be weighed? Because it is one of the best ways by which the steady thriving of an infant can be ascertained.

How often should children be weighed? Every week regularly until the end of the first year. Once a month until the end of the second year. Once every three months until the twelfth year, or thereabouts. Twice a year after that.

If a baby loses weight it shows there is something wrong, probably with its diet. If it loses weight during three successive weeks, a doctor should be consulted. Loss of weight at any period of childhood is always a serious matter, and should never be allowed to continue without ascertaining the cause.

The times already given for weighing apply to children in health. Delicate babies or children may need to be weighed more often.

Always weigh at the same hour each week or month. Always weigh before a meal, and the same weight of clothing as worn at previous weighing, or if this cannot be done, then weigh the extra clothes separately, otherwise accuracy of increase in weight cannot be arrived at. Remember that accuracy as to even half an ounce is important where babies are concerned. Bear in mind, too, that there should always be an increase in weight every week during the first year. Even standing still in weight, though not losing weight, is a matter that needs looking into at once, especially during the first year.

Do not trust to memory at these weighing times. Always keep a little book, and in this write down each child's age, with the date and result of each weighing.

Care of a Patient's Bed.

If possible, use a single bed in the sick room. If this is not convenient, be sure that there are no broken springs or missing castors and that the mattress is soft and comfortable and fits the bed well. Place the head of the bed straight against the wall, not too near the window but near

enough to insure a free circulation of fresh air.

It is a mistake to pile too many clothes on a bed. The patient endures the discomfort of the unnecessary weight and is really no warmer than with fewer bedclothes and with a hot water bottle at his feet.

If a rubber sheet is necessary to protect the mattress, use a large one that will tuck in well. Be sure that there are no wrinkles under the patient's back. The heat of the body is increased by a rubber sheet making the patient perspire, and the presence of wrinkles in the rubber, or even in the linen sheet, often causes great discomfort if not actual bed sores.

In making the bed it is a good plan to use a draw sheet, or narrow sheet, somewhat longer than an ordinary one. This is used with the length across the bed and can be tucked far in on one side of the bed and drawn through to the other side, making a fresh, cool spot for the patient to lie on. When crushed but not soiled, the discarded top sheet can be used for a draw sheet by folding it once lengthwise.

To make the bed without disturbing the patient, proceed as follows:

In the first place, have everything you need at hand.

Loosen the bedclothes all around, without jarring the bed.

Take out the pillows, shake them up and put them to air, unless the patient objects to being without them.

Remove the spread and one blanket.

Take off the top sheet. If possible use it for a fresh lower sheet, or for a draw sheet.

Next, change gown and rub patient's back.

Now turn the patient on one side, straighten rubber sheet and lower sheet and pull draw sheet through.

If the lower sheet needs changing, roll the soiled one up lengthwise to the middle of the bed. Place a fresh sheet exactly where it should come on the side left bare. Tuck it in firmly and roll the surplus width toward the middle of the bed and next to the soiled sheet, both being very close to the patient.

Now turn the patient back over both sheets; remove the soiled one. Draw the clean sheet out smooth and tuck firmly. A nervous patient needs a well-made bed.

Put on a clean top sheet and the blankets and spread, tucking them in carefully so that they will not be too tight across the patient's feet.

In making a bed while the patient remains in it, all care should be taken to work swiftly. Keep the patient warmly covered. Avoid any undue exertion on the part of the patient.

To raise a patient in bed, have him flex his knees so that his feet rest firmly on the bed. With one hand grasp him firmly under the arm nearest you, and while you raise him from the bed, adjust the pillows with the other hand. Always work swiftly.

The String Trick.

Here is a trick that is startling and puzzling, but so simple that with a little preparation any girl can do it.

The performer places her hands together in front of her, holding the palms against each other and the fingers flat. She then allows her wrists to be bound together with a handkerchief. A string is passed between her outstretched arms and behind the handkerchief that binds her wrists; both ends of the string are held by some one who stands facing the performer. In full view of the spectators the performer gets the string out from behind her wrists without removing the handkerchief that binds them, and while her assistant is still holding the two ends of the string.

When her wrists have been tied with the handkerchief and the string has been passed between her outstretched arms, the performer moves away from the person who holds the ends of the string until she has pressed the string down tight against the handkerchief that binds her wrists. Then she steps forward a pace or two and allows the string to slacken a little. With her teeth or with her fingers she takes hold of the string and pulls it through the handkerchief—that is, between the handkerchief and the inside of her wrists. When the loop thus made is large enough, she slips it over one of her hands and asks her assistant to pull steadily on the string. When the assistant pulls, the string slips between the handkerchief and the outside of the performer's wrist; the loop of the string falls to the floor without her removing the handkerchief and without the assistant's letting go the ends of the string.

The best way to practice is to get the things and work on them with these directions in front of you; in that way the simplicity of the trick will be strongly impressed upon you.

The Pioneers.

To them life was a simple art
Of duties to be done,
A game where each man took his part,
A race where all must run.

A battle whose great schemes and scope
They little cared to know,
Content, to men-at-arms to cope
Each with his fronting foe.

INECTO RAPID

The Perfect Hair Tint
Restores your hair in fifteen minutes.
No washing. Absolutely harmless.
Send Sample of hair with enquiry.
W. T. PEMBER

129 Yonge St. Toronto

Live While You Live.

O seize the present—it is ours;
The clock is ticking on the wall;
The sweet dews have bathed the morn-
ing's flowers,

And golden sunshine gilds them all
Fair Mother Earth in emerald green
Her lovely form doth all adorn;
Forget the past, the might have been,
Come forth and greet the smiling morn.

O seize the present—it is ours,
No tides delay, my boat is near,
I'm jealous of the fleeting hours,
For winter snows are all too near.
O'er yonder deep no clouds are seen
To stain its depths a deeper hue;
Forget the past, the might have been,
Full flooded Life once more renew.

This Life is mixed with sweets and
sours,
Sunshine and shadow, grief and
pain;

O seize the present, it is ours,
The past is gone nor comes again,
If in your eyes the calm serene
A sudden moisture should annoy,
Forget the past, the might have been,
If any tears, then tears of joy.

France is Scrapping Powder Factories.

France has again refuted the charge that she is militaristic by commencing to transform her powder factories into industrial plants not allied with war, says a Paris despatch. The largest munitions plant in Toulouse is being adapted to the manufacture of phosphate, fertilizer and ammonia through the extraction of nitrates from available powder supplies.

Even the French War Minister has approved the plan, although he has insisted on holding some of the factories in case of emergency. In this he was supported by Gen. Mangin, who asserted that until universal peace is really established it would be unwise to throw away the sword without even turning it into a ploughshare. The present plan is to maintain several small plants, which will be devoted to the manufacture of gun cotton, in which form it can be preserved until needed.

The Derelict of Dreams.

Three ships sailed out to win the race
Together at the starter's word;
While each one kept a goodly pace
Men timed the two, but not the third.

She was the Derelict of Dreams.

The two stout ships their efforts
spurred,
And though they caught not sight nor
gleams

They felt the presence of the third.

Successful failure was her goal.

She steered by every wind that
stirred;

The others fell in her control—
She was the winner, though the
third.

A horse collar of steel instead of
leather has come into use in France.

Minard's Liniment used by Physicians

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P-7-29

The AUTOMOBILE



Climbing Hills on High Gear.

The high gear hill climber is first cousin to the scorcher, and both are bound to become wiser as time goes on, says an expert, writing on the folly of driving motor cars up steep hills in high gear solely for boasting purposes. He says:

"I fully understand that the modern automobile is made to climb almost anything but trees. But I wish to demonstrate that to climb a steep hill on the high gear imposes the hardest kind of work not only on the engine, but also on every other part of the car. The low gear ratios are provided for hill climbing and they should be used for it.

"It may be well here to consider a little more carefully the amount of work performed by an automobile climbing a gradient on, say, a gear ratio of three to one. A ratio of three to one means that one revolution of the rear wheels is produced by three revolutions of the engine shaft. With the lower gear ratio, the intermediate and the low, the number of engine revolutions becomes still greater as compared to the number of road wheel revolutions.

"It is not so difficult to compute with exactness the distance which a car is propelled by one explosion in the engine cylinder and the power consumed in hill climbing. The circumference of a 32 inch wheel is approximately 100 inches, and in covering one mile the wheels revolve 633 times. With the motor turning over three times as fast as the road wheels, it will require 1,899 revolutions of the gear shaft to propel the car one mile. Thus, if such a car should proceed at the rate of thirty miles per hour, approximately 550 engine revolutions per minute are required. With two power strokes at every revolution there are 1,100 revolutions per mile and each explosion propels the car one foot and four and a half inches.

"This estimate assumes that the car be propelled over level ground. To mount a hill simply means that grade resistance is added to the various frictional and other stresses. An automobile weighing 2,000 pounds climbing a hill 200 feet high (measured vertically) simply performs the task of overcoming the action of gravity or lifting, and the calculation of the power required to do this must involve the factors from which the horsepower unit is derived. To lift 2,000 pounds 200 feet high in one minute is the same thing as lifting $2,000 \times 200 = 400,000$ pounds one foot high in one minute. Theoretically, then, the lifting of 2,000 pounds 200 feet high requires $400,000 \div 33,000 = 12.12$ horsepower, and the losses under friction, air resistance, etc., consume the remainder of the theoretical horsepower output.

"From all of this it must become apparent that rushing up a steep hill on the high gear must subject any car to enormous stresses, which are likely to affect the life and service of the car to a considerable degree."

How to Remedy Ignition Trouble.

The best way to locate any electrical trouble is to begin at one end of the ignition system and make a series of tests in regular order. Begin first with the spark plugs under suspicion. Moisture on the exposed part of the porcelain will often cause the engine to misfire, but this trouble on a wet day may be avoided by greasing the porcelain with vaseline. Including defective porcelain, other frequent causes of spark plug trouble may be traced to oil or particles of carbon collecting between the points and sooting of the porcelain; points out of adjustment or burned away. Ordinarily the spark plug gap should be adjusted to about the thickness of an old worn dime, depending upon the ignition system, carburetor adjustment and design of the engine.

When you have eliminated the spark plug, examine all wiring and terminal connections, making sure that all wires are tight and that the insulation isn't worn off at any place, thus causing short circuits. Next open the distributor case and see if there is any dirt or carbon dust. If the trouble is here it can be eliminated by wiping with a clean rag. But if it is

yet undiscovered then perhaps the misfiring is caused by the contact points being pitted. These should be cleaned and adjusted very accurately according to instructions of the manufacturer. Also make sure that the tappet spring has not weakened or been broken. Remember that this spring is under a constant strain and it will wear watching.

Moisture or grease on the surface of the distributor housing will sometimes cause serious misfiring because the high tens on current skips across the surface of this foreign matter instead of going through its regular channels. The remedy is to wipe off the surface. The presence of moisture may be explained by the fact that it is drawn in with the air through the radiator or may condense on the surface on a damp day. The grease often collects from the oil spray thrown out by the engine.

The ignition system is a delicate assemblage and it is up to you to keep your eye constantly upon it. Little attentions like these give you a smooth running engine and help you to eliminate expensive repairs.

The Gift of Sleep.

Sleep, at the right time, is one of man's foremost friends and benefactors; at the wrong time it is a curse, for it comes as the paralyzing incubus upon his hand and his mind when he should be broad awake and at his work.

It is a solemn thing to think about, that if we average eight hours of every twenty-four in slumber we are in the Land of Nod for a third of our whole term on earth. At this rate the man who lives to the age of sixty has spent twenty years in bed.

It has made some active spirits irate against nature and the established order that they should have to spend so much time unconscious and unproductive; the idlers have irked them, and burning the candle at both ends in their defiance of physiological laws, they have generally paid for it. The rule is that we rest, not that we may form habits of sloth and self-indulgence, but that we may find recreation and recuperation for the day that follows the night—the day that tests our mettle and urges to endeavor. Sleep is supposed to send us back into the fray clear-eyed, serene, corroborated. "I climb when I lie down," said that poet of the mystics, Henry Vaughan; and by it he meant that his finite mortality had risen star by star till it laid hold upon infinity. The apparent humility was an aspiration. He stood at Heaven's gate not by the pride of life, not by self-assertion, not by being eccentric, but in the mortification of vanity and with all "chastening and subduing of the soul."

Mark Twain and Robert Louis Stevenson were two of no small number of writers who wrote in bed because of the comfortable relaxation and the seclusion. The wits of neither were benumbed, and you could not call either of these prolific and successful authors lazy. But it does not follow that their mimic in respect to a recumbent posture for authorship will succeed in copying their happy graces in the way of a literary style.

The strong man seeks a workroom, not a resting place. He stays at work till his work is done. He trains himself—with an Edison—not to let himself sleep till he has tracked the shy idea he is hunting to its lair. Men who have followed an engineering career afield—men who have fought a war—men who have sailed a ship through a storm—men of action in all times and places—can (if they will) tell us how they have made sleep subservient to their own iron wills. They have done their duty and let the respite wait till the task was ended and the wage was earned.

The spines or thorns of the black-thorn are not infrequently used in some parts of England as fishhooks.

Trees may be grafted at any time in the season when sap is running, from first budding to the falling of the leaves, instead of only during a brief early period, by a new process announced by an eastern scientist.

Rippling Rhymes

Walt Mason

SUGAR

The price of sugar's truly vicious—we're rationed at the place I board; the little sacks the grocers dish us cost more than tollers can afford. They give us many a far-fetched reason why sugar calls for so much kale; but little does their logic season our coffee, tea, or home brewed ale. A lot of reasons will not sweeten the pies on which the workers feed, and so the pastry must be eaten so sour it makes men's becom's bleed. And all the reasons are but joshing, sent forth to cheer us when we dine; they'd all lose color in the washing, and shrink if hung upon the line. Some fat old skates are profiteering, so we lack sugar at our meals, and from our anguish they are clearing all kinds of daubicons, bucks and wheels. Some human hogs are busy raking unholy profits to their trough, while we our bitter drinks are taking, and asking where we'll all get off. My aunts through all the days are weeping, my nieces fill the house with walls; they know the tea, which now is steeping, will taste like tar and rusty nails. When will this carnival of shearing the helpless victims have an end? When will the swine now profiteering to some stone tojbooth humbly wend?



Oscar E. Fleming

President of the Deep Waterways and Power Association of Canada, who declared at the Tideswater Congress in Detroit that the projected deep water route from the Lakes to the Atlantic would cement more firmly the friendship between United States and Canada.

Four Statues of Women.

Only four statues of women, with the exception of royal effigies, are to be found in England. They are, Sister Dora, in Wakefield; Florence Nightingale, in Waterloo Place, London; Sarah Siddons, on Paddington Green; and Nurse Cavell in St. Martin's Place, London.

Speed Mania.

Mrs. Newrich (returned from tour)—We went very swiftly all the way. Caller—But travelling in a fast auto, how could you get any idea of the country?

Mrs. Newrich—Oh, I bought a lot of picture postcards every place we stopped at.

Cost of a Bank Note.

The notes used by the Bank of England cost exactly one cent each.

"When we know the favorite hymns of a man, we have gained a glimpse into his inner life."—W. T. Stead. Japan has a shipbuilding yard still in operation which was established over nineteen hundred years ago. The house sparrow is estimated to fly at a rate of nearly 75 miles per hour.



CONVINCED!

Words.

How I love the mere words, the plectroscopic and dear words, Ramony and Patteran and Caravan and Chal—
How they lilt and sing to me: flame-lit, how they bring to me Heathered moors and bending skies and gypsy carnival.

The sun-swept and the wild words I dreamed of as a child, words Like Larist and Chaparral, Coyote, Pinto, Sage;
How they flung a dare to me of life without a care to me,
How the flying hoof-beats rang across the printed page!

The lantern-lit, the old words, the scarlet and the gold words, Palfrey, Jerkin, Yeomen, Falcon, Glebe and Glade;
Minstrel, Lance and Tournay—what an age-long journey
Through the posterns of the Past, alone and half-afraid.

The wind-blown and the sea words, the lawless and the free words, Spendthrift, Doubloon, Cutlass, Jib, Corsair, Yardarm, Crew;
Whispering wild tales to me, ah, how each unravels to me
Palm-fringed islands rising green against the ocean blue!

The balsam-scented North words that call untamed hearts forth, words Like Wanigan and Mackinaw, Duffel, Tumpline, Trail;
While the languid South to me turns a lover-mouth to me,
Jasmine-scented, passion-flowered, by the Bayou pale.

Some may live their fair dreams, coyly, jeweled, rare dreams;
Some may rove the huring world as free as homing birds;
But still I'll find my all for me, close-waiting at my call for me,
In my printed palaces, bright-taped, tried with words!

As She Heard It.

A bright little miss accompanied her mother to a matinee musicale and became very much interested in the trilling of a young woman vocalist. "Oh, mamma!" she exclaimed, "doesn't she gargle beautiful?"

The Male View.

"A decent husband should give his wife all the money she wants," argued Mrs. Gabb. "What are you talking about?" demanded Mr. Gabb. "There isn't that much money."

A Letter From London

King George was always a warm admirer of Lord Kitchener, whom he held in great personal esteem. Some time ago he ordered Sir George Arthur's "Life" to be sent to him as soon as it was published, and His Majesty has been reading the volumes with great interest. It is his intention to have the book placed in each of the Royal libraries.

His Majesty has a very fine collection of biographies of famous soldiers and sailors of his time, and he often refers to them. He much prefers works of biography and travel to fiction, which, indeed, he rarely reads.

Queen Alexandra has always loved dogs. At one time there were some fifty dogs of almost every variety in the kennels at Sandringham, though these have now been reduced in numbers.

Borzoi, or Russian wolfhounds, were at one time Her Majesty's favorites, and she was frequently photographed with them. Several former four-footed favorites of Her Majesty are buried in the grounds of Sandringham.

If Prince Henry takes seriously to cricket he will be breaking away from the traditions of our Royal family, though his ancestor, Frederick Prince of Wales, George II's son, died through being struck by a cricket ball. King Edward VII. once made one run in a country-house match, but confessed that the game bored him. King George has, I believe, never played.

At many functions at which King George is present, a well-known figure is Lord Stamfordham. He is the principal private secretary to the King, and his work is very strenuous and exhausting.

It is not generally known that, as a matter of precaution, the King's detective is in his entourage whenever His Majesty fulfills a social or State duty; but even he is recognizable by many—and, needless to say, he is quite unlike the popular conception of a detective.

There will be no one to controvert Mr. Balfour's right to his new title of "our most distinguished bachelor," conferred upon him by the Speaker in the House of Commons. But at Westminster he has as rivals several members of both Houses of Parliament, notably his "brother Scots," Lord Haldane and Sir Robert Horne.

There is in the House of Commons, in the opinion of Sir Donald Maclean, an alarmingly strong leaven of bachelors, of whom the more outstanding are Lord Hugh Cecil and Earl Winterton, not forgetting the Prime Minister's

two able lieutenants, Sir William Sutherland and Sir Philip Sassoon.

Even Dukes have to economize these days, and a further indication of that fact is to be found in the scrapping of the famous conservatory at Chatsworth. It is now no more than scrap-iron and broken glass.

In a normal winter it took about three hundred tons of coal to heat the seven miles of piping in this building, and if a spell of severe weather set in the quantity has been known to increase to five hundred tons. It can't be done in these days.

A good story is going the rounds regarding an encounter between Earl Haig, who does a lot of golfing, and a weather-beaten sportsman who was acting as his caddy. Earl Haig noticed the caddy was round-shouldered, and were neither Silver Badge nor medal ribbons.

"Have you served?" asked the Field-Marshal. The caddy hedged. "One of my brothers was a 'Lifey,' one was a Tower Hamlet, and one was a First Royal," he explained. "But you?" interposed Earl Haig. "Well, I didn't do anything," replied the caddy. "But I'm going to make good. I'm going to carry your bloomin' clubs for nuffink!"

I remember the late Bishop of Durham chiefly as an admirable raconteur who never smiled at his own jokes. On one occasion the conversation turned to infantile recollections, and we were all trying to outdo one another. But Dr. Moule easily carried off the honors, at least in fertility of imagination. "I once heard my nurse say a bad word," he said reminiscently, "and I remember thinking, 'When I can talk I'll tell mother.' " Perhaps the cream of the joke lay in the fact that quite half the company present, being incapable of suspecting a bishop of leg-pulling, took the story for sober truth.

A distressed M.P. remarked the other day, apropos the high cost of living, "Even politicians need food." That is true, but the needs of politicians vary, and the differences between Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Asquith are not confined merely to ideas about legislation. Mr. Asquith, although he enjoys ample meals, likes them good and square, and excitement never takes away his appetite. He did not go on short rations at Paisley. Mr. Lloyd George, on the other hand, is said to eat very little during election campaigns subsisting mainly on China tea and cigarettes. He follows a notable precedent in this direction. Mrs. Gladstone once said of her husband that, at periods of great tension, he would "live on the wind if he could."—BIG BEN.

Eastern Canada Has Heavy Spruce Seed Crop.

The Commission of Conservation has received reports from a number of points in Ontario, Quebec and New Brunswick indicating that this is an exceptionally heavy seed year for white spruce in eastern Canada. There promises to be a good yield of white pine seed as well. Last year there was practically no spruce seed in eastern Canada. Heavy seed years for spruce and pine usually occur only every fourth year, therefore those who wish to collect the seed should take advantage of the abundant crop this year.

White spruce seed ripens in September and the cones should be collected just before they open. If picked too early, the seeds will be immature, and if left till the cones open, the seeds will have dropped out.

The increasing attention being given to reforestation has developed a large home market for tree seeds. In addition to the various governmental and commercial nurseries, several of the pulp companies, including the Laurentide, Abitibi, Spanish River and Riordon, have nurseries. There are also good markets in the United States and Great Britain for Canadian tree seeds. Heretofore, the nurseries on this continent have had to depend largely on European seed, owing to the limited amount of native seed collected. The European seed has not been entirely satisfactory for our climate and hardy native stock is preferred when obtainable.

During the last few years the de-

mand for tree seeds has always exceeded the supply and this spring \$10 per lb. could be secured for white spruce seed. This, however, is exceptionally high, \$5 being considered a reasonable price. The cost of collecting and preparing the seed for the market varies with the local conditions, but in a good seed year it should not exceed \$2 per lb.



Miss Frances Taylor

of London, Ont., who won the Manitoba Free Press prize for the best poems written on Manitoba's Fiftieth Anniversary. There were one thousand contestants.

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